

Common School Fund

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Oregon Department of State Lands

An Agency of the State of Oregon



Vicki L. Walker

Director

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Common School Fund
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FINANCIAL SECTION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

State Land Board
Department of State Lands
Salem, Oregon

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Common School Fund, a major governmental fund of the State of Oregon, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Common School Fund's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Common School Fund, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

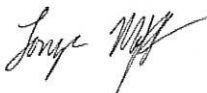
Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Common School Fund and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of Oregon or the Department of State Lands, as of June 30, 2018, the changes in their financial position, or where applicable, their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles general accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Reports on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16, 2018 on our consideration of Common School Fund's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Common School Fund's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Common School Fund's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



For Merina & Company, LLP
West Linn, Oregon
November 16, 2018

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Oregon Department of State Lands

Common School Fund

June 30, 2018

Balance Sheet

ASSETS

Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 85,775,555
Investments	1,588,682,921
Custodial Assets	34,130,166
Securities Lending Collateral	10,817,486
Accounts and Interest Receivables (net)	14,030,397
Due from Other Funds	17,977
Advances to Other Funds	300,000

Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 1,733,754,502</u></u>
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LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 49,537,008
Obligations Under Securities Lending	10,817,486
Due to Other Funds	251,423
Custodial Liabilities	319,407,517

Total Liabilities	<u><u>380,013,434</u></u>
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Fund Balances:

Restricted by:

Oregon Constitution	1,009,648,959
Enabling Legislation	344,092,109
Total Fund Balances	<u><u>1,353,741,068</u></u>

Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$ 1,733,754,502</u></u>
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The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Oregon Department of State Lands
Common School Fund
June 30, 2018

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances

REVENUES

Licenses and fees	\$ 849,538
Federal	410,715
Charges for Services	325,959
Rebates and Recoveries	1,572
Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	87,245
Rents and Royalties	5,566,421
Investment Income	128,651,773
Sales	10,513
Unclaimed and Escheat Property Revenue	13,257,980
Other	254,093

Total Revenues 149,415,809

EXPENDITURES

Personal Services	9,114,277
Services and Supplies	18,317,378
Capital Improvements	216,294
Investment Expenditures	8,432,751

Total Expenditures 36,080,700

Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under)
Expenditures 113,335,109

OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)

Transfers From Other Funds	7,027,052
Transfers to Other Funds	(60,833,475)
Insurance Recoveries	1,197,018

Total Other Financing Sources (Uses) (52,609,405)

Net Change in Fund Balances 60,725,704

Fund Balances - Beginning 1,293,015,364

Fund Balances - Ending \$ 1,353,741,068

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Oregon Department of State Lands' Common School Fund have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

A – THE REPORTING ENTITY

The Department of State Lands (Department) is the administrative agency of the State Land Board handling the day-to-day work of the board in managing the land and other resources dedicated to the Common School Fund. The State Land Board, which consists of the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer, is the trustee of the fund as outlined in the Oregon Constitution.

The Common School Fund, a governmental fund, was established at statehood and is intended to generate earnings to distribute to public schools. The Common School Fund accounts for programs that manage state-owned land, including a leasing program that generates annual revenues, for the benefit of the public school system. Estate funds that become the property of the state, unclaimed property, and income derived from unclaimed property are also accounted for in this fund. Statutory and constitutional provisions stipulate that the assets of the fund, including investment income, must be used for common school purposes. The primary funding sources for these programs include investment income, leasing revenues, forest management, unclaimed property receipts, and transfers from other funds.

B – FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements consist of a balance sheet and a statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances reports revenues by type and expenditures by natural classification. Other financing sources and other financing uses are reported in the last section of the statement.

C – MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The Common School Fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current year or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities existing at the end of the year. For this purpose, revenues are considered available if they are collected within 90 days of the end of the current fiscal year. Expenditures generally are recognized when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Information for receivables not expected to be collected within one year of the date of the financial statements and payables reported in the financial statements is discussed in Note 4.

D – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

Cash deposits not held in a cash management or investment pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents. Cash deposits that are held in a cash management or investment pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents when the pool has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account. Cash and cash equivalents include: cash on hand, cash and investments held by the Office of the State Treasurer in the Oregon Short-Term Fund (OSTF), cash deposits held in demand deposit accounts with custodial banks, and cash deposits of debt proceeds in investment funds held by a trustee.

Oregon Department of State Lands
Common School Fund
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2018

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value except for investments in the OSTF with remaining maturities of up to 90 days are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The Department reports these investments as cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet, but as investments in Note 2.

Changes in the fair value of investments are recognized as investment income (loss) in the current year.

The fair value of publicly traded debt and equity securities in active markets is determined by the custodian's pricing agent using nationally recognized pricing services. The custodian's pricing agent values equity securities traded on a national or international exchange at the last reported sales price and generally values debt securities by using evaluated bid prices. The fair value of publicly traded real estate investment trust (REIT) securities is determined by the custodian's pricing agent using recognized pricing services.

Derivatives

In accordance with State investment policies, the Office of the State Treasurer participates in contracts that have derivative characteristics. Derivative instruments are used to lower the cost of borrowing, to hedge against fluctuations in foreign currency rates, and to manage the overall risk of investment portfolios. The fair value of all derivative instruments within the Common School Fund are reported on the balance sheet as investments, accounts and interest receivable, and accounts and interest payable. The change in fair value for all Common School Fund derivative instruments is reported with investment income on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances.

E – RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Activities between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "advances to other funds." Receivables consist of revenues earned or accrued in the current period and are shown net of estimated uncollectable accounts. Payables consist of amounts owed to vendors for operational expenditures, other state agencies for services received and investment liabilities outstanding.

F – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Inter-fund transactions are transactions between the Common School Fund and other funds included in the Oregon Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Inter-fund balances (due to/from other funds and advances to/from other funds) result from the time lag between the dates that (1) inter-fund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures/expenses occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. Advances to/from other funds are not expected to be repaid within one year. See Note 7 for more in inter-fund transactions.

G – RESTRICTED ASSETS

Custodial assets are non-cash assets held in trust for third parties in the Unclaimed Property Program.

H – FUND EQUITY

The difference between assets and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is labeled "Fund Balance" on the fund financial statements. Fund balance is reported in five components: (1) Non-spendable, (2) Restricted, (3) Committed, (4) Assigned, and (5) Unassigned.

Restricted fund balances are the result of constraints imposed by the law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or by parties outside the State, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Common School Fund balances are all restricted.

For fund balance classification purposes, the Department determines the appropriate classification of each of their detail-level funds based on the resources accounted for in those funds and the constraints on spending those resources. The Department expends resources from the appropriate fund based on each fund's specific spending constraints. Ending fund balances, therefore, are the result of that spending.

NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Common School Fund Investment Portfolio held at Treasury

Investments of the Common School Fund held by the State Treasurer (Treasurer) require the exercise of prudent and reasonable care in the context of the Common School Fund's investment portfolio and as part of an overall investment strategy. The Treasurer is required diversify investments unless it is not prudent to do so. In addition, the Treasurer must exercise reasonable care to incorporate risk and return objectives suitable to the particular investment fund. The Treasurer has a policy and procedure that addresses objectives and strategies for investments of the Common School Fund.

The Common School Fund's investment policies are governed by statute and the Oregon Investment Council (Council). The Treasurer is the investment officer for the Council and is responsible for the funds on deposit with the Oregon State Treasury (Treasury). The Treasurer works with the State Land Board to ensure implementation of the asset allocation policy that meets the business needs of the Common School Fund. The Council does not make asset allocation changes without considering input from the State Land Board. In accordance with Oregon statutes, the investment funds are invested, and the investments of those funds managed, as a prudent investor would do, exercising reasonable care, skill and caution. The Treasurer is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, fixed income investments, and direct equity investment transactions, although the majority of equity investments are directed by external investment managers under contract with the Council. Investments are managed around a 55 percent equity, 25 percent fixed income, 10% real estate, and 10% diversifying strategies (alternative) target with a range of plus or minus 5 percent, as detailed below. The Common School Fund's actual asset allocation is monitored monthly relative to established asset allocation policy targets and ranges. A deviation outside of any of the ranges triggers a review and rebalancing back toward the target asset allocation with due consideration given to the liquidity of the investments and transaction costs. Whenever possible, cash flows into and out of the fund are used to rebalance between asset classes. Cash is held only for business operating purposes.

Asset Class	Benchmark	Target Allocation	Range
Domestic Equities	Russell 3000 Index	22%	20% - 25%
International Equities	MSCI ACWI ex-US Index	23%	20% - 25%
Private Equities	Russell 3000 + 300 bps Index	10%	8% - 12%
	Total Equities	55%	48% - 62%
US Fixed Income	Barclays Aggregate Index	25%	20% - 30%
Real Estate		10%	8% - 12%
Alternative		10%	8% - 12%
Cash		0%	0% - 3%
Policy Mix	Weighted aggregate of indexes listed above at target allocation	100%	

Common School Fund Participation in the Oregon Short Term Fund Held at Treasury

The Treasurer maintains the Oregon Short-Term Fund (OSTF), a cash and investment pool that is available for use by the Common School Fund. Because the pool operates as a demand deposit account, the Common School Fund portion of the OSTF is classified on the financial statements as cash and cash equivalents. Additional information about the OSTF can be found in the OSTF financial statements at:

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

Common School Fund Investments Held Outside Treasury

Statutes govern the placement of investments of the Common School Fund held outside Treasury as part of trust agreements or mandatory asset holdings by regulatory agencies. The Common School Fund investment portfolio includes \$33,780,166 held outside Treasury and included in the \$34,130,166 identified as custodial assets on the balance sheet.

A – DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk for Deposits

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of a depository financial institution failure, the Department will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Department does not have a formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits. However, banking regulations and Oregon law establish the insurance and collateral requirements for deposit in the OSTF.

Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) Chapter 295 governs the collateralization of public funds. Depositories are required to pledge collateral against any public fund deposits in excess of the deposit insurance amounts. This requirement provides additional protection for public funds in the event of a depository loss. ORS Chapter 295 sets the specific value of the collateral, as well as the types of collateral that are acceptable.

ORS Chapter 295 provides the statutory authority for the Public Funds Collateralization Program (PFCP). The Treasury uses an internally-developed web application to administer the PFCP and facilitate depository, custodian, and public official compliance with ORS Chapter 295. Under the PFCP, depositories are required to report quarterly to Treasury, providing quarter-end public fund balances in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) limits. Depositories are also required to report their net worth and capitalization information. The FDIC or NCUA assigns each bank or credit union a capitalization category quarterly: well capitalized, adequately capitalized, or undercapitalized. Based on this information, the depository's minimum collateral required to be pledged with the custodian and the maximum liability in the pool of all depositories is calculated for the next quarter. The maximum liability is reported to the depository, Treasury, and the custodian.

Barring any exceptions, a depository is required to pledge collateral valued at no less than 10 percent of its last reported uninsured public fund deposits if the depository is well capitalized and as much as 110 percent if the depository is adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, or assigned to pledge 110 percent by Treasury.

There are three exceptions to this calculation, and any exceptions are required to be collateralized at 100 percent

1. A depository may not accept public fund deposits from one depositor in excess of the depository's net worth. If the depository has a drop in net worth that takes it out of compliance, the depository is required to post 100 percent collateral on any amount the depositor has in excess of the depository's net worth while working to eliminate that excess.
2. A depository may not hold aggregate public funds in excess of a percentage of the depository's net worth based on its capitalization category (100 percent for undercapitalization, 150 percent for adequately capitalized, 200 percent for well capitalized) unless approved for a period of 90 days or less by Treasury.
3. A depository may hold in excess of 30 percent of all aggregate public funds reported by all depositories holding Oregon public funds, only if the excess is collateralized at 100 percent.

