FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



12700 SW 72nd Ave. Tigard, OR 97223

LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT

Lane County, Oregon

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	TERM EXPIRES
Rose Wilde, Chair	June 30, 2021
Sherry Duerst-Higgins, Vice-Chair	June 30, 2019
Sharon Martin	June 30, 2019
Linda Hamilton	June 30, 2019
Chris Culver	June 30, 2019
Vanessa Truett	June 30, 2021
Alan Contreras	June 30, 2019

ADMINISTRATION

Tony Scurto, Superintendent Dave Standridge, Business Manager

The Board members receive mail at the following address:

Lane ESD
1200 Highway 99N
Eugene, Oregon 97402



2018-2019 FINANCIAL REPORT



LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE <u>NUMBER</u>
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	I
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	4
Statement of Activities	5
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	6
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet	Ŭ
To Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund	•
Balances - Governmental Funds	8
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues,	J
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities	9
Statement of Net Position – Internal Service Fund	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	
Internal Service Fund	11
Statement of Cash Flows – Internal Service Fund	12
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	13
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Changes in Pension Liability and Employer Contributions – Medical Benefits	43
Schedule of Changes in Pension Liability and Employer Contributions – Stipends	44
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability –PERS	45
Schedule of Contributions – PERS	45
Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balances – Budget and Actual:	
General Fund	46
Special Revenue Fund	47

LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

	PAGE
	NUMBER
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedules of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balances – Budget and Actual:	
Debt Service Fund	48
Capital Projects Fund	49
Internal Service Fund	50
Schedule of Property Tax Transactions and Balances	
Of Taxes Uncollected – General Fund	51
OTHER INFORMATION	
Other Financial Schedules:	
Schedule of Bond and Interest Transactions and Balances	52
Schedule of Bond Redemption and Interest Requirements	53
REPORTS ON LEGAL AND OTHER REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS	54
GRANT COMPLIANCE REVIEW:	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	56
Report on Internal Control Structure over Financial Reporting	57
Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to each Major Program	59
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	61



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

December 23, 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors Lane Education Service District Lane County, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Lane Education Service District (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the 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 basic 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 the basic financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these basic 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 *Governmental Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the basic financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Lane Education Service District as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

The District adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 83 Certain Asset Retirement Obligations and GASB Statement No. 88 Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements for the year ended June 30, 2019. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the 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 schedules of changes in total pension liability and employer contributions for post-employment health benefits and stipends, or the schedules of net pension liability and contributions for PERS, or management's discussion and analysis because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

The budgetary comparison schedules presented as Required Supplementary Information, as listed in the table of contents, have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Unites States of America, and in our opinion are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CRF) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were 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, as listed in the table of contents, and schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our reports dated December 23, 2019 on our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of the reports is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. The reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated December 23, 2019, on our consideration of compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statutes as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on compliance.

Roy R. Rogers, CPA

Roy R Togers

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.



As management of Lane Education Service District, we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- In the government-wide statements, the district has a negative net position of \$8,424,799 on June 30, 2019. Included in this amount is \$2,308,613 in capital assets and a negative unrestricted balance of \$10,873,599. A major contributor to the negative net position is a net pension liability of \$12,659,739.
- PERS related financial information is included on the district's *Statement of Net Position*. The *Statement* includes an entry for the district's proportionate share of the PERS system's overall unfunded liability. This has a material impact on the entity-wide *Statement* by reducing the Unrestricted Net Position by \$8,277,775. It also inflates the expenses on the *Statement of Activities* by \$874,580. This entry only affects the entity-wide *Statement of Net Position* (page 3) and the *Statement of Activities* (page 4). This does not affect the financial statements that are prepared on a budgetary basis and will not affect how the district budgets moving forward.
- Of the \$40,187,000 in governmental fund revenue, the General Fund represents 54% and the Special Revenue Fund represents 44%.
- The General Fund received \$21,795,766 in revenue in 2018-19. The revenues that make up the State School Fund formula dollars represented 94% of the total. Services to districts were 2% and the remaining 4% was from other federal and local sources.
- The General Fund's ending fund balance is \$2,623,637 or 12.0% of the total operating revenues for the fund. A portion of the fund balance represents component district Flex Funds and other discretionary funds that they've chosen to carry over and spend in subsequent fiscal years. This amount is \$357,949 or 1.6% of operating revenues. The remaining fund balance represents the ESD's unrestricted fund balance of \$2,265,688 or 10.4% of operating revenues. The General Fund's overall ending fund balance had a net increase of \$460,795 from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019. The unreserved fund balance increased \$476,488 and the component district Flex Funds/Other Funds decreased \$15,693.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. These statements include:

Statement of Net Position The *Statement of Net Position* presents information on all of the assets and liabilities of the District as of June 30, 2019. Net Position are the assets remaining after the liabilities have been paid off or otherwise satisfied. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

Statement of Activities The *Statement of Activities* presents information showing how the net assets of the District changed over the most recent fiscal year by tracking revenues, expenses and other transactions that increase or reduce net assets. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned, but unused vacation leave.)

In the government-wide financial statements, the District's activities are aggregated into the single category of *governmental activities*. All of the District's basic functions are shown here, such as administration, technology/learning services, curriculum/teaching support and special education. These activities are primarily financed through property taxes, Oregon's State School Fund and other intergovernmental revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds, focusing on its most significant or "major" funds – not the District as a whole. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related requirements. To be considered a major fund, the fund's assets, liabilities, revenue or expenses must be at least 10% of total of all funds. **Governmental Funds**. The governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Unlike government-wide financial statements, however, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Since the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. Both the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the Statement of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison.

The District maintains four individual governmental funds, all of which are considered major funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund Balance Sheet and the governmental fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditure and Changes in Fund Balances for these funds which include the General Fund, Special Revenue Fund, Debt Service Fund and the Capital Projects Fund.

Internal Service Fund. This fund accounts for the revenues and expenditures used in replacing and maintaining the district's equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

<u>Other Information</u> In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents this Management's Discussion and Analysis which is considered required supplementary information. Other supplementary information includes statements for the non-major governmental funds, budgetary comparison schedules and a schedule of property tax transactions.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Summary Statement of Net Position								
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019						
Assets		Ф 44 440 000						
Current Assets Non-Current Assets	\$ 10,248,611 2,350,774	\$ 11,419,069						
Total Assets	2,350,774 12,599,385	2,397,186 13,816,255						
Total Assets	12,399,303	13,610,233						
Deferred Outflow of Resources	4,812,004	5,680,877						
Total Assets & Pension Deferrals	17,411,389	19,497,132						
Liabilities								
Current Liabilities	6,910,152	7,989,000						
Non-current Liabilities	6,382,273	5,941,103						
Net Pension Liability	11,038,816	12,659,739						
Total Liabilities	24,331,241	26,589,842						
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,187,822	1,332,089						
Total Liabilities & Pension Deferrals	25,519,063	27,921,931						
Net Position:								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	2,350,774	2,308,613						
Restricted for OPEB - RHIA	0	88,573						
Restricted for Debt Service	40,225	51,614						
Unrestricted	-10,498,673	-10,873,599						
Total Net Position	\$ -8,107,674	\$ -8,424,799						

Following are the significant variances when comparing the June 30, 2018 and the June 30, 2019 Statements of Net Position:

Current Assets & Current Liabilities: The cash balance was \$2,020,492 more than at the end
of the prior year. Most of this is attributable to a larger year-end payment to our EI-ECSE

- subcontractor that did not occur until after July 1. This is also the reason for the increase in Current Liabilities when compared to the prior year. There was also a decrease in Accounts Receivable due to the timing of some large payments being received before year end.
- Non-Current Assets: Included in the \$2,397,186 is \$88,573 for the ESD's share of the OPERS
 Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA). A portion of the ESD's PERS costs goes to
 funding this program that pays a monthly contribution toward the cost of Medicare companion
 health premiums of eligible retirees. This amount is also shown as a restricted portion of the
 Net Position. GASB 75 requires that this amount be presented as part of the reporting for
 Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB).
- The net pension liability increased \$1,620,923. The district's proportionate share of the PERS system wide unfunded liability is reflected in the chart. The other PERS related adjustments are reflected in the Deferred Outlfows & Inflows of Resources lines in both assets and liabilities. The net amount of the adjustments for PERS reduced the net position by \$874,580.

Statement of Activities									
Revenues:	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019							
Program Revenues:									
Charges for Service	\$ 1,950,917	\$ 1,596,568							
Operating Grants & Contributions	15,730,619	16,836,485							
General Revenues:									
Property Taxes	6,815,747	7,227,801							
State Support	13,130,881	13,050,281							
Earnings on Investments	133,416	175,072							
Gain/(Loss) on Disposal of Assets	3,259	0							
Other Local Revenue	1,087,336_	1,135,603							
Total Revenue	38,852,175	40,021,810							
Expenses:									
Instruction	27,629,655	27,733,373							
Support Services	11,194,027	12,197,583							
Community Services	50,621	63,096							
Interest on Long-term Debt	364,262	344,883							
Total Expenses	39,238,565	40,338,935							
Change in Net Position	-386,390	-317,125							
Net Position – Beginning Balance	-7,721,284	-8,107,674							
Net Position– Ending Balance	\$ -8,107,674	\$ -8,424,799							

Following are the significant variances when comparing the June 30, 2018 and the June 30, 2019 Statement of Activities:

- Charges for Service: A decrease in special ed services requested by a few districts.
- Operating Grants & Contributions: Includes increases to EI-ECSE, Regional, Perkins, Migrant Education and several new state grants.
- Earnings on Investments: The average investment rate increased 48% over the prior year.

• Community Services: Increase in the cost for the contracted food service program.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on relatively short-term cash flow and funding for future basic services. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

General Fund - The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the District. As of June 30, 2019, the fund balance was \$2,623,637. The General Fund's overall ending fund balance had a net increase of \$460,795 for the year. The unreserved fund balance increased \$476,488 and the component district Flex Funds/Other Funds decreased \$15,693.

Special Revenue Fund – The majority of the activity in the special revenue funds is for grants, contracts and miscellaneous reserves. Included in those funds is a technology fund that provides limited services to other agencies, a fund that captures all of the miscellaneous school improvement/special education activities and the Connected Lane County regional achievement collaborative. The combined fund balance of these three funds is 93% of the total for all special revenue funds.

Debt Service Fund - The District uses this fund to account for the repayment of the 2007 pension obligation bonds issued to advance fund the District's unfunded actuarial liability for the Public Employee Retirement System (PERS). On a budgetary basis, the year ended with a fund balance of \$51,614.

