OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
PAULY ROGERS AND CO PC

12700 SW 72nd Ave.
Tigard, OR 97223

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

FINANCIAL REPORT
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

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GRANT COMPLIANCE REVIEW:

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name and Address	Position	Term Expires
Rich Emery	Vice Chair-Zone 1	June 30, 2025
Alison Nelson-Robertson	Director-Zone 2	June 30, 2025
Jeff Ouderkirk	Director-Zone 3	June 30, 2023
Nancey Osterlund	Director-Zone 4	June 30, 2023
Chris Chandler	Chair-Zone 5	June 30, 2025
Alison Baker	Director-Zone 6	June 30, 2023
Debbie Kilduff	Director-Zone 7	June 30, 2023

ADMINISTRATION

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

MAILING ADDRESS

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

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12700 SW 72nd Ave. ♦ Tigard, OR 97223
(503) 620-2632 ♦ (503) 684-7523 FAX
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March 27, 2024

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Oregon Coast Community College as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of Oregon Coast Community College as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

The College adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 96 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements during the fiscal year under audit. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Oregon Coast Community College and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Oregon Coast Community College's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Oregon Coast Community College's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Oregon Coast Community College's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, 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, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the 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 the 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

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the listing of board members containing their term expiration dates, located before the table of contents, but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 27, 2024 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 that report 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 the effectiveness of the 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 internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

In accordance with Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, we have issued our report dated March 27, 2024, 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.

Ken Allen

Kenneth Allen, CPA
Municipal Auditor
PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The Management's Discussion and Analysis section of the College's annual financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities of Oregon Coast Community College (the College) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. This report has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the College's Financial Statements. It is a required component of an annual financial report prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The discussion is designed to assist readers in understanding the accompanying financial statements through an objective and easily readable analysis of the College's financial activities.

Overview of the Financial Statements

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

- The ***Statement of Net Position*** presents the College's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows with the difference between the four reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position are indicators of the improvement or erosion of the College's financial condition. Assets and liabilities are generally measured using current values; capital assets are stated at historical cost, less an allowance for depreciation.

- The ***Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position*** presents the revenues earned and the expenses incurred during the year. Revenues and expenses are generally reported using the accrual method of accounting, which records transactions as soon as they occur, regardless of when cash is exchanged. Usage of capital assets is reported as depreciation expense, which amortizes the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Revenues and expenses are reported as either operating or non-operating. Primary sources of operating revenues include tuition, grants and contracts. State appropriations and property taxes are classified as non-operating revenues.

- The ***Statement of Cash Flows*** presents information on cash flows from operating activities, non-capital financial activities, capital financing activities and investing activities. It provides the net increase or decrease in cash between the beginning and end of the fiscal year. This statement assists in evaluating financial viability and the College's ability to meet financial obligations as they become due.

- The ***Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*** provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the entity-wide financial statements.

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

Financial Highlights

- As of June 30, 2023, the College's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities by $14,294,223 (*Net Position*). Of this amount, ($1,677,294) is classified as unrestricted net position. The largest component of net position, $15,711,302, is the College's investment in capital assets, which represents its land, buildings, machinery and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt. The College uses its capital assets to provide educational services to its students consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Additionally, there is $260,215 that is restricted for the purpose of meeting grant requirements.

- In response to continued state-wide enrollment fluctuations and funding uncertainties, along with inflation and the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the College was deliberate and thoughtful in the execution of the fiscal year operating budget.

Analysis of the Statement of Net Position

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

	2023	2022	% Change
Assets			
Current assets	$ 4,508,958	$ 4,198,468	7.4%
Capital assets, net of depreciation	20,106,713	20,499,972	-1.9%
Other non-current assets	137,609	107,990	
Total Assets	$ 24,753,280	$ 24,806,430	-0.2%
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pension Related Deferrals	$ 1,825,701	$ 2,049,886	-10.9%
Other Post Employment Benefit Deferrals	17,487	81,504	
Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding	267,787	401,621	-33.3%
Total Deferred Outflows	$ 2,110,975	$ 2,533,011	-16.7%
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	$ 3,925,957	$ 3,104,942	26.4%
Long-term debt, non-current portion	7,288,176	8,398,244	-13.2%
Total liabilities	$ 11,214,133	$ 11,503,186	-2.5%
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pension & Post Employment Benefit Deferrals	$ 1,355,899	$ 2,491,853	-45.6%
Net Position			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	$ 15,711,302	$ 14,640,062	7.3%
Restricted	260,215	196,755	0.0%
Unrestricted	(1,677,294)	(1,492,415)	12.4%
Total net position	$ 14,294,223	$ 13,344,402	7.1%

Current assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, receivables from student accounts, property taxes and grants. At June 30, 2023, the College's ending balance of $4,508,958 in current assets was sufficient to cover the College's current liabilities of $3,925,957 representing a 1.15 current ratio. The College's pension-related deferrals outflow of $1,825,701 represents actuarial adjustments related to the pension plan that have a positive effect on Net Position. The deferrals totaling $17,487 for other post-employment benefits are related to cost and liability recognition rules under GASB 75 for health insurance benefits for retirees. Information around these requirements can be found in Notes 6 & 7. Included in noncurrent assets are capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used to provide services to students as well as a note receivable, detailed in Note 9, for financial aid-related loans to nursing students.

Current liabilities primarily consist of accounts payable, payroll and payroll taxes payable, current maturities of long-term obligations, deferred revenue from property taxes, and compensated absences. Long-term debt contains the non-current portion of debt relating to general obligation bonds and pension bonds, along with a net pension deferral amount related to reporting requirements under GASB 68, a subscription payable amount related to GASB 96 and multi-year software subscription contracts and a note payable to the Department of Health & Human Services (HHS) for direct loans to nursing students. See Notes 9 & 10 for information on GASB 96 and the direct borrowing for nursing loans.