Where interest bearing balances within the OSTF exceed the FDIC or NCUA amount of \$250,000 the balances were covered by collateral held in the PFCP.

Oregon Department of State Lands
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As of June 30, 2018, \$842,378 in other depository balances of the Common School Fund was held by two investment firms, not covered by the FDIC rules. However, the firms are members of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) which provides protection up to \$500,000, of which \$250,000 applies to cash credit balances. Consequently, \$250,140 was insured by SIPC and \$592,238 was uninsured and held by the counterparty in the Department of State Lands' name.

B – INVESTMENTS

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments of the Common School Fund is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the State will not be able to recover the value of an investment or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. The Council has no formal policy regarding the holding of the securities by a custodian or counter party. For the year ended June 30, 2018 no investment holdings of the Common School Fund held at Treasury were exposed to custodial credit risk.

At June 30, 2018 the Common School Fund held \$32,937,788 in investments outside Treasury. These investments were held with Conduent and Wedbush investment firms. The firms are members of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) which provides protection up to \$500,000 of which a maximum of \$250,000 applies to cash credit balances. All of the investment holdings of the Common School Fund held outside Treasury were registered in the Department of State Lands' name and therefore not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk (variable in value) borne by an interest bearing asset such as a loan or a bond, due to variability of interest rates. Approximately 28 percent of the Common School Fund's investment portfolio is invested in fixed income securities. Investment policy for fixed income investments of the Common School Fund is to maintain a well-diversified bond portfolio, managed to maximize total return, that reflects the overall characteristics of the Barclays Capital Universal Index Benchmark and to invest opportunistically, using innovative investment approaches within a controlled and defined portfolio allocation.

Credit Risk and Concentration of credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a borrower will default on any type of debt by failing to make payments which it is obligated to make. Treasury investment policies for fixed income investments of the Common School Fund maintain an overall portfolio quality of at least "A" or higher, maintain an average bond duration level of plus or minus 20 percent of the Barclays Capital Universal Index. No more than 30 percent of the total fixed income portfolio at market value, may be maintained in securities rated less than Baa3. No more than 10 percent of the total fixed income portfolio, at market value, may be maintained in Rule 144A securities. No more than 25 percent of the fixed income allocation shall be invested in a single industry, or Government Agency. Use of leverage in any fixed income securities is not allowed (excluding use of securities in a securities lending program).

Interest Rate Sensitive Investments

The Common School Fund held approximately \$79.7 million in debt instruments backed by pooled mortgages, TBAs (to-be-announced federal agency-issued mortgage pools), collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs), or fixed rate mortgages. These securities represent a stream of principal and interest payments from underlying mortgages and consequently, the value of these securities can be volatile as interest rates fluctuate. Assets with these characteristics may also be susceptible to prepayment by mortgage holders which may result in a decrease in total interest realized. Additionally, the risk of default exits and collateral held may potentially be insufficient to cover the principal due. The Common School Fund also held approximately \$13.8 million of asset-backed securities backed primarily by student loan and manufactured housing loan receivables.

The credit rating of the Common School Fund's investments held at Treasury and using the segmented time distribution method at June 30, 2018 follows.

Oregon Department of State Lands

Common School Fund

Notes to the Financial Statements

June 30, 2018

Investment Type	Credit Rating ¹	Investment Maturities (in years)				Total Market Value
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10 or none	
U.S. Treasury	Exempt	\$ -	\$ 4,802,568	\$ 13,783,878	\$ 16,864,448	\$ 35,450,894
U.S. Treasury Strips	Exempt	6,075,762	-	-	-	6,075,762
U.S. Treasury TIPS	Exempt	-	-	-	1,076,860	1,076,860
U.S. Federal agency debt	AA	-	99,389	-	-	99,389
U.S. Federal agency debt	Not Rated	1,945,525	-	-	-	1,945,525
U.S. Federal agency mortgages	AAA	202,589	-	-	-	202,589
U.S. Federal agency mortgages	Not Rated	4,062,064	179	1,435,680	56,451,987	61,949,910
Total U.S. government debt		12,285,940	4,902,136	15,219,558	74,393,295	106,800,929
Corporate bonds	AAA	-	-	1,570,351	253,156	1,823,507
	AA	-	1,143,377	1,232,336	30,535	2,406,248
	A	2,536,021	5,977,125	4,566,116	3,334,545	16,413,807
	BBB	3,032,370	6,824,082	14,103,227	13,535,070	37,494,749
	BB	446,012	2,307,960	3,010,465	4,380,714	10,145,151
	B	-	37,600	20,738	32,100	90,438
	Not Rated	10	-	-	20	30
Total corporate bonds		6,014,413	16,290,144	24,503,233	21,566,140	68,373,930
Non-U.S. government debt	A	-	2,104,295	1,660,253	2,105,119	5,869,667
	BBB	-	-	1,155,931	947,491	2,103,422
	BB	210,617	1,407,080	1,719,856	382,140	3,719,693
	B	-	608,387	-	377,175	985,562
	Not Rated	-	-	71,921	-	71,921
Total non-U.S. government debt		210,617	4,119,762	4,607,961	3,811,925	12,750,265
Asset backed securities	AAA	698,377	-	-	-	698,377
	AA	3,588,333	-	-	-	3,588,333
	A	2,776,844	-	-	-	2,776,844
	BBB	1,817,904	-	-	-	1,817,904
	BB	1,802,540	-	-	-	1,802,540
	B	769,385	-	-	-	769,385
	CCC	526,478	-	-	-	526,478
	CC	820,179	-	-	-	820,179
	C	959,066	-	-	-	959,066
	Not Rated	-	-	-	45,980	45,980
Total asset-backed securities		13,759,106	-	-	45,980	13,805,086
Collateralized mortgage obligations	AAA	86,505	-	-	-	86,505
	AA	388,067	-	-	-	388,067
	A	334,472	-	-	-	334,472
	BBB	2,638,524	-	-	-	2,638,524
	BB	474,267	-	-	-	474,267
	B	280,023	-	-	-	280,023
	CCC	18,200	-	-	-	18,200
	D	99,755	-	-	-	99,755
Total collateralized mortgage obligations		4,319,813	-	-	-	4,319,813
Collateralized mortgage backed securities	AAA	2,046,120	-	444,395	3,541,496	6,032,011
	AA	1,747,258	-	-	319,870	2,067,128
	A	1,641,473	-	-	-	1,641,473
	BBB	-	-	-	223,613	223,613
	B	608,981	-	-	-	608,981
	CCC	581,455	-	-	180,598	762,053
	CC	112,714	-	-	13,791	126,505
	C	486,922	-	-	-	486,922
	D	388,198	-	-	122,402	510,600
	Not Rated	723,350	-	-	-	723,350
Total collateralized mortgage backed securities		8,336,471	-	444,395	4,401,770	13,182,636
Domestic fixed income funds	Not Rated	222,420,814	-	-	-	222,420,814
Total debt investments		\$267,347,174	\$ 25,312,042	\$ 44,775,147	\$104,219,110	\$ 441,653,473