Capital Projects Fund – This fund is maintained for major repairs to the ESD's two facilities. \$177,139 was spent to complete the HVAC upgrade project, repair the gym floor at the Westmoreland campus, improve the main campus parking lot lighting and begin the process to replace the main campus roof. There was a \$138,000 transfer from the General Fund to support these and future projects. The district also received a \$101,000 energy incentive grant to support the HVAC project. As of June 30, 2019, there was \$158,986 available to meet the ongoing capital needs of the district.

Internal Service Fund – This fund provides equipment replacement services for the ESD. This includes fixed asset level equipment such as vehicles, copiers, mowers and other department specific equipment. The fund also provides for the replacement of personal computers and printers. The year end fund balance was to \$488,242. Purchases during the year included kitchen and computer equipment. There was also revenue of \$128,000. The fund balance had a net increase of \$66,538 in 2018-19.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The Lane ESD board approved an appropriations transfer in 2018-19. Appropriations were adjusted in the General Fund to reflect the changes in district service orders and to increase transfers to the Capital Projects Fund to support future capital improvement projects.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets The District's investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, vehicles, furniture and equipment. As of June 30, 2019, the District had invested \$2,308,613 in capital assets, net of depreciation, as shown on the following table. There was a net decrease in the total value due to depreciation and equipment being removed from service. With the completion of the HVAC project, the Construction in Progress balance was shifted to Buildings & Improvements.

Capital As	sets - Net of	Depreciation		
	June 3	30, 2018	June	30, 2019
Land Construction in Progress Buildings & Improvements	\$	501,013 265,711 1,150,282	\$	501,013 10,842 1,469,717
Vehicles Furniture & Equipment Total	<u>\$</u>	92,921 340,847 2,350,774	 \$	77,359 249,682 2,308,613

Debt At the end of the fiscal year, the District had outstanding debt of \$5,750,000 in limited tax pension bonds. Principal payments in the amount of \$390,000 were made during the fiscal year.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to present the user (citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors) with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the District's Director of Business Services at 1200 Highway 99N, Eugene, OR 97402.

Dave Standridge

Director of Business Services Lane Education Service District

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT LANE COUNTY, OREGON STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2019

		Governmental Activities
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		\$ 5,758,179
Property Taxes Receivable		275,664
Grant and Other Receivables		5,153,915
Prepaid Expenses		231,311
Total Current Assets		11,419,069
Noncurrent Assets:		00.572
Net OPEB Asset - RHIA		88,573
Capital Assets - Nondepreciable		511,855
Capital Assets - Depreciable, Net of Accum	nulated Depreciation	1,796,758
Total Noncurrent Assets		2,397,186
Total Assets		13,816,255
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pension Related Deferrals - PERS		5,679,137
Deferred Outflows - OPEB RHIA		296
Deferred Outflows - OPEB Stipends		1,444
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		5,680,877
Total Assets and Pension Related Deferrals		19,497,132
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable		6,037,534
Accrued Payroll, Withholdings, and Benefi	its	1,378,817
Unearned Revenue		132,649
Current Maturities of Bonds Payable		440,000
Total Current Liabilities		7,989,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Accrued Vacation		156,889
OPEB Liability - Stipends		73,697
OPEB Liability - Health Insurance		424,489
Net Pension Liability - PERS		12,659,739
Bonds Payable, Net of Current Maturities		5,286,028
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		18,600,842
Total Liabilities		26,589,842
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pension Related Deferrals - PERS		1,297,173
Deferred Inflows - OPEB RHIA		24,816
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Stipends		10,100
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		1,332,089
Total Liabilities and Pension Related Deferrals		27,921,931
Net Position		2,308,613
Net Investment in Capital Assets		
Restricted for RHIA Asset		88,573
Restricted for Debt Service		51,614
Unrestricted		(10,873,599)
Total Net Position	See accompanying notes to basic financial statements	\$ (8,424,799)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

			_	Progran			
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Charges for Services		_		 Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Instruction	\$	27,733,373	\$	689,118	\$	12,721,051	\$ (14,323,204)
Support Services		12,197,583		907,450		4,076,969	(7,213,164)
Enterprise and Community Services		63,096		-		38,465	(24,631)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	***************************************	344,883		-		_	 (344,883)
Total Governmental Activities	\$	40,338,935	<u>\$</u>	1,596,568	\$	16,836,485	 (21,905,882)
	,	General Revenu Property Ta: State Suppo Earnings on Other Local	xes rt Inve				 7,227,801 13,050,281 175,072 1,135,603
	,	Total General R	even	ues			 21,588,757
	C	Change in Net Po	ositic	n			(317,125)
	Ŋ	Net Position Beg	ginniı	ng of Year			 (8,107,674)
	N	Net Position End	l of Y	ear ear			\$ (8,424,799)

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2019

. 2227772	GENERAL			SPECIAL DEBT REVENUE SERVICE				CAPITAL ROJECTS		TOTALS
ASSETS: Cash and Investments	\$	4,730,996	\$	328,341	\$	51,614	\$	158,986	\$	5,269,937
Receivables:	Þ	4,730,990	Þ	326,341	Ф	31,014	Φ	130,700	Ф	3,209,937
Grants and Other Receivables		538,021		4,615,894		-		_		5,153,915
Taxes		275,664		-		-		-		275,664
Due from Other Funds		1,211,948		-		-		-		1,211,948
Prepaid Items		231,311		-		-		-		231,311
Total Assets	\$	6,987,940	\$	4,944,235	\$	51,614	\$	158,986	\$	12,142,775
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCE: Liabilities:										
Accounts Payable	\$	2,720,537	\$	3,316,997	\$	-	\$	-	\$	6,037,534
Due to Other Funds		-		1,211,948		-		~		1,211,948
Accrued Payroll, Withholdings, and Benefits		1,378,817		<u>-</u>		-		-		1,378,817
Unearned Revenue		-		132,649		-	•	<u>.</u>		132,649
Total Liabilities		4,099,354		4,661,594		-		-		8,760,948
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Unavailable Revenue-Property Taxes		264,949		-	~			-		264,949
Fund Balances (Deficit):										
Nonspendable		231,311		-		-		-		231,311
Restricted		-		-		51,614		-		51,614
Assigned		357,949		282,641		-		158,986		799,576
Unassigned		2,034,377		-		-				2,034,377
Total Fund Balance		2,623,637		282,641		51,614		158,986		3,116,878
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance	\$	6,987,940	\$	4,944,235	\$	51,614	\$	158,986	\$	12,142,775

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2019

Total Fund Balances	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	\$ 3,116,878
The PERS net pension asset (liability) is the difference between the total pension liability and the assets set aside to pay benefits earned to past and current employees and beneficiaries.	(12,659,739)
Deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to the pension plan include differences between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions, differences between projects and actual earning, and contributions subsequent to the measurement date.	
Deferred Outflows - PERS	5,679,137
Deferred Outflows - OPEB RHIA	296
Deferred Outflows - OPEB Stipends	1,444
Deferred Inflows - PERS	(1,297,173)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB RHIA	(24,816)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB Stipends	(10,100)
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.	
Capital Assets, net	2,308,613
Delinquent property taxes receivable will be collected this year, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and	
therefore are unavailable in the funds.	264,949
The OPEB asset (liability) is not reported as an asset (liability) in the governmental funds.	
OPEB - RHIA \$88,573	
OPEB - Stipends (73,697)	
OPEB - Health Insurance (424,489)	(409,613)
The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in the governmental	
activities in the Statement of Net Position.	488,242
Long-term liabilities not payable in the current year are not reported as governmental fund liabilities. These liabilities consist of:	
Accrued Vacation Payable	(156,889)
Bonds Payable	(5,726,028)
	 (5,1-5,1-5)
Total Net Position	\$ (8,424,799)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	(GENERAL		GENERAL		GENERAL		GENERAL		SPECIAL REVENUE		DEBT SERVICE		CAPITAL PROJECTS		TOTAL
REVENUES:																
From Local Sources	\$	8,745,485	\$	983,760	\$	746,293	\$	101,713	\$	10,577,251						
From State Sources		13,050,281		11,654,611		-				24,704,892						
From Federal Sources	***************************************		_	4,904,857				-		4,904,857						
Total Revenues		21,795,766		17,543,228	_	746,293		101,713		40,187,000						
EXPENDITURES:																
Current:																
Instruction		7,892,807		2,049,748		-		-		9,942,555						
Support Services		6,617,702		3,347,766		21		177,139		10,142,628						
Enterprise and Community Services		•		63,499		-		-		63,499						
Debt Service						734,883	_			734,883						
Total Expenditures		14,510,509		5,461,013		734,904		177,139		20,883,565						
Excess of Revenues Over, (Under)																
Expenditures		7,285,257		12,082,215		11,389		(75,426)		19,303,435						
Other Financing Sources, (Uses):																
Apportionment of Funds		(6,610,096)		(12,447,277)		•		-		(19,057,373)						
Transfer In		-		76,366		-		138,000		214,366						
Transfer Out		(214,366)		-				-		(214,366)						
Total Other Financing																
Sources, (Uses)		(6,824,462)		(12,370,911)				138,000		(19,057,373)						
Net Change in Fund Balance		460,795		(288,696)		11,389		62,574		246,062						
Beginning Fund Balance		2,162,842		571,337		40,225		96,412		2,870,816						
Ending Fund Balance	\$	2,623,637	<u>\$</u>	282,641	\$	51,614	\$	158,986	\$	3,116,878						

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

For the Teat Ended Suite 50, 2017		
Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds	\$	246,062
The revenue (expense) represents the changes in net asset (liability) from year to year due to		
changes in total asset (liability) and the fair value of plan net position available to pay benefits. PERS \$	(874,580)	
OPEB - RHIA	64,053	
OPEB - Health	13,875	
OPEB - Stipend	10,251	(786,401)
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation.		
Capital Asset Additions	186,353	
Depreciation expense	(228,514)	(42,161)
Statement of Net Position, however, issuing long-term debt increases liabilitites. Similarly, repayment of principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds but reduces the liability in the Statement of Net Position. This is the amount by which proceeds exceeded repayments:		
Debt Principal Repaid	390,000	
Accrued Vacation	(17,510)	372,490
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums and discounts when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences:		
Amortization of premium/(discount)		(2,663)
Internal service funds are used to account for revenues and expenditures used in replacing		
and maintaining buildings and equipment.		66,538
Because some property taxes will not be collected for several months after the District's fiscal year ends, they are not considered as "available" revenues in the governmental		
funds, and are instead recorded as unavailable revenue. They are, however, recorded		(150,000)
as revenues in the Statement of Activities.		(170,990)
Change in Net Position	<u>\$</u>	(317,125)
Change in Net i Ostion	3	(317,123)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - INTERNAL SERVICE FUND June 30, 2019

