FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017



12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE 400 SE COLLEGE WAY NEWPORT, OREGON 97366

FINANCIAL REPORT For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE <u>NUMBE</u> F
FINANCIAL SECTION:	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis	I-VI
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES:	
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government- wide Financial Statements: Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Statement of Cash Flows Notes to Basic Financial Statements	4 5 6 7
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions	24
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Combining Balance Sheet – Modified Accrual Basis	25
Reconciliation of the Combining Balance Sheet - Modified Accrual Basis to the Statement of Net Position Reconciliation of the Change in Total Fund Balances –	26
Modified Accrual Basis to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position Individual Fund and Other Financial Schedules: Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Polance Actual and Budget (Budgetery Posis):	27
Balance - Actual and Budget (Budgetary Basis): General Fund Special Revenue Grant Fund Debt Service Fund Enterprise Fund Internal Service Fund Reserve Fund	28 29 30 31 32 33
Combining Balance Sheet – Fiduciary Funds Combining Statement of Additions and Reductions – Fiduciary Funds	34 35

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	PAGE <u>NUMBER</u>
Other Financial Schedules: Schedule of Property Tax Transactions and Balances of Taxes Uncollected	36
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS	37

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name and Address	Position	Term Expires
Jeff Ouderkirk P.O. Box 1167 Newport, OR 97365	Director-Zone 3	June 30, 2019
Alison Nelson-Robertson P.O. Box 448 Lincoln City, OR 97367	Director-Zone 2	June 30, 2017
Chris Chandler P.O. Box 578 Newport, OR 97365	Director-Zone 5	June 30, 2017
Clifford Ryer 9580 Egret Street Seal Rock, OR 97376	Director-Zone 6	June 30, 2019
Richard Emery PO Box 454 Neotsu, OR 97364	Director-Zone 1	June 30, 2017
Nancy Osterlund 1922 SE Alder Lane Drive Toledo, OR 97391	Vice-Chair Director-Zone 4	June 30, 2019
Debbie Kilduff P.O. Box 1203 Waldport, OR 97394	Chair Director-Zone 7	June 30, 2019

ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Brigitte Ryslinge President Date Appointed: July 1, 2014

MAILING ADDRESS

Oregon Coast Community College 400 SE College Way Newport, Oregon 97366 Phone (541) 265-2283 – Fax (541) 265-3820



PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C. 12700 SW 72nd Ave. ◆ Tigard, OR 97223 (503) 620-2632 ◆ (503) 684-7523 FAX www.paulyrogersandcocpas.com

December 2, 2017

To the Board of Directors Oregon Coast Community College Newport, Oregon

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Oregon Coast Community College, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 auditors' 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 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 internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Oregon Coast Community College at June 30, 2017, changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof 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, as listed in the table of contents, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, as listed in the table of contents, 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, as listed in the table of contents, because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

The Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, 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 records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and in our opinion is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

The listing of board members containing their term expiration dates, located after the table of contents, has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated December 2, 2017, on our consideration of compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

Kenneth Allen, CPA

Municipal Auditor

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the College's annual financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities of Oregon Coast Community College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. This report has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the College's Financial Statements. It is a required component of an annual financial report prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The discussion is designed to assist readers in understanding the accompanying financial statements through an objective and easily readable analysis of the College's financial activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the College's basic entity-wide financial statements. The entity-wide presentation is designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the College's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business. These financial statements focus on the College's overall financial condition, its results of operations and its cash flows. The entity-wide statements are comprised of the following:

- The *Statement of Net Position* presents the College's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference between the four reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are indicators of the improvement or erosion of the College's financial condition. Assets and liabilities are generally measured using current values; capital assets are stated at historical cost, less an allowance for depreciation.
- The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents the revenues earned and the expenses incurred during the year. Revenues and expenses are generally reported using the accrual method of accounting, which records transactions as soon as they occur, regardless when cash is exchanged. Usage of capital assets is reported as depreciation expense, which amortizes the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Revenues and expenses are reported as either operating or non-operating. Primary sources of operating revenues include tuition, grants and contracts. State appropriations and property taxes are classified as non-operating revenues.
- The *Statement of Cash Flows* presents information on cash flows from operating activities, non-capital financial activities, capital financing activities and investing activities. It provides the net increase or decrease in cash between the beginning and end of the fiscal year. This statement assists in evaluating financial viability and the College's ability to meet financial obligations as they become due.
- The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the entity-wide financial statements.

The *Fund Financial Statements* are included in a latter section of the financial report. The governmental fund reporting focuses on how money flows in and out of funds and the balances left at year end that are available for spending. They are reported using the accounting method called "modified accrual" accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. This information is essential for preparation of, and compliance with, annual budgets. Fund financial statements also report the College's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements by providing information about the College's most significant fund, the general fund. The remaining statement, the *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position*, presents financial information about activities for which the College acts solely as an agent for the benefit of students.

Financial Highlights

- As of June 30, 2017 the College's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities by \$11,612,018 (*Net Position*). Of this amount, (\$1,152,561) is classified as unrestricted net position. The largest component, of net position, \$12,764,579, is the College's investment in capital assets, which represents its land, buildings, machinery and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt. The College uses these capital assets to provide educational services to its students consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.
- On June 25, 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board approved a new standard, GASB 68, *Accounting Financial Reporting for Pensions*, which is designed to improve accounting and financial reporting for state and local government pension plans. The standard became effective for fiscal years starting after June 15, 2014 and set new accounting and financial reporting requirements for government employer plans administered through irrevocable trusts. More information can be found in Note 5, *Defined Benefit Pension Plan* of the Notes to the Basic Financial Statement.
- In response to continued State funding uncertainties due to lower enrollments State-wide, the College was deliberate and thoughtful in the execution of the fiscal year operating budget.

Analysis of the Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position includes all assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of the College using the accrual basis of accounting. Net position is the difference between assets plus deferred outflows, and liabilities plus deferred inflows. It is an important measure of the financial condition of the college.

	2017		2016	% Change	
Assets					
Current assets	\$	2,816,304	\$ 2,412,464	16.7%	
Capital assets, net of depreciation		26,299,539	27,416,002	-4.1%	
Total Assets	\$	29,115,843	\$ 29,828,466	-2.4%	
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension Related Deferrals	\$	1,434,511	\$ 325,002	341.4%	
Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding		1,070,791	1,204,625	-11.1%	
Total Deferred Outflows	\$	2,505,302	\$ 1,529,627	63.8%	
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities	\$	2,268,035	\$ 1,960,173	15.7%	
Long-term debt, non-current portion		17,561,532	17,710,552	-0.8%	
Total liabilities	\$	19,829,567	\$ 19,670,725	0.8%	
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Net Pension Deferrals	\$	179,560	\$ 294,209	-39.0%	
Net Position					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$	12,764,579	\$ 12,601,032	1.3%	
Restricted		-	4,200	0.0%	
Unrestricted		(1,152,561)	(1,212,073)	-4.9%	
Total net position	\$	11,612,018	\$ 11,393,159	1.9%	

At June 30, 2017 the College's current assets of \$2,816,304 was sufficient to cover the College's current liabilities of \$2,268,035. This represents a current ratio of 1.24. Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, receivables from student accounts, property taxes and grants. The College's pension related deferred outflow of \$1,434,511 represents actuarial adjustments related to the pension plan that have a positive effect on Net Position. Included in noncurrent assets are capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used to provide services to students.