Within Net Position, the "net investment in capital assets" amount of $15,711,302 represents the total original cost of all the College's land, buildings, machinery and equipment and infrastructure, less total accumulated depreciation on these assets, and also less debt related to their acquisition.

<u>Analysis of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position</u>

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

	2023	2022	% Change
Total operating revenues	$ 1,716,046	$ 1,682,487	2.0%
Total operating expenses	11,714,347	9,835,929	19.1%
Operating loss	$ (9,998,301)	$ (8,153,442)	22.6%
Non-operating revenues, net	10,948,122	9,661,504	13.3%
Total increase/(decrease) in net position	949,821	1,508,062	-37.0%
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	13,344,402	11,836,340	12.7%
Net position, end of year	$ 14,294,223	$ 13,344,402	7.1%

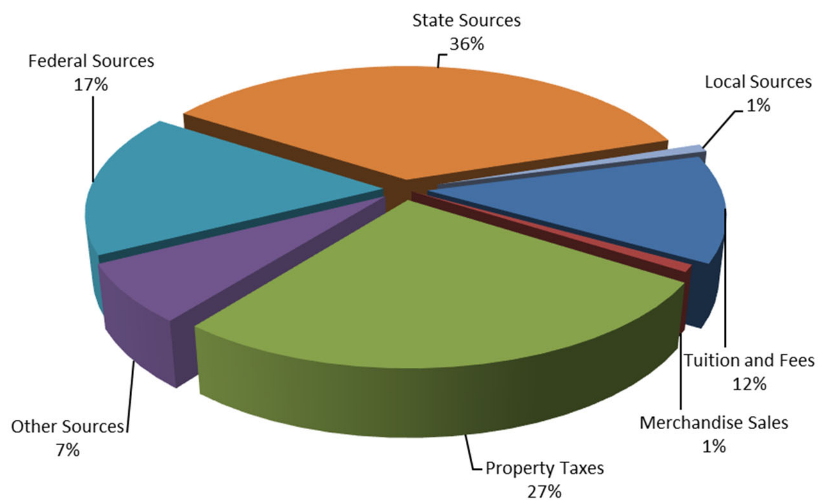
Revenues:

The most significant sources of operating revenue for the College are state funding, student tuition and fees, property taxes, and grants and contracts from federal, state and local sources. Tuition and fees totaled $1,607,374, which was $12,081 less than the prior year. This decrease continues to reflect the very slow recovery of local enrollment after the impacts of the pandemic. Community College Support Fund (CCSF) revenue from the State constituted 46.6% of the College's General Fund revenue. In this fiscal year, the

College's General Fund received $3,219,470 in CCSF funding for operations, which represented a 13% increase over the prior year. The State was the largest overall source of revenue for the College.

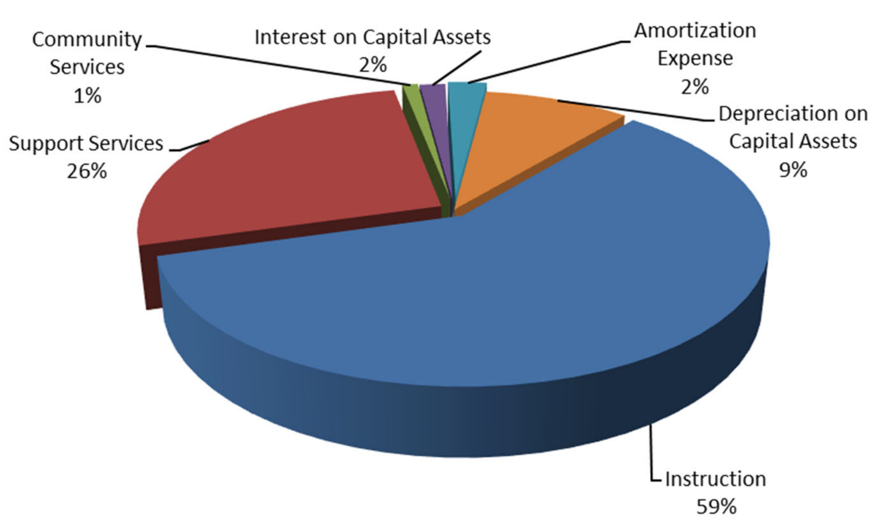
Of the total property tax resources, $1,960,371 was received as a result of the general obligation bond levy approved by the voters in May 2004 and was used solely for the purpose of servicing the long-term debt obligation. The property taxes received for the funding of the general operations of the College was $1,526,215.

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



Expenses:
Operating expenses totaling $11,714,347 include salaries and benefits, materials and supplies, utilities, grant expenses, amortization of a software subscription payable and depreciation of capital assets. Operating expenses increased 19% over the prior fiscal year.

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



Analysis of the Statement of Cash Flows

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

In summary, the cash flows for the year were:

	2023	2022	% Change
Cash Provided by (Used In):			
Operating Activities	$ (9,560,502)	$ (6,549,953)	46.0%
Noncapital Financing Activities	11,161,936	10,086,560	10.7%
Capital Financing Activities	(2,528,815)	(2,271,514)	11.3%
Investing Activities	(166,796)	19,996	-934.1%
Net change in cash	(1,094,177)	1,285,089	-185.1%
Cash - Beginning of year	3,392,351	2,107,262	61.0%
	$ 2,298,174	$ 3,392,351	-32.3%

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

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

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

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

At June 30, 2023, the College had $20,106,713, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, invested in a broad range of capital assets, including land, buildings, equipment and subscriptions. Additional information pertaining to the College's capital assets is located in Note 4 to these financial statements for the land, buildings and equipment and Note 10 for the subscriptions.