AGGETG		
ASSETS Deposits and Investments		488,242
Deposits and investments	4	700,272
Total Assets	***************************************	488,242
Unrestricted		488,242
Total Net Position	\$	488,242

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Operating Revenues: Services Provided Other Funds	\$	128,000
Operating Expenses: Cost of Services		67,262
Operating Income (Loss)		60,738
Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements):		
Sale of Capital Asset	***************************************	5,800
Total Nonoperating Receipts (Disbursements)		5,800
Change in Net Position		66,538
Net Position - Beginning	·	421,704
Net Position - Ending	\$	488,242

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUND For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash Flows from Operating Activities: Receipts from Other Funds Payments to Vendors	\$ 128,000 (67,262)
Net Cash from (Used) Provided by Operating Activities	60,738
Cash Flows (to) from Non-Capital Activities: Sale of Assets	 5,800
Net Cash from (Used) Provided by Non-Capital Activities	 5,800
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	66,538
Cash Balance - Beginning	 421,704
Cash Balance - Ending	\$ 488,242
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating Income	\$ 60,738
Net Cash from (Used) Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 60,738



NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A. REPORTING ENTITY

The District is a political subdivision of the state of Oregon governed by an independently elected Board of Directors and is legally separate from all other entities. It is also financially independent of other state and local governmental units. It has the power to levy taxes, is responsible for its debts, and is entitled to any surpluses. The financial reporting consists of the District, any organization for which the District is financially accountable, and any other organizations that, because of the nature and significance of their relationship with the District, may not be excluded from the District's financial reporting. Component units, as established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 61, are separate entities that are included in the District's reporting because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the District. Currently, there are no component units.

B. MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (GWFS)

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to those who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function. State school support, taxes, and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds.

Governmental funds: Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Governmental funds are used to account for the general government activities. Governmental fund types use the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual (i.e., when they are "measurable and available). "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, which is 60 days. Expenditures are recorded when the liability is incurred, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due, interfund transactions, pension costs, and certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are not recognized as expenditures because they will be liquidated with future expendable financial resources.

- Property taxes are recognized as revenue only if received within 60 days of year-end.
- Entitlements, shared revenues, and interest are recognized as revenue in the period to which they relate.
- Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been met.
- Charges for services are recognized as revenue in the period in which the services are performed.
- Other receipts are not considered measurable and available until cash is received.

Other major differences between the modified accrual basis and the accrual basis are:

- Post-employment benefits are expensed when paid rather than when incurred.
- Capital outlay expenditures are recognized as expenditures when the assets are acquired (depreciation is not recorded).
- Proceeds of long-term borrowing are recognized as an "other financing source" and principal paid is considered an expenditure when paid.
- Supply inventory is expensed when purchased.
- The Net Pension Liability is not recorded and the OPEB assets are not recorded.
- Pension Costs are not recorded as an expense until paid.

There are the following major governmental funds:

- The General Fund accounts for the general operating revenues and expenditures. Principal revenue sources are property taxes and the state school fund.
- The Special Revenue Fund accounts for the operating revenues and expenditures of grants awarded. Grant revenues are primarily from federal, state, and local governments.
- The Debt Service Fund accounts for the annual debt service on the 2007 pension bonds.
- The Capital Projects Fund provides facility services for the District. Services include major repair/replacement projects for the grounds and buildings at the Main Campus and the Westmoreland facilities.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)</u>

There is also the following proprietary fund:

• The Internal Service Fund accounts for revenues and expenditures used in replacing and maintaining buildings and equipment.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and investments consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and investments in the State of Oregon Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). Investments in the LGIP are considered highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Oregon Revised Statutes 294.035 authorizes investment in the LGIP, general obligations of the U.S. Government and its agencies, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper rated A-2 or better by Standard & Poor's Corporation or P-2 or better by Moody's Investors Service, among others.

RECEIVABLES

Grant and other accounts receivables consist of amounts due from school districts for services provided, grants, and reimbursements. Management believes that the amount of any uncollectible accounts included in receivables is immaterial; therefore, no provision for uncollectible accounts has been made.

Transactions between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "interfund receivables/payables" (I.E., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (I.E., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds".

PROPERTY TAXES

Uncollected real and personal property taxes are reflected on the statement of net position and the balance sheet as receivables. Uncollected taxes are deemed by management to be substantially collectible or recoverable through liens; therefore, no allowance for uncollectible taxes has been established. All property taxes receivable are due from property owners within the District.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

SUPPLY INVENTORY

Supplies inventory is valued at cost using first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Accounting for supplies inventory is based on the consumption method in the government-wide financial statements. Under the consumption method, all inventory items are charged to expenditures of user departments at the time of withdrawal from inventory. Donated commodities consumed during the year are reported as revenues and expenditures. The amount of unused supply inventories and donated commodities at the balance sheet date is considered immaterial by management for reporting purposes.

PREPAID ITEMS

Payments to vendors may reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment and construction in progress, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair market value on the date donated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Depreciation is recorded on capital assets on the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

The capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated lives:

Buildings and related improvements

Vehicles

Furniture, fixtures, and instructional equipment

20 - 40 years
10 - 15 years
10 years

ACCRUED COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Policy is to permit employees to earn vacation credits. Accumulated unpaid vacation must be taken within one year and is accrued as earned and is reported as an obligation on the Statement of Net Position. Sick pay, which does not vest, is recorded as an expenditure or expense when leave is taken.

UNEARNED REVENUE

Unearned revenue is reported on the Statement of Net Position when resources are received before the District has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to incurring qualifying expenditures.

On the fund financial statements, unearned revenue arises when resources do not satisfy both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current year, such as property taxes received more than 60 days after year-end. In subsequent periods, when both recognition criteria are met, the revenue is recognized.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ESTIMATES

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS, BOND DISCOUNTS, AND PREMIUMS

Bonds and notes payable and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental fund financial statements do not report long-term obligations because they do not require the use of current financial resources. Rather, governmental funds recognize the proceeds of debt issued as another financing source and report the repayment of debt principal and interest as an expenditure.

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bondsoutstanding method in the government-wide and internal service fund financial statements. The bondsoutstanding method does not differ significantly from the effective interest rate method. Unamortized premiums and discounts are presented as additions or subtractions from the face amount of the bonds. In the fund financial statements, premiums and discounts are recognized in the current period.

LEASES

Leases which meet certain criteria established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) are classified as capital leases, and the assets and related liabilities are recorded at amounts equal to the lesser of the present value of minimum lease payments or the fair value of the leased property at the beginning of the respective lease term. Leases which do not meet the criteria of a capital lease are classified as operating leases. At June 30, 2019, there were no capital leases or any operating leases that were material.

RETIREMENT PLAN

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

EARLY VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT

Certain employees with a minimum of 18 years of service are eligible for early retirement benefits, which are considered a special termination benefit. In the government-wide financial statements, the estimated present value of future benefits is recognized as a liability when the employee retires. In the fund financial statements an expenditure is not recognized until the benefits are paid.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

ENCUMBRANCES

During the year, encumbrances are used for administrative control purposes; purchase orders and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded to reserve related appropriations. At year end, encumbrances are reversed to the extent that a liability has not been incurred and encumbrances lapse.

NET POSITION

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws, or regulations of other governments. At June 30, 2019, the only restrictions to net position were for Debt Service and the OPEB RHIA asset. Unrestricted net position consists of all other assets that are not included in the other categories previously mentioned.

FUND BALANCE

GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund-type Definitions is followed. The objective of this statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund-type definitions. This statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. Under this standard, the fund balance classifications are nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

- <u>Nonspendable fund balance</u> represents amounts that are not in a spendable form. The nonspendable fund balance represents prepaid items.
- Restricted fund balance represents amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for a specific purpose (such as debt covenants, grant requirements, donor requirements, or other governments) or are restricted by law (constitutionally or by enabling legislation).
- <u>Committed fund balance</u> represents funds formally set aside by the governing body for a particular purpose. The use of committed funds would be approved by resolution.
- <u>Assigned fund balance</u> represents amounts that are constrained by the expressed intent to use resources for specific purposes that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent can be stipulated by the governing body or by an official to whom that authority has been given by the governing body. Authority to classify portion of ending fund balance as Assigned is hereby granted to the Superintendent and Director of Business Services. Such assignments cannot exceed the available (spendable, unrestricted, uncommitted) fund balance in any particular fund.
- <u>Unassigned fund balance</u> is the residual classification of the General Fund. Only the General Fund may report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds would report any negative residual fund balance as unassigned.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The governing body has approved the following order of spending regarding fund balance categories: Restricted resources are spent first when both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned) resources are available for expenditures. When unrestricted resources are spent, the order of spending is committed (if applicable), assigned (if applicable) and unassigned.

There were no committed fund balances as of June 30, 2019.

The Board has determined that an appropriate target for the total of all Committed, Assigned and Unassigned fund balances in the General Fund shall be set at no less than 8% of General Fund revenues for the fiscal year.

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the basic financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The District has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. One is Pension and Health Insurance OPEB Related Deferrals related to the pension plan and retiree health insurance subsidies include difference between expected and actual experience, changes of assumptions, difference between projects and actual earning, and contributions subsequent to the measurement date. At June 30, 2019 there were deferred outflows of \$5,679,137 for PERS pension related deferrals, \$1,444 for OPEB – Stipends related deferrals, and \$296 for OPEB - RHIA.

In addition to liabilities, the basic financial statements will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District has four types of items which qualify for reporting in this category. The first, unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues for property taxes of \$264,949. This amount is deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amount becomes available. The other type of item arises under full accrual accounting in the Statement of Net Position. At June 30, 2019 there were deferred inflows of \$1,297,173 for PERS pension related deferrals, \$10,100 for OPEB – Stipends related deferrals, and \$24,816 for OPEB – RHIA.

FAIR VALUE INPUTS AND METHODOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Legally required budgets are adopted for all funds on the modified accrual basis. The resolution authorizing appropriations sets the level by which expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations. This resolution establishes appropriations at the functional level within each fund. A detailed budget is also prepared, containing more specific detailed information than the above mentioned expenditure appropriation categories. Unexpected additional resources may be added to the budget through the use of a supplemental budget. A supplemental budget requires hearings before the public, publications in newspapers, and approval by the Budget Committee and the Board of Directors.

