REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TREASURE VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Year Ended June 30, 2019

MOSSADAMS

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Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Education
Treasure Valley Community College

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Treasure Valley Community College (the College), and its discretely presented component unit, Treasure Valley Community College Foundation (the Foundation), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express 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. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the College and its discretely presented component unit, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flow 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 on pages 4 through 12, and the schedules of net RHIA OPEB liability (asset), schedule of employer contributions – RHIA OPEB, schedule of changes in total RHIPA OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of employer's share of net pension liability (asset), and the schedule of employer contributions – pensions on pages 52 through 56 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements. The schedules of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance – budget to actual on pages 57 through 63, combining balance sheet – propriety fund types – auxiliary on page 64, combining statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position – proprietary fund types – auxiliary on pages 65 through 66, combining statement cash flows – proprietary fund types – auxiliary on page 67 through 68, statement of property tax transactions on page 69, statement of assets, liabilities and fund balance – general fund on page 70, historical property values and general obligation legal debt capacity on page 71, and the District major taxpayers on page 72 (collectively, the supplementary information), are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information 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 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 supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Reports of Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2020, on our consideration of the College'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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Other Reporting Required by *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*

In accordance with the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, we have issued our report dated January 22, 2020, on our consideration of the College's 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.

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
January 22, 2020

This section of Treasure Valley Community College's (the College) financial statements presents an analysis of the financial activities of the College for the fiscal year-ended June 30, 2019. This discussion has been prepared by management along with the financial statements and related footnote disclosures and should be read in conjunction with them. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. This discussion is designed to focus on current activities, resulting changes, and current known facts.

Financial Highlights

The significant events that impacted the College for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

State of Oregon community college support revenue decreased 41% or $3.5 million from the prior year. This decrease is attributable to the Oregon Legislature's deferral of the eighth quarter reimbursement for the biennium. The College receives funding from the State across the biennium; however, the cash payments are not equal across the two years. In the first year of the biennium, the College receives five payments whereas in the second year it receives three. During the 2018-19 fiscal year, the College received only three state payments, resulting in the decrease in State community college support.

As valued by PERS and an independent actuary, the College's share of the system-wide PERS unfunded liability increased, going from a $9.8 million liability at June 30, 2018, to a $10.2 million liability at June 30, 2019. The reporting requirements of GASB 68 continue to impact the financial statements in non-current liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, pension expense, and unrestricted fund balance. Additional information regarding pension reporting is located in Note 8, Pension Plans.

While smaller dollar amounts are involved, reporting requirements of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* also continue to impact the financial statements for Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB). Note 9 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements contains additional information regarding OPEB.

Total enrollment for 2018-19 was 2,215 which was an increase of 1.84% from the enrollment of 2,175 in 2017-18. The increase in enrollment resulted in increased tuition and fees revenues of $74k.

Grants and contract revenue (including Federal Financial Aid in Non-Operating Revenue) increased by approximately $321k or 2.5%. This was a net increase consisting of a $548k decrease in Federal financial aid and loan programs including PELL, SEOG, and Direct Student Loans, as well as an increased number of other federal and state grants and programs. The most significant of these increases were from the Economic Development Administration ($135k), Oregon Department of Corrections ($206k), and the STEP, STEP-UP, and STAR programs ($512k)

Analysis of the Statement of Net Position

The *Statement of Net Position*, includes all of the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows of the College using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting presentation used by most nonprofit entities including private colleges and universities. Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows, and liabilities and deferred inflows, and it is one measure of the College's financial condition.

	2019	2018	$ Change	% Change
Assets				
Current assets	$ 3,354,783	$ 4,068,694	$ (713,911)	-17.5%
Capital assets, net	13,156,215	14,093,771	(937,556)	-6.7%
Noncurrent asset	88,688	35,324	53,364	151.1%
Total assets	16,599,686	18,197,789	(1,598,103)	126.9%
Deferred outflows of resources	4,019,943	3,851,082	168,861	4.4%
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	3,254,730	3,192,860	61,870	1.9%
Noncurrent liabilities	24,215,702	24,770,560	(554,858)	-2.2%
Total liabilities	27,470,432	27,963,420	(492,988)	-0.3%
Deferred inflows of resources	1,782,738	710,933	1,071,805	150.8%
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets	7,693,758	7,619,507	74,251	1.0%
Restricted - OPEB asset	88,688	35,324	53,364	151.1%
Unrestricted	(15,792,926)	(14,280,313)	(1,512,613)	10.6%
Total net position	$ (8,010,480)	$ (6,625,482)	$ (1,384,998)	1.6264

Assets

Total assets for the College at the end of the fiscal year were approximately $17.2 million. Current assets were $3.4 million which is sufficient to cover current liabilities of $3.3 million. The total assets decreased by approximately $975k mainly due to the receipt of only three FTE payments from the State as opposed to five in the prior year.

Current assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents of $1.04 million, accounts receivable, net of allowances for uncollectable amounts of $2.0 million, prepaid assets of $50k, and inventory in the Ontario and Caldwell bookstores of $266k. The College's receivables consist of property taxes, student accounts, grants and special projects, as well as various operating receivables.

Analysis of the Statement of Net Position (continued)

Noncurrent assets include capital assets and associated accumulated depreciation totaling $28.8 million and $15.0 million respectively, presenting a net capital asset value of $13.8 million. This is a decrease of $314k from 2018-19 due to depreciation expense, net of capital asset additions and deletions. The College uses capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Therefore, the resources to repay the associated debt will be provided by other sources. Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in Note 3. Also included in noncurrent assets is $89k representing the College's proportionate share of the system-wide OPEB Asset for Retiree Health Insurance Account (RHIA). This asset increased by $53k over the prior fiscal year and is calculated as a result of GASB 75 as discussed in Note 9.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

The 2018-19 deferred outflows of resources ($4.0 million) increased by $169k due to changes of assumptions and differences between expected and actual results of pension reporting required by GASB 68 as discussed in Note 8 and of OPEB reporting required by GASB 75 as discussed in Note 9.

Liabilities

Liabilities are classified as current and noncurrent. Current liabilities are mainly comprised of accounts payable, accrued payroll liabilities, unearned revenue, and the current portion of long-term debt. The current liabilities increased by $62k which is a net of several increases and offsetting decreases. These include a short-term line of credit outstanding balance of $500k at June 30, 2019, as opposed to no short-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2018, a decrease in accounts payable of $136k, decreased payroll liabilities amounting to $80k, a $4k increase in compensated absences, a $77k increase in unearned revenue, and a $51k decrease in the current portion of long-term debt.

Noncurrent liabilities are comprised of PERS bonds payable, the College's portion of the Pension Liabilities, the College's OPEB (Other Post-Employment Benefits) liability, and notes payable. The $555k decrease in noncurrent liabilities is due to a combination of the manner in which PERS and OPEB liabilities are required to be reported under GASB 68 and GASB 75, as well as regularly scheduled principal payments made on all outstanding debt. See Note 6 for additional information regarding long-term debt.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

The deferred inflows of resources totaled $1.8 million, reflecting the changes in proportion and differences in college contributions to the pension plan and the OPEB plans which are entirely from the pension and OPEB reporting required by GASB 68 as discussed in Note 8 and GASB 75 as discussed in Note 9.

Analysis of the Statement of Net Position (continued)

Net Position

Total net position is composed of three components including net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Because of the requirements of GASB 68 and GASB 75, net position continues to fluctuate materially from year to year depending upon the PERS system-wide investment returns and changes in the balances of related assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows as a result of actuarially determined values. The net effect of these changes and the decrease in state support payments resulting from receiving three payments rather than five, account for the net decrease resulting in a negative total net position of approximately $8.0 million as of June 30, 2019. For the current year, there was a decrease in net position of $1.4 million.

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

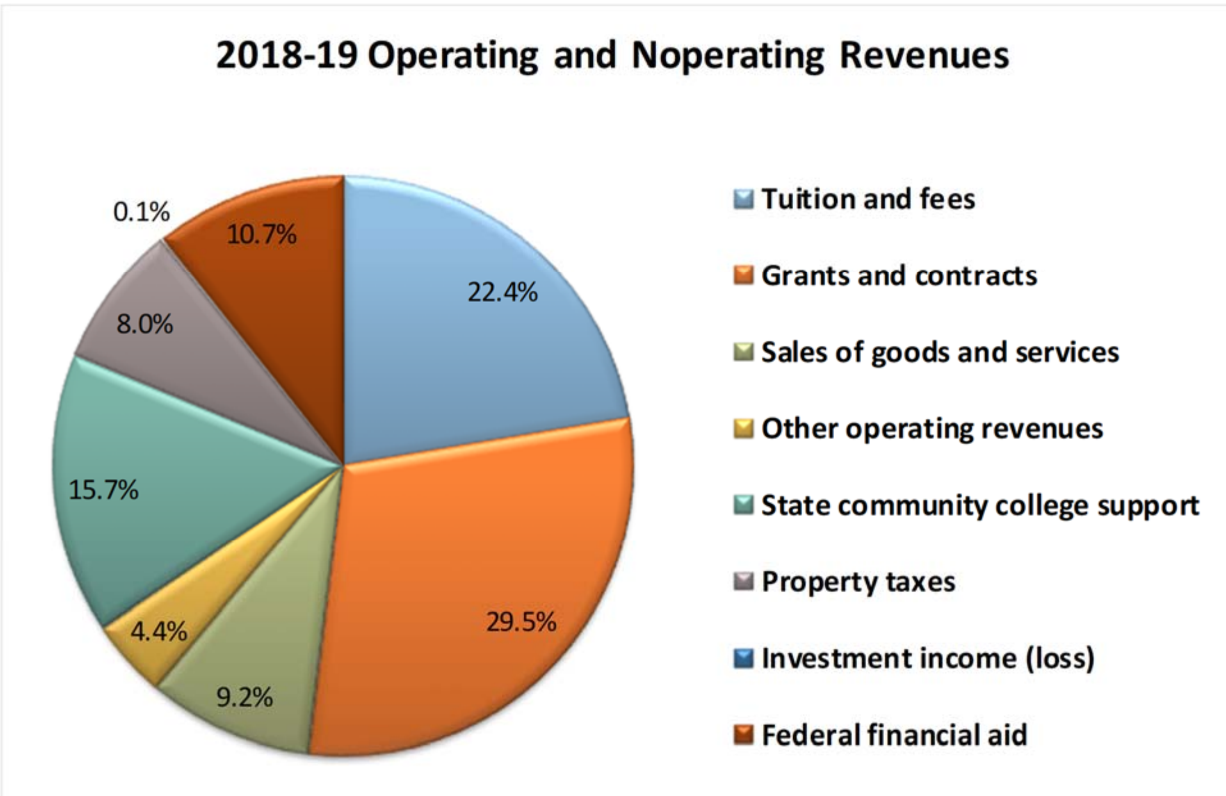
The *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* presents the College's revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year which are reported as either operating or non-operating. The accrual basis of accounting was used, meaning that revenues and expenses are recorded as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing as to when the cash is actually received. Because of this, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods. Depreciation expense represents the utilization of capital assets and other long-term assets and is arrived at by amortizing the cost of the capital asset over the expected useful life. Under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), state appropriations and property taxes, while budgeted for operations, must be classified in the statement as non- operating revenues. Because of the College's dependency on state aid and property tax revenue, this statement presents an excessive operating loss.