Current liabilities primarily consist of accounts payable, payroll and payroll taxes payable, current maturities of long-term obligations, deferred revenue from property taxes, and compensated absences. Long-term debt represents the non-current portion of debt relating to general obligation bonds and pension bonds. It also includes a net pension deferral amount related to the new reporting requirements under GASB 68.

Within Net Position, the "invested in capital assets" amount of \$12,764,579 represents the total original cost of all of the College's land, buildings, machinery and equipment and infrastructure, less total accumulated depreciation on these assets, and also less debt related to their acquisition.

Analysis of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents the operating results of the College as well as the non-operating revenues and expenses. Annual state reimbursements and property taxes, while budgeted to fund operations, are considered non-operating revenues according to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP).

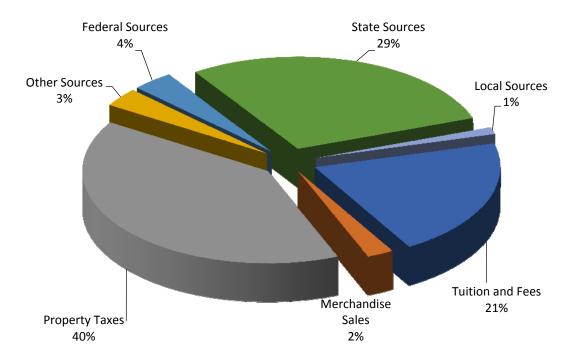
	2017			2016	% Change		
Total operating revenues Total operating expenses	\$	1,758,188 6,817,669	\$	1,707,386 7,072,570	3.0% -3.6%		
Operating loss	\$	(5,059,481)	\$	(5,365,184)	-5.7%		
Non-operating revenues, net		5,278,340		4,632,264	13.9%		
Total decrease in net position		218,859		(732,920)	-129.9%		
Net position, beginning of year, as restated		11,393,159		12,126,079	-6.0%		
Net position, end of year	\$	11,612,018	\$	11,393,159	1.9%		

Revenues:

The most significant sources of operating revenue for the college are State funding, student tuition and fees, property taxes and federal, state and local grants and contracts. Tuition and fees totaled \$1,579,824 which was a slight increase from last year's amount due to new Career Technical program offerings and other enrollment initiatives that were undertaken in 2016-17. Community College Support Fund (CCSF) revenue from the State, along with State grants constituted 29% of the College's General Fund revenue. In this fiscal year, the College's General Fund received \$1,788,752 in CCSF funding for operations, which represented a 3% increase over the prior year. The largest source of revenue to the College was property taxes of \$3,054,056 received from the local college district taxpayers of Lincoln County.

Of the \$3,054,056 property tax resources, \$1,862,771 was received as a result of the general obligation bond levy approved by the voters in May 2004 and was used solely for the purpose of servicing the long-term debt obligation. The amount of property taxes received for the funding of the general operations of the College was \$1,194,179.

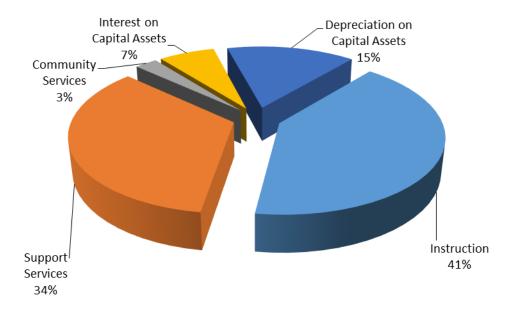
The following graph shows the allocation of total revenues for the College:



Expenses:

Operating expenses totaling \$6,817,669 include salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, utilities, grant expenses and depreciation of capital assets. Operating expenses show a decrease of 3.6% over FY 2015-16.

The following graph shows the allocation of total expenses for the college:



Analysis of the Statement of Cash Flows

This statement provides an assessment of the financial health of the College. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of the College during a stated period. The statement of cash flows also helps users assess the ability of the college to meet obligations as they become due and the need for external financing.

In summary, the cash flows for the year were:

		2016		2017	% Change
Cash Provided by (Used In):					
Operating Activities	\$	(2,903,305)	\$	(4,006,958)	-27.5%
Noncapital Financing Activities	5,256,324			5,869,094	-10.4%
Capital Financing Activities		(1,921,596)		(1,973,502)	-2.6%
Investing Activities		7,526		12,738	-40.9%
Net change in cash		438,949		(98,628)	-545.1%
Cash - Beginning of year		1,311,138		1,750,087	-25.1%
Cash - End of year	\$	1,750,087	\$	1,651,459	6.0%
Investing Activities Net change in cash Cash - Beginning of year	\$	7,526 438,949 1,311,138	\$	12,738 (98,628) 1,750,087	-40.9% -545.1% -25.1%

Oregon Coast Community College For year ended June 30, 2017

The major sources of cash from operating activities include student tuition and fees, grants and contracts and auxiliary enterprises. Major uses were payments made to employees, employee benefit programs and vendors.

State reimbursements and property taxes are the primary source of non-capital financing. Accounting standards require that the College reflect these sources of revenue as non-operating even though the College's budget depends on these revenues for ongoing operations. Property taxes are assessed to property owners within the College's tax base of Lincoln County, Oregon. Beginning July 2004, the College levied additional property taxes required to service the resulting long-term obligation.

Cash payments for the acquisition of capital assets and principal and interest payments on long-term debt are the primary uses of capital financing cash activities.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

At June 30, 2017 the College had \$26,299,539, net of accumulated depreciation, invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, and equipment. Additional information pertaining to the College's capital assets is located in Note 4 to these financial statements.