Original budgets may be modified by the preparation of supplemental budgets. There were no supplemental budgets authorized by the Board of Directors during the year. Budgets may also be modified by appropriation transfers between the levels of control. Management may make transfers of appropriations within a function. Transfers of appropriations between functions require the approval of the Board of Directors. One appropriation transfer was authorized by the Board of Directors during the year. Expenditures of the various funds were within authorized appropriations for the year June 30, 2019.

3. BUDGET/GAAP REPORTING DIFFERENCES

While the government-wide statements report the financial position, results of operations, and changes in fund balance/net position on the accrual basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the budgetary basis of accounting differs from generally accepted accounting principles. The budgetary statements provided as part of supplementary information elsewhere in this report are presented on the modified accrual basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The primary differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis are described in Note 1.

LANE COUNTY, OREGON

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Statutes authorize investment in banker's acceptances, time certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, obligations of the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities, and the Oregon State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool. According to District Procedures State statutes govern cash management policies.

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2019, (recorded at fair value) consisted of:

		2019
Deposits with Financial Institutions:		-
Demand Deposits	\$	383,538
Petty Cash		400
Investments		5,374,241
Total	_\$_	5,758,179

Investments

Investments in the Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) are included in the Oregon Short-Term Fund, which is an external investment pool that is not a 2a-7-like external investment pool, and is not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as an investment company. Fair value of the LGIP is calculated at the same value as the number of pool shares owned. The unit of account is each share held, and the value of the position would be the fair value of the pool's share price multiplied by the number of shares held. Investments in the Short-Term Fund are governed by ORS 294.135, Oregon Investment Council, and portfolio guidelines issued by the Oregon Short-Term Fund Board, which establish diversification percentages and specify the types and maturities of investments. The portfolio guidelines permit securities lending transactions as well as investments in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The fund's compliance with all portfolio guidelines can be found in their annual report when issued. The LGIP seeks to exchange shares at \$1.00 per share; an investment in the LGIP is neither insured nor guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the LGIP seeks to maintain the value of share investments at \$1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the pool. We intend to measure these investments at book value since it approximates fair value. The pool is comprised of a variety of investments. These investments are characterized as a level 2 fair value measurement in the Oregon Short Term Fund's audited financial report. Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required to be collateralized. The audited financial reports of the Oregon Short Term Fund can be found here:

http://www.oregon.gov/treasury/Divisions/Investment/Pages/Oregon-Short-Term-Fund-(OSTF).aspx

If the link has expired please contact the Oregon Short Term Fund directly.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

There were the following investments and maturities:

		Investment	Maturit	ties (in	montl	ıs)
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 3	3-1	8	18-	59
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	\$5,374,241	\$5,374,241	\$	-		***
Total	\$5,374,241	\$5,374,241	\$		\$	-

Interest Rate Risk - Investments

Oregon Revised Statutes require investments to not exceed a maturity of 18 months, except when the local government has adopted a written investment policy that was submitted to and reviewed by the OSTFB. There are no investments that exceed an 18 month maturity.

Credit Risk – Deposits

In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the deposits may not be returned. There is no deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2019, \$250,000 of the bank balance of \$383,537 was insured by federal depository (FDIC) insurance, and the remaining balance was collateralized by the Oregon Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP).

Credit Risk - Investments

Oregon Revised Statutes do not limit investments as to credit rating for securities purchased from US Government Agencies or USGSE. The State Investment Pool is not rated.

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

5. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Special revenue fund grants receivable are comprised of claims for reimbursement of costs under various federal and state grant programs. No provision for bad debts has been made as management believes all amounts are collectible.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Adjustments	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2019
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:					
Land	\$ 501,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 501,013
Contruction in Progress	265,711	(265,711)	10,842	-	10,842
Capital Assets Being Depreciated:					
Buildings and Improvements	4,980,481	265,711	162,896	-	5,409,088
Vehicles	292,829	-	-	-	292,829
Furniture, fixtures, and instructional equipment	1,035,155		12,615	(25,146)	1,022,624
Total Capital Assets	7,075,189		186,353	(25,146)	7,236,396
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings & Improvements	(3,830,200)	-	(109,171)	-	(3,939,371)
Vehicles	(199,908)	-	(15,562)		(215,470)
Furniture, fixtrues, and instructional equipment	(694,307)		(103,781)	25,146	(772,942)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,724,415)		(228,514)	25,146	(4,927,783)
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$ 2,350,774				\$ 2,308,613

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 was allocated to the functions as follows:

Function	Amount
Instruction Support	\$ 113,119 115,395
Total	\$ 228,514

Deletions for the year consisted of fully depreciated assets.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT

There is exposure to various risks of loss related to torts; theft or damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters for which commercial insurance is carried. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. LONG TERM DEBT

In October 2007, the District issued a series 2007 limited tax pension term bond totaling \$8,290,000 with an interest rate of 5.617% and principal payable through 2028.

				Principal		
	Outstanding Beginning	Iss	ued	Redeemed	Outstanding Ending	Due Within One Year
Limited tax pension bonds serial maturities Deferred amounts:	\$ 6,140,000	\$	-	\$ 390,000	\$5,750,000	\$ 440,000
Issuance discounts	(26,635)	V	_	(2,663)	(23,972)	
Total	\$ 6,113,365	\$	*	\$ 387,337	\$5,726,028	\$ 440,000

	Interest			
	Outstanding Beginning	Due	Paid	Outstanding Ending
Limited tax pension bonds serial maturities	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 344,884	\$ 344,884	\$ -
Total	\$	\$ 344,884	\$ 344,884	\$ -

Total interest expense for the year was \$344,884 which is included as a direct expense on the Statement of Activities. No interest was capitalized for the year.

Annual Debt Service Requirements to Maturity:

Fiscal Year		
Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2020	440,000	322,978
2021	495,000	298,263
2022	550,000	270,459
2023	615,000	239,565
2024	680,000	205,021
2025-29	2,970,000	396,560
Total	\$ 5,750,000	\$ 1,732,846

LANE COUNTY, OREGON

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION

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

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2018-CAFR.pdf

If the link is expired please contact Oregon PERS for this information.

- a. **PERS Pension (Chapter 238)**. The ORS Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i. Pension Benefits. The PERS retirement allowance is payable monthly for life. It may be selected from 13 retirement benefit options. These options include survivorship benefits and lump-sum refunds. The basic benefit is based on years of service and final average salary. A percentage (2.0 percent for police and fire employees, and 1.67 percent for general service employees) is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Benefits may also be calculated under either a formula plus annuity (for members who were contributing before August 21, 1981) or a money match computation if a greater benefits results.

 A member is considered vested and will be eligible at minimum retirement age for a service
 - 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 (age 45 for police and fire members). General service employees may retire after reaching age 55. Police and fire members are eligible after reaching age 50. Tier 1 general service employee benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 58 with fewer than 30 years of service. Police and fire member benefits are reduced if retirement occurs prior to age 55 with fewer than 25 years of service. Tier 2 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.
 - ii. **Death Benefits**. Upon the death of a non-retired member, the beneficiary receives a lump-sum refund of the member's account balance (accumulated contributions and interest). In addition, the beneficiary will receive a lump-sum payment from employer funds equal to the account balance, provided on or more of the following contributions are met:
 - member was employed by PERS employer at the time of death,
 - member died within 120 days after termination of PERS covered employment,
 - member died as a result of injury sustained while employed in a PERS-covered job, or
 - member was on an official leave of absence from a PERS-covered job at the time of death.
 - iii. **Disability Benefits**. A member with 10 or more years of creditable service who becomes 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 PERS judge members) for disability benefits regardless of the length of PERS-covered service. Upon qualifying for either a non-duty or duty disability, service time is computed to age 58 (55 for police and fire members) when determining the monthly benefit.
 - iv. **Benefit Changes After Retirement**. Members may choose to continue participation in a variable equities investment account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the market value equity investments. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes. The cap on the COLA will vary based on the amount of the annual benefit.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

- b. **OPSRP Pension Program (OPSRP DB)**. The ORS Chapter 238A Defined Benefit Pension Program provides benefits to members hired on or after August 29, 2003.
 - i. **Pension Benefits**. This portion of OPSRP provides a life pension funded by employer contributions. Benefits are calculated with the following formula for members who attain normal retirement age:

Police and fire: 1.8 percent is multiplied by the number of years of service and the final average salary. Normal retirement age for police and fire members is age 60 or age 53 with 25 years of retirement credit. To be classified as a police and fire member, the individual must have been employed continuously as a police and fire member for at least five years immediately preceding retirement.

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

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

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

Contributions – PERS funding policy provides for monthly employer contributions at actuarially determined rates. These contributions, expressed as a percentage of covered payroll, are intended to accumulate sufficient assets to pay benefits when due. The funding policy applies to the PERS Defined Benefit Plan and the Other Postemployment Benefit Plans. Employer contribution rates during the period were based on the December 31, 2015 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2017. The state of Oregon and certain schools, community colleges, and political subdivision have made unfunded actuarial liability payments and their rates have been reduced. Employer contributions for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$2,058,026, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. In addition, approximately \$500,038 in employee contributions were paid or picked up by the District in 2018-2019.

Pension Asset or Liability

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a net pension liability of \$12,659,739 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The 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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. As of the measurement dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the District's proportion was .084 and .082 percent, respectively. Pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$874,580.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

The rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2019 were:

- (1) Tier 1/Tier 2 18.64%
- (2) OPSRP general services 13.31%

	Deferred Outflow of Resources				 Ferred Inflow Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	430,646	\$ -		
Changes in assumptions		2,943,365	-		
Net difference between projected and actual					
earnings on pension plan investments		-	(562, 164)		
Net changes in proportionate share		138,825	(700,719)		
Differences between District contributions					
and proportionate share of contributions		108,275	 (34,290)		
Subtotal - Amortized Deferrals (below)		3,621,111	(1,297,173)		
District contributions subsequent to measuring date		2,058,026	-		
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	\$	5,679,137	\$ (1,297,173)		

The amount of contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be included as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Subtotal amounts related to pension as deferred outflows of resources, \$3,621,111, and deferred inflows of resources, (\$1,297,173), net to \$2,323,938 and will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2020	\$1,254,482
2021	958,140
2022	(151,879)
2023	181,056
2024	82,139
Thereafter	
Total	\$2,323,938

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS system-wide GASB 68 reporting summary dated March 4, 2019. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited CAFR which can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2018-CAFR.pdf

Actuarial Valuations – 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 PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by employees during the current service year), (2) an amount for the amortization unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

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

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2016 rolled forward to June 30, 2018
Experience Study Report	2016, Published July 26, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
	Amortized as a level percentage of payroll as layered amortization
	bases over a closed period; Tier One/Tier Two UAL is amortized over
Amortization method	20 years and OPSRP pension UAL is amortized over 16 years
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets
Inflation rate	2.50 percent
Investment rate of return	7.20 percent (changed from 7.50 percent)
Projected salary increase	3.50 percent overall payroll growth
	Blend of 2% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/.15%) in accordance
Cost of Living Adjustment	with Moro decision, blend based on service
	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries:
	RP-2014 Healthy annuitant, sex-distinct, generational with Unisex,
	Social Security Data Scale, with collar adjustments and set-backs as
	described in the valuation. Active members: RP-2014 Employees, sex-
	distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with
	collar adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation. Disabled
	retirees: RP-2014 Disabled retirees, sex-distinct, generational with
Mortality	Unisex, Social Security Date Scale.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The method and assumptions shown are based on the 2016 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2016.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

Assumed Asset Allocation:

Asset Class/Strategy	Low Range	High Range	OIC Target
Cash	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Public Equity	32.5%	42.5%	37.5%
Real Estate	9.5%	15.5%	12.5%
Private Equity	13.5%	21.5%	17.5%
Alternative Equity	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
Total			100.0%

Source: June 30, 2018 PERS CAFR; p. 98

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, revised as of June 7, 2017, the PERS Board reviewed its 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.