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continued from previous page

Investment Type	Credit Rating ¹	Investment Maturities (in years)				Total Market Value
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10 or none	
Total debt investments		\$267,347,174	\$25,312,042	\$44,775,147	\$104,219,110	441,653,473
Domestic equity securities						276,150,937
International equity securities						330,498,195
Domestic equity funds						98,827,433
International equity funds						80,409,718
Private equity holdings						219,619,324
Domestic real estate investment trusts						3,797,607
International real estate investment trusts						1,637,494
Real estate open ended funds						39,172,548
Alternative equity funds						91,345,943
International rights and warrants						30,249
Total investments held at Treasury						<u>\$1,583,142,921</u>

¹ Investments of \$35,450,894 in U.S. Treasury securities, \$6,075,762 in U.S. Treasury Strips, \$1,076,860 in U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS), and \$13,721,870 in Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), which are reported within U.S. Federal agency mortgages, are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, and therefore, are exempt from credit risk disclosure requirements.

Investments Held at Treasury

Fixed income securities are classified using final maturity date or next rate reset date, whichever is sooner. Fixed income mutual funds are classified by effective duration, the measurement used by the fund manager.

Investments Held Outside Treasury

Some custodial assets held outside Treasury are not investments. The following table shows the credit rating and segmented time distribution for Investments held outside Oregon State Treasury at June 30, 2018.

Investment Type	Credit Rating	Investment Maturities (in years)				Total Market Value
		Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	10 years	
U.S. Treasury Securities ¹	AAA	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,993	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,013
U.S. Agency Securities ¹	AAA	-	27,139	-	38,467	65,606
U.S. Treasury Strips ¹	AAA	-	14,572	-	-	14,572
GNMA ¹	AAA	-	-	-	30,461	30,461
Municipal Bonds ¹	AAA	-	4,910	-	-	4,910
Corporate Bonds ¹	AAA	4,006	-	-	57,045	61,051
Debt Investments		<u>\$ 7,026</u>	<u>\$ 50,614</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 125,973</u>	183,613
Mutual Funds ¹						12,064,641
Domestic Equity Securities ¹						19,579,848
International Equity Securities ¹						1,060,106
Alternative Equities ¹						49,580
Total						<u>\$ 32,937,788</u>

¹ Some investments (along with certain cash deposits) are reported as part of custodial assets on the balance sheet.

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Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. State agencies are required to deposit moneys in state-qualified depositories under Oregon law. Exceptions due to foreign field offices and related circumstances are approved by the Treasurer. International debt securities denominated in U.S. dollars are not subject to currency risk if the investment's obligations will be paid in U.S. dollars. Investment policies for fixed income investments under the management of the Treasurer provides for investments of the Common School Fund in non-dollar denominated securities within a target allocation range of 20 to 30 percent of their portfolio. For investments not under the management of the Treasurer there are no formal policies on foreign currency risk. Deposits and investments exposed to foreign currency risk for the Common School Fund as of June 30, 2018 follow:

Foreign Currency Denominations	Deposits and Investments (U.S. Dollars)					
	Deposits	International Equity Securities	Non-US Government Debt	International Real Estate	Rights and Warrants	Total
Argentine Peso	\$ 24,301	\$ -	\$ 245,197	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 269,498
Australian Dollar	3,597	17,303,727	-	-	1,740	17,309,064
Brazil Real	829	-	-	-	-	829
Canadian Dollar	19,273	17,339,423	-	427,774	-	17,786,470
Swiss Franc	10,000	15,710,549	-	-	-	15,720,549
Chinese Yuan	177,488	-	71,921	-	-	249,409
Danish Krone	1,567	3,098,088	-	-	-	3,099,655
Euro	215,194	97,698,456	-	-	19,959	97,933,609
British Pound	88,350	39,380,260	-	-	-	39,468,610
Hong Kong Dollar	90,143	10,451,480	-	1,209,720	-	11,751,343
Israeli Shekel	10,203	814,270	-	-	8,550	833,023
Japanese Yen	448,812	84,657,288	-	-	-	85,106,100
Mexican Peso	252,002	-	5,869,667	-	-	6,121,669
Norwegian Krona	14,961	3,771,398	-	-	-	3,786,359
New Zealand Dollar	6,288	312,239	-	-	-	318,527
Russian Ruble	-	-	2,762,936	-	-	2,762,936
Swedish Krona	69,839	9,053,703	-	-	-	9,123,542
Singapore Dollar	56,043	2,016,806	-	-	-	2,072,849
Total	\$ 1,488,890	\$ 301,607,687	\$ 8,949,721	\$ 1,637,494	\$ 30,249	\$ 313,714,041

C – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

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 investments 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:

Investments held by Treasury:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
 - Investments managed by Treasury: investments in equity securities, including exchange-traded derivatives, when their value is based on quoted prices from an active market; and real estate, which consist of investments in real estate investment trusts, when their valued based on an active market price.