At June 30, 2017 the College had total long-term obligations outstanding of \$19,150,376. Of that amount, \$16,440,751 was related to outstanding bonds which are disclosed in Note 7 to these financial statements. The remaining \$2,709,625 was the College's proportionate share of the state-wide net pension liability for PERS which is disclosed in Note 5.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Oregon Coast Community College's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Chief of Finance and Operations Oregon Coast Community College 400 SE College Way Newport, Oregon 97366

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2017

ASSETS:	-	
Current:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	1,651,459
Receivables, net	*	1,131,775
Inventory		33,070
mventory		33,070
Total Current Assets		2,816,304
Non-current:		
Capital Assets:		
Land		1,949,699
Buildings, net		24,326,444
Equipment, net		23,396
Total Capital Assets		26,299,539
Total Assets		29,115,843
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Pension Related Deferrals		1,434,511
Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding		1,070,791
Deterred Loss on Bond Refunding	-	1,070,771
Total Deferred Outflows		2,505,302
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	\$	31,621,145
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	\$	58,434
Payroll Liabilities		547,432
Accrued Vacation		61,757
		11,568
Due to Other Groups		
Current Portion of Long Term Debt		1,588,844
Total Current Liabilities		2,268,035
Long Term Liabilities:		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability		2,709,625
Bonds Payable		14,851,907
		, , , , , , , , ,
Total Long Term Liabilities		17,561,532
Total Liabilities		19,829,567
DEFERRED INFLOWS:		
Pension Deferrals		179,560
NET POSITION:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		12,764,579
Unrestricted		
Omesticua		(1,152,561)
Total Net Position		11,612,018
10th 10th Oshion		11,012,010
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	\$	31,621,145

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

OPERATING REVENUES		
Tuition and Fees	\$ 1,579,824	4
Merchandise Sales	178,364	1
Total Operating Revenues	1,758,188	3_
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Instruction	3,004,025	5
Support Services	2,495,050)
Community Services	202,131	l
Depreciation	1,116,463	3
Total Operating Expenses	6,817,669)
Operating Income (Loss)	(5,059,481	1)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Property Taxes	3,054,056	5
Interest Income	12,738	3
Miscellaneous	238,188	3
Interest Expense	(469,658	3)
Federal Sources	271,631	l
State Sources	2,211,626	5
Local Sources	93,593	3
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding	(133,834	<u>1)</u>
Net Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	5,278,340	<u>)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	218,859)
Net Position, Beginning of the Year	11,393,159)
Net Position, End of the Year	\$ 11,612,018	3

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from Customers	\$	1,249,496
Cash Paid to Suppliers	Ψ	(1,628,257)
Cash Paid to Suppliers Cash Paid to Employees		(3,628,197)
	-	
Net cash provided (used) by Operating activities		(4,006,958)
Cash flows from investing activities Interest on Investments		12,738
Net cash provided (used) by Investing activities		12,738
Cash flows from Noncapital financing activities		
Cash Received from Property Taxes		3,054,056
Cash Received from State		2,211,626
Cash Received from Federal Sources		271,631
Cash Received from Local Sources		331,781
Net cash provided (used) by Noncapital financing activities		5,869,094
Cook flows from Conital Financia a activities		
Cash flows from Capital Financing activities Debt Principal Paid		(1,380,000)
Debt Interest Paid Debt Interest Paid		(593,502)
Den interest raid	-	(393,302)
Net cash provided (used) by Capital financing activities		(1,973,502)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and investments		(98,628)
Cash and investments, beginning of year		1,750,087
Cash and investments, end of year	\$	1,651,459
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	\$	(5,059,481)
Depreciation Expense		1,116,463
Pension Adjustments		339,510
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory		(4,055)
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables		(567,892)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses		69,479
Increase (Decrease) in Payables		(43,432)
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue		(10,279)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Groups		1,936
Increase (Decrease) in Payroll Liabilities		150,793
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	(4,006,958)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:		
Amortization of Premium on Bond Issue	\$	123,844
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding	•	(133,834)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

REPORTING ENTITY

The Oregon Coast Community College ("College") was formed on May 19, 1987. The College is managed by a seven member Board of Directors whose members are elected independently.

The accompanying financial statements present the College and its component units, entities for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units are, in substance, part of the primary government's operations, even though they are legally separate entities. Thus, blended component units are appropriately presented as funds of the primary government. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. The College does not have any component units.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), including Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for state and local governments, and Statement No. 35, Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Public College and Universities, issued in June and November of 1999. The College now follows the "business-type activities" reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 35 that provides a comprehensive one-column look at the College's financial activities.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The basic financial statements are accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus and are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Property taxes are recognized as revenue in the years for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the grantor have been met. Under terms of grant agreements, the College funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants and general revenues. Thus, when program expenses are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted portions of net position available to finance the program. It is the College's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs and then general revenues. The College's basic financial statements have elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Proprietary funds (enterprise) distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund is tuition and sale of educational material. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

BUDGETS

A budget is prepared and legally adopted for each governmental fund type on the modified accrual basis of accounting in the main program categories required by the Oregon Local Budget Law. The budgets for all budgeted funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, except the property taxes received after year-end are not considered budgetary resources in the funds. A budget is not prepared for the agency funds as allowed by Oregon law.

The College begins its budget process early in each fiscal year with the establishment of the budget committee. Recommendations are developed through late winter with the budget committee approving the budget in early spring. Public notices of the budget hearing are generally published in spring with a public hearing being held approximately two weeks later. The Board may amend the budget prior to adoption. However, budgeted expenditures for each fund may not be increased by more than ten percent without re-publication. The budget is then adopted, appropriations are made, and the tax levy declared no later than June 30th.

Expenditure budgets are appropriated at the following levels for each fund:

LEVEL OF CONTROL

Personnel Services
Materials and Services
Capital
Other Uses - Debt Service and Interfund Transfers
Operating Contingency

Expenditures cannot legally exceed the above appropriation levels except in the case of grants which could not be estimated at the time of budget adoption. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. Management may amend line items in the budget without Board approval as long as appropriation levels (the legal level of control) are not changed. Supplemental appropriations may occur if the Board approves them due to a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. The College did not adopt any supplemental budgets during 2016-2017.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BUDGETS

Budget amounts shown in the basic financial statements reflect the original budgeted appropriation amounts no changes in year. Expenditures of the various funds were within authorized appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2017.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, the statement of net position and the balance sheets, monies in the Oregon State Local Government Investment Pool, savings deposits, and demand deposits are considered to be cash and cash equivalents. Investments with a remaining maturity of more than one year at the time of purchase are stated at fair value.

PROPERTY TAXES RECEIVABLE

Uncollected real and personal property taxes are reflected on the statement of net position as receivables. Uncollected taxes are deemed to be substantially collectible or recoverable through liens. All property taxes receivable are due from property owners within the County.

Under state law, county governments are responsible for extending authorized property tax levies, computing tax rates, billing and collecting all property taxes, and making periodic distributions of collections to entities levying taxes. Property taxes become a lien against the property when levied on July 1 of each year and are payable in three installments due on November 15, February 15 and May 15. Property tax collections are distributed monthly except for November, when such distributions are made weekly.

GRANTS

Unreimbursed expenditures due from grantor agencies are reflected in the basic financial statements as receivables and revenues. Grant revenues are recorded at the time eligible expenditures are incurred. Cash received from grantor agencies in excess of related grant expenditures are recorded as unearned revenue on the statement of net position and the balance sheet.

INVENTORIES

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

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at original cost or estimated original cost. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. The cost of routine maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are charged to expenditures as incurred and not capitalized. Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements 50 years Vehicles and Equipment 5 years

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated vacation leave that are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are reported in the basic financial statements. No expenditure is reported for these amounts until paid. Vested or accumulated vacation leave of proprietary funds is recorded as an expense and liability of those funds as the benefits accrue to employees. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits.

RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all of the College's employees are participants in the State of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). For the purpose of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about fiduciary net position of PERS and additions to/deductions from PERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. GASB Statements 68 and 71 have been implemented as of July 1, 2014.

USE OF ESTIMATES

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

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are expensed in the period incurred.

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 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 debt service expenditures.

During the 1996-1997 fiscal year, the State legislature passed HB 2610 that allows community colleges to incur bonded indebtedness

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NET POSITION

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operations, nonoperating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. Net position is made up of items classified in the following three categories:

Net Investment in Capital Assets – consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted – consists of external constraints placed on asset use by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – consists of all other assets that are not included in the other categories previously mentioned.

DEFERRED OUTLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflow of resources. This separate financial statement element 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.

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

FAIR VALUE INPUTS, METHODOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Observable inputs are developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity. Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset. The classification of securities within the fair value hierarchy is based up on the activity level in the market for the security type and the inputs used to determine their fair value, as follows:

<u>Level 1</u> – unadjusted price quotations in active markets/exchanges for identical assets or liabilities that each Fund has the ability to access

<u>Level 2</u> – other observable inputs (including, but not limited to, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in markets that are active, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities (such as interest rates, yield curves, volatilities, loss severities, credit risks and default rates) or other market–corroborated inputs)

<u>Level 3</u> – unobservable inputs based on the best information available in the circumstances, to the extent observable inputs are not available (including each Fund's own assumptions used in determining the fair value of investments).

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FAIR VALUE INPUTS, METHODOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. The inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the fair value hierarchy classification is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The College's cash management policies are governed by state statutes. Statutes authorize the College to invest in bankers' acceptances, time certificates of deposit, commercial paper, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, Local Government Investment Pools and fixed or variable life insurance or annuity contracts for funding the deferred compensation plan.

For financial reporting purposes, the District considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

DEPOSITS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2017 (recorded at fair value) consisted of:

Deposits with Financial Institutions:

Petty Cash	\$ 2,841
Demand Deposits	375,593
Investments	 1,273,025

Total Cash and Investments \$ 1,651,459

Deposits with financial institutions include bank demand deposits. Oregon Revised Statutes require deposits to be adequately covered by federal depository insurance or deposited at an approved depository as identified by the Treasury.

INVESTMENTS

Investments in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) are included in the Oregon Short-Term Fund, which is an external investment pool that is not a 2a-7-like external investment pool, and is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. Fair value of the LGIP is calculated at the same value as the number of pool shares owned. The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. Investments in the Short-Term Fund are governed by ORS 294.135, Oregon Investment Council, and portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which establish diversification percentages and specify the types and maturities of investments. The portfolio guidelines permit securities lending transactions as well as investments in

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The fund appears to be in compliance with all portfolio guidelines at June 30, 2017. The LGIP seeks to exchange shares at \$1.00 per share; an investment in the LGIP is neither insured nor guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the LGIP seeks to maintain the value of share investments at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the pool. We intend to measure these investments at book value since it approximates fair value. The pool is comprised of a variety of investments. These investments are characterized as a level 2 fair value measurement in the Oregon Short Term Fund's audited financial report. As of June 30, 2017, the fair value of the position in the LGIP is 100.57% of the value of the pool shares as reported in the Oregon Short Term Fund audited financial statements. Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required to be collateralized.

There were no known violations of legal or contractual provisions for deposits.

As of June 30, 2017, the College had the following investments and maturities.

		Investment Maturities (in months))	
Investment Type	F	air Value	L	ess than 3	3	-17	13	8-59
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$	1,273,025	\$	1,273,025	\$	-	\$	-
Total	\$	1.273.025	\$	1,273,025	\$	_	\$	_

Interest Rate Risk

Oregon Revised Statutes require investments to not exceed a maturity of 18 months, except when the local government has adopted a written investment policy that was submitted to and reviewed by the OSTFB.

The College limits investment maturities as follows:

Less than 30 days	10%
Less than 1 year	50%
Less than 18 months	65%
Less than 3 years	100%

Deposit Risk

At year-end, the College's net carrying amount of deposits was \$375,593 and the bank balance was \$413,879, of which \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance was collateralized by the State of Oregon.

Concentration of Credit Risk

To avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent to over-investing in specific instruments or in individual financial institutions, the College's investment policy sets maximum limits on the percentage of the portfolio that can be invested in any one type of security. At June 30, 2017 the College was in compliance with all percentage restrictions.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required by law to be collateralized.

No more than the stated percentage of the overall portfolio will be invested in each of the following categories of securities:

U.S. Treasury Obligations	100%
Federal Instrumentality Securities	100%
Commercial Paper and Corporate Indebtedness	35%
Banker's Acceptances	25%
Local Government Investment Pool (up to Statutory limit)	100%
Time Certificates of Deposit	25%
Repurchase Agreements	100%
Obligations of the States of Oregon, California, Idaho, and Washington	25%

3. ACCOUNTS/GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Total Receivables are equal to \$1,131,775 at June 30, 2017. Tuition receivable is recorded when earned. At June 30, 2017, General Fund accounts receivable consisted of state support for \$460,943, tuition for \$108,882 (equal to the gross amount of \$290,537 less an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$181,655. The college reports about 85% of the balances that are delinquent over 90 days in the allowance account), cash held by county treasurer for \$8,090 and miscellaneous items for \$14,024. The remaining receivables are composed of Property Taxes, Grants and other miscellaneous items as reported on page 25 and 25a.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	7/1/2016		7/1/2016 Additions			eletions	6/30/2017		
Land (non depreciable)	\$	1,949,699	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1,949,699		
Buildings	3	2,919,743		-		-	32,919,743		
Furniture and Equipment		1,891,912				-	1,891,912		
Total	3	66,761,354		-		-	 36,761,354		
Accumulated Depreciation									
Building	((7,495,974)		(1,097,325)		-	(8,593,299)		
Equipment	((1,849,378)		(19,138)		-	(1,868,516)		
Total	((9,345,352)	\$	(1,116,463)	\$	-	 (10,461,815)		
Totals	\$ 2	27,416,002					\$ 26,299,539		

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS)

<u>Plan Description</u> – The Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) consists of a single cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit plan. All benefits of the system are established by the legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be found at: http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/Financials/Actuarial-Financial-Information.aspx.

- a) **PERS Pension** (Chapter 238). The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i) Pension Benefits. The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, and 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated either by a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefits results.
 - ii) Death Benefits. Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided on or more of the following contributions are met:
 - member was employed by PERS employer at the time of death,
 - member died within 120 days after termination of PERS covered employment,
 - member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
 - member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.
 - iii) Disability Benefits. A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disable from other than duty-connected causes may receive a non-duty disability benefit. A disability resulting from a job-incurred injury or illness qualifies a member (including PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 (55 for police and fire members) when determining the monthly benefit.
 - iv) Benefit Changes After Retirement. Members may choose to continue participation in a variable equities investment account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the market value equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. The cap on the COLA will vary based on the amount of the annual benefit.
- b) **OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB).** The ORS Chapter 238A Defined Benefit Pension Program provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i) Pension Benefits. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age: Police and fire: 1.8 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.

