



Pima County Community College District

Glossary for Financial Reports

Statement of Net Position

Assets

Current Assets

Assets that will be converted into cash or consumed in a relatively short period of time, usually within a year.

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Generally, only investments of original maturities of three months or less meet this definition. Cash held by external investment managers may be considered to be investments.

Short-term Investments

Readily marketable securities that can easily be sold and converted back into cash. For example, coupon bonds that will mature this year. RBC Global Asset Management manages the College's additional short-term investments. The duration of the investments is less than one year.

Receivables

A financial instrument that gives the institution the right and another party the obligation, to make a payment at a future date, generally of cash.

Property taxes

The amount of property taxes that the College expects to collect in the next month. General Fund property taxes are used to support operations. The Plant Fund property taxes are used to pay down General Obligation bonds.

Accounts

Student account receivables. Student receivables arise from transactions related to tuition and fees. It's normal for students to register for classes in advance of the start of the term without first paying in full. When a student registers for classes a receivable is created. In the majority of instances, a portion of the receivable will be satisfied by financial aid—either in the form of scholarships, grants, tuition waivers, or loans. Any remaining balance is expected to be paid by the student, the student's parents, or a third party (e.g., the student's employer).

(net of allowances)

The collectability of receivables is reviewed at fiscal year-end and the value of the allowance for doubtful accounts is adjusted as necessary to ensure its adequacy. The allowance is increased or decreased when necessary to adjust the carrying value of receivables to the expected net realizable value.

Government Grants & Contracts

Higher education institutions routinely receive grants and contracts from the federal government or other entities to support research or training. Federal Pell Grants account for the majority of the College's government grants. The grants are applied to students' accounts and the remaining funds are reimbursed to the student. At the same time, a receivable is created to record the funds due the College from the Department of Education.

Student Loans

Student loans receivable consists of book loans made to students where the College is responsible for collecting the balance due.

Other

Other receivables include refund repayments, third party payments, International Student Insurance Fees, non-sufficient funds (NSF) checks and check fees, and late fees. Also included are Federal Family Educational Loans and Federal Direct Loans which are passed through the College to the student but are not managed by the College. These loans are applied to the student's account and the College is reimbursed after the fact.

Inventories

Facilities maintains parts and tools in inventory that are regularly needed. Facilities personnel manage and track these assets. Once a year for the annual financial report, finance adjusts the inventory value based on the available assets at June 30.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid Expenses are assets created by the early payment of cash. For example, an annual insurance payment is made in January that covers 6 months in the current fiscal year and 6 months in the next fiscal year. Half of this type of payment is classified as a prepaid expense.



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Noncurrent Assets	Assets that will not be converted into cash or consumed in a relatively short period of time, usually within a year.
Restricted Cash & Cash Equivalents	If cash and cash equivalents are restricted for use, for other than current operations, they should be classified as noncurrent assets. The College's restricted cash includes cash collected for debt payments, cash in the National Direct Student Loan fund and agency cash held for loans, third-party scholarships, and student clubs.
Notes Receivable	Various federal loan programs are available to students who meet eligibility requirements. Notes Receivable is for National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) and Perkins loans where the College is responsible for collecting the balance.
Other Long-term Investments	Investments have maturities greater than one year. For example, coupon bonds with maturities greater than one year. RBC Global Asset Management manages the College's other long-term investments. The maturities are generally from one to three years.
Investments in Capital	Assets of a durable nature that are used to provide economic benefits for more than one year including the following categories: land, buildings, and leasehold improvements, construction in progress, equipment, and library materials.
Land	This category includes all land that is purchased or acquired by gift or bequest. The institution must have title to the land. Land is not depreciated.
Buildings & Leasehold improvements	This category consists of all structures used for operating purposes. Included are all permanently attached fixtures, machinery, and other components that cannot be removed without damaging the buildings. Building improvements are capitalized if they extend the asset's useful life.
Construction in Progress	This category includes the cost of construction work, which is not yet completed. The item is not depreciated until the asset is placed in service. Normally, upon completion, a construction in progress (CIP) item is reclassified, capitalized, and depreciated. Costs associated with the construction of a new building would be included in this category.
Equipment	Equipment represents personal property that is movable. Examples of movable equipment include furniture, teaching equipment, laboratory equipment, and motor vehicles. The College's capitalization threshold is \$5,000.
Library Books	The College considers library books to be a group asset and capitalizes each year's additions and adjusts for deletions to the holdings.
(net of depreciation)	Buildings and building improvements, equipment and library books are depreciated over their useful lives. This adjustment is netted with the value of the asset reported in the categories above.
Deferred Outflows of Resources	The consumption of net position by the college that is applicable to a future reporting period.
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions	The consumption of net position related to pensions arising from certain changes in the net pension liability.
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	Current liabilities are the portion of obligations (amounts owed) due to be paid within the current operating cycle (normally a year) and that normally require the use of existing current assets to satisfy the debt.