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- Investments not managed by Treasury: funds priced using a fair value per share that is published daily and validated with a sufficient level of observable activity; and equity securities, including exchange-traded derivatives, when their value is based on quoted prices from an active market.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable.
 - Investments managed by Treasury: investments with remaining maturities of fewer than 90 days are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value; investments with maturities of greater than 90 days, debt securities, and investments not valued at fair value per share are valued using the latest bid prices or evaluated quotes from independent pricing vendors, which use a variety of methods when pricing these securities that incorporate relevant observable market data to arrive at an estimate of what a buyer in the marketplace would pay for a security under current market conditions; certain non-U.S. government commercial paper is reported at amortized cost as independent vendor pricing was not available; and where observable activity is limited, yet supports that the fair value per share represents an exit value of the security at the measurement date.
 - Investments not managed by Treasury: debt securities are valued using the latest bid prices or evaluated quotes from independent pricing vendors, which use a variety of methods when pricing these securities that incorporate relevant observable market data to arrive at an estimate of what a buyer in the marketplace would pay for a security under current market conditions; and where observable activity is limited, yet supports that the fair value per share represents an exit value of the security at the measurement date.
- Level 3 – Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which significant inputs are unobservable.
 - Investments not managed by Treasury: in the absence of quoted market prices, such as equity securities that trade infrequently or not at all, valuations are based on the last traded price or prices provided by investment managers; and funds that do not meet the criteria to be measured at fair value because the fair value per share (or its equivalent) was not calculated in a manner consistent with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's measurement principles for investment companies.

Investments that are measured at net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient, such as private equity, real estate open ended funds, and alternative equities, are excluded from the fair value hierarchy if the NAV (or its equivalent) was calculated in a manner consistent with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's measurement principles for investment companies.

Private equity consists of 13 funds, organized as limited partnerships and limited liability companies, participating in diversified strategies including leveraged-buyouts, venture capital, growth equity, fund of funds, co-investments and special situations. The fair values of the private equity investments have been determined using the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as provided by the general partner or managing member. These investments can never be redeemed with the fund. Distributions will be received as the underlying investments of the funds are liquidated, which is expected to occur over the next 12-14 years.

Investments in real estate open ended funds have been valued based on the NAV per share (or its equivalent) as provided by the fund manager and consist of investments in two open ended funds that permit quarterly redemption of shares, subject to certain requirements being met.

Alternative equity funds seek to provide diversification and inflation hedging characteristics to the Common School Fund and consist of two investments in commingled funds which permit monthly redemption of shares, subject to certain requirements being met. The fair values of the investments have been determined using NAV per share (or its equivalent) as provided by the fund manager.

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Real estate property investments held outside of the Oregon State Treasury are valued by appraisals using market sales approach and income approach.

The following table shows the fair value classification hierarchy for investments at June 30, 2018.

Investments by Fair Value Level	Fair Value Classification Hierarchy			Total Investments
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. Treasury	\$ -	\$ 42,603,516	\$ -	\$ 42,603,516
U.S. Federal Agency Debt	-	2,044,914	-	2,044,914
U.S. Federal Agency Mortgages	-	62,152,499	-	62,152,499
Corporate Bonds	-	68,373,930	-	68,373,930
Non-US Government Debt	-	12,750,265	-	12,750,265
Asset Backed Securities	-	13,805,086	-	13,805,086
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	-	4,319,813	-	4,319,813
Collateralized Mortgage Backed Securities	-	13,182,636	-	13,182,636
Domestic Fixed Income funds	-	222,420,814	-	222,420,814
Total debt securities	-	441,653,473	-	441,653,473
Equity	606,649,132	-	-	606,649,132
Domestic equity funds	-	98,827,433	-	98,827,433
International equity funds	-	80,409,718	-	80,409,718
Real Estate Investment Trust	5,435,101	-	-	5,435,101
International rights and warrants	30,249	-	-	30,249
Investments Held at Treasury	612,114,482	620,890,624	-	1,233,005,106
Investments Not Held at Treasury, Real Estate	-	-	5,540,000	5,540,000
Total Investments by fair value level	\$612,114,482	\$620,890,624	\$5,540,000	1,238,545,106
Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV):				
Private equity				219,619,324
Real estate open ended funds				39,172,548
Alternative equity				91,345,943
Total investments measured at NAV				350,137,815
Total Investments at fair value				\$1,588,682,921

The following table shows the investments measured at net asset value per share (or its equivalent) including unfunded commitments and redemption at June 30, 2018.

Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments ¹	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Private equity	219,619,324	31,766,320	NA	NA
Real estate open ended funds	39,172,548	81,073,279	Quarterly	15 - 45 days
Alternative equity	91,345,943	-	Monthly	3 - 10 days
Total Investments at fair value	\$350,137,815	\$112,839,599		

¹ Excludes new commitments not yet funded at June 30, 2018.