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

	2019	2018	$ Change	% Change
Operating revenues				
Tuition and fees	$ 7,279,998	$ 7,206,379	$ 73,619	1%
Grants and contracts	9,612,768	9,219,412	393,356	4%
Sales of goods and services	2,999,154	2,949,381	49,773	2%
Other operating revenues	1,671,647	1,896,226	(224,579)	-12%
Total operating revenues	21,563,567	21,271,398	292,169	-5%
Non operating revenues				
State community college support	5,121,406	8,651,778	(3,530,372)	-41%
Property taxes	2,592,817	2,470,572	122,245	5%
Investment income	35,009	28,760	6,249	22%
Federal financial aid	3,472,796	3,545,087	(72,291)	-2%
Total non operating revenues	11,222,028	14,696,197	(3,474,169)	-16%
Total revenues	32,785,595	35,967,595	(3,182,000)	-21%
Operating expenses				
Educational and general	12,583,446	12,371,564	211,882	2%
Other support services	8,124,209	9,379,882	(1,255,673)	-13%
Scholarships and grants	9,127,482	9,640,435	(512,953)	-5%
Auxiliary enterprises	2,481,497	2,460,013	21,484	1%
Depreciation	827,821	825,059	2,762	0%
Total operating expense	33,144,455	34,676,953	(1,532,498)	-16%
Non operating expenses				
Interest expense	1,026,138	1,016,016	10,122	1%
Total expenses	34,170,593	35,692,969	(1,522,376)	-15%
Change in net position	$ (1,384,998)	$ 274,626	$ (1,659,624)	-15%

Revenue

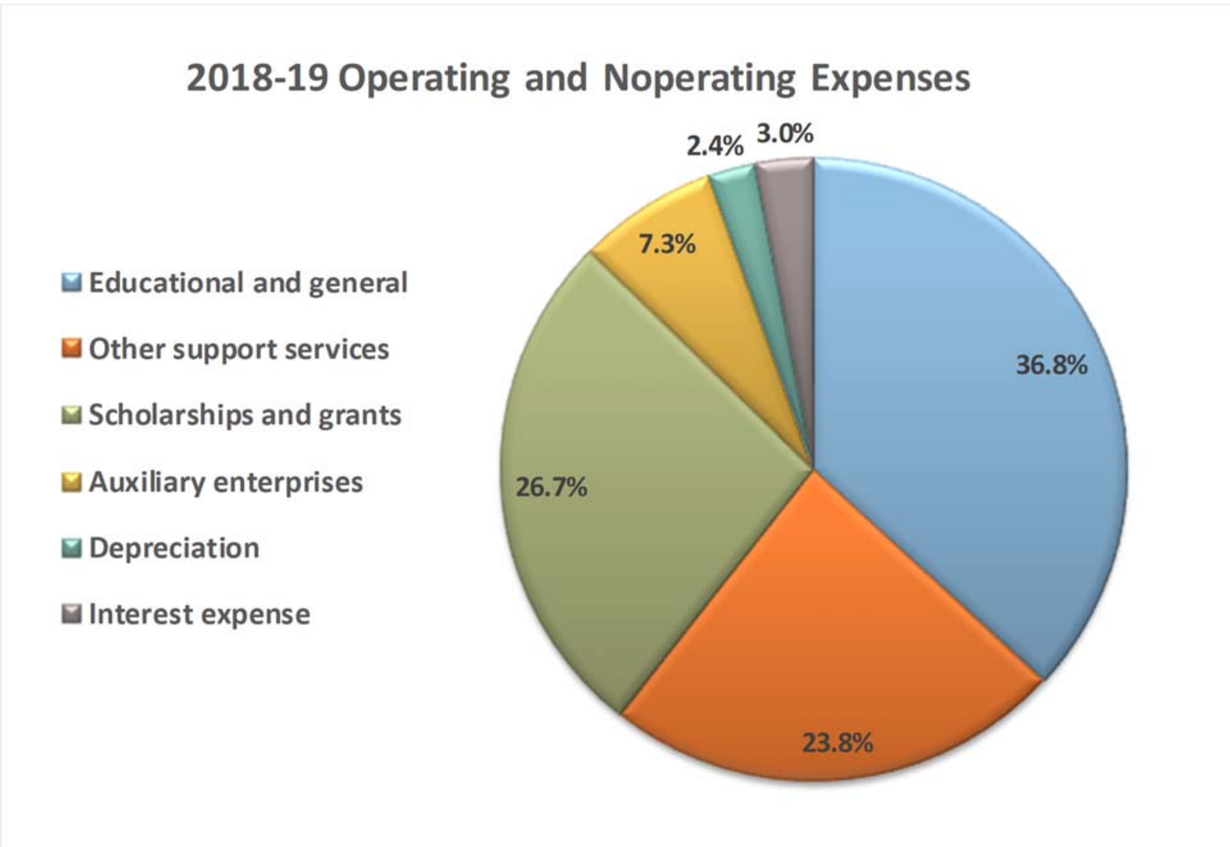
Operating revenues for the fiscal year increased by $292k from the prior year. Tuition and fee income increased by 1.0%, state and federal grants and contracts including aid received for students increased 4.3%, auxiliary enterprise operational revenues increased 1.7%, and other operating revenues including indirect costs received from federal and state grants decreased 11.8%.



Current year non-operating revenues decreased approximately $3.5 million from the prior year. While property taxes and investment income increased slightly and federal financial aid decreased slightly, the total decrease in non-operating revenues was primarily due to the College receiving only three state support payments in 2018-19 as compared to five payments received in the 2017-18 fiscal year. This is a result of the payment structure from the State requiring the College to report five support payments in the first year of a biennium and three payments in the second year.

Expenses

Total operating expenses for the College were $33.1 million for the fiscal year, a decrease of $1.5 million from the prior year. Expenditures for educational and general programs and auxiliary enterprises increased, while scholarships and grants, and other support services decreased. All of the changes are net amounts consisting primarily of increased PERS expenses as a result of accounting for pensions and other post-employment benefit plans under GASB Statements 68 and 75, and decreased scholarships and grants expenditures including student financial aid. The percentages of expenses by category are shown in the table below.



Capital Assets

During the 2018-19 fiscal year, the College increased capital assets by $450k due to capital asset additions of $495k and deletions of $45, offset by $810k of depreciation expense. See Note 3, Changes in Capital Assets, for additional information.

Long-Term Obligations

As of June 30, 2019, the College's total outstanding debt was $13.0 million. Of this amount, $4.7 million is Refunding Bonds and $6.8 million is Limited Tax Pension Obligation Bonds; which are backed by the full faith and credit of the College. In addition, the College had a note payable to the Bank of Eastern Oregon with an outstanding balance of $1.4 million.

State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt the College may issue to 1.5% of Real Market Value of properties within the College's district. Based upon this, the College's legal debt limit is $37.9 million, which is significantly higher than the College's outstanding general obligation debt of $4.7 million. See Note 6, Long- Term Obligations, for additional information.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The College continues to provide a positive educational experience for students with the resources provided. While the 2017-19 biennium did see an increase in the overall statewide Community College support, it is still substantially less than the amount needed to maintain current service levels. During the 2018-19 fiscal year, the College's enrollment showed a more positive outlook than it had for several years. However, with the continuing strong economy, historically low unemployment rates, and individuals returning to the workforce, the College continues to look for new and innovative ways to serve students, increase enrollment, and maintain the educational quality at Treasure Valley Community College.

The College's board of directors adopted the budget for the 2019-20 fiscal year on June 18, 2019. The budget adopted was prepared keeping the current economic conditions in mind. The General Fund was budgeted at $17.4 million, a 2.96% increase from the 2018-19 budget. The 2019-20 budget includes a 3% increase in property taxes, with enrollment budgeted to remain flat. The College's board voted to increase tuition by $3 per credit over the 2018-19 budget. The beginning fund balance for 2019-20 is budgeted at $1.25 million. The budget was developed based on an overall funding amount of $590 million for all 17 of Oregon's community colleges. Actual funding approved by the legislature for the 2019-21 biennium came in at $641 million so the administration, along with the planning and budget committee, is in the process of analyzing the 2019-20 budget and building the 2020-21 budget to best utilize the funds available.

The College contracted with an architecture/engineering firm and has been moving ahead on the planning for its new CTE Center which is made possible by a $3 million federal grant from the U.S. Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration (EDA). These funds serve as matching funds for $2.9 million capital construction funds from the state of Oregon. During the 2019 legislative session, HB 5050 passed, awarding an additional $975k to TVCC for this project. The College solicited bids for the project and plans to have selected a contractor prior to December 31, 2019, so that construction can begin in January 2020. Given this timeframe, it is anticipated that the building will be ready for occupancy in time for Winter term, 2021. The College, as a whole, is very excited about this new center and the countless opportunities it will provide for many years to come.

Requests for Information

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

Business Office
Treasure Valley Community College
650 College Blvd. Ontario, OR 97914

Treasure Valley Community College
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2019

	Primary Government TVCC College	Component Unit TVCC Foundation
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,026,826	$ 330,158
Restricted cash	17,089	-
Investments	-	6,671,959
Accounts receivable, net	1,994,209	-
Prepaid and other assets	50,412	-
Inventory	266,247	-
Total current assets	3,354,783	7,002,117
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets - non-depreciable	623,061	-
Capital assets - depreciable, net	13,156,215	-
Net OPEB asset - RHIA	88,688	-
Total noncurrent assets	13,867,964	-
Total assets	17,222,747	7,002,117
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred charge on refunding	189,318	-
Deferred outflows - RHIA OPEB	39,091	-
Deferred outflows - RHIPA OPEB	34,188	-
Deferred outflows on pension contributions	3,757,346	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	4,019,943	-
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	776,712	103,711
Payroll liabilities	812,364	-
Compensated absences	95,909	-
Unearned revenue	369,283	-
Line of credit	500,000	-
Current portion of long-term debt	700,462	-
Total current liabilities	3,254,730	103,711

See accompanying notes.

	Primary Government TVCC College	Component Unit TVCC Foundation
Noncurrent liabilities		
PERS bond payable	6,550,035	-
Net pension liability	10,245,094	-
Pre-SLGRP PERS transition liability	1,142,923	-
Total OPEB liability - RHIPA	602,413	-
Notes payable	5,675,237	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	24,215,702	-
Total liabilities	27,470,432	103,711
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows - RHIA OPEB	25,595	-
Deferred inflows - RHIPA OPEB	34,769	-
Deferred inflows pension amount	1,722,374	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,782,738	-
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets	7,693,758	-
Restricted - expendable	-	-
Donor-imposed restriction	-	5,922,751
Net OPEB asset - RHIA	88,688	-
Unrestricted	(15,792,926)	975,655
Total net position	$ (8,010,480)	$ 6,898,406

Treasure Valley Community College
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Primary Government TVCC College	Component Unit TVCC Foundation
Operating revenues		
Student tuition and fees	$ 7,279,998	$ -
Federal sources	6,177,849	-
State sources	3,434,919	-
	16,892,766	-
Auxiliary enterprises		
Bookstore	757,049	-
Food services	511,835	-
Housing	587,552	-
Printing	131,438	-
Caldwell Center	1,011,280	-
Contributions and special events proceeds	-	825,163
Other operating revenues	1,671,647	-
Total operating revenue	21,563,567	825,163
Operating expenses		
Educational and general	12,583,446	-
Other support services		
Student activities	2,774,753	-
College support	3,773,098	289,852
Plant operations	1,576,358	-
Scholarships and grants	9,127,482	293,745
Auxiliary enterprises		
Bookstore	765,693	-
Food services	440,378	-
Housing	181,782	-
Printing	97,242	-
Caldwell Center	996,402	-
Fundraising expenses	-	110,455
Management and general expense	-	359,222
Depreciation	827,821	-
Total operating expenses	33,144,455	1,053,274
Operating Revenue (Loss)	(11,580,888)	(228,111)

See accompanying notes.