At June 30, 2023, the College had total long-term debt outstanding of $5,447,987. Additional information pertaining to the College's long-term debt obligations is located in Note 9 to these financial statements.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of Oregon Coast Community College's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Vice President of Administrative Services, Oregon Coast Community College, 400 SE College Way, Newport, Oregon 97366.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

ASSETS:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	2,298,174
Accounts Receivable, net		2,162,700
Inventory		48,084
Notes Receivable		137,609
Capital Assets:		
Subscription Assets, net of amortization		397,837
Land		1,660,153
Buildings, net of depreciation		17,742,494
Equipment, net of depreciation		306,229
Total Assets		24,753,280
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Pension Related Deferrals		1,825,701
Other Post Employment Benefit Deferrals - Health Insurance Subsidy		17,487
Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding		267,787
Total Deferred Outflows		2,110,975
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	$	26,864,255
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	$	569,724
Payroll Liabilities		676,548
Accrued Vacation		221,175
Due to Other Groups		14,062
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due Within One Year:		
Subscriptions Payable		180,604
Bonds Payable		2,263,844
Due in More Than One Year:		
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability		3,771,359
Other Post Employment Benefits		147,767
Subscriptions Payable		184,907
Notes Payable		135,300
Bonds Payable		3,048,843
Total Liabilities		11,214,133
DEFERRED INFLOWS:		
Pension Deferrals		1,342,106
Other Post Employment Benefit Deferrals - Health Insurance Subsidy		13,793
Total Deferred Inflows		1,355,899
NET POSITION:		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		15,711,302
Restricted for:		
Grant Purpose Requirements		260,215
Unrestricted		(1,677,294)
Total Net Position		14,294,223
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position	$	26,864,255

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

OPERATING REVENUES	
Tuition and Fees	$ 1,607,374
Merchandise Sales	108,672
Total Operating Revenues	1,716,046
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Instruction	7,163,910
Support Services	3,171,567
Community Services	119,000
Amortization, Subscriptions	162,545
Depreciation, Buildings and Equipment	1,097,325
Total Operating Expenses	11,714,347
Operating Income (Loss)	(9,998,301)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	
Property Taxes	3,462,273
Investment Income	139,433
Miscellaneous	745,706
Interest Expense	(195,100)
Federal Sources	2,167,693
State Sources	4,643,328
Local Sources	118,623
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding	(133,834)
Net Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	10,948,122
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	949,821
Net Position, Beginning of the Year	13,344,402
Net Position, End of the Year	$ 14,294,223

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Cash Received from Customers	$	165,105
Cash Paid to Suppliers		(3,722,909)
Cash Paid to Employees		(6,002,698)
Net cash provided (used) by Operating activities		(9,560,502)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital Asset Purchases		(306,229)
Interest on Investments		139,433
Net cash provided (used) by Investing activities		(166,796)
Cash flows from Noncapital financing activities		
Cash Received from Property Taxes		3,486,586
Cash Received from State		4,643,328
Cash Received from Federal Sources		2,167,693
Cash Received from Local Sources		864,329
Net cash provided (used) by Noncapital financing activities		11,161,936
Cash flows from Capital Financing activities		
Subscription Principal Paid		(194,871)
Debt Principal Paid		(2,015,000)
Debt Interest Paid		(318,944)
Net cash provided (used) by Capital financing activities		(2,528,815)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and investments		(1,094,177)
Cash and investments, beginning of year		3,392,351
Cash and investments, end of year	$	2,298,174
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Operating Income (Loss)	$	(9,999,101)
Amortization Expense		162,545
Depreciation Expense		1,097,325
Pension and OPEB Adjustments		121,117
OPEB Adjustments		
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory		(5,016)
(Increase) Decrease in Receivables		(1,457,375)
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses		4,592
Increase (Decrease) in Payables		526,844
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenue		(92,766)
Increase (Decrease) in Due to Other Groups		1,239
Increase (Decrease) in Payroll Liabilities		80,094
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$	(9,560,502)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities:		
Amortization of Premium on Bond Issue	$	123,844
Amortization of Deferred Loss on Bond Refunding		(133,834)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

REPORTING ENTITY

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

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

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

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

BUDGETS

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

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

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

LEVEL OF CONTROL

- Personnel Services
- Materials and Services
- Capital
- Financial Aid Disbursements (Special Revenue Fund Only)
- Other Uses - Debt Service and Interfund Transfers
- Operating Contingency

Expenditures cannot legally exceed the above appropriation levels except in the case of grants which could not be estimated at the time of budget adoption. Appropriations lapse at the fiscal year-end. Management may amend line items in the budget without Board approval as long as appropriation levels (the legal level of control) are not changed. Supplemental appropriations may occur if the Board approves them due to a need which exists which was not determined at the time the budget was adopted. The College adopted one supplemental budget in 2022-2023. All expenditures were within budget except for Financial Aid Disbursements in the Special Revenue Fund which were overspent by $226,800. The negative variance in the General Fund for Capital Outlay was the result of the recognition of GASB 96 Subscriptions. This was a non-cash item and was exempt from budgeting requirements. The negative variance in the General Fund for Debt Service was also due to the implementation of GASB 96. Since the classification of subscription payments as a Debt Service expenditure were not known at the time the budget was prepared, the payments were included in the Materials and Services budget. As a whole, the Materials and Services and Debt Service line items per the financial statements were within the College's original adopted Materials and Services budget.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

PROPERTY TAXES RECEIVABLE

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

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

GRANTS

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

INVENTORIES

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

CAPITAL ASSETS

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

Buildings and improvements	50 years
Vehicles and Equipment	5 years

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

RETIREMENT PLANS

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

USE OF ESTIMATES

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

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NET POSITION

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

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

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

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

If both restricted and unrestricted net position is available for use, restricted net position is assumed to be utilized first.

DEFERRED OUTLOWS/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflow of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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

FAIR VALUE INPUTS, METHODOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY

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

Level 1 – unadjusted price quotations in active markets/exchanges for identical assets or liabilities that each Fund has the ability to access
Level 2 – 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)
Level 3 – 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).