General service: 1.5 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for general service members is age 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) – (CONTINUED)

A member of the pension program becomes vested on the earliest of the following dates: the date the member completes 600 hours of service in each of five calendar years, the date the member reaches normal retirement age, and, if the pension program is terminated, the date on which termination becomes effective.

- ii) Death Benefits. Upon the death of a non-retired member, the spouse or other person who is constitutionally required to be treated in the same manner as the spouse, receives for life 50 percent of the pension that would otherwise have been paid to the deceased member.
- iii) Disability Benefits. A member who has accrued 10 or more years of retirement credits before the member becomes disabled or a member who becomes disabled due to job-related injury shall receive a disability benefit of 45 percent of the member's salary determined as of the last full month of employment before the disability occurred.
- iv) Benefit Changes After Retirement. Under ORS 238A.210 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. The cap on the COLA will vary based on the amount of the annual benefit.

Contributions – PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2014 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2015. The state of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivision have made unfunded actuarial liability payments and their rates have been reduced. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2017 were approximately \$143,781, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. In addition, approximately \$147,514 of employee contributions were paid or picked up by the school in fiscal 2017.

At June 30, 2017, the College reported a liability of \$2,709,625 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2016, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities, actuarially determined. At December 31, 2014, the College's proportion was .02percent.

	Defe	erred Outflow	Defe	erred Inflow	
	0	f Resources	of Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	89,646	\$	-	
Changes in assumptions		577,898		-	
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments		535,308		-	
Changes in proportionate share		66,148		102,824	
Differences between employer contributions and employer's					
proportionate share of system contributions		21,730		76,736	
Contibutions made after measurement date		143,781			
Total	\$	1,434,511	\$	179,560	

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) – (CONTINUED)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows or inflow of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	 Amount
2017	\$ 199,964
2018	199,964
2019	393,983
2020	283,318
2021	33,941
Thereafter	 -
Total	\$ 1,111,170

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS system-wide GASB 68 reporting summary dated December 1, 2016. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited CAFR which can be found at:

http://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Documents/GASB/2016/Oregon-PERS-GASB-68-Report.pdf

Actuarial Valuations – The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017, were set using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. For the Tier One/Tier Two component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by employees during the current service year), (2) an amount for the amortization unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

For the OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer rate consisting of (a) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (b) an actuarially determined amount for funding a disability benefit component, and (c) an amount for the amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 16 years.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation date	December 31, 2014 rolled forward to June 30, 2016 measurement date
Experience Study Report	2014, Published September 2015
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Amortized as a level percentage of payroll as layered amortization bases over a
	closed period; Tier One/Tier Two UAL is amortized over 20 years and OPSRP
	pension UAL is amortized over 16 years
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets
Inflation rate	2.5 percent (reduced from 2.75 percent)
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent (reduced from 7.75 percent)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) – (CONTINUED)

Projected salary increase	3.5 percent overall payroll growth; salaries for individuals are assumed to grow
	at 3.75 percent plus assumed rates of merit/longevity increases based on service
	(reduced from 3.5 percent)
Cost of Living	Blend of 2.0 percent COLA and graded COLA (1.25/0.15 percent) in
Adjustment	accordance with <i>Moro</i> decision, blend based on service
Mortality	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:
	RP-2000 Sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB, with collar adjustments and
	set-backs as described in the valuation. Active members: Mortality rates are a
	percentage of healthy retiree rates that vary by group, as described in the
	valuation. Disabled retirees: Mortality rates are a percentage (70% for males
	and 95% for females) of the RP-2000 sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB,
	disabled mortality table.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The method and assumptions shown are based on the 2014 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2014.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Assumed Asset Allocation:

Asset Class/Strategy	Low Range	High Range	OIC Target
Cash	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Public Equity	32.5%	42.5%	37.5%
Private Equity	16.0%	24.0%	20.0%
Real Estate	9.5%	15.5%	12.5%
Alternative Equity	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Total			100%

Source: June 30, 2014 PERS CAFR; p. 54 – 55)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) – (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return:

To develop an analytical basis for the selection of the long-term expected rate of return assumption, in July 2013 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

Asset Class	Target	Compound Annual Return (Geometric)
Core Fixed Income	7.20%	4.50%
Short-term Bonds	8.00%	3.70%
Intermediate-Term Bonds	3.00%	4.10%
High Yield Bonds	1.80%	6.66%
Large Cap US Equities	11.65%	7.20%
Mid Cap US Equities	3.88%	7.30%
Small Cap US Equities	2.27%	7.45%
Developed Foreign Equities	14.21%	6.90%
Emerging Foreign Equities	5.49%	7.40%
Private Equity	20.00%	8.26%
Opportunity Funds/Absolute Return	5.00%	6.01%
Real Estate (Property)	13.75%	6.51%
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50%	6.76%
Commodities	7.71%	6.07%
Assumed Inflation		2.75%

Source: June 30, 2014 PERS CAFR; p. 54 – 55)

Sensitivity of the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.5 percent, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.5 percent) or 1-perentage-point higher (8.5 percent) than the current rate.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. OREGON PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (PERS) – (CONTINUED)

		1%		Discount		1%	
	I	Decrease Rate				Increase	
		(6.5%)		(7.5%)	(8.5%)		
College's proportionate share of							
the net pension liability	\$	4,375,141	\$	2,709,625	\$	1,145,957	

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

As described above, GASB 67 and GASB 68 require the Total Pension Liability to be determined based on the benefit terms in effect at the Measurement Date. Any changes to benefit terms that occurs after that date are reflected in amounts reported for the subsequent Measurement Date. However, Paragraph 80f of GASB 68 requires employers to briefly describe any changes between the Measurement Date and the employer's reporting date that are expected to have a significant effect on the employer's share of the collective Net Pension Liability, along with an estimate of the resulting change, if available.

At its July 28, 2017 meeting, the PERS Board lowered the assumed rate to 7.2 percent. For member transactions, this rate will take effect January 1, 2018. The current assumed rate is 7.5 percent and has been in effect for member transactions since January 1, 2016.

A deferred compensation plan is available to employees wherein they may execute an individual agreement with the School for amounts earned by them to not be paid until a future date when certain circumstances are met. These circumstances are: termination by reason of death, disability, resignation, or retirement. Payment to the employee will be made over a period not to exceed 15 years. The deferred compensation plan is one which is authorized under IRC Section 457 and has been approved in its specifics by a private ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. The assets of the plan are held by the administrator for the sole benefit of the plan participants and are not considered assets or liabilities of the College.