	Primary Government TVCC College	Component Unit TVCC Foundation
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Property taxes	$ 2,592,817	$ -
State FTE reimbursement	5,121,406	-
Federal financial aid	3,472,796	-
Investment income	35,009	470,905
Interest expense	(1,026,138)	-
Net nonoperating revenues	10,195,890	470,905
Change in net position	(1,384,998)	242,794
Net position, Beginning of Year	(6,625,482)	6,655,612
Net Position, End of Year	$ (8,010,480)	$ 6,898,406

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Primary Government
	TVCC College
Operating activities	
Tuition and fees, net	$ 8,374,237
Federal grants and contracts	6,177,849
State and local government grants and contracts	3,434,919
Payments to suppliers for goods and services	(9,149,001)
Payments to employees	(13,767,765)
Payments for student financial aid and other scholarships	(9,127,482)
Other cash receipts	3,659,521
Net cash used for operating activities	(10,397,722)
Noncapital financing activities	
Cash received from property taxes	2,592,817
State full time equivalent reimbursement	5,121,406
Federal financial aid received	3,472,796
Transfer from other funds student and agency groups	-
Net cash from noncapital financing activities	11,187,019
Capital related financing activities	
Purchases of capital assets	(364,612)
Proceeds from line of credit	1,700,000
Payments on line of credit	(1,200,000)
Proceeds from long-term debt	-
Principal paid on long-term debt	(679,278)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(1,026,138)
Net cash used for capital related financing activities	(1,570,028)
Investing activities	
Interest on investments	35,009
Net cash from investing activities	35,009
NET CHANGE IN CASH, RESTRICTED CASH, AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(745,722)
CASH, RESTRICTED CASH, AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	1,789,637
CASH, RESTRICTED CASH, AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	$ 1,043,915

See accompanying notes.

	Primary Government TVCC College
Reconciliation of cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents to the statement of net position	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,026,826
Restricted cash	17,089
Cash, restricted cash, and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 1,043,915
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used for operating activities	
Operating loss	$ (11,580,888)
Adjustments to reconcile operating revenues net of operating expenses to net cash used for operating activities	
Depreciation and amortization	827,821
GASB 68 actuarial pension expense	911,182
GASB 75 - RHIA OPEB revenue	(46,603)
GASB 75 - RHIPA OPEB expense	40,502
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Accounts receivable	6,546
Prepaid assets	(45,733)
Accounts payable	(266,696)
Due to other groups	(250,890)
Unearned revenue	76,413
Inventory	7,376
Accrued payroll and payroll costs	(80,046)
Compensated absences	3,294
Net cash used for operating activities	$ (10,397,722)

As of June 30, 2019, the College had $130,414 of capital assets in accounts payable.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Treasure Valley Community College (the College) is a public two-year educational institution. The College is a municipal corporation governed under the laws prescribed by the state of Oregon, charged with educating students. A seven-member Board of Directors is locally elected and is authorized to establish policies governing the operations of the College. The College qualifies as a primary government since it has a separately elected governing body, is a legally separate entity, and is fiscally independent. Treasure Valley Community College maintains a main campus in Ontario, Oregon, and outreach sites in Burns, Oregon, Caldwell, Idaho, Snake River Correctional Institute, and Warner Creek Correctional Facility.

Reporting entity – In accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the College has included all funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities. The College has also considered all potential component units for which it is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the College are such that exclusion would cause the College's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

As defined by GASB, the College includes one component unit in its financial statements: Treasure Valley Community College Foundation (hereinafter referred to as the Foundation). The Foundation is a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization, whose purpose is to provide support for scholarships and programs for the College. The Foundation's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB); however, their financial statements have been reclassified to match that of the College. Copies of the Foundation's audited financial statements may be obtained from the Foundation Treasurer at 650 College Blvd, Ontario, Oregon, 97914.

Basis of presentation – GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and requires resources to be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following three net position categories:

Net investment in capital assets – Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted expendable net position – Consists of external constraints placed on asset use by laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position – Net position that is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Resources may be designated for specific purposes by action of management or by the board of education or may otherwise be limited by contractual agreements with outside parties. Substantially all unrestricted net position is designated for academic and general programs of the College.

The basic financial statements report information on all of the activities of the College. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. The College follows the "business- type activities" reporting requirements of GASB that provide a comprehensive one-column look at the College's financial activities.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement focus and basis of accounting – For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities as defined by GASB. Accordingly, the basic financial statements of the College have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with GAAP. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred.

Non-exchange transactions are those in which the College receives value without directly giving equal value in return. These include property taxes, federal, state and local grants, state appropriations, and other contributions. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the period for which the levy is intended to finance. Revenues from grants, state appropriations, and other contributions are recognized in the year in which all eligibility, matching, and expenditure requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements apply to grants and contracts in which the College must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements are those for which the resources are provided to the College on a reimbursement basis.

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

Cash and cash equivalents – Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, funds invested with the Oregon State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The LGIP is stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. All other cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost.

Restricted cash and cash equivalents – Restricted cash consists of funds available for payment of outstanding debt which is restricted by outside sources.

Investments – Oregon Revised Statutes authorize investment in general obligations of the U.S. government and its agencies, certain bonded obligations of Oregon municipalities, repurchase agreements, and bankers' acceptances. As of June 30, 2019, the College was in compliance with the aforementioned State of Oregon Statutes. As of June 30, 2019, the College does not have any funds in investment accounts.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Receivables – Property taxes are levied and become a lien on all taxable property as of July 1. Taxes are payable on November 15, February 15, and May 15. Discounts are allowed if the amount due is received by November 15. Taxes unpaid and outstanding on May 16 are considered delinquent. Malheur and Baker Counties collect and allocate property taxes to the College. Property tax revenues are recognized when they become available. Available means when due, or past due and receivable within the current period. Uncollected taxes are deemed to be substantially collectible or recoverable through liens; therefore, typically, no allowance for uncollectible taxes is deemed necessary.

Allowable unreimbursed expenses from grantor agencies are reflected in the basic financial statements as receivables and revenues. Grant revenues are recorded at the time eligible expenses are incurred. Grant funds received prior to the occurrence of qualifying expenses are recorded as unearned revenue.

Student revenues are from tuition, fees, housing, and food services and are included in receivables and revenues for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Inventory – The value of the College's inventory is carried at the lower of first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost or market, and are charged to cost of sales as used.

Capital assets – Capital assets include land and land improvements, buildings and building improvements, equipment and machinery, leasehold improvements, and construction in progress. The College's capitalization threshold is $5,000 for equipment. Donated capital assets are recorded at the acquisition value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value or functionality of the assets' lives are not capitalized, but are expensed as incurred. Buildings, equipment and machinery, infrastructure, library collections, leasehold improvements, and land improvements of the College are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	24-40 years
Land improvements	10-20 years
Machinery and equipment	5-10 years
Vehicles	5-10 years

Tuition and fees and unbilled revenue – Tuition and fees include all assessments to students for educational purposes. The College's fiscal year begins with summer term and ends with spring term. Tuition and fees payments received prior to July 1, 2019, for the College's 2018-2019 summer and fall terms are recorded as unearned revenue.

Compensated absences – It is the College's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the College does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service. Unused vacation pay is recognized as an expense and accrued when earned. As of June 30, 2019, the accrued compensated absences amounted to $95,909.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Long-term debt – Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method.

Pensions – For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) and additions to/deductions from OPERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. 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.

Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) – State of Oregon Retiree Health Insurance Account (RHIA): For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset - RHIA, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the RHIA and plan revenue, information about the fiduciary net position of the plan, and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined based on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with benefit terms.

Single Employer Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account (RHIPA): This OPEB plan utilizes employee census data and benefits provided by the College for purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense. Benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Pre-SLGRP Pooled Liability – The Pre-SLGRP Pooled Liability was an actuarially determined liability recorded in the statement of net position based on the College's entry into the OPERS State and Local Government Rate Pool. The transition liability is reduced each year by contributions to OPERS and increased for interest charged by OPERS.

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources – In addition to assets, the statement of net position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The College has three items that qualify for reporting in this category: the net pension liability, the RHIA and RHIPA OPEB asset/liability, and deferred charge on refunding, which are reported on the Statement of Net Position. The net pension liability results from differences between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, differences between projected and actual earnings on investments, changes in proportion share, and contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability. The RHIA and RHIPA OPEB amounts result from contributions subsequent to the measurement date. A deferred charge 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.

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position includes 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 will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The College has two items that qualify for reporting in this category: the employer net pension liability and the RHIA and RHIPA OPEB asset/liability. The employer net pension liability results from the differences between employer's contributions and employer's proportionate share of system contributions derived from the actuarial calculation of the College's net pension liability. The RHIA and RHIPA OPEB amounts result from the differences between the projected and actual earnings on investments, changes in proportionate share, and changes in assumptions.

Operating and nonoperating revenues and expenses – Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services to students. Principal operating revenues include tuition and fees, federal and state grants, charges for services and sale of educational materials. Operating expenses include the cost of faculty, administration, sales and services for food services, printing, housing, bookstore and the Caldwell Center operations, and depreciation. All other revenues and expenses, including property taxes, state educational support, investment income, and interest expense not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Federal financial assistance programs – The College participates in federally funded Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Federal Work-Study, and Federal Direct Lending programs. Federal programs are audited in accordance with the Single Audit Act, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Uniform Guidance, Cost Principles, Audit, and Administrative Requirements for Federal Awards, and the Compliance Supplement.

Net position – Net position is classified according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of College obligations. Expendable restricted net position represents funds restricted for specific purposes. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the college's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

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 deprecation on capital assets is not an expenditure of the funds, amortization of long-term assets is not an expenditure of the funds, inventory is not capitalized in the funds, and principal on debt services is an expenditure of the funds.

Note 2 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability (continued)

The budget process begins 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 of Education 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

Instruction
Community Services
College Support Services
Other Uses – Debt Service and Interfund Transfers
Debt Service
Instructional Support
Student Services
Financial Aid
Facilities Acquisition & Construction
Operating Contingency

Budget amounts shown in the basic financial statements reflect the original budgeted appropriation amounts and final budgeted amounts including any changes that occurred during the year. Expenditures of the various funds were within authorized appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2019. Expenditures cannot legally exceed the above appropriation levels. 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.

Note 3 – Changes in Capital Assets

The following table presents the changes in various capital asset categories:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	$ 233,381	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 233,381
Construction in progress	35,423	354,257	-	-	389,680
Total capital assets not being depreciated	268,804	354,257	-	-	623,061
Other capital assets					
Buildings	19,855,048	-	-	-	19,855,048
Improvements and software	3,805,256	43,220	(29,767)	-	3,818,709
Vehicles and equipment	4,387,934	97,549	(14,739)	-	4,470,744
Total other capital assets	28,048,238	140,769	(44,506)	-	28,144,501
Total capital assets	28,317,042	495,026	(44,506)	-	28,767,562
Less accumulated depreciation					
Buildings	8,027,968	512,350	-	-	$ 8,540,318
Improvements and software	2,217,657	154,064	(29,767)	19,234	2,361,188
Vehicles and equipment	3,977,646	143,107	(14,739)	(19,234)	4,086,780
Total accumulated depreciation	14,223,271	809,521	(44,506)	-	14,988,286
Capital assets, net	$ 14,093,771	$ (314,495)	$ -	$ -	$ 13,779,276

Included in the vehicle and equipment category is the capitalized library collection, which is being depreciated.