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FAIR VALUE INPUTS, METHODOLOGIES AND HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

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

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

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

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

DEPOSITS

Cash and Investments at June 30, 2023 (recorded at fair value) consisted of:

Deposits with Financial Institutions:		
Petty Cash	$	2,470
Demand Deposits		558,062
Investments		1,737,642
Total Cash and Investments	$	2,298,174

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

INVESTMENTS

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

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The portfolio guidelines permit securities lending transactions as well as investments in repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements. The fund appears to be in compliance with all portfolio guidelines at June 30, 2023. The LGIP seeks to exchange shares at $1.00 per share; an investment in the LGIP is neither insured nor guaranteed by the FDIC or any other government agency. Although the LGIP seeks to maintain the value of share investments at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in the pool. We intend to measure these investments at book value since it approximates fair value. The pool is comprised of a variety of investments. These investments are characterized as a level 2 fair value measurement in the Oregon Short Term Fund's audited financial report. As of June 30, 2023, the fair value of the position in the LGIP is 99.63% of the value of the pool shares as reported in the Oregon Short Term Fund audited financial statements. Amounts in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool are not required to be collateralized.

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

As of June 30, 2023, the College had the following investments and maturities.

		Investment Maturities (in months)		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 3	3-17	18-59
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	$ 1,737,642	$ 1,737,642	$ -	$ -
Total	$ 1,737,642	$ 1,737,642	$ -	$ -

Interest Rate Risk

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

The College limits investment maturities as follows:

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

Deposit Risk

At year-end, the College's net carrying amount of deposits was $558,062 and the bank balance was $622,282, of which $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining balance was collateralized by the State of Oregon.

Concentration of Credit Risk

To avoid incurring unreasonable risks inherent to over-investing in specific instruments or in individual financial institutions, the College's investment policy sets maximum limits on the percentage of the portfolio that can be invested in any one type of security. At June 30, 2023 the College was in compliance with all percentage restrictions.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

3. ACCOUNTS/GRANTS RECEIVABLE

Total current receivables are equal to $2,161,900 at June 30, 2023. Tuition receivable is recorded when earned. At June 30, 2023, General Fund accounts receivable consisted of tuition and fees for $105,591 (equal to the gross amount of $385,716 less an allowance for doubtful accounts of $280,125), State Support of $824,875 and other miscellaneous items for $48,437. Grants and reimbursements receivable were $24,796 and property taxes receivable were $55,048. The college reports the majority of balances that are delinquent over 90 days in the allowance account).

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

The changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2023 are as follows:

	6/30/2022	Additions	Deletions	6/30/2023
Land	$ 1,660,153	$ -	$ -	$ 1,660,153
Buildings	32,919,743	-	-	32,919,743
Furniture and Equipment	1,829,530	306,229	-	2,135,759
Total	36,409,426	306,229	-	36,715,655
Accumulated Depreciation				
Building	(14,079,924)	(1,097,325)	-	(15,177,249)
Equipment	(1,829,530)	-	-	(1,829,530)
Total	(15,909,454)	$ (1,097,325)	$ -	(17,006,779)
Totals	$ 20,499,972			$ 19,708,876

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Plan Description – 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 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be found at:
https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2022-Annual-Comprehensive-Financial-Report.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 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 one 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 their variable account after retiring and may experience annual benefit fluctuations due to changes in the fair value of the underlying global equity investments of that account. Under ORS 238.360 monthly benefits are adjusted annually through cost-of-living changes (COLA). The COLA is capped at 2.0 percent.

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (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. The surviving spouse may elect to delay payment of the death benefit, but payment must commence no later than December 31 of the calendar year in which the member would have reached 70½ years.

   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.

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, 2019 actuarial valuation, which became effective July 1, 2021. 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, 2023 were $594,236, excluding amounts to fund employer specific liabilities. In addition approximately $222,838 in employee contributions were paid or picked up by the College in fiscal 2023. At June 30, 2023, the College reported a net pension liability of $3,771,359 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated December 31, 2020. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the College's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the College's proportion was .025 percent and .024 percent, respectively. Pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2023 was $61,452.

The rates in effect for the year ended June 30, 2023 were:

(1) Tier 1/Tier 2 – 19.32%
(2) OPSRP general services – 15.63%

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

	Deferred Outflow of Resources	Deferred Inflow of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 183,069	$ 23,519
Changes in assumptions	591,747	5,406
Net difference between projected and actual		674,246
earnings on pension plan investments		-
Net changes in proportionate share	456,649	
Differences between contributions		638,935
and proportionate share of contributions		
Subtotal - Amortized Deferrals (below)	1,231,465	1,342,106
Contributions subsequent to measuring date	594,236	-
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	$ 1,825,701	$ 1,342,106

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, 2024.

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

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2024	$ 26,029
2025	(89,516)
2026	(304,798)
2027	278,535
2028	(20,890)
Thereafter	-
Total	$ (110,641)

All assumptions, methods and plan provisions used in these calculations are described in the Oregon PERS system-wide GASB 68 reporting summary dated February 2, 2023. Oregon PERS produces an independently audited ACFR which can be found at:
https://www.oregon.gov/pers/Documents/Financials/CAFR/2022-Annual-Comprehensive-Financial-Report.pdf

Actuarial Valuations – The employer contribution rates effective July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2023, were set using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. For the Tier One/Tier Two component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer contribution rate consisting of (1) an amount for normal cost (estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by employees during the current service year), (2) an amount for the amortization unfunded actuarial accrued liabilities, which are being amortized over a fixed period with new unfunded actuarial liabilities being amortized over 20 years.