		Annual Return
Asset Class	Target	(Geometric)
Core Fixed Income	8.00%	3.49%
Short-Term Bonds	8.00%	3.38%
Bank/Leveraged Loans	3.00%	5.09%
High Yield Bonds	1.00%	6.45%
Large/Mid Cap US Equities	15.75%	6.30%
Small Cap US Equities	1.31%	6.69%
Micro Cap US Equities	1.31%	6.80%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.13%	6.71%
Emerging Market Equities	4.13%	7.45%
Non-US Small Cap Equities	1.88%	7.01%
Private Equity	17.50%	7.82%
Real Estate (Property)	10.00%	5.51%
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50%	6.37%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Diversified	2.50%	4.09%
Hedge Fund - Event-driven	0.63%	5.86%
Timber	1.88%	5.62%
Farmland	1.88%	6.15%
Infrastructure	3.75%	6.60%
Commodities	1.88%	3.84%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.50%

Source: June 30, 2018 PERS CAFR; p. 72

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability, as of the measurement dates June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 7.20 and 7.50, respectively, for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.20 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or 1-perentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
District's proportionate share of			
the net pension liability	\$ 21,156,816	\$ 12,659,739	\$ 5,646,098

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

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

There are no changes subsequent to the June 30, 2018 Measurement Date that meet this requirement and would require a brief description under the GASB standard.

OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)

Plan Description:

Employees of the District are provided with pensions through OPERS. All the benefits of OPERS are established by the Oregon legislature pursuant to Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) Chapters 238 and 238A. Chapter 238 Defined Benefit Pension Plan is closed to new members hired on or after August 29, 2003. Chapter 238A created the Oregon Public Service Retirement Plan (OPSRP), which consists of the Defined Benefit Pension Program and the Individual Account Program (IAP). Membership includes public employees hired on or after August 29, 2003. PERS members retain their existing defined benefit plan accounts, but member contributions are deposited into the member's IAP account. OPSRP is part of OPERS, and is administered by the OPERS Board.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION (CONTINUED)

Pension Benefits:

Participants in OPERS defined benefit pension plans also participate in their defined contribution plan. An IAP member 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 IAP is terminated, the date the active member becomes disabled, or the date the active member dies. Upon retirement, a member of the OPSRP 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-, 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.

Contributions:

Employees of the District pay six (6) percent of their covered payroll. The District did not make any optional contributions to member IAP accounts for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Additional disclosures related to Oregon PERS not applicable to specific employers are available online, or by contacting PERS at the following address: PO BOX 23700 Tigard, OR 97281-3700.

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/emp/pages/GASB.aspx

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA)

Plan Description:

As a member of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) the District contributes to the Retirement Health Insurance Account (RHIA) for each of its eligible employees. RHIA is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan administered by OPERS. RHIA pays a monthly contribution toward the cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums of eligible retirees. Oregon Revised Statute (ORS) 238.420 established this trust fund. Authority to establish and amend the benefit provisions of RHIA reside with the Oregon Legislature. The plan is closed to new entrants after January 1, 2004. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to Oregon Public Employees Retirement System, PO Box 23700, Tigard, OR 97281-3700.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Funding Policy:

Because RHIA was created by enabling legislation (ORS 238.420), contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers were established and may be amended only by the Oregon Legislature. ORS require that an amount equal to \$60 dollars or the total monthly cost of Medicare companion health insurance premiums coverage, whichever is less, shall be paid from the Retirement Health Insurance Account established by the employer, and any monthly cost in excess of \$60 dollars shall be paid by the eligible retired member in the manner provided in ORS 238.410. 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 OPERS at the time of retirement or receive a disability allowance as if the member had eight years or more of creditable service in OPERS, (2) receive both Medicare Parts A and B coverage, and (3) enroll in an OPERS-sponsored health plan. A surviving spouse or dependent of a deceased OPERS retiree who was eligible to receive the subsidy is eligible to receive the subsidy if he or she (1) is receiving a retirement benefit or allowance from OPERS or (2) was insured at the time the member died and the member retired before May 1, 1991.

Participating employers are contractually required to contribute to RHIA at a rate assessed each year by OPERS, and the District currently contributes 0.53% of annual covered OPERF payroll and 0.45% of OPSRP payroll under a contractual requirement in effect until June 30, 2019. The OPERS Board of Trustees sets the employer contribution rates based on the annual required contribution of the employers (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) of the plan over a period not to exceed thirty years. The District's contributions to RHIA are included in PERS contributions (see Note 9) for all reporting years and equaled the required contributions each year.

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a net OPEB asset of \$88,573 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB asset. The OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Consistent with GASB Statement No. 75, paragraph 59(a), The District's proportion of the net OPEB asset 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. As of the measurement dates of June 30, 2018 and 2017, the District's proportion was 0.079% and 0.077%, respectively. OPEB income for the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$8,321.

Components of OPEB Expense/(Income):

Employer's proportionate share of collective system OPEB Expense/(Income)	(8,313)
Net amortization of employer-specific deferred amounts from: - Changes in proportionate share (per paragraph 64 of GASB 75) - Differences between employer contributions and employer's proportionate share of system contributions (per paragraph 65 of GASB 75)	(8)
Employer's Total OPEB Expense/(Income)	\$ (8,321)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Components of Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

	Deferred Outflow	Deferred Inflow
	of Resources	of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ •	\$ 5,020
Changes in assumptions	-	281
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on pension plan investments	-	19,096
Net changes in proportionate share	296	419
Differences between District contributions		
and proportionate share of contributions	 -	
Subtotal - Amortized deferrals (below)	296	24,816
District contributions subsequent to measurement date	-	
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	\$ 296	\$ 24,816

District contributions subsequent to measurement date for RHIA are included in PERS contributions (see Note 9), and are not booked separately as RHIA deferred outflows. The amount of contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be included as a reduction of the net OPEB asset in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

Subtotal amounts related to OPEB as deferred outflows of resources, \$296, and deferred inflows of resources, (\$24,816), net to (\$24,520) and will be recognized in OPEB income as follows:

Year ending June 30,	 Amount
2020	\$ (8,045)
2021	(8,097)
2022	(6,479)
2023	(1,899)
2024	-
Thereafter	 -
Total	\$ (24,520)

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS Retirement Health Insurance Account Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan Schedules of Employer Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer report, as of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2018. That independently audited report was dated March 1, 2019 and can be found at:

https://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Documents/GASB/2019/GASB-75-RHIA-YE-06-30-2018.pdf

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Valuation Date	December 31, 2016 rolled forward to June 30, 2018
Experience Study Report	2016, Published July 26, 2017
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Inflation rate	2.50 percent
Investment rate of return	7.20 percent
Discount Rate	7.20 percent
Projected salary increase	3.50 percent overall payroll growth
Retiree healthcare participation	Healthy retirees: 38%: Disabled retirees: 20%
	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,
Mortality	as described in the valuation. Disabled retirees: Mortality rates are a percentage (70% for males and 95% for females) of the RP-2000 sex-distinct, generational per scale BB, disabled mortality table.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Experience studies are performed as of December 31 of even numbered years. The method and assumptions shown are based on the 2016 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2016.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset as of the measurement date of June 30, 2018 and 2017, was 7.20 percent and 7.50 percent, respectively. 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 OPEB plan investments for the RHIA plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB asset.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA) (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, revised as of June 7, 2017, the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

	Target	Compound Annual
Asset Class	Allocation	(Geometric) Return
Core Fixed Income	8.00%	3.49%
Short-Term Bonds	8.00%	3.38%
Bank/Leveraged Loans	3.00%	5.09%
High Yield Bonds	1.00%	6.45%
Large/Mid Cap US Equities	15.75%	6.30%
Small Cap US Equities	1.31%	6.69%
Micro Cap US Equities	1.31%	6.80%
Developed Foreign Equities	13.13%	6.71%
Emerging Market Equities	4.13%	7.45%
Non-US Small Cap Equities	1.88%	7.01%
Private Equity	17.50%	7.82%
Real Estate (Property)	10.00%	5.51%
Real Estate (REITS)	2.50%	6.37%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Diversified	2.50%	4.09%
Hedge Fund - Event-driven	0.63%	5.86%
Timber	1.88%	5.62%
Farmland	1.88%	6.15%
Infrastructure	3.75%	6.60%
Commodities	1.88%	3.84%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		2.50%

(Source: June 30, 2018 PERS CAFR; p. 72)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS PLAN – (RHIA) (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset to changes in the discount rate – The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset calculated using the discount rate of 7.20 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20 percent) or 1-perentage-point higher (8.20 percent) than the current rate.

Changes Subsequent to the Measurement Date

	1%	Decrease	Disc	count Rate	1% Increase
	((6.20%)	(7.20%)	(8.20%)
District's proportionate share of					
the net pension asset	\$	(51,571)	\$	(88,573)	\$ (120,068)

There are no changes subsequent to the June 30, 2018 Measurement Date that meet this requirement and thus would require a brief description under the GASB standard.

11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan 1 Description (Health Insurance)

A single-employer retiree benefit plan is operated that provides postemployment health, dental vision and life insurance benefits to eligible employees and their spouses. There are active and retired members in the plan. The collective bargaining agreements with regular classified and licensed employees include incentives for personnel who have been employed for a minimum of 18 years and retire between the ages of 55 and 65. The District provides up to \$150 per month for four years, to a maximum of \$7,200, to each early retiree for medical, dental, and vision insurance. Benefits are not provided beyond age 65 and no benefits are provided for any retiree whose employment began after October 31, 1999. Managerial and confidential employees age 55 years old with 18 years of service or 58 years old with 12 years of service are eligible to receive the same benefits, subject to the same limitations. As of the actuarial valuation performed June 30, 2018, there were 15 former employees receiving benefits under the plan. Details of the contributions and liability can be found on page 43 of the report.