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019, was $809,521.

Note 4 – Cash and Investments

The College maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds. This pool is displayed on the statement of net position as cash and cash equivalents.

Cash consisted of the following at June 30, 2019:

Cash and cash equivalents	
Petty cash	$ 3,683
Deposits with banks	861,976
State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	161,167
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,026,826
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	
State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	17,089
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,043,915

Deposits – The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has adopted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) which include standards to categorize bank deposits to give an indication of the level of custodial risk assumed by the College at June 30, 2019. If bank deposits at year end are not entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the College or by its agent in the College's name, the College must disclose the custodial credit risk (below) that exists. Deposits with financial institutions are comprised of bank demand deposits. For deposits in excess of federal depository insurance, Oregon Revised Statutes require depository institutions to be in compliance with ORS 295.

At June 30, 2019, the carrying amount of the College's deposits (cash and LGIP) was $1,043,915 and the bank balance was $1,315,742. The insurance and collateral requirements for deposits are established by banking regulations and Oregon law. Federal depository insurance (FDIC) of $250,000 applies to deposits in each depository. When balances continually exceed $250,000, ORS 295.015 requires the depositor to verify that deposit accounts are only maintained at financial institutions on the list of qualified depositories found on the Oregon State Treasurers website. Qualifying depository banks must pledge securities with a particular value based on the bank's level of capitalization. At June 30, 2019, and for the year then ended, the College's deposits were in compliance with ORS 295.015.

Custodial credit risk, deposits – This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned to it. The College does not have a policy for custodial credit risk of deposits. The balances in excess of the FDIC insurance are considered exposed to custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2019, $250,000 of deposits were fully covered by federal depository insurance and the remainder of the balance was collateralized by the Oregon Public Funds Collateralization Program; thus no assets were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Note 4 – Cash and Investments (continued)

Cash equivalents – At June 30, 2019, the College held $178,256 in the Oregon Local Government Investment Pool, which is all classified as cash equivalents on the Statement of Net Position. The College has no policy for managing interest rate risk or credit risk.

Custodial credit risk, investments – This is the risk that, in the event of the failure of counterparty, the College will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The College does not have a policy for custodial risk for investments. At June 30, 2019, none of the College's cash equivalents were exposed to custodial credit risk.

Credit risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. The College minimizes this risk by limiting investments to only those that provide FDIC insurance and certificate of collateralization from the Federal Home Loan Bank. This action limits the College's exposure to an individual security issue or backer, when possible. The Local Government Investment Pool is not currently rated.

The Oregon Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is an external investment pool as defined by GASB. The LGIP is part of the Oregon Short-Term Fund. Investment policies of this fund are governed by the Oregon Revised Statutes and the Oregon Investment Council. In accordance with Oregon Statutes, funds are invested as a prudent investor would do, exercising reasonable care, skill, and caution. LGIP was created to offer a short-term investment alternative to Oregon local governments. The Local Government Investment Pool holds certain derivatives to enhance return while managing the overall risk of the fund. These derivatives include asset-backed securities and floating rate notes of U.S. government securities. Securities held by the pool are not specifically identified to the district and are not categorized for risk purposes. Separate financial statements for the Oregon Short-Term Fund are available from the Oregon State Treasurer.

Note 5 – Accounts Receivable

Receivables as of June 30, 2019, were as follows:

Property tax	$ 181,650
Tuition and related fees	1,534,076
Due from other governmental units	916,734
Other	153,533
	2,785,993
Allowance for uncollectible tuition and fees	(766,826)
Allowance for uncollectible property tax	(24,958)
Total accounts receivable, net	$ 1,994,209

Note 6 – Long-Term Obligations

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions during the year:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Bank of Eastern Oregon	$ 1,524,263	$ -	$ (138,745)	$ 1,385,518	$ 145,281
PERS UAL Bond	7,130,749	-	(290,533)	6,840,216	290,181
Series 2012 Refinancing	4,950,000	-	(250,000)	4,700,000	265,000
Pre-SLGRP PERS				-	
transition liability	1,510,708	-	(367,785)	1,142,923	78,406
Compensated absences	92,615	351,435	(348,141)	95,909	95,909
	$ 15,208,335	$ 351,435	$ (1,395,204)	$ 14,164,566	$ 874,777

In April 2003, the College issued $10,701,480 in limited tax pension bonds to finance the unfunded net pension liability to the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (PERS). These bonds have interest rates that range from 5.60 to 6.25 percent. Interest payments are made semiannually on June 30 and December 30. Principal payments are made on June 30 of each year. Debt service is financed by a self-imposed pension expense based on a percentage of payroll costs. The bond is collateralized as mandated by state statute, which collateralizes the bond with all General Fund revenue and assets of the College.

In December of 2012, the College refinanced three different debt issues. The amount refinanced was $5.89 million and the total debt issuance was $6.225 million. The debt refunded partially, or wholly, the 2000, 2005, and 2006 debt issues. The coupon rate on the debt is between 2 and 4% for the life of the obligation. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by $335,000; however, the refunding reduced the College's total debt service payments over the remaining life of the debt by $620,000. The financing is collateralized by the College General Fund.

In October 2017, the College entered into a loan agreement with Bank of Eastern Oregon in the amount of $1.616 million to refinance three of its smaller notes payable. The remaining funds were designated to purchase critical computer software and website development as well as various other projects as determined by the administration. The variable interest loan is being repaid in monthly installments of $16,176 over ten years. The interest rate is calculated at 0.5 percentage points below the prime rate as published by the Wall Street Journal. The initial rate on the note is 3.75% per annum and changes to this rate will not occur for at least five years from the date of the loan. The loan is collateralized by the security instrument as listed in the promissory note.

Note 6 – Long-term Obligations (continued)

Future payments for long-term debt at June 30, 2019, include:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	$ 700,462	$ 1,058,101	$ 1,758,563
2021	707,778	1,102,634	1,810,412
2022	722,509	1,149,803	1,872,312
2023	737,673	1,196,240	1,933,913
2024	1,508,025	477,178	1,985,203
2025-2028	6,619,287	1,178,345	7,797,632
2029-2033	1,580,000	264,600	1,844,600
2034-2035	350,000	14,000	364,000
	$ 12,925,734	$ 6,440,901	$ 19,366,635

Note 7 – Short-Term Obligations

On June 19, 2019, the College entered into a taxable non-revolving line of credit series 2019, with US Bank in the amount of $1,250,000; $500,000 of which had been drawn on as of the end of fiscal year 2019. The note had a taxable variable rate of interest rate equal to 80% of the US Bank prime rate (the “index”), plus 3.00% per annum. The note matures on December 31, 2019. The financing is secured by the College’s ad valorem property taxes subject to the limits of Article XI, Sections 11 and 11b of the Oregon Constitution, state support payments, and legally available revenues of the College.

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Umpqua line of credit	$ -	$ 500,000	$ -	$ 500,000	$ 500,000

Note 8 – Pension Plans

Plan description – The College contributes to two pension plans administered by the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). The Oregon Public Employees Retirement Fund (OPERF) applies to the College’s contribution for qualifying employees who were hired before August 29, 2003, and is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (OPSRP) is a hybrid successor plan to the OPERF and consists of two programs: The Pension Program and the Individual Account Program. The Pension Program is the defined benefit portion of the plan which applies to qualifying College employees hired after August 29, 2003. Benefits are calculated by a formula for members who attain normal retirement age. The formula takes into account final average salary and years of service. The Individual Account Program (IAP) is the defined contribution portion of the plan. Beginning January 1, 2004, all OPERS members’ contributions go into the IAP. 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.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

Both OPERS plans provide retirement and disability benefits, postemployment healthcare benefits, annual cost- of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. OPERS is administered under Oregon Revised Statute Chapter 238, which establishes the Public Employees Retirement Board as the governing body of PERS. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained at: http://www.oregon.gov/pers/Pages/section/financial_reports/financials.aspx.

Benefits Provided

Tier One/Tier Two Retirement Benefit - ORS Chapter 238

Pension benefits – The OPERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. The allowance 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, equal to 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 under a formula plus an annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefit results.

A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service retirement allowance if he or she has had a contribution in each of five calendar years or has reached at least 50 years of age before ceasing employment with a participating employer. General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Tier One general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Tier Two members are eligible for full benefits at age 60. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.

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 one or more of the following conditions are met:

- The member was employed by an OPERS employer at the time of death,
- The member died within 120 days after termination of OPERS-covered employment,
- The member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in an OPERS-covered job, or
- The member was on an official leave of absence from an OPERS-covered job at the time of death.

Disability benefits – A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes disabled 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 OPERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of OPERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 when determining the monthly benefit.

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 of equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes (COLA). The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

PERS Pension Program (OPSRP-DB) – ORS Chapter 238A

Pension benefits – This portion of the OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

- 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 65, or age 58 with 30 years of retirement credit.

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.

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. The surviving spouse or other person may elect to delay payment of the death benefit, but payment must commence no later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the member would have reached 70½ years.

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.

OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP) – ORS Chapter 238A

Pension benefits – A member of the pension program becomes vested on the date the employee account is established or on the date the rollover account was established. If the employer makes optional employer contributions for a member, the member 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, the date the OPSRP IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies. The accounts fall under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a).

Upon retirement, a member of the IAP may receive the amounts in his or her employee account, rollover account, and vested employer account as a lump-sum payment or in equal installments over a 5-, 10-, 15- or 20-year period or an anticipated life span option. Each distribution option has a $200 minimum distribution limit.

Death benefits – Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives in a lump sum the member's account balance, rollover account balance, and vested employer optional contribution account balance. If a retired member dies before the installment payments are completed, the beneficiary may receive the remaining installment payments or choose a lump-sum payment.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

Recordkeeping – OPERS contracts with Voya Financial to maintain IAP participant records.

Contributions – OPERS 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. This funding policy applies to the OPERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Ultimate authority for setting and changing the laws governing contributions rests with the Oregon legislature.

Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2016, actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2018. The state of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivisions have made lump sum payments to establish side accounts, and their rates have been reduced.

Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019, were $577,489, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. The rates, presented as a percentage of covered payroll, for the College in effect for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, were:

	Chapter 238 Tier One and Tier Two	Chapter 238A - OPERS Pension Program (OPSRP-DB)
General service	12.00%	5.42%

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions – At June 30, 2019, the College reported a liability of $10,245,094 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the College's projected long-term contribution effort as compared to the total projected long-term contribution effort of all employers.

Rates of every employer have at least two major components:

- *Normal cost rate* – The economic value, stated as a percent of payroll, for the portion of each active member's total projected retirement benefit that is allocated to the upcoming year of service. The rate is in effect for as long as each member continues in OPERS-covered employment. The current value of all projected future Normal Cost Rate contributions is the Present Value of Future Normal Costs (PVFNC). The PVFNC represents the portion of the projected long-term contribution effort related to future service.