For the OPSRP Pension Program component of the PERS Defined Benefit Plan, this method produced an employer rate consisting of (a) an amount for normal cost (the estimated amount necessary to finance benefits earned by the employees during the current service year), (b) an actuarially determined amount for funding a disability benefit component, and

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

(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, 2020
Experience Study Report	2020, Published July 20, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll
Asset valuation method	Market value of assets
Inflation rate	2.40 percent
Investment rate of return	6.90 percent
Discount rate	6.90 percent
Projected salary increase	3.40 percent
Cost of Living Adjustment	Blend of 2% COLA and graded COLA (1.25%/0.15%) in accordance with *Moro* decision; blend based on service
Mortality	Healthy retirees and beneficiaries: Pub-2010 Healthy Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation. Active members: Pub-2010 Employee, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation. Disabled retirees: Pub-2010 Disabled Retiree, sex distinct, generational with Unisex, Social Security Data Scale, with job category adjustments and set-backs as described in the valuation.

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 2020 Experience Study which is reviewed for the four-year period ending December 31, 2020.

Assumed Asset Allocation:

Asset Class/Strategy	Low Range	High Range	OIC Target
Debt Securities	15.0%	25.0%	20.0%
Public Equity	25.0%	35.0%	30.0%
Real Estate	7.5%	17.5%	12.5%
Private Equity	15.0%	27.5%	20.0%
Risk Parity	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%
Real Assets	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Diversifying Strategies	2.5%	10.0%	7.5%
Opportunity Portfolio	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%
Total			100.0%

(Source: June 30, 2022 PERS ACFR; p. 104)

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (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 June 2021 the PERS Board reviewed long-term assumptions developed by both Milliman's capital market assumptions team and the Oregon Investment Council's (OIC) investment advisors. The table below shows Milliman's assumptions for each of the asset classes in which the plan was invested at that time based on the OIC long-term target asset allocation. The OIC's description of each asset class was used to map the target allocation to the asset classes shown below. Each asset class assumption is based on a consistent set of underlying assumptions, and includes adjustment for the inflation assumption. These assumptions are not based on historical returns, but instead are based on a forward-looking capital market economic model.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Compound Annual (Geometric) Return
Global Equity	30.62%	5.85%
Private Equity	25.50%	7.71%
Core Fixed Income	23.75%	2.73%
Real Estate	12.25%	5.66%
Master Limited Partnerships	0.75%	5.71%
Infrastructure	1.50%	6.26%
Commodities	0.63%	3.10%
Hedge Fund of Funds - Multistrategy	1.25%	5.11%
Hedge Fund Equity - Hedge	0.63%	5.31%
Hedge Fund - Macro	5.62%	5.06%
US Cash	-2.50%	1.76%
Assumed Inflation - Mean		*2.40%*

(Source: June 30, 2022 PERS ACFR; p. 74)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90 percent for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the Defined Benefit Pension Plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate – the following presents the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percent lower (5.90 percent) or one percent higher (7.90 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (5.90%)	Discount Rate (6.90%)	1% Increase (7.90%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 6,688,180	$ 3,771,359	$ 1,330,116

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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, 2022 Measurement Date that meet this requirement and thus would require a brief description under the GASB standard.

Deferred Compensation Plan

A deferred compensation plan is available to employees wherein they may execute an individual agreement with the College for amounts earned by them to not be paid until a future date when certain circumstances are met. These circumstances are: termination by reason of resignation, death, disability, or retirement; unforeseeable emergency; or by requesting a de minimis distribution from inactive accounts valued less than $5,000. Payment to the employee will be made over a period not to exceed 15 years. The deferred compensation plan is one which is authorized under IRC Section 457 and has been approved in its specifics by a private ruling from the Internal Revenue Service. The assets of the plan are held by the administrator for the sole benefit of the plan participants and are not considered assets or liabilities of the College.

OPSRP Individual Account Program (OPSRP IAP)

Plan Description:
Employees of the College 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.

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.

5. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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 College pay six (6) percent of their covered payroll. Effective July 1, 2020, currently employed Tier 1/Tier 2 and OPSRP members earning $2,500 or more per month (increased to $3,333 per month in 2022) will have a portion of their 6 percent monthly IAP contributions redirected to an Employee Pension Stability Account. The Employee Pension Stability Account will be used to pay part of the member's future benefit. Of the 6 percent monthly IAP contribution, Tier 1/Tier 2 will have 2.5 percent redirected to the Employee Pension Stability Account and OPSRP will have 0.75 percent redirected to the Employee Pension Stability Account, with the remaining going to the member's existing IAP account. Members may voluntarily choose to make additional after-tax contributions into their IAP account to make a full 6 percent contribution to the IAP. The College made approximately $222,838 of optional contributions to member IAP accounts for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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.

http://www.oregon.gov/pers/EMP/Pages/GASB.aspx

6. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN – (RHIA)

Plan Description:
As a member of Oregon Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) the College 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.

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 Colleges are contractually required to contribute to RHIA at a rate assessed each year by OPERS, and the College currently contributes 0.06% of annual covered OPERF payroll and 0% of OPSRP payroll under a contractual requirement in effect until June 30, 2023. Consistent with GASB Statement 75, the OPERS Board of Trustees sets the employer contribution rates as a measure of the proportionate relationship of the employer to all employers consistent with the manner in which contributions to the OPEB plan are determined. The basis for the employer's portion 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. The College has not made significant RHIA specific contributions in any of the previous three years.

At June 30, 2023, the College's net OPEB liability/(asset) and deferred inflows and outflows were not considered significant by management and were not accrued on the government wide statements.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (GASB 75)

Plan Description

The College administers a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan that covers both active and retired participants. The plan provides post-retirement healthcare benefits for eligible retirees and their dependents through the College's group health insurance plans. The College's post-retirement plan was established in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes (ORS) 243.303 which states, in part, that for the purposes of establishing healthcare premiums, the calculated rate must be based on the cost of all plan members, including both active employees and retirees. Because claim costs are generally higher for retiree groups than for active members, the premium amount does not represent the full cost of coverage for retirees. The resulting additional cost, or implicit subsidy, is required to be valued under GASB Statement 75 related to Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). Calculations are based on the OPEB benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan in effect at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing of costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Actuarial valuations for OPEB plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations of the OPEB plan reflect a long-term perspective. The valuation date was July 1, 2021 and the measurement date was June 30, 2023.