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Accrued Payroll & Benefits	Institutions collect funds from the employer and the employee each payroll to pay for taxes and benefits. The amount collected and due to the government and vendors creates a liability until the payment is made. The College's payroll liabilities include Federal and State income taxes, FICA, Medicare, health and dental insurance, retirement contributions, medical and dependent care flexible spending plans, etc. A portion of the payable is also deferred pay for faculty.
Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities	When goods or services are received, a liability is created, unless cash is paid immediately. The College also records a liability when a payment or financial aid is approved, but not yet applied to a student account.
Deposits Held in Custody	These are funds held by the institution for others. The institution handles these accounts as agency funds. The College's deposits held in custody include the Federal Direct Loans and Federal Family Educational Loans, third party scholarships and student club funds. The College is a pass-through agency holding the funds temporarily.
Current Portion of Long-term Liabilities	This category includes the portion of long-term liabilities that are expected to be paid within the current operating cycle. The College's current portion of long-term liabilities includes a portion of the compensated absences. A liability is accrued for compensated absences that have been earned based on services already rendered and that are not contingent on a specific event outside the control of the employer or employee. This includes the dollar value of employee vacation and sick leave.
Noncurrent Liabilities	Noncurrent liabilities are the portion of obligations (amounts owed) not due to be paid within the current operating cycle.
Unearned Revenue	Unearned revenue results when payments have been received for services or goods not yet delivered. The College's main source of unearned revenue is generated by prepayments of tuition and fees by students, third parties, or financial aid.
Long-term Liabilities	Public institutions often issue long-term debt to finance construction or acquisition of academic, student service, or auxiliary enterprise facilities. Long term liability accounts are the portions of debts with due dates greater than twelve months.
Net Pension Liability	The liability to employees for benefits provided through a defined benefit pension plan.
Deferred Inflows of Resources	The acquisition of net position by the college that is applicable to a future reporting period.
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions	The acquisition of net position related to pensions arising from certain changes in the net pension liability.
Net Position	Net position is the calculation of assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, minus liabilities, minus deferred inflows of resources. This title and definition of Net Position was changed with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 63, previously it was titled Net Assets.
Net Investment in Capital Assets	The net invested in capital assets includes the institution's carrying value of capital assets (cost minus accumulated depreciation) net of any debt outstanding that was used to finance the construction or purchase of such assets.
Restricted Assets	Restricted net assets is the portion of net position subject to externally-imposed constraints placed on their use by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws and regulations of other governments. The College has restricted net assets for loans, debt service, grants, and contracts.
Unrestricted Assets	Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets that do not meet the definition of restricted or invested in capital assets, net of related debt.