- *UAL rate* – If system assets are less than the actuarial liability, an Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL) exists. UAL can arise in a biennium when an event such as experience differing from the assumptions used in the actuarial valuation occurs. An amortization schedule is established to eliminate the UAL that arises in a given biennium over a fixed period of time if future experience follows assumptions. The UAL Rate is the upcoming year's fixed component of the cumulative amortization schedules, stated as a percent of payroll.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

The employer's PVFNC depends on both the normal cost rates charged on the employer's payrolls, and on the underlying demographics of the respective payrolls. For OPERS funding, employers have up to three different payrolls, each with a different normal cost rate: (1) Tier 1/Tier 2 payroll, (2) OPSRP general service payroll, and (3) OPSRP police and fire payroll.

Since many governments in Oregon have sold pension obligation bonds and deposited the proceeds with OPERS (referred to as side accounts or pre-SLGRP liability or surplus), adjustments are required. After each employer's projected long-term contribution effort is calculated, that amount is reduced by the value of the employer's side account and the pre-SLGRP liability/surplus (if any). This is done as those balances increase/decrease the employer's projected long-term contribution effort because side accounts are effectively pre-paid contributions.

Looking at both rate components, the projected long-term contribution effort is the sum of the PVFNC and UAL. The PVFNC part of the contribution effort pays for the value of future service while the UAL part of the contribution effort pays for the value of past service not already funded by accumulated contributions and investment earnings. Each of the two contribution effort components are calculated at the employer-specific level. The sum of these components across all employers is the total projected long-term contribution effort.

At June 30, 2019, the College's proportion was 0.06763026 percent, and was 0.07302603 percent at the prior year date of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the College recognized a pension expense of $616,683. At June 30, 2019, the College reports deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 348,507	$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,381,965	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	-	454,940
Changes in proportionate share	449,385	445,927
Differences between College contributions and the College's proportionate share of system contributions	-	821,507
	3,179,857	1,722,374
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	577,489	-
	$ 3,757,346	$ 1,722,374

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

$577,489 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability/(asset) in the year ended June 30, 2020.

The net amount of the College's deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that will be recognized in the College's pension expense in the subsequent five years in the aggregate are shown in the table below:

Years Ending June 30,	Deferred Outflow (Inflow) of Resources
2020	$ 1,084,605
2021	730,386
2022	(306,295)
2023	(73,329)
2024	22,116
	$ 1,457,483

Actuarial assumptions – The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2019, were set using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. For the Tier One/Tier Two component of the OPERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), and (2) 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 20 years.

For the OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (a) an amount for the 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 actuarially accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarially accrued liabilities being amortized over 16 years.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

A summary of the economic assumptions used for the December 31, 2016, actuarial valuation is shown below:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions	Valuation Date: December 31, 2016 Measurement Date: June 30, 2018
Experience Study	2016, published September 2017
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation rate	2.50%
Long-term expected rate of return	7.20%
Discount rate	7.20%
Projected salary increases	3.50%
Cost of living adjustments (COLA)	Blend of 2.00% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with Moro decision; blend based on service.
Mortality	**Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:** RP-2014 Healthy annuitant, sex-distinct, generational with Unisex Social Security Data Scale, with collar adjustments and setbacks as described in the valuation
	Active members: FP-2014 Employees, sex-distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with collar adjustments and setbacks as described in the valuation
	Disabled retirees: FP-2014 Employees, sex-distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale

Actuarial valuations of an on-going plan involve estimates of the 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 31st of even-numbered years. The methods and assumptions shown above are based on the 2016 experience study, which reviewed experience for the four-year period ended December 31, 2016.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (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 2015 the OPERS 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 Allocation	Annual Arithmetic Return	Compound Annual Return	Standard Deviation
Core Fixed Income	8.00%	4.10%	4.00%	4.68%
Short-Term Bonds	8.00%	3.65%	3.61%	2.74%
Bank/Leveraged Loans	3.00%	5.69%	5.42%	7.82%
High Yield Bonds	1.00%	6.67%	6.20%	10.28%
Large/Mid Cap US Equities	15.75%	7.96%	6.70%	17.07%
Small Cap US Equities	1.31%	8.93%	6.99%	21.35%
Micro Cap US Equities	1.31%	9.37%	7.01%	23.72%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.13%	8.34%	6.73%	19.40%
Emerging Market Equities	4.12%	10.56%	7.25%	28.45%
Non-US Small Cap Equities	1.88%	9.01%	7.22%	20.55%
Private Equity	17.50%	11.60%	7.97%	30.00%
Real Estate (Property)	10.00%	6.48%	5.84%	12.00%
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50%	8.74%	6.69%	22.02%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Diversified	2.50%	4.94%	4.64%	8.09%
Hedge Fund - Event-driven	0.63%	7.07%	6.72%	8.90%
Timber	1.88%	6.60%	5.85%	13.00%
Farmland	1.88%	7.11%	6.37%	13.00%
Infrastructure	3.75%	8.31%	7.13%	16.50%
Commodities	1.88%	6.07%	4.58%	18.40%
Assumed inflation - mean			2.50%	1.85%

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from 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.

Note 8 – Pension Plans (continued)

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/(asset) calculated using the discount rate of 7.2 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 (6.2 percent) or 1-percentage point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.2%)	Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase (8.2%)
Proportionate share of net pension liability	$ 17,121,487	$ 10,245,094	$ 4,569,194

Pension plan fiduciary net position – Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPERS financial report that can be found at http://www.oregon.gov/pers.

Pre-SLGRP pooled liability – The College reports a separate liability to the plan with a balance of $1,142,923 at June 30, 2019. The liability represents the College's allocated share of the pre-SLGRP pooled liability. The College is being assessed an employer contribution rate of 1.76% of covered payroll for the payment of this transition liability.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans

State Retiree Health Insurance Account (RHIA) – Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) administers the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) plan (the Plan) for units of state government, political subdivisions, community colleges, and school districts, containing multiple actuarial pools. Plan assets may be used to pay the benefits of the employees of any employer that provides OPEB through the Plan. Contributions are mandatory for each employer that is a member of PERS. As of June 30, 2018, there were 801 participating employers. PERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. The report may be obtained by writing to Oregon Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 23700, Tigard, OR 97281-3700. The reports and other related schedules including plan assumptions, methods and plan provisions may also be found on the PERS website at https://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Pages/GASB.aspx.

Plan Description (RHIA) – Oregon Revised Statute 238.420 established the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) and authorizes a payment of up to $60 from RHIA towards the monthly cost of health insurance for eligible PERS members.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans

Authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of RHIA resides with the Oregon Legislature. The Plan is closed to new entrants hired on or after August 29, 2003, who had not established membership prior to that date.

To be eligible to receive this monthly payment toward the premium cost, the member must: (1) have eight years or more of qualifying service in PERS at the time of retirement or receive a disability allowance as if the member had eight years or more of creditable service in PERS, (2) receive both Medicare Parts A and B coverage, and (3) enroll in a PERS-sponsored health plan. A surviving spouse or dependent of a deceased PERS retiree who was eligible to receive the subsidy is eligible to receive this subsidy if he or she (1) is receiving a retirement benefit or allowance from PERS or (2) was insured at the time the member died and the member retired before May 1, 1991.

Funding Policy (RHIA) – Contributions of employers are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions to PERS are calculated based on creditable compensation for active members reported by employers. Employer contributions are accrued when due pursuant to legal requirements. These are amounts normally included in the employer statements cut off as of the fifth of the following month.

For the year ended June 30, 2017, PERS employers contributed 0.08 percent of PERS-covered salaries for Tier One and Tier Two members to fund the normal cost portion of RHIA benefits. PERS employers contributed 0.45 percent of all PERS-covered salaries to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

Actuarial methods and assumptions related to RHIA – The actuarial valuation calculations are based on the benefits provided under the terms of the plan in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members as of the December 31, 2015, valuation rolled forward to June 30, 2017.

The methods and assumptions shown below are based on the 2016 Experience Study, which reviewed experience for the four-year period ended on December 31, 2016. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

Key actuarial methods and assumptions used to measure the total OPEB liability are illustrated in the table below:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions	Valuation Date: December 31, 2016 Measurement Date: June 30, 2018
Experience Study	2016, published September 2017
<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation rate	2.50%
Long-term expected rate of return	7.20%
Discount rate	7.20%
Projected salary increases	3.50%
Retiree healthcare participation	Healthy retirees: 38%; Disabled retirees: 20%
Healthcare cost trend rate	Not applicable
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, 95% for females) of the RP-2000 Sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB, disabled mortality table.

Discount rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018, was 7.20 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the RHIA 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 Net OPEB asset - RHIA plan investments for the RHIA plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (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 2015 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. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes an 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. For more information on the Plan's portfolio, assumed asset allocation, and the long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class, calculated using both arithmetic and geometric means; see PERS' audited financial statements at: https://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Pages/Actuarial-Financial-Information.aspx.

Depletion rate projection – GASB 75 generally requires that a blended discount rate be used to measure the Total OPEB Liability (the Actuarial Accrued Liability calculated using the Individual Entry Age Normal Cost Method). The long-term expected return on plan investments may be used to discount liabilities to the extent that the plan's Fiduciary Net Position (fair market value of assets) is projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. A 20-year high quality (AA/Aa or higher) municipal bond rate must be used for periods where the Fiduciary Net Position is not projected to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses. Determining the discount rate under GASB 75 will often require that the actuary perform complex projections of future benefit payments and asset values. GASB 75 (paragraph 82) does allow for alternative evaluations of projected solvency, if such evaluation can reliably be made. GASB does not contemplate a specific method for making an alternative evaluation of sufficiency; it is left to professional judgment.

The following circumstances justify an alternative evaluation of sufficiency for Oregon PERS:

- PERS has a formal written policy to calculate an Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC), which is articulated in the actuarial valuation report.

- The ADC is based on a closed, layered amortization period, which means that payment of the full ADC each year will bring the plan to a 100 percent funded position by the end of the amortization period if future experience follows assumption.

- GASB 75 specifies that the projections regarding future solvency assume that plan assets earn the assumed rate of return and there are no future changes in the plan provisions or actuarial methods and assumptions, which means that the projections would not reflect any adverse future experience which might impact the plan's funded position.

Based on these circumstances, it is our third-party actuary's opinion that the detailed depletion date projections outlined in GASB 75 would clearly indicate that the Fiduciary Net Position is always projected to be sufficient to cover benefit payments and administrative expenses.

Proportionate share allocation methodology – The basis for the employer's proportion is determined by comparing the employer's actual, legally required contributions made during the fiscal year to the Plan with the total actual contributions made in the fiscal year of all employers.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

OPEB Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

At June 30, 2019, the College reported an asset of $488,688 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset - RHIA. The net OPEB asset – RHIA was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset - RHIA was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. The College's proportion of the net OPEB asset - RHIA was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the College's proportion was 0.07945034%, which was n decrease of 0.005199025% from the proportion measurement of 0.08464059% as of June 30, 2017.