Funding Policy

The College has not established a trust fund to finance the cost of post-employment health care benefits related to implicit rate subsidies. Premiums are paid by retirees based on the rates established for active employees. Additional costs related to an implicit subsidy are paid by the College on a pay-as-you-go basis. There is no obligation on the part of the College to fund these benefits in advance. The College considered the liability to be solely the responsibility of the College as a whole and it is allocated to the governmental statements.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The College engaged an actuary to perform a valuation as of July 1, 2021 using the Entry Age Normal, level percent of salary Actuarial Cost Method. Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Teachers table, separate Employee/Healthy Annuitant, sex distinct, generational with no setback. Demographic assumptions regarding retirement, disability, and turnover are based on the amounts actuarially determined on behalf of Oregon PERS. Election rate and lapse assumptions are based on experience implied by valuation data for this and other Oregon public employers.

7. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (GASB 75) – (CONTINUED)

Health Care Cost Trend

Medical and vision:

Year	Pre-65 Trend
2023	4.00%
2024	4.50%
2025	5.00%
2026	5.50%
2027	6.00%
2028-2032	5.50%-5.90%
2033-2037	5.00%-5.40%
2038-2041	4.60%-4.90%
2041+	4.50%

Health care cost trend affects both the projected health care costs as well as the projected health care premiums.

General Inflation

2.00% per year, used to develop other economic assumptions

Annual Pay Increases

3.00% per year, based on general inflation and the likelihood of raises throughout participants' careers

Mortality

Mortality rates for active male participants are 125% of the Pub-210 rates, 100% for females

Disability

Based on the Oregon PERS assumptions

Withdrawal

Based on Oregon PERS assumptions. Annual rates are based on employment classification, gender, and duration from hire date.

Retirement

Based on Oregon PERS assumptions. Annual rates are based on age, Tier/OPSRP, duration of service, and employment classification.

7. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (GASB 75) – (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability at June 30, 2022	$ 134,826
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	14,645
Interest	5,112
Changes in benefit terms	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes of assumptions or other input	-
Benefit payments	(6,816)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	$ 147,767

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Trend Rates
The following analysis presents the net OPEB liability using a discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the College's net OPEB liability would be if it was calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (2.50%) or one percentage point higher (4.50%) than the current rate, a similar sensitivity analysis is presented for the changes in the healthcare trend assumption:

	1% Decrease 2.50%	Current Discount Rate 3.50%	1% Increase 4.50%
Total OPEB Liability	$ 159,314	$ 147,767	$ 137,007

	1% Decrease Healthcare	Current Trend Rate Healthcare	1% Increase Healthcare
Total OPEB Liability	$ 128,816	$ 147,767	$ 170,445

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Benefits
The College reports information on deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources at year end as well as a schedule of amounts of those deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that will be recognized in other post-employment benefit expense for the following five years.

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 6,634	$ 3,210
Changes in assumptions or other input	10,853	10,583
Benefit Payments	-	-
Deferred outflow (inflow) of resources	$ 17,487	$ 13,793

7. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLAN (GASB 75) – (CONTINUED)

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

Year ending June 30,	Amount
2024	3,127
2025	3,126
2026	(977)
2027	(789)
2028	(793)
Total	$ 3,694

8. INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023 is as follows:

Fund	Due From	Due To
General	$ -	$ 12,592
Debt Service	22,203	-
Special Revenue Grant	-	362,629
Reserve	307,224	-
Enterprise	-	83,305
Internal Service	129,099	-
Total	$ 458,526	$ 458,526

During 2022-2023, the General Fund transferred $300,000 to the Reserve Fund to set aside monies for future projects.

9. DEBT

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

GO Bonds

In July of 2004 the College issued general obligation bonds. The proceeds were used for capital construction projects. The interest rates range from 2.25% to 5.25%. In March of 2012, $17,295,000 of these bonds was defeased through the issuance of $17,425,000 in advance refunding bonds. The proceeds of the refunding bonds have been set aside in an irrevocable escrow account pending the call date or maturity of the defeased bonds. The interest rates on the refunding bonds range from 1.50% to 5.00%. The amount of defeased bonds outstanding (but no longer owed by the College) was $17,295,000. The advance refunding bonds were also issued at a premium of $1,609,971, resulting in a deferred loss on the transaction of $1,739,971.

9. DEBT (CONT.)

The premium and the deferred loss are amortized over the life of the refunding bonds and the annual amortization will offset interest expense for the year. As a result of the refunding, the College saved $1,832,419 through a reduction of total future debt service payments, and realized an economic gain of roughly $1.6 million.

Pension Obligation Bonds

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

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

	Outstanding 6/30/2022	Issued	Matured and Redeemed	Outstanding 6/30/2023
2005 Pension Bonds	$ 1,190,000	$ -	$ 175,000	$ 1,015,000
2012 GO Refunding Bonds	5,890,000	-	1,840,000	4,050,000
Unamortized Premium on 2012 GO Refunding Bonds	371,531	-	123,844	247,687
Total Bonds Payable	$ 7,451,531	$ -	$ 2,138,844	$ 5,312,687

Amounts Payable in Fiscal Year:	2005 Pension Bonds		2012 GO Refunding Bonds	
2023-2024	$ 190,000	$ 49,035	$ 1,950,000	$ 190,974
2024-2025	210,000	39,856	2,100,000	105,000
2025-2026	230,000	29,711	-	-
2026-2027	250,000	18,599	-	-
2027-2028	135,000	6,522	-	-
Total	$ 1,015,000	$ 143,723	$ 4,050,000	$ 295,974

Direct Borrowing

The College receives loans from HHS to distribute to Nursing Students. As of June 30, 2023 $135,300 has been drawn down by the College. This amount is recorded as Notes Payable on the balance sheet. As of the date of this report, no formal payback timeline has been set. HHS evaluates the loan status annually and amends future distributions accordingly.