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Fair value classification hierarchy for investments reported in custodial assets at June 30, 2018 is shown on the following table:

Investments Reported in Custodial Assets	Fair Value Classification Hierarchy			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
U.S. Treasury securities ¹	\$ 7,013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,013
U.S. agency securities ¹	-	65,606	-	65,606
U.S. Treasury strips ¹	14,572	-	-	14,572
GNMA ¹	-	30,461	-	30,461
Municipal bonds ¹	-	4,910	-	4,910
Corporate bonds ¹	-	61,051	-	61,051
Alternative equities ¹	-	-	49,580	49,580
Equity funds ¹	12,064,641	-	-	12,064,641
Domestic equity securities ¹	19,574,320	5,528	-	19,579,848
International equity securities ¹	1,060,106	-	-	1,060,106
Total investments reported in custodial assets	<u>\$ 32,720,652</u>	<u>\$ 167,556</u>	<u>\$ 49,580</u>	<u>\$ 32,937,788</u>

¹ Some investments (along with certain cash deposits) are reported as part of custodial assets on the balance sheet.

D – SECURITIES LENDING

CSF participates in securities lending transactions in accordance with State investment policies. The Oregon State Treasury has, through a Securities Lending Agreement, authorized State Street Bank and Trust Company (State Street) to lend the CSF securities pursuant to a form of loan agreement. Both the State and borrowers maintain the right to terminate all securities lending transactions on demand. There were no significant violations of the provisions of securities lending agreements during the year ended June 30, 2018.

During the year State Street had the authority to loan short-term, fixed income, and equity securities and to receive as collateral U.S. dollar and foreign currency cash, U.S. government and agency securities, and foreign sovereign debt of Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development countries. Borrowers were required to deliver collateral for each loan equal to not less than 102 percent of the market value of the loaned U.S. securities, international fixed income securities, or 105 percent in the case of international equity. The custodian did not have the ability to pledge or sell collateral securities absent a borrower default, and during the fiscal year the State did impose restrictions on the amount of loans the custodian made on its behalf. The State is fully indemnified against losses due to borrower default by its custodian. There were no losses during the year from the failure of borrowers to return loaned securities and no recoveries of amounts from prior losses.

As of June 30, 2018, the fair value of cash and non-cash collateral received was \$27.4 million and invested cash collateral was \$9.5 million for CSF. There were no significant violations of the provisions of securities lending agreements during the period of these financial statements.

State Street, as a lending agent, has created a fund to reinvest cash collateral received on behalf of the OSTF. CSF receives an allocated portion of this activity based on its deposits in OSTF. As of June 30, 2018, CSF's allocated portion of cash collateral received and invested cash collateral were \$1.3 million and \$1.3 million respectively. Securities on loan from OSTF in total included U.S. Treasury securities (71.35%), U.S. Agency securities (15.32%), and domestic fixed income securities (13.33%).

As permitted under the fund's Declaration of Trust (Declaration), participant purchases and redemptions are transacted at \$1 per unit ("constant value") based on the amortized cost of the fund's investments. Accordingly, the securities lending collateral held and the obligation to the lending agent are both stated at constant value on the balance sheet and statement of net position.

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The maturities of investments made with cash collateral did not generally match the maturities of the securities loaned. Since the securities loaned are callable on demand by either the lender or borrower, the life of the loans at June 30, 2018 is effectively one day. On June 30, 2018, the CSF had no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the State owes to borrowers exceed the amounts borrowers owe the State. The following table shows the combined balances of the securities on loan, cash and securities collateral received, and investments of cash collateral held.

Securities Lending as of June 30, 2018			
Investment Type	Cash and Securities Collateral Received	Securities on Loan at Fair Value	Investments of Cash Collateral at Fair Value
U.S. Treasury securities	\$ 5,370,800	\$ 5,203,071	\$ -
U.S. Agency securities	608,850	596,444	-
Domestic equity securities	13,362,151	13,055,595	5,422,796
Domestic debt securities	3,132,680	3,071,502	1,675,232
International equity securities	4,969,879	4,746,974	2,449,178
	<u>27,444,360</u>	<u>26,673,586</u>	<u>9,547,206</u>
Allocation from Oregon Short Term Fund	5,916,261	5,796,364	1,271,262
Total	<u><u>\$ 33,360,621</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,469,950</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,818,468</u></u>

NOTE 3 – DERIVATIVES

Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is derived from underlying assets, reference rates, or indexes. They generally take the form of contracts in which two parties agree to make payments at a later date based on the value of the underlying assets, reference rates, or indexes. The main types of derivatives are futures, forwards, options and swaps. In the Common School Fund portfolio, forward currency exchange contracts may be used to gain exposure or hedge against the effects of fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates. A foreign currency exchange contract is a forward contract that is a commitment to purchase or sell a foreign currency at the future date at a negotiated forward rate. Foreign currency forward contracts are privately negotiated contracts with customized terms and are transacted in over-the-counter markets. Risk associated with such contracts includes movement in the value of foreign currencies and the failure of the counter party to perform.

The following table shows the foreign currency exchange contracts subject to foreign currency risk within the Common School Fund as of June 30, 2018:

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Currency	Options	Currency Forward Contracts		Total Exposure
		Net Receivables	Net Payables	
Australian Dollar	\$ 1,740	\$ (114,173)	\$ 107,907	\$ (4,526)
Canadian Dollar	-	(76,105)	(310)	(76,415)
Swiss Franc	-	(38,083)	870	(37,213)
Yuan Renminbi	-	-	11,505	11,505
Danish Krone	-	(62,411)	35,934	(26,477)
Euro Currency	19,959	(47,559)	75,286	47,686
Pound Sterling	-	(75,521)	16,616	(58,905)
Hong Kong Dollar	-	874	(2)	872
New Israeli Sheqel	8,550	(80,214)	64,342	(7,322)
Japanese Yen	-	(28,545)	135,085	106,540
Mexican Peso	-	-	38,198	38,198
Norwegian Krone	-	(14,037)	10,512	(3,525)
New Zealand Dollar	-	(160,940)	354,414	193,474
Swedish Krona	-	(8,595)	82,567	73,972
Singapore Dollar	-	(3,448)	2,443	(1,005)
Total	\$ 30,249	\$ (708,757)	\$ 935,367	\$ 256,859

In the Common School Fund portfolio, rights and warrants are often obtained and held due to existing investments. Rights are the right, but not the obligation, to purchase newly issued equity shares, often in proportion to the number of shares currently owned, in a specific company, at a pre-established price on or within a predetermined date. A warrant provides the holder the right, but not the obligation, to purchase securities from the issuing entity at a specific price and within a certain period. Rights and warrants are privately transacted in over-the-counter markets. Both are subject to general market risk and liquidity risk.