At June 30, 2019, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 5,026
Changes of assumptions	-	281
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	-	19,121
Changes in proportionate share	811	1,167
	811	25,595
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	38,280	-
	$ 39,091	$ 25,595

Deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the College's contributions subsequent to the measurement date of $38,280 will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB asset - RHIA in the year ended June 30, 2020.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

Years Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflow (Inflow) of Resources
2020	$ (8,381)
2021	(8,177)
2022	(6,325)
2023	(1,901)
2024	-
	$ (24,784)

Sensitivity of RHIA asset to changes in the discount rate – The discount rate used for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is 7.20%. The impact of a 1% increase or decrease in these assumptions is shown in the chart below. The following table presents the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset of the RHIA OPEB asset calculated using the current discount rate as well as what the net OPEB liability/(asset) would be if calculated using one percentage point lower or one percentage higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.2%)	Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase (8.2%)
Proportionate share of net RHIA Liability (asset)	$ (51,639)	$ (88,688)	$ (120,225)

Single Employer Retiree Health Insurance Premium Account (RHIPA)

Plan description – The College operates a single-employer retiree benefit plan that provides postemployment health, dental, vision, and prescription coverage benefits to eligible employees and their eligible dependents. This plan is not a stand-alone plan and therefore does not issue financial statements. The Plan has no assets accumulated in a trust that meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Funding policy – The College contributes premiums for eligible faculty and academic professional employees and their eligible dependents up to the employer paid maximum at the time of retirement (College Paid-Cap). The employer cap separates employees into three distinct categories: faculty, staff (which includes classified, professional, and administrative staff), and part-time employees. Faculty receive an employer paid cap of $1,625, staff receive $1,400, and part-time employees received between 50% and 75% of the individual insurance rate based on their FTE, for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

The College is required by Oregon Revised Statute 243.303 to provide retirees who qualify for retirement under Oregon PERS with group health and dental insurance from the date of retirement to age 65 at the same rate provided to current employees. Retired employees who are eligible for the College Paid-Cap whose College paid benefits end prior to age 65 may continue enrollment in the health plans on a self-pay basis until age 65. Retired employees who are not eligible for the College Paid-Cap may continue enrollment in the health plans on a self-pay basis until age 65.

Total net OPEB liability – The College's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total liability of $561,985 was determined by an actuarial valuation dated July 1, 2017. This actuarial valuation covered a measurement period of June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017.

Actuarial assumptions – The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions	Valuation Date: July 1, 2018 Measurement Date: June 30, 2017
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation rate	2.50%
Discount rate	2.85% for year ended June 30, 2016. 3.58% for year ended June 30, 2017.
Projected salary increases	3.50%
Healthcare cost trend rate medical	4.25% for 2017, increasing gradually to 6.25% in 2041
Healthcare cost trend rate - dental and vision vision	4% per year
Mortality	RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant tables. Sex-distinct, generational per Scale BB, with collar adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.

When the financing of OPEB liabilities is on a pay-as-you-go basis, as the College does, GASB 75 requires that the discount rate used for valuing liabilities be based on the yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale). The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer 20-Year General Obligation Bond Index.

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Inflation

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the College, as well as what the College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.58%) or 1 percentage point higher (4.58%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.58%)	Discount Rate (3.58%)	1% Increase (4.58%)
Total RHIPA Liability (asset)	$ 649,918	$ 602,413	$ 558,183

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the College, as well as what the College's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a health-care cost trend rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (5.25%) than the current health-care cost trend rate:

	1% Decrease (3.25%)	Discount Rate (4.25%)	1% Increase (5.25%)
Total RHIA Liability (asset)	$ 539,287	$ 602,413	$ 676,478

OPEB expense – The following table shows the components affecting the College's OPEB expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

Balance as of June 30, 2018	$ 561,985
Service cost	59,047
Interest on total OPEB liability	21,751
Recognition of deferred (inflows) outflows of resources Effect of assumption changes or inputs	(13,222)
Benefit payments	(27,148)
OPEB expense	40,428
Balance as of June 30, 2019	$ 602,413

Note 9 – Postemployment Healthcare Plans (continued)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB – For the year ended June 30, 2019, the College recognized OPEB expense of $40,428. At June 30, 2019, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Change of assumptions	$ -	$ 34,769
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	34,188	-
	$ 34,188	$ 34,769

The College will recognize the $34,188 of contributions made subsequent to the measurement date in the next fiscal year. In addition, other amounts currently reported as deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Years Ended June 30,	Deferred Outflow (Inflow) of Resources
2020	$ (6,108)
2021	(6,108)
2022	(6,108)
2023	(6,108)
2024	(6,108)
Thereafter	(4,229)
	$ (34,769)

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingencies

The College receives significant financial assistance from various federal, state, and local governmental agencies. These funds are subject to audit and adjustment by these agencies, which may occur after the College's annual audit. Any disallowed costs, including amounts already collected, could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. In the opinion of management, any such potential liability would not have a material effect on any of the financial statements of the individual fund types included herein or on the overall financial position of the College at June 30, 2019.

Note 11 – Risk Management

The College is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage, and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The College is insured for the physical damage to property and carries commercial insurance for all risks of loss, including workers' compensation, and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three years.

Note 12 – Related Party

The Treasure Valley Community College Foundation (the Foundation) provides scholarships to students of the College based upon on the terms of donations received. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Foundation provided scholarship support of $293,745 and program support of $289,852. During the year ended June 30, 2019, the College provided support to the Foundation to pay salaries and benefits for the executive director and administrative personnel of $147,366. The College donated $9,176 and $53,100 to the Foundation for supplies and in-kind contributions, including office space, respectively.

The College obtains their worker's compensation insurance through a firm whose partner is a member of the Board of Education. The amount paid to the insurance carrier was $37,519 for insurance premiums and $10,296 for consulting fees related to health insurance options during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Note 13 – Component Unit

Treasure Valley Community College Foundation Operations and Significant Accounting Policies – Treasure Valley Community College Foundation (the Foundation) was organized under the provisions of the Oregon Non-Profit Corporation Act in 1962.

The Foundation encourages, receives, and administers gifts and bequests for the support of the College. The Board of Directors recognizes its responsibility to manage all funds entrusted to the organization in a prudent manner, with the understanding that the primary purpose of these funds is to provide support for priority projects at the College. This includes scholarships, grants in aid, tuition waivers, educational facilities, and equipment. The Foundation awards scholarships only to qualifying students attending the College who have properly completed application for admission and obtained approval for financial aid. All accepted and funded applicants must meet specific grade point average standards and any other stipulations established by the respective donor. Any other aid given directly to the College students is subject to approval by the college scholarship committee, the Foundation's Executive Director, and the Foundation's Board of Directors.

The Board also recognizes a responsibility to allocate resources, striking a reasonable balance between the organization's current cash flow requirements and the equally compelling educational needs of future generations. These policies are intended to assure the optimum investment opportunity for all of the money received, whether funds are to be expended within a day or two or endowed in perpetuity.

Note 13 – Component Unit (continued)

The Foundation's financial statements are prepared in accordance with standards set by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). FASB standards require two classes of net assets: net assets without donor restrictions, and net assets with donor restrictions, instead of reporting by fund as is done under GASB standards. Other differences include criteria for recognizing in-kind donations and the presentation of information.

Investments – Certain assets are reported at fair value in the financial statements. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal, or most advantageous, market at the measurement date under current market conditions regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. Inputs used to determine fair value refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset, including assumptions about risk. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity.

Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset based on the best information available.

A three-tier hierarchy categorizes the inputs as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets that the Foundation can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, and market-corroborated inputs.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset. In these situations, the Foundation develops inputs using the best information available in the circumstances.

In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those cases, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to entire measurement requires judgment, taking into account factors specific to the asset. The categorization of an asset within the hierarchy is based upon the pricing transparency of the asset and does not necessary correspond to the Foundation's assessment of the quality risk or liquidity profile of the asset.

A significant amount of the Foundation's investment assets are classified within Level 1 because they are comprised of investment securities with readily determinable fair values based on daily redemption values. The fixed income securities are valued by the custodians of the securities using pricing models based upon credit quality, time to maturity, stated interest rates, and market rate assumptions, and are classified within Level 2.

Note 13 – Component Unit (continued)

The assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2019, are as follows:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Input (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Investment securities				
Fixed income	$ -	$ 588,722	$ -	$ 588,722
Mutual funds				
Fixed income mutual funds	557,587	-	-	557,587
Equities				
Large Cap Growth	766,947	-	-	766,947
Large Cap Value	411,172	-	-	411,172
Small/Mid Cap Growth	282,775	-	-	282,775
Small/Mid Cap Value	120,082	-	-	120,082
International Equity	358,317	-	-	358,317
Equities Blend	48,444	-	-	48,444
Exchange traded funds				
Fixed income exchange traded funds	1,365,426	-	-	1,365,426
Equity exchange traded funds	2,172,487	-	-	2,172,487
Total assets at fair value	$ 6,083,237	$ 588,722	$ -	$ 6,671,959

Donated materials and services – Donated materials and services for the year ended June 30, 2019, were:

	Program Services	Management and General	Fundraising	Total
Salaries and wages	$ 24,596	$ 34,721	$ 34,721	$ 94,038
Employee benefits	14,308	19,510	19,510	53,328
Materials and supplies	4,302	3,212	1,661	9,175
In-kind contributions	17,700	17,700	17,700	53,100
	$ 60,906	$ 75,143	$ 73,592	$ 209,641

All donated materials and services were provided by the College.

Note 13 – Component Unit (continued)

Endowment – The Foundation's endowment consists of over 100 individual funds established for a variety of purposes. The endowment consists of funds with donor restrictions and two funds without donor restriction that have been designated for the endowment by the Board of Directors. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, net assets associated with endowment funds are classified and reported based upon the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions.

The Board of Directors of the Foundation has interpreted the Oregon Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor- restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Foundation retains in perpetuity (a) the original value of initial and subsequent gifts donated to the endowment, and (b) any accumulations to the endowment made in accordance with direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added.

Donor-restricted amounts not retained in perpetuity are subject to appropriation for expenditures in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA.

In accordance with UPMIFA, the Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

- The duration and preservation of the fund or endowment
- The purposes of the Foundation and the donor-restricted endowment fund
- General economic conditions
- The possible effects of inflation and deflation
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
- Other resources of the Foundation
- The investment policies of the Foundation

The endowment funds net asset composition at June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Donor restricted endowment funds	$ 975,655	$ 5,295,020	$ 6,270,675

The Foundation has adopted investment and spending policies for endowment assets that attempt to provide a predictable stream of funding to programs and scholarships supported by its endowment while seeking to maintain the fair value of the endowment assets. Endowment assets include those assets of donor-restricted funds that the Foundation must hold in perpetuity or for a donor-specified period(s). Under this policy, as approved by the Board of Directors, the endowment assets are invested in a manner that is intended to provide both a reasonably predictable income stream and principal appreciation that exceeds inflation. The Foundation expects its endowment funds, over time, to provide an average minimum rate of return equal to or greater than the Foundation's spending rate percentage and management fee.

Note 13 – Component Unit (continued)

To satisfy its long-term rate-of-return objectives, the Foundation relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are achieved through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends). The Foundation targets a diversified asset allocation to achieve its long-term return objectives within the prudent risk constraints.

The Foundation has a policy of appropriating for annual distribution 4% of its endowment fund's average fair value over the individual endowment's average daily principal balance outstanding during the fiscal year. While the Foundation intends to maintain this 4% distribution, the annual distribution is contingent on projected revenues from investments meeting the 4% threshold for disbursement. If anticipated revenues do not meet the 4% distribution limit, the scholarships awarded for the following year are decreased to ensure corpus balances are maintained. In establishing this policy, the Foundation considered the long-term expected return on its endowment. Accordingly, over the long-term, the Foundation expects the current spending policy to allow its endowment to grow at the rate of inflation. This is consistent with objectives to maintain the principal of the endowment assets in perpetuity or for a specified term as well as to provide additional real growth through new gifts and investment return.