The post-retirement healthcare plan was established in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 243.303. ORS stipulated that for the purpose of establishing healthcare premiums, the rate must be based on all plan members, including both active employees and retirees. The difference between retiree claims cost, which because of the effect of age is generally higher in comparison to all plan members, and the amount of retiree healthcare premiums represents the implicit employer contribution.

An irrevocable trust has not been established (or equivalent arrangement) to account for the plan.

At June 30, 2019 the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Number of Covered Employ	<u>ees</u>
Actives	198
Retirees	15
Total Included in Valuation	213

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The District's total Health Insurance liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment return	The 3.87% discount rate assumption is used in
assumption	the June 30, 2018 rate in the 20-year General
(interest discount)	Obligation Municipal Bond Index published by
	Bond Buyer
Plan Participation	retirement if eligible for District paid insurance,
	35% assumed if only eligible for self-pay
	insurance
Medical premimum annual	
trend rate	3.4% in all future years
Dental premimum annual	3.4% in 2019
trend rate	3.0% in all years after 2019
Vision premimums annual	
trend rate	3.0% in all future years
Inflation Rate	2.5% in all future years
Annual salary rate increases	3.5% in all future years
Health care premium	

Beginning in 2018, a 40% excise tax will be imposed under the Affordable Care Act on employers if the aggregate value of medical coverage exceeds a threshold limit. This excise tax is not included in the calculations because it is believed to be immaterial in regard to the OPEB plan.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability and Health Care Cost Trend Rates of the District, as well as what the District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1 percentage point higher or lower than current rates:

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.87%)	(3.87%)	(4.87%)
Total OPEB Liability on June 30, 2019	\$ 451,992	\$ 424,489	\$ 398,936

Health Care Trend Sensitivity Analysis

		Current	
		Health Care	
	1% Decrease	Trend Rates	1% Increase
Total OPEB Liability on June 30, 2019	\$ 386,012	\$ 424,489	\$ 470,049

Funding Status and Funding Progress

Additional information on the changes in OPEB liability can be found on page 43 of the report. The actuary found no deferred inflows and outflows for the health insurance plan.

Plan 2 Description (Stipends)

A single-employer retiree benefit plan is operated that provides postemployment health, dental vision and life insurance benefits to eligible employees and their spouses. There are active and retired members in the plan. The collective bargaining agreements with regular classified and licensed employees include incentives for personnel who have been employed for a minimum of 18 years and retire between the ages of 55 and 65. The District provides up to \$150 per month for four years, to a maximum of \$7,200, to each early retiree for medical, dental, and vision insurance. Benefits are not provided beyond age 65 and no benefits are provided for any retiree whose employment began after October 31, 1999. Managerial and confidential employees age 55 years old with 18 years of service or 58 years old with 12 years of service are eligible to receive the same benefits, subject to the same limitations. As of the actuarial valuation performed June 30, 2018, there were 15 former employees receiving benefits under the plan. Details of the contributions and liability can be found on page 44 of the report.

The post-retirement healthcare plan was established in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 243.303. ORS stipulated that for the purpose of establishing healthcare premiums, the rate must be based on all plan members, including both active employees and retirees. The difference between retiree claims cost, which because of the effect of age is generally higher in comparison to all plan members, and the amount of retiree healthcare premiums represents the implicit employer contribution.

An irrevocable trust has not been established (or equivalent arrangement) to account for the plan.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The District's total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Investment return	The 3.87% discount rate assumption is used in
assumption	the June 30, 2018 rate in the 20-year General
(interest discount)	Obligation Municipal Bond Index published by
	Bond Buyer
Plan Participation	retirement if eligible for District paid insurance,
	35% assumed if only eligible for self-pay
	insurance
Inflation Rate	2.5% in all future years
Annual salary rate increases	3.5% in all future years
Health care premium	

Beginning in 2018, a 40% excise tax will be imposed under the Affordable Care Act on employers if the aggregate value of medical coverage exceeds a threshold limit. This excise tax is not included in the calculations because it is believed to be immaterial in regard to the OPEB plan.

Sensitivity Rates

The following presents the total Stipends Pension Liability, as well as what the District's total Stipend Pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate 1 percentage point higher or lower than current rates:

Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis

			(Current		
	1%	Decrease	Dise	count Rate	1%	Increase
	((2.87%)	(3.87%)	(4.87%)
Total Pension Liability on June 30, 2019	\$	76,126	\$	73,697	\$	71,283

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Inflows of Resources

	eferred tflows of	Deferred Isflows of	Net
2018-19 Experience (Gain) Loss	\$ -	\$ (10,100)	\$ (10,100)
2018-19 Change in Assumptions (Gain) Loss	 1,444	 _	 1,444
Totals	\$ 1,444	\$ (10,100)	\$ (8,656)

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB Stipends will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Defer	red Outflow
	/	(Inflow)
	Rec	ognized in
Fiscal Year Ending:	Pensi	on Expense
2020	\$	(2,783)
2021		(2,783)
2022		(2,783)
2023		(307)
2024		-
2025		-
All Subsequent Years		-
Total	\$	(8,656)

Additional information on the changes in OPEB liability can be found on page 44 of the report.

12. INTERFUND TRANSFERS & INTERFUND RECEIVABLE/PAYABLE

Interfund transfers are comprised of the following at June 30, 2019:

Fund	<u>T</u>	ransfers In	_ <u>T1</u>	ransfers Out
General Fund	\$	_	\$	214,366
Special Revenue Fund		76,366		-
Capital Projects		138,000		-
	\$	214,366	_\$	214,366

Interfund receivable/payables are comprised of the following at June 30, 2019:

Fund	*****	Interfund Receivable		Interfund Payable
General Special Revenue	\$	1,211,948	\$	- 1,211,948
	\$	1,211,948	_\$_	1,211,948

Transfers were made to fund operations, and the interfund receivable/payables are used as a pooling of cash between various funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS

The voters of the State of Oregon imposed a constitutional limit on property taxes for schools and non-school government operations. School operations include community colleges, local school districts, and education service districts. The limitation provides that property taxes for school operations are limited to \$5.00 for each \$1,000 of property market value. This limitation does not apply to taxes levied for principal and interest on general obligation bonded debt. The result of this requirement has been that school districts have become more dependent upon state funding and less dependent upon property tax revenues as their major source of operating revenue.

The State voters further reduced property taxes by replacing the previous constitutional limits on tax bases with a rate and value limit in 1997. This reduction is accomplished by rolling property values back to their 1995-96 values less 10% and limiting future tax value growth of each property to no more than 3% per year, subject to certain exceptions. Taxes levied to support bonded debt are exempted from the reductions. The State Constitution sets restrictive voter approval requirements for most tax and many fee increases and new bond issues, and requires the State to minimize the impact to school districts from the impact of the tax cuts.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A substantial portion of operating funding is received from the State of Oregon. State funding is determined through state wide revenue projections that are paid to individual school districts based on pupil counts and other factors in the state school fund revenue formula. Since these projections and pupil counts fluctuate they can cause the District to either have increases or decreases in revenue. Due to these future uncertainties at the state level, the future effect on operations cannot be determined.

There is participation in a number of federally assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The federal audits for these programs for the year ended June 30, 2019 have not been conducted. Accordingly, compliance with grant requirements will be established at some future date. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although such amounts, if any, are expected by management to be immaterial.

15. TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2019, the District had tax abatements through three programs: Enterprise Zone, Housing for Low Income Rental, Transit Oriented Development - Eugene, that impacted their levied taxes and require disclosure under GASB 77.

Enterprise Zone (ORS 285C.175):

• The Oregon Enterprise Zone program is a State of Oregon economic development program established, that allows for property tax exemptions for up to five years. In exchange for receiving property tax exemption, participating firms are required to meet the program requirements set by state statute and the local sponsor.

The Enterprise Zone program allows industrial firms that will be making a substantial new capital investment a waiver of 100% of the amount of real property taxes attributable to the new investment for a 5-year period after completion. Land or existing machinery or equipment is not tax exempt; therefore, there is no loss of current property tax levies to local taxing jurisdiction.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. TAX ABATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Housing for Low Income Rental (ORS 307.515 to 307.535):

• The Low Income Rental Housing exemption is available for qualifying properties which, if occupied, need to be occupied solely by low income persons, and the required rent payment reflects the full value of the property tax exemption. The housing units on the property have to be constructed after the local governing body adopted the provisions of ORS 307.515 to 307.523.

A person that has only a leasehold interest in property is deemed to be a purchaser of that property if the person is obligated under the terms of the lease to pay the ad valorem taxes on the real and personal property used in this activity on that property or the rent payable has been established to reflect the savings resulting from the exemption.

Transit Oriented Development - Eugene (ORS 307.600 to 307.637):

• This law is in the publics' interest to stimulate the construction of transit supportive multiple-unit housing in the core areas of Oregon's urban centers to improve the balance between the residential and commercial nature of those areas, and to ensure full-time use of the areas as places where citizens of the community have an opportunity to live as well as work.

In any District, or in any county with a population of over 300,000, the exemption shall apply only to multiple-unit housing preserved, established, constructed, added to or converted on land within an area designated under ORS 307.606 (Exemption limited to tax levy of District or county that adopts ORS 307.600 to 307.637) (2) or within a designated urban renewal or redevelopment area formed pursuant to ORS chapter 457. This program exempts property taxes for a period of 10 years which doesn't include the land in the exemption.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District had abated property taxes totaling \$90,025 under these programs.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN PENSION LIABILITY AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2019

MEDICAL BENEFIT (OPEB): SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Year Ended June 30,	otal OPEB Liability - Beginning	Service Cost	Interest	(Changes of Benefit Terms	Changes of Assumptions	ı	Benefit Payments	otal OPEB Liability - ind of Year	Estimated Covered Payroll	Liability as a % of Covered Payroll
2019 2018	\$ 438,364 439,504	\$ 18,643 18,013	\$ 16,025 16,322	\$		\$	\$	(48,543) (35,475)	\$ 424,489 438,364	\$ 8,318,930 8,037,614	5.10% 5.45%
2017	N/A	-	-		-	-		-	439,500	7,765,811	5.20%

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SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

		(a)		(b)				(b/c)
Year	A	ctuarially	Cor	ntributions			(c)	Contributions as
Ended	De	termined		During		(b)-(a)	Covered	a Percentage
June 30,	Co	ntribution		Year	Di	fference	Payroll	of Payroll
2019	\$	34,668	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$ 8,318,930	N/A
2018	\$	34,335	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$ 8,037,614	N/A
2017		N/A		N/A		N/A	7,765,811	N/A

The above table presents the most recent actuarial valuations for the District's post-retirement pension stipend and it provides information that approximates the funding progress of the plan.