As of June 30, 2023, the College has distributed $137,609 in loans to students. This amount is recorded as Notes Receivable on the balance sheet.

10. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Subscription Assets and Subscriptions Payable

For the year ended 6/30/2023, the financial statements include the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription activities. This statement establishes a single model for subscription accounting based on the principle that subscriptions are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, an organization is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

On 07/01/2022, Oregon Coast Community College, OR entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Dark Trace. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $163,242.69. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is $107,951.45. Oregon Coast Community College, OR is required to make annual fixed payments of $55,889.00. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.3540%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of $163,242.69 with accumulated amortization of $54,414.23 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 07/01/2022, Oregon Coast Community College, OR entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Campus Management. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $315,320.59. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is $211,426.57. Oregon Coast Community College, OR is required to make quarterly fixed payments of $27,133.00. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.3540%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of $315,320.59 with accumulated amortization of $105,106.86 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 06/01/2023, Oregon Coast Community College, OR entered into a 36 month subscription for the use of Watermark. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $80,450.42. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is $45,450.42. Oregon Coast Community College, OR is required to make annual fixed payments of $35,000.00. The subscription has an interest rate of 2.5030%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of $80,450.42 with accumulated amortization of $2,234.73 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

On 07/01/2022, Oregon Coast Community College, OR entered into a 21 month subscription for the use of Faronics. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of $1,369.11. As of 06/30/2023, the value of the subscription liability is $683.04. Oregon Coast Community College, OR is required to make annual fixed payments of $686.07. The subscription has an interest rate of 0.4430%. The value of the right to use asset as of 06/30/2023 of $1,369.11 with accumulated amortization of $789.87 is included with Software on the Subscription Class activities table found below.

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity

Fiscal Year	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
2024	$ 180,603.81	$ 7,741.09	$ 188,344.90
2025	184,907.67	3,448.00	188,355.67
Total	$ 365,511.48	$ 11,189.09	$ 376,700.57

10. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Current Year Changes in Subscription Assets and Subscriptions Payable

	Balance as of July 1, 2022	Additions	Reductions	Balance as of June 30, 2023
Subscription Liability				
Software				
Campus Management	$ 315,320.59	$ -	$ 103,894.02	$ 211,426.57
Dark Trace	163,242.69	-	55,291.24	107,951.45
Faronics	1,369.11	-	686.07	683.04
Watermark	-	80,450.42	35,000.00	45,450.42
Total Software Subscription Liability	479,932.39	80,450.42	194,871.33	365,511.48
Total Subscription Liability	$ 479,932.39	$ 80,450.42	$ 194,871.33	$ 365,511.48
Subscription Assets				
Software				
Campus Management	$ 315,320.59	$ -	$ -	$ 315,320.59
Dark Trace	163,242.69	-	-	163,242.69
Faronics	1,369.11	-	-	1,369.11
Watermark	-	80,450.42	-	80,450.42
Total Software Subscription Assets	479,932.39	80,450.42	-	560,382.81
Total Subscription Assets	479,932.39	80,450.42	-	560,382.81
Subscription Accumulated Amortization				
Software				
Campus Management	-	105,106.86	-	105,106.86
Dark Trace	-	54,414.23	-	54,414.23
Faronics	-	789.87	-	789.87
Watermark	-	2,234.73	-	2,234.73
Total Software Subscription Accumulated Amortizat	-	162,545.69	-	162,545.69
Total Subscription Accumulated Amortization	-	162,545.69	-	162,545.69
Total Governmental Subscription Assets, Net	$ 479,932.39	$ (82,095.27)	$ -	$ 397,837.12

11. PROPERTY TAX LIMITATIONS

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

Measure 50 reduced the amount of operating property tax revenues available to the College for its 1997-98 fiscal year, and thereafter. This reduction is accomplished by rolling assessed property values back to their 1995-96 values less 10%, and limiting future tax value growth of each property to no more than 3% per year, subject to certain exceptions. Taxes levied to support bonded debt are exempted from the reductions. The Measure also sets restrictive voter approval requirements for most tax and many fee increases and new bond issues, and requires the State of Oregon to minimize the impact of the tax cuts to schools. The State of Oregon, in its 2001 legislative session, provided additional State revenues for the 2002-2003 biennium to help alleviate the impact on school operations.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

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

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Year Ended June 30,	(a) Employer's proportion of the net pension liability - NPL or, (OPEB asset)	(b) Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability - NPL or, (OPEB asset)	(c) College's covered payroll	(b/c) NPL or (OPEB asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
Net Pension Liability - Oregon PERS					
2023	0.02 %	$ 3,771,359	$ 3,465,755	108.8 %	84.5 %
2022	0.02	2,815,431	3,077,541	91.5	87.6
2021	0.02	4,859,574	2,978,837	163.1	75.8
2020	0.02	3,621,489	2,750,965	131.6	80.2
2019	0.02	2,783,955	2,548,423	109.2	82.1
2018	0.01	1,923,104	2,255,421	85.3	83.1
2017	0.02	2,709,625	1,854,386	146.1	80.5
2016	0.02	1,145,957	2,035,890	56.3	91.2
2015	0.01	(339,403)	2,068,025	(16.7)	103.6
2014	0.01	764,112	2,049,549	36.9	92.0