The following table shows the related net appreciation in fair value amounts and the notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding within the Common School Fund as of June 30, 2018:

Investment Derivatives	Net Appreciation/ (Depreciation) in Fair Value ^{1,3}	Classification	Fair Value	Notional Value ²
Foreign Exchange Forwards	\$ 176,607	Long Term Instruments	\$ 226,610	\$ 116,452,535
Rights	20,206	Common Stock	19,959	465,541
Warrants	(4,510)	Common Stock	10,290	20,288
Total	\$ 192,303		\$ 256,859	\$ 116,938,364

¹ Negative values (in brackets) refer to losses
² Notional may be a dollar amount or size of underlying for futures and options
³ Excludes futures margin payments

The fair value of derivative instruments is reported on the balance sheet as investments, accounts and interest receivables, and accounts payable. Changes in fair value of derivative instruments during the fiscal year are reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance as investment income.

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NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

A – RECEIVABLES

The following table disaggregates receivable balances reported in the financial statements as accounts and interest receivable (net). Receivable reported for governmental activities at June 30, 2018:

Governmental activities	Total
General accounts	\$ 9,669
Interest	2,074,836
Investment broker receivable	11,945,892
Gross receivables	14,030,397
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-
Total receivables, net	<u>\$ 14,030,397</u>

B – PAYABLES

The following table disaggregates accounts payable reported in the financial statements as general accounts payable and broker payable. Payables reported for governmental activities at June 30, 2018:

Governmental activities	Total
General accounts payable	\$ 5,027,681
Investment broker payable	44,509,327
Total payables	<u>\$ 49,537,008</u>

C – CUSTODIAL LIABILITIES

Custodial liabilities consist of unclaimed property held in custody by the Department in perpetuity for the rightful owner as required by ORS 98.302-98.436 and 98.991-98.992. The unclaimed property liability is reported at approximately 44% of the total unclaimed property being held. An annual adjustment is made to this account to reduce the amount reported to the amount actually expected to be paid out based on a history of the account. The total legal liability for the unclaimed property program as of June 30, 2018 was \$671,286,198. The accumulated annual adjustment as of June 30, 2018 was \$351,878,682.

NOTE 5 – LEASES

A – OPERATING LEASES

The Department has entered into various non-cancelable rental agreements that are accounted for as operating leases because the agreements do not meet the criteria to be classified as capital leases. Operating lease payments are chargeable as rent expense and reported in services and supplies. Rental costs for operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2018 were \$127,340. The following table shows future minimum rental payments for operating leases in effect as of June 30, 2018.

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Year ending June 30,	Payments
2019	\$ 129,040
2020	123,772
2021	55,323
Total future minimum rental payments	<u>\$ 308,135</u>

B – LEASE RECEIVABLES

The Department receives rental income from land and property leased to non-state entities. For the year ended June 30, 2018 the Department received rental income of \$265,299 on leased assets with a fair market value of \$5,540,000. The leased assets are considered investments of the Department of which the fair market value includes net appreciation of \$655,087 over the cost of the leased assets. Future minimum lease revenues for non-cancelable operating leases as of June 30, 2018:

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2019	\$ 229,869
2020	110,500
2021	29,542
Total future minimum rental revenues	<u>\$ 369,911</u>

NOTE 6 – POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATION

Pollution remediation obligations address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities, including pre-cleanup activities, cleanup activities, governmental oversight and enforcement-related activities and post remediation monitoring. Excluded from pollution remediation obligations are obligations for pollution prevention and control activities, fines and penalties, landfill closure and post closure care, and other future remediation activities required upon retirement of an asset.

The Common School Fund recognizes a pollution remediation obligation when it can reasonably estimate the range of expected cash outlays. As of June 30, 2018, the Department is involved in negotiations related to a confidential, non-judicial mediation process that will result in an allocation of costs associated with the investigation and cleanup of contamination in the Portland Harbor Superfund site. There are over 200 parties, private and public, that may eventually bear a share of the costs. It is too early in the Environmental Protection Agency’s remedial action process to estimate the total cleanup costs that may be shared by the liable parties and what portion of that, if any, will be assessed against the Common School Fund. The Portland Harbor Superfund site is discussed in greater detail in note 12.

On June 1, 2017 the Department initiated a clean-up project and assessment to remove multiple derelict vessels on the Columbia River near Goble, Oregon. Many of the vessels contained environmentally hazardous materials including fuel, oil, lead paint, asbestos, and household waste. Derelict vessel removal and clean-up costs for the Goble site were \$9.08 million for the year ended June 30, 2018 and are reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance as services and supplies expenditure. The vessel removal and clean-up project is expected to be completed by December 31, 2018.

The remaining pollution remediation obligation of \$2.93 million for the Goble clean-up site is recorded in the State of Oregon Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2018 Statement of Net Position.