In implementing GASB Statement No. 75, the following changes since the prior valuation were implemented; (i) the actuarial cost method was changed from Projected Unit Credit to Entry Age Normal, (ii) the interest rate for discounting future liabilities was lowered to match municipal bond rates, (iii) premium increase rates were modified to reflect anticipated experience, (iv) the percentage of future retirees covering a spouse on the plan was decreased to reflect the anticipated experience, (v) demographic assumptions were revised to match (as closely as possible) those developed in the most recent experience study for Oregon PERS, and (vi) an implicit rate subsidy is now being valued for participants in the health plans. In prior valuations, the District's participating in the health plans determined to be a community rated arrangement.

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN PENSION LIABILITY AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2019

STIPENDS (OPEB):

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Year Ended June 30,	otal OPEB Liability - Beginning	 Service Cost	!	nterest	 Changes of Benefit Terms	nanges of sumptions	F	Benefit Payments	Ì	otal OPEB Liability - nd of Year	 Estimated Covered Payroll	Liability as a % of Covered Payroll
2019	\$ 81,165	\$ 1,420	\$	2,913	\$ -	\$ -	\$	(11,801)	\$	73,697	\$ 1,230,876	6.0%
2018	\$ 101,847	\$ 1,372	\$	3,718	\$ (16,596)	\$ 2,374	\$	(11,550)	\$	81,165	\$ 1,189,252	6.8%
2017	-	-		_	•	-		-		101,847	1,149,056	8.9%

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

		(a)		(b)				(b/c)
Year	Αc	tuarially	Cor	ntributions			(c)	Contributions as
Ended	De	termined		During		(b)-(a)	Covered	a Percentage
June 30,	Cor	ntribution		Year	Di	fference	Payroll	of Payroll
2019	\$	1,550	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$ 1,230,876	N/A
2018	\$	2,307	\$	N/A	\$	N/A	\$ 1,189,252	N/A
2017		-		N/A		N/A	1,149,056	N/A

The above table presents the most recent actuarial valuations for the District's post-retirement pension stipend and it provides information that approximates the funding progress of the plan.

In implementing GASB Statement No. 75, the following changes since the prior valuation were implemented; (i) the actuarial cost method was changed from Projected Unit Credit to Entry Age Normal, (ii) the interest rate for discounting future liabilities was lowered to match municipal bond rates, (iii) premium increase rates were modified to reflect anticipated experience, (iv) the percentage of future retirees covering a spouse on the plan was decreased to reflect the anticipated experience, (v) demographic assumptions were revised to match (as closely as possible) those developed in the most recent experience study for Oregon PERS, and (vi) an implicit rate subsidy is now being valued for participants in the health plans. In prior valuations, the District's participating in the health plans determined to be a community rated arrangement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION At June 30, 2019

PERS

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

(a)	(b)		(b/c)	Plan fiduciary
Employer's	Employer's	(c)	NPL as a	net position as
proportion of	proportionate share	Employer's	percentage	a percentage of
the net pension	of the net pension	covered	of covered	the total pension
liability (NPL)	liability (NPL)	payroll	payroll	liability
0.084 %	\$ 12,659,739	\$ 8,597,211	147.3 %	82.1 %
0.082	11,038,816	8,288,687	133.2	83.1
0.085	12,789,725	7,232,198	176.8	80.5
0.091	5,230,660	6,983,550	74.9	91.9
0.157	(3,553,841)	6,318,280	(56.2)	103.6
0.157	8,000,906	9,076,084	88.2	92.0
	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (NPL) 0.084 % 0.082 0.085 0.091 0.157	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (NPL) Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (NPL) 0.084 % \$ 12,659,739 0.082 \$ 11,038,816 0.085 \$ 12,789,725 0.091 \$ 5,230,660 0.157 \$ (3,553,841)	Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (NPL) Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (NPL) Employer's covered payroll 0.084 % \$ 12,659,739 \$ 8,597,211 0.082 \$ 11,038,816 \$ 8,288,687 0.085 \$ 12,789,725 \$ 7,232,198 0.091 \$ 5,230,660 6,983,550 0.157 \$ (3,553,841) 6,318,280	Employer's proportion of proportionate share the net pension of liability (NPL) Employer's proportionate share the net pension of the net pension payroll Employer's percentage of covered payroll 0.084 % \$ 12,659,739 \$ 8,597,211 \$ 147.3 % 0.082 \$ 11,038,816 \$ 8,288,687 \$ 133.2 0.085 \$ 12,789,725 \$ 7,232,198 \$ 176.8 0.091 \$ 5,230,660 6,983,550 \$ 74.9 0.157 \$ (3,553,841) 6,318,280 \$ (56.2)

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarially determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date of 6/30 for each year presented.

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

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Statutorily required contribution	re	ntributions in lation to the atorily required contribution	de	ntribution ficiency excess)]	Employer's covered payroll	Contributions as a percent of covered payroll
2019	\$ 2,058,026	\$	2,058,026	\$	-	\$	8,779,590	23.4 %
2018	2,021,818		2,021,818		-		8,597,211	23.5
2017	1,611,618		1,611,618		-		8,288,687	19.4
2016	1,495,096		1,495,096		-		7,232,198	20.7
2015	1,057,777		1,057,777		-		6,983,550	15.1
2014	988,356		988,356		•		6,318,280	15.6

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were actuarially determined at 12/31 and rolled forward to the measurement date of 6/30 for each year presented.

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

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

REVENUES	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET
Local Sources State Sources	\$ 8,836,100 12,842,000	\$ 8,836,100 \$ 12,842,000	8,745,485 13,050,281 (2)	\$ (90,615) 208,281
Total Revenues	21,678,100	21,678,100	21,795,766	117,666
EXPENDITURES				
Instruction Support Services Contingency	8,447,161 6,675,399 1,009,300	8,247,161 (1) 6,955,399 (1) 1,009,300 (1)	7,892,807 6,617,702	354,354 337,697 1,009,300
Total Expenditures	16,131,860	16,211,860	14,510,509	1,701,351
Excess of Revenue Over, (Under) Expenditures	5,546,240	5,466,240	7,285,257	1,819,017
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)				
Transfers Out Apportionment of Funds	(155,000) (6,975,240)	(215,000) (1) (6,835,240) (1)	(214,366) (6,610,096)	634 225,144
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	(7,130,240)	(7,050,240)	(6,824,462)	225,778
Net Change in Fund Balance	(1,584,000)	(1,584,000)	460,795	2,044,795
Beginning Fund Balance	2,184,000	2,184,000	2,162,842	(21,158)
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 600,000	\$ 600,000 \$	2,623,637	\$ 2,023,637

(1) Appropriation level

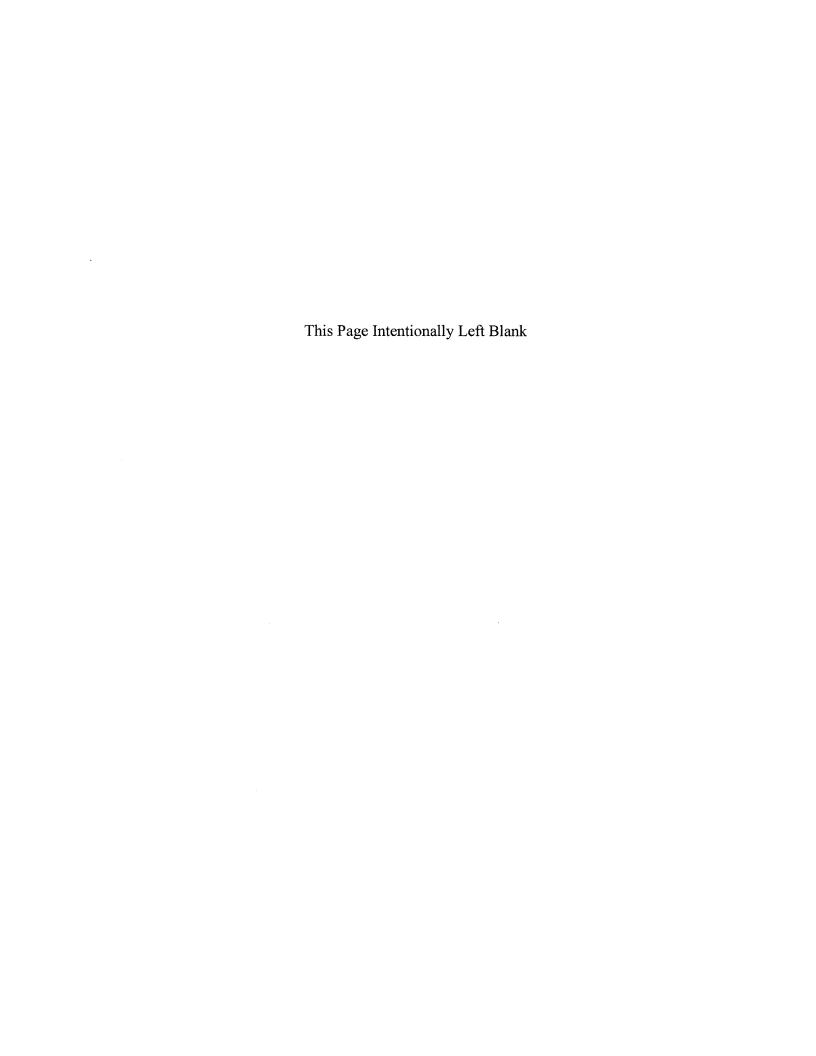
⁽²⁾ Included in this is the required state revenue match of \$366 the District must recognize for National School Lunch Support in order to meet the general cash assistance match.