Individual Account Program - In the 2003 legislative session, the Oregon Legislative Assembly created a successor plan for OPERS. The Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (OPSRP) is effective for all new employees hired on or after August 29, 2003, and applies to any inactive OPERS members who return to employment following a six month or greater break in service. The new plan consists of the defined benefit pension plans and a defined contribution pension plan (the Individual Account Program or IAP). Beginning January 1, 2004, all OPERS member contributions go into the IAP portion of OPSRP. OPERS' members retain their existing OPERS accounts, but any future member contributions are deposited into the member's IAP, not the member's OPERS account. Those employees who had established an OPERS membership prior to the creation of OPSRP will be members of both the OPERS and OPSRP system as long as they remain in covered employment. Members of OPERS and OPSRP are required to contribute six percent of their salary covered under the plan that is invested in the IAP.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. INTERFUND BALANCES

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2017 is as follows:

Fund	D	ue From	Due To		Due To Transfer In			Transfer Out		
General	\$	3,235	\$	-	\$	-	\$	200,000		
Debt Service		-		184,416		-		_		
Special Revenue Grant		-		230,385		_		-		
Reserve		360,802		-	20	00,000		_		
Enterprise		-		48,963		_		-		
Internal Service		99,727		-				_		
Total	\$	463,764	\$	463,764	\$ 20	00,000	\$	200,000		

Interfund balances are used to fund operations between funds.

7. LONG TERM DEBT

All long-term debt obligations of the College are payable from the General and Debt Service funds.

GO Bonds

In July of 2004 the College issued general obligation bonds. The proceeds were used for capital construction projects. The interest rates range from 2.25% to 5.25%. In March of 2012, \$17,295,000 of these bonds was defeased through the issuance of \$17,425,000 in advance refunding bonds. The proceeds of the refunding bonds have been set aside in an irrevocable escrow account pending the call date or maturity of the defeased bonds. The interest rates on the refunding bonds range from 1.50% to 5.00%. The amount of defeased bonds outstanding (but no longer owed by the College) was \$17,295,000. The advance refunding bonds were also issued at a premium of \$1,609,971, resulting in a deferred loss on the transaction of \$1,739,971. The premium and the deferred loss are amortized over the life of the refunding bonds and the annual amortization will offset interest expense for the year. As a result of the refunding, the College saved \$1,832,419 through a reduction of total future debt service payments, and realized an economic gain of roughly \$1.6 million.

Pension Obligation Bonds

In June of 2005, the College issued \$2,370,000 of limited tax pension obligation bonds to finance its unfunded actuarially accrued liability (UAL) with the State of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). The issuance of the bonds was considered an advance refunding of the College's UAL and resulted in an estimated present value savings of approximately \$729,811 over the life of the bonds. The actual savings realized by the College over the life of the bonds is uncertain because of the various legislative changes and legal issues pending with the PERS system which could impact the College's future required contribution rate. The interest rates range from 4.643% to 4.831%, which change over the life of the bonds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. LONG TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Current year activity and future maturities for long term debt are as follows:

	 Outstanding 7/1/2016	Issued		Matured and Redeemed				 Due in 1 Year
2005 Pension Bonds	\$ 1,925,000	\$	-	\$	90,000	\$	1,835,000	\$ 100,000
2012 GO Refunding Bonds	14,905,000		-		1,290,000		13,615,000	1,365,000
Unamortized Premium on 2012 GO Refunding Bonds	 1,114,595				123,844	,	990,751	123,844
Total Bonds Payable	\$ 17,944,595	\$	_	\$	1,503,844	\$	16,440,751	\$ 1,588,844
Amounts Payable in Fiscal Year:	2005 Pen	sion Bond	s		2012 GO Re	fundi	ng Bonds	
2017-2018 2018-2019 2019-2020 2020-2021 2021-2022 2022-2027 2027-2028	\$ 100,000 115,000 130,000 140,000 160,000 1,055,000 135,000	\$	88,000 83,357 78,198 71,982 65,219 194,690 6,522	\$	1,365,000 1,445,000 1,545,000 1,635,000 1,735,000 5,890,000	\$	477,874 446,576 403,224 356,874 311,274 557,400	
Total	\$ 1,835,000	\$	587,968	\$	13,615,000	\$	2,553,222	

8. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS

The voters of the State of Oregon approved ballot Measure 5, a constitutional limit on property taxes for schools and non-school government operations, in November 1990. School operations include community colleges, local school districts and education service districts. The limitation provides that property taxes for school operations are limited to \$5.00 for each \$1,000 of property market value. This limitation does not apply to taxes levied for principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt. The result of this initiative has been that entities have become more dependent upon state funding and less dependent upon property tax revenues as their major source of operating revenue. The voters of the State of Oregon passed ballot Measure 50 in May, 1997 to further reduce property taxes by replacing the previous constitutional limits on tax bases with a rate and value limit.

Measure 50 reduced the amount of operating property tax revenues available to the College for its 1997-98 fiscal year, and thereafter. This reduction is accomplished by rolling assessed property values back to their 1995-96 values less 10%, and limiting future tax value growth of each property to no more than 3% per year, subject to certain exceptions. Taxes levied to support bonded debt are exempted from the reductions. The Measure also sets restrictive voter approval requirements for most tax and many fee increases and new bond issues, and requires the State of Oregon to minimize the impact of the tax cuts to schools. The State of Oregon, in its 2001 legislative session, provided additional State revenues for the 2002-2003 biennium to help alleviate the impact on school operations. The ultimate impact to the College as a result of this measure is not determinable at this time.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The College sets aside funds to pay worker unemployment claims and insurance deductible expenses and other related costs. This activity is accounted for in the Internal Service Funds. The College is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The College purchases commercial insurance to minimize its exposure to these risks. Settled claims did not exceed this commercial coverage for the past three years.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by grantor agencies cannot be determined at this time although the College expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE NEWPORT, OREGON

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

	(a)		(b)				(b/c)	Plan fiduciary	
	Employer's		Employer's		(c)		NPL as a	net position as	
Year	proportion of	pro	portionate share		College's		percentage	a percentage of	
Ended	the net pension	of	of the net pension		covered		of covered	the total pension	
June 30,	liability (NPL)	li	ability (NPL)	payroll		_	payroll	liability	
2017	0.02 %	\$	2,709,625	\$	1,854,386		146.1 %	80.5 %	
2016	0.02		1,145,957		2,035,890		56.3	91.2	
2015	0.01		(339,403)		2,068,025		(16.7)	103.6	
2014	0.01		764,112		2,049,549		36.9	92.0	

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarially determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	1	statutorily required ontribution	rela statut	tributions in ation to the orily required ontribution	def	tribution iciency xcess)	 Employer's covered payroll	Contributions as a percent of covered payroll
2017	\$	143,781	\$	143,781	\$	-	\$ 2,255,421	6.4 %
2016		147,514		147,514		-	1,854,386	8.0
2015		155,530		155,530		-	2,035,890	7.6
2014		289,149		289,149		-	2,068,025	14.0

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarially determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

These schedules are presented to illustrate the requirements to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend has been compiled, information is presented only for the years for which the required supplementary information is available.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE NEWPORT, OREGON