Changes in endowment net assets are as follows:

	Without Donor Restrictions	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Endowment assets			
Beginning of year, July 1, 2018	$ 856,724	$ 5,043,456	$ 5,900,180
Investment return			
Investment income	24,050	135,692	159,742
Net realized and unrealized appreciation	46,847	264,316	311,163
Investment fees	(9,068)	(51,161)	(60,229)
Contributions	162,922	134,972	297,894
Other changes			
Appropriation of endowment assets for expenditures	(105,820)	(242,550)	(348,370)
Funds transferred by donor request	-	10,295	10,295
Endowment assets			
End of year, June 30, 2019	$ 975,655	$ 5,295,020	$ 6,270,675

The Foundation has $2,145,469 in financial assets as of the balance sheet date, reduced by amounts not available for general use within one year because of donor-imposed restrictions or internal designations. Amounts available include the Board-approved appropriations from the endowment fund for the following year as well as donor-restricted amounts that are available for general expenditure in the following year. Amounts not available include amounts set aside for operating and other reserves that could be drawn upon if the Board of Directors approves that action.

Note 13 – Component Unit (continued)

Cash	$ 330,159
Investments	6,671,958
Total financial assets	7,002,117
Donor-imposed restrictions	
Endowment fund	(5,295,020)
Add back amounts available for expenditures in one year	348,372
Board designations	
Operating reserves and other available for expenditure in one year	90,000
Financial assets available to meet cash needs for general expenditures within one year	$ 2,145,469

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net RHIA OPEB Liability (Asset)
Last Ten Fiscal Years*

As of the Measurement Date June 30,	(a) College's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(b) College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	(c) College's Employee Covered Payroll	(b) / (c) College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2018	0.06763026%	$ (88,688)	$ 10,541,986	-0.84%	82.07%
2017	0.08464059%	$ (35,324)	$ 10,687,660	-0.33%	108.90%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires presentation of information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only those years in which information is available will be presented.

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

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Employer Contributions – RHIA OPEB
June 30, 2019

For Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	(a) Statutorily Required Contribution	Contributions Related to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(a) - (b) Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(c) College's Covered Payroll	(b) / (c) Contributions as a Percent of Covered Payroll
2019	$ 25,595	$ 25,595	$ -	$ 10,462,730	0.24%
2018	38,470	38,470	-	10,541,986	0.36%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires presentation of information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only those years in which information is available will be presented.

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Changes in Total RHIPA OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Year June 30, 2019

	2019	2018
Total RHIPA OPEB liability		
Service cost	$ 59,047	$ 61,573
Interest on total OPEB liability	21,751	16,817
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	(13,222)	(31,976)
Benefit payments	(27,148)	(25,696)
Net changes in total RHIPA OPEB liability	40,428	20,718
Total RHIPA OPEB liability - beginning	561,985	541,267
Total RHIPA OPEB asset - ending	$ 602,413	$ 561,985
Covered payroll	$ 10,462,730	$ 10,541,986
Total RHIPA OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	5.76%	5.33%
Discount rate	3.58%	7.50%

*GASB Statement No. 75 requires presentation of information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only those years in which information is available will be presented.

No assets were accumulated in a trust.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset)
June 30, 2019

As of the Measurement Date June 30,	(a) College's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(b) College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(c) College's Covered Payroll	(b) / (c) College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2019	0.067303%	$ 10,245,094	$ 10,541,986	97.18%	82.10%
2018	0.073026%	9,843,936	10,687,660	92.11%	83.10%
2017	0.070116%	10,526,017	9,090,288	115.79%	80.50%
2016	0.060478%	3,472,304	9,643,827	36.01%	91.90%
2015	0.056709%	(1,285,441)	9,603,844	-13.38%	103.60%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table; however, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, the College will present information for those years for which information is available.

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

For Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	(a) Statutorily Required Contribution	(b) Contributions Related to the Statutorily Required Contribution	(a) - (b) Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	(c) College's Covered Payroll	(b) / (c) Contributions as a Percent of Covered Payroll
2019	$ 577,489	$ 577,489	$ -	$ 10,462,730	5.5%
2018	575,406	575,406	-	10,541,986	5.5%
2017	398,056	398,056	-	10,687,660	3.7%
2016	403,935	403,935	-	9,090,288	4.4%
2015	504,541	504,541	-	9,643,827	5.2%

GASB Statement No. 68 requires ten years of information to be presented in this table; however, until a full ten-year trend is compiled, the College will present information for those years for which information is available.

Date reported is measured as of June 30.

Supplementary Information

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 2,949,000	$ 2,949,000	$ 2,966,384	$ 17,384
State sources	6,859,600	6,859,600	6,945,648	86,048
Tuition and fees	5,441,822	5,441,822	5,409,907	(31,915)
Total revenues	15,250,422	15,250,422	15,321,939	71,517
Expenditures				
Instruction	5,937,481	5,987,481	5,852,417	135,064
Instruction support	794,380	794,380	745,226	49,154
Student services	2,281,140	2,281,140	2,187,964	93,176
College support services	4,126,750	3,926,750	3,708,592	218,158
Plant operation and maintenance	1,712,450	1,762,450	1,582,190	180,260
Plant additions	10,000	10,000	1,697	8,303
Financial aid	830,886	830,886	791,510	39,376
Operating contingency	520,000	520,000	-	520,000
Total expenditures	16,213,087	16,113,087	14,869,596	1,243,491
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(962,665)	(862,665)	452,343	1,315,008
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	520,000	520,000	75,000	(445,000)
Transfers out	(357,335)	(457,335)	(457,154)	181
Total other financing sources (uses)	162,665	62,665	(382,154)	(444,819)
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other Financing (uses)	(800,000)	(800,000)	70,189	870,189
Available fund balance, July 1	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,255,862	155,862
Available fund balance, June 30	$ 300,000	$ 300,000	$ 1,326,051	$ 1,026,051

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Special Projects Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 535,893	$ (464,107)
Tuition and fees	2,020,000	2,020,000	1,430,730	(589,270)
State sources	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,765,056	(234,944)
Federal sources	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,740,129	(759,871)
Total revenues	8,520,000	8,520,000	6,471,808	(2,048,192)
Expenditures				
Instruction	6,385,000	6,385,000	4,572,981	1,812,019
Supporting services	2,125,000	2,125,000	1,539,428	585,572
Total expenditures	8,510,000	8,510,000	6,112,409	2,397,591
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(60,000)	(60,000)	-	60,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(60,000)	(60,000)	-	60,000
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources, over (under) expenditures	(50,000)	(50,000)	359,399	409,399
Available fund balance, July 1	50,000	50,000	168,833	118,833
Available fund balance, June 30	$ -	$ -	$ 528,232	$ 528,232

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Debt Service Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 1,081,145	$ 1,081,145	$ 1,081,145	$ -
Total revenues	1,081,145	1,081,145	1,081,145	-
Expenditures				
Debt service	1,695,863	1,695,863	1,695,863	-
Total expenditures	1,695,863	1,695,863	1,695,863	-
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(614,718)	(614,718)	(614,718)	-
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfer from other funds	614,718	614,718	614,718	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	614,718	614,718	614,718	-
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other financing (uses)	-	-	-	-
Available fund balance, July 1	-	-	-	-
Available fund balance, June 30	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Capital Projects Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	$ -	$ (35,000)
State sources	4,000,000	4,000,000	152,650	(3,847,350)
Federal sources	3,000,000	3,000,000	136,260	(2,863,740)
Total revenues	7,035,000	7,035,000	288,910	(6,746,090)
Expenditures				
Facilities acquisition and construction	7,310,000	7,310,000	370,492	6,939,508
Debt service	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	7,310,000	7,310,000	370,492	6,939,508
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(275,000)	(275,000)	(81,582)	193,418
Other financing sources (uses)				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	-	-	-
Transfer from other funds	75,000	75,000	75,000	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	75,000	75,000	75,000	-
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other financing (uses)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(6,582)	193,418
Available fund balance, July 1	200,000	200,000	164,024	(35,976)
Available fund balance, June 30	$ -	$ -	$ 157,442	$ 157,442

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Reserve Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 1,900,000	$ 1,900,000	$ 828,254	$ (1,071,746)
Tuition and fees	165,000	165,000	100,575	(64,425)
Total revenues	2,065,000	2,065,000	928,829	(1,136,171)
Expenditures				
Support services	1,250,000	1,250,000	796,997	453,003
Facilities acquisition and construction	640,000	640,000	-	640,000
Total expenditures	1,890,000	1,890,000	796,997	1,093,003
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	175,000	175,000	131,832	(43,168)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers from other funds	85,000	85,000	184,819	99,819
Transfers to other Funds	(252,383)	(252,383)	(117,382)	135,001
Total other financing sources (uses)	(167,383)	(167,383)	67,437	234,820
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other financing (Uses)	7,617	7,617	199,269	191,652
Available fund balance, July 1	920,911	920,911	1,034,881	113,970
Available fund balance, June 30	$ 928,528	$ 928,528	$ 1,234,150	$ 305,622

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Student Financial Aid Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues				
Local sources	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	$ -	$ (25,000)
State sources	600,000	600,000	544,200	(55,800)
Federal sources	11,300,000	11,300,000	7,774,255	(3,525,745)
Total revenues	11,925,000	11,925,000	8,318,455	(3,606,545)
Expenditures				
Supporting services	11,925,000	11,925,000	8,319,214	3,605,786
Total expenditures	11,925,000	11,925,000	8,319,214	3,605,786
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	-	-	(759)	(759)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	-
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other financing (uses)	-	-	(759)	(759)
Available fund balance, July 1	-	-	759	759
Available fund balance, June 30	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
Auxiliary Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Operating revenues				
Sales	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000	$ 1,886,436	$ (613,564)
Tuition and fees	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,261,218	(1,738,782)
Total operating revenues	5,500,000	5,500,000	3,147,654	(2,352,346)
Operating expenses				
Instruction	2,750,000	2,750,000	1,129,145	1,620,855
Enterprise services	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,655,977	344,023
Total operating expenses	4,750,000	4,750,000	2,785,122	1,964,878
Operating Income	750,000	750,000	362,532	(387,468)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfer to other funds	(625,000)	(625,000)	(375,000)	250,000
Total other financing sources (uses)	(625,000)	(625,000)	(375,000)	250,000
Excess of revenues, other Financing sources over (under) expenditures, other financing (uses)	125,000	125,000	(12,468)	(137,468)
Available fund balance, July 1	3,590,000	3,590,000	3,328,171	(261,829)
Available fund balance June 30	$ 3,715,000	$ 3,715,000	$ 3,315,703	$ (399,297)

Other Information

Treasure Valley Community College
Combining Balance Sheet – Proprietary Fund Types – Auxiliary
June 30, 2019

	Bookstore	Food Service	Housing	Printing	Caldwell Center	Totals, June 30, 2019
ASSETS						
Cash and cash items	$ 1,000	$ -	$ 80	$ -	$ 431	$ 1,511
Interfund receivable	-	-	152,652	26,039	-	178,691
Prepaid assets	-	-	-	-	4,050	4,050
Receivables	49,822	-	-	-	-	49,822
Inventory	266,247	-	-	-	-	266,247
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	56,317	15,620	4,090,160	11,673	31,187	4,204,957
	$ 373,386	$ 15,620	$ 4,242,892	$ 37,712	$ 35,668	$ 4,705,278
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION						
Liabilities						
Accrued payroll	$ -	$ -	$ 3,624	$ 702	$ 23,517	$ 27,843
Accounts payable	31,691	-	-	-	13,512	45,203
Deposits payable	-	-	19,530	-	-	19,530
Interfund payable	287,304	138,905	-	-	870,790	1,296,999
Total liabilities	318,995	138,905	23,154	702	907,819	1,389,575
Net position						
Unrestricted	54,391	(123,285)	4,219,738	37,010	(872,151)	3,315,703
Total net position	54,391	(123,285)	4,219,738	37,010	(872,151)	3,315,703
	$ 373,386	$ 15,620	$ 4,242,892	$ 37,712	$ 35,668	$ 4,705,278