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	SPECIAL REVE				
REVENUES	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET	
Local Sources State Sources Federal Sources	\$ 1,027,300 11,948,300 5,422,800	\$ 1,027,300 11,948,300 5,422,800	\$ 983,760 11,654,611 4,904,857	\$ (43,540) (293,689) (517,943)	
Total Revenues	18,398,400	18,398,400	17,543,228	(855,172)	
EXPENDITURES					
Instruction Support Services Enterprise and Community Services	2,370,800 3,503,330 63,500	2,370,800 (1) 3,503,330 (1) 63,500 (1)	2,049,748 3,347,766 63,499	321,052 155,564 1	
Total Expenditures	5,937,630	5,937,630	5,461,013	476,617	
Excess of Revenues Over, (Under) Expenditures	12,460,770	12,460,770	12,082,215	(378,555)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)					
Transfers In Apportionment of Funds	80,000 (12,982,770)	80,000 (12,982,770) (1)	76,366 (12,447,277)	(3,634) 535,493	
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	(12,902,770)	(12,902,770)	(12,370,911)	531,859	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(442,000)	(442,000)	(288,696)	153,304	
Beginning Fund Balance	442,000	442,000	571,337	129,337	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 282,641	\$ 282,641	

⁽¹⁾ Appropriation Level



LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT $\underline{\text{LANE COUNTY, OREGON}}$

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION



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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

DEBT SERVICE FUND

REVENUES	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET	
Local Sources	\$ 705,200	\$	705,200	\$	746,293	\$	41,093	
EXPENDITURES								
Support Services Debt Service	 200 735,000	***************************************		(1) (1)	21 734,883		179 117	
Total Expenditures	 735,200	***************************************	735,200		734,904		296	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(30,000)		(30,000)		11,389		41,389	
Beginning Fund Balance	 30,000		30,000		40,225		10,225	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ -	\$	-	\$	51,614	\$	51,614	

(1) Appropriation Level

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

REVENUES	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET	
Local Sources State Sources	\$ 100,000	\$	100,000	\$	101,713	\$	101,713 (100,000)	
Total Revenues	 100,000		100,000		101,713		1,713	
EXPENDITURES								
Support Services	\$ 250,000	\$	250,000 (1) <u>\$</u>	177,139	\$	72,861	
Total Expenditures	 250,000	-	250,000	F-12-1	177,139		72,861	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)								
Transfers In	 75,000		135,000		138,000		3,000	
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	 75,000		135,000		138,000		3,000	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(75,000)		(15,000)		62,574		77,574	
Beginning Fund Balance	 75,000		75,000		96,412		21,412	
Ending Fund Balance	\$ 	\$	60,000	\$	158,986	\$	98,986	

⁽¹⁾ Appropriation Level

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

REVENUES	ORIGINAL BUDGET		FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL		VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET	
Local Sources	\$	128,000	\$	128,000	\$	128,000	\$	•
EXPENDITURES								
Support Services		396,000	***************************************	396,000 (1)	67,262	***************************************	328,738
Excess of Revenues Over, (Under) Expenditures		(268,000)		(268,000)		60,738		328,738
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)								
Sale of Capital Asset Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)		-		-		5,800 5,800		5,800 5,800
Net Change in Fund Balance		(268,000)		(268,000)		66,538		334,538
Beginning Fund Balance		268,000		268,000		421,704		153,704
Ending Fund Balance	\$	-	\$	_	\$	488,242	\$	488,242

⁽¹⁾ Appropriation Level

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY TAX TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES OF TAXES UNCOLLECTED

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

TAX YEAR	ORIGINAL LEVY OR BALANCE UNCOLLECTED AT 7/1/18	DEDUCT DISCOUNTS	ADJUSTMENTS TO ROLLS	ADD INTEREST	CASH COLLECTIONS BY COUNTY TREASURER	BALANCE UNCOLLECTED OR UNSEGREGATED AT 6/30/19
GENERAL FUND:						
CURRENT: 2018-19	\$ 7,569,837	\$ 200,474	\$ (33,290)	\$ 2,462	\$ 7,207,205	\$ 131,330
PRIOR YEARS: 2017-18 2016-17 2015-16 2014-15 Prior	120,820 74,823 53,948 45,328 163,890	(162) 631 664 1,086 4,883	(11,817) (10,382) (11,558) (4,310) (5,042)	4,390 4,336 5,405 3,663 2,111	54,770 34,034 30,794 38,423 126,148	58,785 34,112 16,337 5,172 29,928
Total Prior	458,809	7,102	(43,109)	19,905	284,169	144,334
Total General Fund	\$ 8,028,646	\$ 207,576	\$ (76,399)	\$ 22,367	\$ 7,491,374	\$ 275,664
RECONCILIATION OF I	REVENUE:					GENERAL FUND
Cash Collections by Coun Accrual of Receivables: June 30, 2018 June 30, 2019 Change in Prior Year Un Payments in Lieu of Tay	navailable Revenue,	see pg 9				\$ 7,491,374 (22,870) 10,715 (170,990) (80,428)
Total Revenue						\$ 7,227,801

OTHER INFORMATION



SCHEDULE OF BOND AND INTEREST TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

DATE OF ISSUE	Bo Co OUT:	ATURED ONDS & DUPONS STANDING 7/1/18	M.	BONDS & COUPONS IATURING DURING THE YEAR	COU	BONDS EEMED AND JPONS PAID DURING THE YEAR	 MATURED BONDS & COUPONS DUTSTANDING 06/30/19
October 31, 2007	\$	-	\$	734,883	\$	734,883	\$
Total	\$	_	<u>\$</u>	734,883	\$	734,883	\$ _

SCHEDULE OF BOND REDEMPTION AND INTEREST REQUIREMENTS June 30, 2019

		SEI	RIES 20	007	
YEAR	PI	RINCIPAL	INTEREST		INTEREST RATES
			ľ	Due 12/30	
		Due 6/1		& 6/30	
2020	\$	440,000	\$	322,978	5.62%
2021		495,000		298,263	5.62%
2022		550,000		270,459	5.62%
2023		615,000		239,565	5.62%
2024		680,000		205,021	5.62%
2025-29		2,970,000		396,560	5.62%
TOTALS	\$	5,750,000	\$	1,732,846	

LANE EDUCATION SERVICE DISTRICT $\underline{\mathsf{LANE}\;\mathsf{COUNTY},\mathsf{OREGON}}$

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS





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

December 23, 2019

Independent Auditors' Report Required by Oregon State Regulations

We have audited the basic financial statements of Lane Education Service District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards.

Compliance

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

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

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

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

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

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

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

Roy R Rogers, CPA

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

GRANT COMPLIANCE REVIEW



SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Agency / Program Title	Pass Through Organization	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity #	Expenditures	Passed Through to Sub Recipients
	rass i mough Organization	Number	Entity #	Expenditures	Suo Recipients
US, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		-			
Title I-C - Migrant Education	Oregon Dept of Education	84.011	44985	161,382	-
Title I-C - Migrant Education	Oregon Dept of Education	84.011	49213	298,584	-
Title I-C - Migrant Education/Preschool	Oregon Dept of Education	84.011	44902	18,591	-
Title I-C - Migrant Education/Preschool	Oregon Dept of Education	84.011	49232	20,020	-
Title I-C - Migrant Education/Summer	Oregon Dept of Education	84,011	48630	92,529	-
Title I-C - Migrant Education/Summer	Oregon Dept of Education	84.011	52521	30,802	ja.
		0.1.00=		621,908	
Audiology	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	46748	80,557	
EI-ECSE	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	11116-A2	1,081,061	1,080,587
Regional Services	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	11047	903,016	-
SPR&I	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	44422	1,000	
SPR&I	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	49785	2,765	2,765
SPR&I	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	49786	8,060	8,060
Extended Assessment	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	49153	1,933	•
TBI Liaison	Oregon Dept of Education	84.027	47571	17,221 2,095,613	1,091,412
EI-ECSE	One was bout of Filmeria.	84.173	11116 41		
	Oregon Dept of Education		11116-A1 49740.000	219,652	219,556
Early Childhood Positive Behavior	Oregon Dept of Education	84.173		24,489	24,489
LICC	Oregon Dept of Education	84.173	48370	210 244,351	210 244,255
Total IDEA Cluste	er		;	2,339,964	1,335,667
Perkins Basic	Lane Community College	84.048	LCC1	53,683	2,607
Perkins Basic	Oregon Dept of Education	84.048	48925,000	427,375	236,818
Perkins Basic	Oregon Dept of Education	84.048	44291,000	50,483	814
Perkins Reserve Fund	Oregon Dept of Education	84,048	48944,000	80,864	6,646
Perkins Reserve Fund	Oregon Dept of Education	84.048	44311.000	22,676	-
TOTALIS TEOSET TO T AND	orogon Bept of Education	01.010	, 12	635,081	246,885
Oregon Pathways/STEM Apprenticeships	Oregon Dept of Education	84.051	52039.000	14,816	-
CTE Teacher Pathway	Portland Community College	84.051A	230-18	32,823	-
EI-ECSE	Oregon Dept of Education	84,181	11116-A2	567,128	566,880
LICC	Oregon Dept of Education	84.181	52119.000	90	90
	oregon Dept of Education	011101	22111,000	567,218	566,970
Title III - ELA	Oregon Dept of Education	84.365	44227	44,501	8,805
Youth Transition Program	Oregon Dept of Human Services	84.126A	143319	485,311	313,498
Total U.S. Department of Education				4,865,120	2,471,825
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUR	E				
CNC - NSBP - Breakfast	Oregon Dept of Education	10.553	2012007	11,925	-
CNC - NSLP - Lunch	Oregon Dept of Education	10.555	2012007	25,797	-
CNC - SAE Admin	Oregon Dept of Education	10.555	2012007	33	-
Conservation Education/Career Pathways	U.S. Forest Service	10.699	11061800-014	1,982	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture				39,737	-
		SEFA TOTA	LS	\$ 4,904,857	\$ 2,471,825





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December 23, 2019

To the Board of Directors Lane Education Service District Lane County, Oregon

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

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 basic financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of Lane Education Service District as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements, we considered the 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 basic financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 basic 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 basic financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of 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 internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Roy R. Rogers, CPA

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.



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December 23, 2019

To the Board of Directors Lane Education Service District Lane County, Oregon

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required By the Uniform Guidance

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Lane Education Service District's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Lane Education Service District, complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Roy R. Rogers, CPA

Roy R Rogers

PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Type of Auditors' report issued: Unmodified Internal control over financial reporting: • Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses X None reported Yes Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes X No Any GAGAS audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance? Yes X No **FEDERAL AWARDS** Internal control over Major Programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Yes X No Significant deficiency(ies) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses X None reported Yes Unmodified Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in _____Yes <u>X</u>No accordance with the Uniform Guidance? IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS NAME OF FEDERAL PROGAM: CFDA NUMBER(S): 84.027, 84.173 IDEA Cluster

\$ 750,000

X Yes No

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None

NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes federal grant activity under programs of the federal government. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations, it is not intended to and does not present the net position, changes in net position, or cash flow of the District.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the schedule represents adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The District has elected not to use the ten percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance, due to the fact that they already have a negotiated indirect cost rate with the State of Oregon, and therefore are not allowed to use the de minimis rate.