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS June 30, 2017

ASSETS:	GENERAL FUND		SPECIAL REVENUE GRANT FUND		DEBT SERVICE FUND		ENTERPRISE FUND		
ASSETS:									
Cash and Investments Receivables:	\$	1,286,211	\$	-	\$	363,707	\$	1,541	
Property Taxes		97,915		_		151,213		_	
Accounts, net		591,939		-		13,574		29,003	
Grants and Reimbursements		-		248,131		-		-	
Due From Other Funds		3,235		-		-		-	
Inventory				-				33,070	
Total Assets	\$	1,979,300	\$	248,131	\$	528,494	\$	63,614	
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCES:									
Liabilities:									
Accounts Payable	\$	36,535	\$	17,746	\$	_	\$	_	
Payroll Liabilities		547,432		-		_		-	
Due to Other Groups		11,568		-		-		-	
Due To Other Funds				230,385		184,416		48,963	
Total Liabilities		595,535		248,131		184,416		48,963	
Deferred Inflows:									
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes		97,915				151,213			
Fund Balances:									
Unrestricted		1,285,850				192,865		14,651	
Total Fund Balances		1,285,850		<u>-</u>		192,865		14,651	
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	\$	1,979,300	\$	248,131	\$	528,494	\$	63,614	

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND		R	ESERVE FUND	 TOTAL COLLEGE			
\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1,651,459			
	- - 99,727 -		360,802	249,128 634,516 248,131 463,764 33,070			
\$	99,727	\$	360,802	\$ 3,280,068			
\$	4,153	\$	-	\$ 58,434 547,432			
	-		-	11,568			
	4,153		<u>-</u>	1,081,198			
	-			 249,128			
	95,574		360,802	 1,949,742			
	95,574		360,802	 1,949,742			
\$	99,727	\$	360,802	\$ 3,280,068			

Reconciliation of the Modified Accrual Combining Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$ 1,949,742
The cost of capital assets (land, buildings, furniture and equipment) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. The statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole.	
Net Capital Assets	26,299,539
The net pension liability is not accrued in the governmental funds. In the funds, expenditures are recorded for actual contributions only.	(2,709,625)
The unamortized portion of the deferred loss on the refunding of GO Bonds is not available to pay for current period expenditures, and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds	
Deferred loss on refunding bonds	1,070,791
The cost of accrued vacation is expended in the governmental funds, but is capitalized on the Statement of Net Position.	(61,757)
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position.	
Long term Liabilities Bonds payable	(16,440,751)
The Net Pension Deferrals are recorded on the Statement of Net Position to account for changes in the College's pension obligations. Pension adjustments are not recorded in the governmental funds.	1,254,951
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	 249,128
Net Position	\$ 11,612,018

Reconciliation of the Change in Total Fund Balances - Modified Accrual Basis to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Total Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	\$	317,037
Repayment of bond principal and premium is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repreduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Additions to bond principal and preare expenses for the Statement of Activities but not the governmental funds.		1,503,844
Amortization of the deferred loss on bond refunding is not recognized in the governmental funds, but is expensed to reduce the balance of the deferred amount on the Statement of Net Position.		(133,834)
Capital Outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation.		
Capitalized Expenditures \$ Depreciation Expense	(1,116,463)	(1,116,463)
Changes in net pension related assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows are recognized in expenses on the Statement of Activities. These changes are not reflected in the governmental funds		(339,510)
Accrued Vacation is an expenditure when used in the governmental funds, but is expensed as earned in the Statement of Activities		(9,321)
Property tax revenue in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds. In the governmental funds, which are on the modified accrual basis, the District recognizes unavailable revenue for all property taxes levied but not received, however in the Statement of Activities, there is no unavailable revenue and the full property tax receivable		
is accrued.		(2,894)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$	218,859

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ACTUAL AND BUDGET

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	GENERAL FUND									
	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)						
REVENUES:										
Revenue From Local Sources:										
Property Taxes	\$ 1,197,955	\$ 1,197,955	\$ 1,194,179	\$ (3,776)						
Tuition and Fees	1,568,311	1,568,311	1,579,824	11,513						
Miscellaneous	232,258	232,258	242,563	10,305						
Total Local Revenue	2,998,524	2,998,524	3,016,566	18,042						
Revenue From State Sources:										
Total State Revenue	1,722,950	1,722,950	1,788,752	65,802						
Total Revenues	4,721,474	4,721,474	4,805,318	83,844						
EXPENDITURES:										
Personnel Services	3,665,096	3,665,096 (1)	3,144,985	520,111						
Materials and Services	1,458,794	1,458,794 (1)	1,429,963	28,831						
Capital Outlay	12,000	12,000 (1)		12,000						
Contingency	770,383	770,383 (1)		770,383						
Total Expenses	5,906,273	5,906,273	4,574,948	1,331,325						
Excess of Revenues Over, (Under) Expenditu	urı (1,184,799)	(1,184,799)	230,370	1,415,169						
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)										
Transfers Out	(221,514)	(221,514) (1)	(200,000)	21,514						
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	(221,514)	(221,514)	(200,000)	21,514						
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,406,313)	(1,406,313)	30,370	1,436,683						
Beginning Fund Balance	1,406,313	1,406,313	1,255,480	(150,833)						
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,285,850	\$ 1,285,850						

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

SPECIAL REVENUE GRANT FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	 FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:						
State Sources Federal Sources Local Sources	\$ 383,492 319,067 168,970	\$ 383,492 319,067 168,970	\$	422,874 271,631 93,593	\$	39,382 (47,436) (75,377)
Total Revenues	871,529	871,529		788,098	_	(83,431)
EXPENDITURES:						
Instruction:						
Personnel Services	658,532	658,532	(1)	577,696		80,836
Materials and Services	212,011	212,011	` /	212,011		-
Capital Outlay	 12,500	 12,500		2,591		9,909
Total Expenditures	 883,043	 883,043		792,298		90,745
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(11,514)	(11,514)		(4,200)		7,314
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers In	 11,514	11,514		<u>-</u>	_	(11,514)
Net Change in Fund Balance	-	-		(4,200)		(4,200)
Beginning Fund Balance		 		4,200		4,200
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 	\$ 	\$		\$	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

DEBT SERVICE FUND

	DRIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL		 VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes Other Taxes Interest Internal Charges	\$ 1,784,885 192,000 4,450	\$ 1,784,885 192,000 4,450	\$	1,862,771 16,801 12,738 171,276	\$ 77,886 (175,199) 8,288 171,276
Total Revenues	1,981,335	 1,981,335		2,063,586	 82,251
EXPENDITURES:					
Debt Service - GO Bonds Debt Service - PERS Bonds Contingency	 1,791,343 182,179 301,470	1,791,343 (182,179 (301,470 (1)	1,791,323 182,179	 20 - 301,470
Total Debt Expenditures	 2,274,992	 2,274,992		1,973,502	 301,490
Total Expenditures	 2,274,992	 2,274,992		1,973,502	 301,490
Net Change in Fund Balance	(293,657)	(293,657)		90,084	383,741
Beginning Fund Balance	 293,657	 293,657		102,781	 (190,876)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 	\$ 	\$	192,865	\$ 192,865