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NOTE 7 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Inter-fund balances reported in the financial statements as of June 30, 2018:

Due to Other Funds	Due from Other Funds	
	Environmental Management	Common School
General	\$ -	\$ 3,336
Environmental Management	-	248,007
Common School	17,977	-
Capital Projects	-	80
Total	<u>\$ 17,977</u>	<u>\$ 251,423</u>

Advances from Other Funds	Advances to Other Funds	
	Common School	
Environmental Management	\$ -	\$ 300,000

Inter-fund balances result from the time lag between the date a transaction for inter-fund goods and services or reimbursable expenditures is recorded and the date the payment between funds is made. Advances to other funds are not expected to be repaid within one year.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Oregon State Treasurer (Treasurer) is a constitutional officer within the executive branch of the state of Oregon, elected by statewide vote. As chief financial officer for the state, the Treasurer heads the Oregon State Treasury (Treasury). Treasury acts as the central bank for all state agencies and is the largest financial institution in the state. Treasury manages the portfolio of investments for the state's funds, including the Common School Fund.

The State Land Board, which consists of the Governor, Secretary of State and Treasurer, is the trustee of the Common School Fund as outlined in the Oregon Constitution. The Common School Fund's investment policies are governed by statute and the Oregon Investment Council. The Treasurer is the investment officer for the Investment Council. During the year ended June 30, 2018 the Common School Fund paid Treasury \$486,946 in fees for the management of the Common School Fund investment portfolio.

NOTE 9 – RISK FINANCING

The State of Oregon administers property and casualty programs covering State government through its Insurance Fund. The Insurance Fund services claims for: direct physical loss or damage to state property; tort liability claims brought against the State, its officers, employees or agents, workers' compensation; employee dishonesty; and faithful performance coverage for certain positions by law to be covered and other key positions.

As a state agency, the Department participates in the Insurance Fund. The cost of servicing insurance claims and payments is covered by charging an assessment to each entity based on its share of services provided in a prior period. The total statewide coverage assessment is based on independent biennial actuarial forecasts and administrative expenses, less carry-forward or equity in the insurance fund. For the Common School Fund the amount of claim settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for each of the past three years.

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NOTE 10 – FUND EQUITY

Restricted fund balances result from constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or by parties outside the State, such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments. Enabling legislation authorizes the Department to levy, access, charge, or otherwise mandated payment from external resource providers and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for specific purposes stipulated by the legislation. As of June 30, 2018, the Common School fund balance of \$1,353,741,068 is restricted for K-12 Education.

NOTE 11 – COMMITMENTS

Commitments are defined as existing arrangements to enter into future transactions or events, such as contractual obligations with vendors for future purchases or services at specified prices and sometimes at specified quantities. Commitments may also include agreements to make grants and loans.

As of June 30, 2018, the Department had the following personal services contract commitments in effect:

<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Total</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 152,910
Other Funds	12,300,018
Total commitments	<u>\$ 12,452,928</u>

The Oregon Investment Council has entered into agreements that commit the investment managers for the Common School Fund (CSF), upon request, to additional investment purchases up to a predetermined amount. As of June 30, 2018, the Common School Fund had approximately \$113 million in commitments to purchase private equity and real estate open ended fund investments. These amounts are unfunded and are not recorded in the financial statements.

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENCIES

PORTLAND HARBOR SUPERFUND SITE

The Department is involved in negotiations related to a confidential, non-judicial mediation process that will result in an allocation of costs associated with the investigation and cleanup of sediment contamination in the Portland Harbor, a ten-mile stretch of the lower Willamette River area that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has listed as a Superfund site under the federal Superfund law (CERCLA). The Department is one of over 200 parties, private companies, and public entities that may eventually be found liable for a share of the costs related to investigation and cleanup of the site.

The Department has received General Notice Letters from the EPA informing it is a potentially responsible party (PRP) under CERCLA for cleanup costs at the site. The EPA's letter to the Department charges that the State, through the Department and the State Land Board, is a PRP because of releases of hazardous substances by third-parties on submerged and submersible leased lands owned by the state for the public and managed by the Department.

On January 6, 2017 EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the final cleanup remedy which EPA estimates will cost \$1.05 billion and take approximately 13 years to complete. Liable parties under CERCLA are responsible for funding this remedial action, as well as other preliminary actions required before full implementation of the ROD,

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such as additional investigation, remedial design, and agency oversight. The Portland Harbor Superfund mediation will allocate response costs among all liable parties.

In December 2017, the EPA signed an Administrative Settlement and Order on Consent which obligates four PRP parties to undertake pre-remedial design sampling to investigate the current state of sediment contamination in the site. This sampling investigation and related deliverables to EPA are scheduled to be completed in mid-2019. It is also too early to estimate the proportionate share of the liability for cleanup costs, if any, that may ultimately be assessed against the Common School Fund. It is not known when the mediation process will end.

The Portland Harbor Superfund will also involve a separate allocation of liability for injuries to natural resources caused by contamination at the site, which is an additional type of recovery under the Superfund law known as natural resource damages (NRD). The NRD claim will be asserted against all PRPs, including the Department, by the Portland Harbor natural resource trustees, a group composed of five tribes, two federal agencies, and the State. The trustees have initiated a cooperative injury assessment process funded by thirty parties including the State. The NRD process will result in an allocation of liability for NRD damages at the same time as the allocation of liability for remedial costs, although parties may alternatively elect to seek an earlier settlement with trustees. The state is seeking a settlement of its NRD liabilities. It is too early to estimate what, if any, share of the liability the Common School Fund may ultimately bear for natural resource damages.

The Department is pursuing claims for insurance coverage of its Portland Harbor defense costs and any future liabilities for cleanup costs and natural resource damages. These claims are based on insurance policies held from 1968 to 1972 that listed the Department as an additional insured. These insurance carriers have agreed to participate in funding the Department's defense in Portland Harbor proceedings, but have reserved their rights to deny indemnity coverage. The Department plans to pursue its rights to indemnity coverage under these policies.

OTHER REPORTS

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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***

State Land Board
Department of State Lands
Salem, Oregon

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States the Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the Common School Fund, a major governmental fund of the State of Oregon as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Common School Fund's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 16, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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



For Merina & Company, LLP
West Linn, Oregon
November 16, 2018