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Change in Net Position – Proprietary Fund Types – Auxiliary
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Bookstore	Food Service	Housing	Printing	Caldwell Center	Totals, June 30, 2019
OPERATING REVENUES						
Sale of textbooks and school supplies	$ 787,049	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 787,049
Food and catering sales	-	511,835	-	-	-	511,835
Housing income	-	-	587,552	-	-	587,552
Printing income	-	-	-	131,438	-	131,438
Tuition and fees	-	-	-	-	1,129,780	1,129,780
Total operating revenues	787,049	511,835	587,552	131,438	1,129,780	3,147,654
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Salaries and benefits	156,036	18,045	85,069	59,549	752,569	1,071,268
Cost of goods sold	588,904	-	-	21,329	-	610,233
Travel and mileage	350	-	-	57	3,915	4,322
Materials and supplies	-	85	42,200	14,455	9,615	66,355
Rent	-	2,420	-	-	201,301	203,721
Outside services	18,000	418,767	37,720	-	30,957	505,444
Repairs and maintenance	-	506	279	-	16,463	17,248
Printing	2,632	742	817	2,873	11,428	18,492
Other expense	1,019	-	16,191	-	26,719	43,929
Depreciation	9,123	1,683	153,427	3,699	10,141	178,073
Utilities	-	-	-	-	52,932	52,932
Bad debts	-	-	-	-	13,105	13,105
Total operating expenses	776,064	442,248	335,703	101,962	1,129,145	2,785,122
OPERATING INCOME	10,985	69,587	251,849	29,476	635	362,532

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Combining Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Change in Net Position – Proprietary Fund Types – Auxiliary (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Bookstore	Food Service	Housing	Printing	Caldwell Center	Totals, June 30, 2019
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfer to other funds	-	-	(350,000)	(25,000)	-	(375,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(350,000)	(25,000)	-	(375,000)
NET POSITION, beginning of year	43,406	(192,872)	4,317,889	32,534	(872,786)	3,328,171
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 54,391	$ (123,285)	$ 4,219,738	$ 37,010	$ (872,151)	$ 3,315,703

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Combining Statement Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund Types – Auxiliary
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Bookstore	Food Service	Housing	Printing	Caldwell Center	Totals, June 30, 2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Cash received from customers	$ 852,601	$ 511,835	$ 583,582	$ 131,438	$ 1,129,780	$ 3,209,236
Payments to employees	(156,036)	(18,045)	(83,049)	(60,552)	(752,351)	(1,070,033)
Payments to suppliers	(613,980)	(422,520)	(97,207)	(38,714)	(465,147)	(1,637,568)
Net cash from (used for) operating activities	82,585	71,270	403,326	32,172	(87,718)	501,635
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES						
Increase (decrease) in interfund receivable/payable	(56,088)	(59,049)	(53,326)	(1,499)	87,709	(82,253)
Operating transfers out	-	-	(350,000)	(25,000)	-	(375,000)
Net cash from (used for) noncapital financing activities	(56,088)	(59,049)	(403,326)	(26,499)	87,709	(457,253)
Investing activities						
Net increase in capital assets	(26,497)	(12,221)	-	(5,673)	-	(44,391)
Net change in cash used for investing activities	(26,497)	(12,221)	-	(5,673)	-	(44,391)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
NET CASH AND CASH ITEMS, beginning of year	1,000	-	80	-	440	1,520
NET CASH AND CASH ITEMS, end of year	$ 1,000	$ -	$ 80	$ -	$ 431	$ 1,511

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Combining Statement Cash Flows – Proprietary Fund Types – Auxiliary (continued)
Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Bookstore	Food Service	Housing	Printing	Caldwell Center	Totals, June 30, 2019
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash from operating activities						
Operating income	$ 10,985	$ 69,587	$ 251,849	$ 29,476	$ 635	$ 362,532
Depreciation and amortization	9,123	1,683	153,427	3,699	10,141	178,073
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable (net)	65,552	-	-	-		65,552
(Increase) decrease in inventory	7,376	-	-	-	-	7,376
(Increase) decrease in prepaid assets	-	-	-	-	629	629
(Increase) decrease in capital assets		-	-		-	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(10,451)	-	-	-	(99,341)	(109,792)
Increase (decrease) in payroll payable	-	-	2,020	(1,003)	218	1,235
Increase (decrease) in deposits payable	-	-	(3,970)	-	-	(3,970)
Net cash from (used for) operating activities	$ 82,585	$ 71,270	$ 403,326	$ 32,172	$ (87,718)	$ 501,635

Treasure Valley Community College
Statement of Property Tax Transactions
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Tax Year Special Levy All Counties	Uncollected Taxes June 30, 2018	2018-2019 Assessment	Adjustments	Rebates Allowed	Interest	Taxes Collected	Total Amount Collected	Uncollected Taxes June 30, 2019
2018-2019	$ -	$ 2,671,190	$ 4,536	$ 64,365	$ 2,085	$ 2,496,874	$ 2,498,959	$ 105,415
2017-2018	80,366	141	646	-	3,037	39,556	42,593	40,305
2016-2017	42,220	-	516	-	3,445	18,195	21,640	23,509
2015-2016	22,606	-	480	-	3,252	11,220	14,472	10,906
2014-2015	8,466	-	385	-	2,548	7,349	9,897	732
2013-2014	781	-	392	-	29	61	90	328
2012-2013	399	-	252	-	1	1	2	146
Prior years	314	-	1	-	5	4	9	309
Total	$ 155,152	$ 2,671,331	$ 7,208	$ 64,365	$ 14,402	$ 2,573,260	$ 2,587,662	$ 181,650

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Fund Balance – General Fund
June 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,042,304
Accounts receivable, net	2,878,882
Prepaid assets	46,362
	$ 3,967,548
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$ 720,586
Short-term notes payable	500,000
Payroll liabilities	784,522
Due to other funds	286,672
Unearned revenue	349,753
Total liabilities	2,641,533
FUND BALANCE	1,326,015
	$ 3,967,548

See accompanying notes.

Treasure Valley Community College
Historical Property Values and General Obligation Legal Debt Capacity
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Fiscal Year	Measure 5 Real Market Value	Total Assessed Value	% AV Growth
2019	$ 2,529,087,000	$ 2,115,876,000	-2.49%
2018	2,610,710,000	2,169,853,000	10.65%
2017	2,303,823,037	1,961,033,816	10.15%
2016	2,030,563,331	1,780,364,713	2.75%
2015	1,999,474,573	1,732,664,506	2.90%
2014	1,934,924,557	1,683,880,925	-2.25%
2013	1,996,579,975	1,722,597,592	6.71%
2012	1,915,006,675	1,614,261,739	1.95%
2011	2,032,940,238	1,583,378,391	3.72%
2010	2,065,610,076	1,526,586,029	3.57%
2009	2,001,937,822	1,473,990,650	5.02%
2008	1,838,225,220	1,403,564,969	3.48%
2007	1,671,097,840	1,356,378,265	2.08%
2006	1,547,887,690	1,328,764,895	4.22%
2005	1,506,054,290	1,274,997,655	3.09%
2004	1,450,814,560	1,236,815,526	2.41%
2003	1,421,109,120	1,207,731,074	1.84%
2002	1,448,793,430	1,185,961,331	7.03%
2001	1,397,851,930	1,108,062,481	-

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Research Section

General Obligation Legal Debt Capacity

Real Market Value (Fiscal Year 2019)	$ 2,529,087,000
G.O. Bond Debt Capacity	37,936,305
Less: Outstanding Debt Subject to Limit	-
Remaining General Obligation Debt Capacity	$ 37,936,305
Percent of Debt Capacity Issued	0%

Treasure Valley Community College
District Major Taxpayers
Year Ended June 30, 2019

Taxpayer	Business/Service	Tax (1)	Assessed Value (2)	Percent of Value
Idaho Power Co	Utilities	$ 1,495,713	$ 128,141,963	6.15%
USG Oregon LLC		1,161,030	112,929,900	5.42%
HJ Heinz Company LP	Food Processing	1,407,932	97,720,601	4.69%
Fry Foods	Food Processing	253,541	24,098,100	1.16%
CenturyLink	Telecommunications	229,584	17,799,980	0.85%
EP Minerals LLC		161,743	16,010,304	0.77%
Union Pacific Railroad Co.	Freight/Transportation	226,750	14,964,003	0.72%
Pacificorp (PP&L)	Utilities	149,764	13,897,989	0.67%
Wal-Mart Rest Est Business Trs	Real Estate	187,251	12,946,720	0.62%
Americold Realty Inc	Real Estate	170,240	11,777,910	0.57%
Subtotal - Ten of District's largest taxpayers			450,287,470	21.63%
All other District's taxpayers			1,631,765,670	78.37%
Total district			$ 2,082,053,140	100.00%

(1) Tax amount is the total tax paid by the taxpayer within the boundaries of Malheur County. This amount is distributed to individual local governments by Malheur County. A breakdown of amounts paid to each individual local government is not available.

(2) Assessed value does not exclude offsets such as urban renewal and farm tax credits.

Oregon Administration Rules 162-010-0000 through 162-010-0320 of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Secretary of State in cooperation with the Oregon State Board of Accountancy, enumerate the financial statements, schedules, comments and disclosures required in audit reports. The required financial statements and schedules are set forth in preceding sections of this report. Required comments and disclosures related to the audit of such statements and schedules are set forth in the following pages.

MOSSADAMS

Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Oregon Minimum Audit Standards*

Board of Education
Treasure Valley Community College
Ontario, Oregon

We have audited the basic financial statements of Treasure Valley Community College (the College), and the discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2020. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller of the United States, and the provisions of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Oregon Secretary of State. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of the Treasure Valley Community College Foundation, the discretely presented component unit, were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* or provisions of the *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College's basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grants, including provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 162-10-0000 to 162-10-0330, as set forth below, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts:

- The use of approved depositories to secure the deposit of public funds.
- The requirements relating to debt.
- The requirements relating to the preparation, adoption and execution of the annual budgets for fiscal year 2019 and 2020.
- The requirements relating to insurance and fidelity bond coverage.
- The appropriate laws, rules and regulations pertaining to programs funded wholly or partially by other governmental agencies.
- The requirements relating to insurance and fidelity bond coverage.
- The statutory requirements pertaining to the investment of public funds.
- The requirements pertaining to the awarding of public contracts and the construction of public improvements.

However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Oregon Secretary of State.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations*, prescribed by the Secretary of State, in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Scott Simpson

Portland, Oregon
January 22, 2020

Report of Independent Auditors on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

To the Board of Education
Treasure Valley Community College

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Treasure Valley Community College (the College) and Treasure Valley Community College Foundation (the Foundation), its discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collective comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2020. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standard generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* and accordingly, this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or instances of reportable noncompliance associated with the Foundation

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the College's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Moss Adams LLP

Portland, Oregon
January 22, 2020

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