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

ENTERPRISE FUND

REVENUES:	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
Merchandise Sales	\$ 206,500	\$ 206,500	\$ 178,220	\$ (28,280)
Total Revenues	206,500	206,500	178,220	(28,280)
EXPENDITURES:				
Enterprise and Community Services: Personal Services Materials and Services Total Enterprise and Community Services Contingency	53,440 161,150 214,590 10,234	53,440 (161,150 (214,590 10,234 (1) 150,911 197,899 1) -	6,452 10,239 16,691 10,234
Total Expenditures	224,824	224,824	197,899	26,925
Excess of Revenue Over/(Under) Expenditures	(18,324)	(18,324)	(19,679)	(1,355)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):				
Transfer In	10,000	10,000		(10,000)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(8,324)	(8,324)	(19,679)	(11,355)
Beginning Fund Balance	8,324	8,324	34,330	26,006
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,651	\$ 14,651

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		_	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	
REVENUES:								
Internal Charges Sales	\$	48,500	\$	48,500	\$	46,018 144	\$	(2,482) 144
Total Revenues		48,500		48,500		46,162		(2,338)
EXPENDITURES:								
Materials and Services Contingency		49,000 94,956		49,000 94,956		25,700		23,300 94,956
Total Expenditures		143,956		143,956	. <u> </u>	25,700		118,256
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers In				-	. <u> </u>			<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance		(95,456)		(95,456)		20,462		115,918
Beginning Fund Balance	-	95,456		95,456	. <u></u>	75,112		(20,344)
Ending Fund Balance	\$		\$		\$	95,574	\$	95,574

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

RESERVE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET			ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)	
EXPENDITURES:								
Materials and Services	\$	360,802	\$	360,802 (1)	\$		\$	360,802
Total Expenditures		360,802		360,802				360,802
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers In		200,000		200,000		200,000		
Net Change in Fund Balance		(160,802)		(160,802)		200,000		360,802
Beginning Fund Balance		160,802		160,802		160,802		
Ending Fund Balance	\$		\$	<u> </u>	\$	360,802	\$	360,802

BALANCE SHEET - FIDUCIARY FUNDS June 30, 2017

	STUDENT GOVERNMENT		PHI THETA KAPPA		AQUANAUTS	
ASSETS:						
Due From other Funds	\$	2,940	\$	699	\$	1,246
Total Assets	\$	2,940	\$	699	\$	1,246
LIABILITIES , DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FIDUCIARY NET POSITION Liabilities:	í:					
Accounts Payable	\$		\$		\$	
Total Liabilities						
Fiduciary Net Position:		2,940		699		1,246
DUE TO OTHER GROUPS	\$	2,940	\$	699	\$	1,246

	ΓΕΜ LUB	LITERACY		SBM ALUMNI		N	UDENT URSES NIZATION		ANGLE LUB	TOTAL	
\$ \$	10 10	\$ \$	1,251 1,251	\$ \$	20	\$ \$	5,152 5,152	\$ \$	250 250	\$ \$	11,568 11,568
\$		¢		¢		¢.		¢		¢	
\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$		\$	
	10		1,251		20		5,152		250		11,568
\$	10	\$	1,251	\$	20	\$	5,152	\$	250	\$	11,568

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS - FIDUCIARY FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	STUDENT GOVERNMENT	РНІ ТНЕТА КАРРА	AQUANAUTS	STEM CLUB	LITERACY	
ADDITIONS:						
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,377	\$ 448	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ -	
Total Additions	3,377	448		10		
REDUCTIONS:						
Materials and services	206	1,022	1,172			
Total Reductions	206	1,022	1,172			
Additions Over/(Under) Reductions	3,171	(574)	(1,172)	10	-	
Due to Other Groups - Beginning	(231)	1,273	2,418		1,251	
Due to Other Groups - Ending	\$ 2,940	\$ 699	\$ 1,246	\$ 10	\$ 1,251	

	SBM ALUMNI	STUDENT NURSES ORGANIZATION	TRIANGLE CLUB	TOTAL			
\$		\$ 2,290	\$ -	\$ 6,125			
		2,290		6,125			
_		1,789		4,189			
	<u> </u>	1,789		4,189			
	-	501	-	1,936			
	20	4,651	250	9,632			
\$	20	\$ 5,152	\$ 250	\$ 11,568			

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAX TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES OF TAXES UNCOLLECTED For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

TAX YEAR	I E Un(DRIGINAL LEVY OR BALANCE COLLECTED JLY 1, 2016		EDUCT SCOUNTS	AΓ	DJUSTMENTS TO ROLLS	IN	ADD TEREST	В	CASH OLLECTIONS Y COUNTY REASURER	UNS	BALANCE COLLECTED OR EGREGATED NE 30, 2017
Current: 2016-2017	\$	3,113,810		79,491	\$	(2,212)	\$	1,553	\$	2,936,669	\$	96,991
Prior Years:												
2015-2016		110,053		-		(3,659)		3,467		47,815		62,046
2014-2015		63,844		2		(3,616)		3,589		19,466		44,349
2013-2014		34,007		2		(5,325)		5,269		18,423		15,526
2012-2013		19,793		2		(3,608)		3,559		10,103		9,639
Prior		24,325		2		(2,399)		2,102		3,449		20,577
Total Prior		252,022		8		(18,607)		17,986		99,256		152,137
Total	\$	3,365,832	\$	79,499	\$	(20,819)	\$	19,539	\$	3,035,925	\$	249,128
RECONCILIATION Cash Collections Interest Above Other Taxes			Above								\$	3,035,925 19,539 1,486
Total Revenu	ie										\$	3,056,950
FUND DISTRIB	UTION:											
General Fund Debt Service Fu	und										\$	1,194,179 1,862,771
											\$	3,056,950
RECEIVABLE C	N BAL	ANCE SHEET:										
General Fund Debt Service Fu	und										\$	97,915 151,213
											\$	249,128

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS



PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C. 12700 SW 72nd Ave. ◆ Tigard, OR 97223

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December 2, 2017

Independent Auditors' Report Required by Oregon State Regulations

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Oregon Coast Community College as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and have issued our report thereon dated December 2, 2017. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Oregon Coast Community College's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statues as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

We performed procedures to the extent we considered necessary to address the required comments and disclosures which included, but were not limited to the following:

- Deposit of public funds with financial institutions (ORS Chapter 295)
- Indebtedness limitations, restrictions and repayment.
- Budgets legally required (ORS Chapter 294).
- Insurance and fidelity bonds in force or required by law.
- Programs funded from outside sources.
- Authorized investment of surplus funds (ORS Chapter 294).
- Public contracts and purchasing (ORS Chapters 279A, 279B, 279C).

In connection with our testing nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe the Oregon Coast Community College was not in substantial compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the internal controls over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting.

We noted one matter involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be a significant deficiency under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management and the Oregon Secretary of State and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these parties.

Kenneth Allen, CPA Municipal Auditor

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C