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Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Operating Revenues	Revenues resulting from the normal operations of a business.
Tuition & Fees	All tuition and fees assessed for educational purposes.
Contracts	All amounts earned on contracts or agreements from other governmental or nongovernmental organizations. The College has instructional contracts with numerous outside entities.
Auxiliary Enterprises	An auxiliary enterprise is an entity that exists to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff and charges a fee for the use of goods and services. Examples of auxiliary enterprises include bookstores and food services. Revenue associated with these auxiliary enterprises includes commissions.
Commission & Rents	Includes additional income earned from rent of College space including rent revenue from the College renting space for cellular phone towers, leasing building space, and other facility rentals.
Other Operating Revenues	Includes non-sufficient funds (NSF) check fees, payment installment plan fees, international student insurance fees, miscellaneous copy and printing charges and miscellaneous ticket revenue.
Nonoperating Revenues	Generally nonexchange revenues in which the institution receives values without directly giving equal value in return.
State Appropriations	Funds appropriated to the College through the State budget process.
Property Taxes	Funds levied and received by the College through Pima County property taxes as authorized by the Arizona Revised Statutes.
Federal Grants	Includes all amounts earned on grants from federal agencies. The grant funds are restricted in their use by grant agreements. The College must fulfill the terms of the grant to be eligible for the funding.
State & Local Grants	Includes all amounts earned on grants from state, local government and nongovernmental organizations.
State Shared Sales Taxes	Shared state sales taxes are provided by the Arizona Revised Statutes for workforce development. These funds are also known as Proposition 301 funds.
Gifts	Contributions are voluntary non-exchange revenues, which are recognized when all applicable eligibility requirements are met. Scholarships that the Foundation provides to students are an example of this type of nonoperating revenue.
Investment Income	Includes dividends, interest, or royalties and gains or losses on investments.
Operating Expenses	Expenses related to normal daily business operations such as wages, rent, advertising, insurance, etc.
Instruction	Includes expenses for all activities that are part of an institution's instruction program. For example, faculty salaries are included in the Instructional expenses.
Academic Support	Includes expenses incurred to provide support services for the institution's primary programs of instruction, research, and public service. It includes the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The retention, preservation, and display of educational materials, such as libraries, museums, and galleries• Media, such as audio-visual services, and technology, such as computing support• Academic administration (including academic deans but not department chairpersons) and personnel providing administrative support and management direction to the three primary missions• Separately budgeted support for course and curriculum development



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Student Services	Includes expenses incurred for the offices of admissions and the registrar and activities that, as their primary purpose, contribute to students' emotional and physical well-being and intellectual, cultural, and social development outside the context of the formal instruction program. This classification includes expenses for student activities, cultural events, student newspapers, intramural athletics, student organizations, intercollegiate athletics (if the program is not operated as an auxiliary enterprise), counseling and career guidance (excluding informal academic counseling by the faculty), student aid administration, and student health service (if not operated as an auxiliary enterprise).
Institutional Support	Includes expenses for central, executive-level activities concerned with management and long-range planning for the entire institution, such as the governing board, planning and programming operations, and legal services; fiscal operations; administrative information technology (when not accounted for in other categories); employee personnel and records; logistical activities that provide procurement, storerooms, printing, and transportation services to the institution; support services to faculty and staff that are not operated as auxiliary enterprises; and activities concerned with community and alumni relations, including development and fundraising.
Operation & Maintenance of Plant	Includes all expenses for the administration, supervision, operation, maintenance, preservation, and protection of the institution's physical plant. These expenses include items such as janitorial and utility services; repairs and ordinary or normal alterations of buildings, furniture, and equipment; care of grounds; maintenance and operation of buildings and other plant facilities; security; emergency preparedness; safety; hazardous waste disposal; property, liability, and all other insurance relating to property; space and capital leasing; facility planning and management; and central receiving.
Depreciation	Includes both depreciation of the institution's plant, property, and equipment, and amortization of assets acquired by capital lease.
Student Financial Aid	Includes expenses for scholarships - from restricted or unrestricted funds - in the form of grants that neither require the student to perform service to the institution as consideration for the grant, nor require the student to repay the amount of the grant to the funding source.
Contingency	Commitments and contingencies that could materially affect the financial condition of the entity as reflected in its financial statements.
Transfers	Funds moved from one fund type to another, for example general fund support for capital projects.
Capital Appropriations	The capital appropriations category includes all appropriations from legislative acts of the federal, state, or local governments or by a local taxing authority specifically for capital expenditures. The state has suspended capital appropriations to community colleges for the last several years.
Capital Gifts & Grants	Restricted gifts or grants for capital purposes, for example a donation to construct an arts center.

Definitions adapted from the Financial Accounting & Reporting Manual for Higher Education, a NACUBO online subscription service.