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

	Statutorily required contribution	Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	Employer's covered payroll	Contributions as a percent of covered payroll
Oregon PERS					
2023	$ 594,236	$ 594,236	$ -	$ 3,713,973	16.0 %
2022	560,578	560,578	-	3,465,755	16.2
2021	393,043	393,043	-	3,077,541	12.8
2020	369,491	369,491	-	2,978,837	12.4
2019	188,441	188,441	-	2,750,965	6.8
2018	197,758	197,758	-	2,548,423	7.8
2017	143,781	143,781	-	2,255,421	6.4
2016	147,514	147,514	-	1,854,386	8.0
2015	155,530	155,530	-	2,035,890	7.6
2014	289,149	289,149	-	2,068,025	14.0

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.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total Other Post Employment Benefits Liability, Beginning	**$ 134,826**	**$ 127,095**	**$ 115,189**	**$ 107,034**	**$ 63,356**	**$ 52,215**
Changes for the year:						
Service Cost	14,645	14,748	14,249	13,441	12,986	9,014
Interest	5,112	3,139	2,854	4,361	3,664	2,127
Differences between expected and actual experience		9,288	-	(7,490)	-	-
Changes in assumptions or other input		(14,815)	-	6,192	28,706	-
Benefit Payments	(6,816)	(4,629)	(5,197)	(8,349)	(1,678)	-
Net changes for the year	12,941	7,731	11,906	8,155	43,678	11,141
Total Other Post Employment Benefits Liability, Ending	**$ 147,767**	**$ 134,826**	**$ 127,095**	**$ 115,189**	**$ 107,034**	**$ 63,356**
Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning	**-**	**- -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Contributions - Employer	6,816	- 4,629	5,197	8,349	1,678	-
Contributions - Employee	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Net Investment Income	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Benefit Payments	(6,816)	- (4,629)	(5,197)	(8,349)	(1,678)	-
Administrative Expense	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Net changes for the year	-	- -	-	-	-	-
Fiduciary Net Position - Ending	-	- -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net Liability for Other Post Employment Benefits - End of Year	**$ 147,767**	**$ 134,826**	**$ 127,095**	**$ 115,189**	**$ 107,034**	**$ 63,356**
Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the total Single Employer Pension Liability	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Covered Payroll	$ 3,169,867	$ 3,077,541	$ 2,467,260	$ 2,383,826	$ 2,734,412	$ 2,641,944
Net Single Employer Pension Plan as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	5%	4%	5%	5%	4%	2%

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS
June 30, 2023

	GENERAL FUND	SPECIAL REVENUE GRANT FUND	DEBT SERVICE FUND	ENTERPRISE FUND
ASSETS:				
Cash and Investments	$ 1,823,716	$ 12,764	$ 460,178	$ 1,516
Receivables:				
Property Taxes	55,048	-	51,542	-
Accounts, net	978,903	1,035,653	16,758	-
Grants and Reimbursements	24,796		-	-
Due From Other Funds		-	22,203	-
Inventory		-	-	48,084
Total Assets	$ 2,882,463	$ 1,048,417	$ 550,681	$ 49,600
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND FUND BALANCES:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 151,547	$ 415,741	$ -	$ (28)
Payroll Liabilities	676,548	-	-	-
Due to Other Groups	14,062	-	-	-
Due To Other Funds	12,592	362,629		83,305
Unearned Revenue	-	9,832	-	-
Total Liabilities	854,749	788,202	-	83,277
Deferred Inflows:				
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	55,048	-	51,542	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted for Grant Programs	-	260,215	-	-
Unrestricted	1,972,666	-	499,139	(33,677)
Total Fund Balances	1,972,666	260,215	499,139	(33,677)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balances	$ 2,882,463	$ 1,048,417	$ 550,681	$ 49,600

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND	RESERVE FUND	TOTAL COLLEGE
$ -	$ -	$ 2,298,174
-	-	106,590
-	-	2,031,314
-	-	24,796
129,099	307,224	458,526
-	-	48,084
$ 129,099	$ 307,224	$ 4,967,484
$ 2,464	$ -	$ 569,724
-	-	676,548
-	-	14,062
-	-	458,526
-	-	9,832
2,464	-	1,728,692
-	-	106,590
-	-	260,215
126,635	307,224	2,871,987
126,635	307,224	3,132,202
$ 129,099	$ 307,224	$ 4,967,484

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

Reconciliation of the Modified Accrual Combining Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2023

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 3,132,202
The cost of capital assets (land, buildings, equipment, subscriptions) purchased or constructed is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds. The statement of Net Position includes those capital assets among the assets of the District as a whole.		
Net Capital Assets		20,106,713
Long-Term Notes Receivable are deferred in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet but are fully realized on the Statement of Net Position		137,609
The net pension liability is not accrued in the governmental funds. In the funds, expenditures are recorded for actual contributions only.		(3,771,359)
The unamortized portion of the deferred loss on the refunding of GO Bonds is not available to pay for current period expenditures, and therefore is not reported in the governmental funds		
Deferred loss on refunding bonds		267,787
The cost of accrued vacation is expended in the governmental funds, but is capitalized on the Statement of Net Position.		(221,175)
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. All liabilities, both current and long term, are reported in the Statement of Net Position.		
Long term Liabilities		
Bonds payable	(5,312,687)	
Notes Payable	(135,300)	
Subscriptions Payable	(365,511)	
Other Postemployment Benefits	(147,767)	(5,961,265)
Deferred Outflows and Inflows are recorded on the Statement of Net Position to account for changes in the College's pension and OPEB obligations. These deferred items are not recorded in the governmental funds.		
Deferred Outflows - Pension	1,825,701	
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	17,487	
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,342,106)	
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(13,793)	487,289
Unspent Advances received for Nursing Loans are recorded as Deferred Revenue on the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet. On the Statement of Net Position, however, the full amount received is already included in Notes Payable		9,832
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes		106,590
Net Position		$ 14,294,223

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

Reconciliation of the Change in Total Fund Balances - Modified Accrual Basis to the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

Total Net Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds			$	(117,799)
Repayment of bond principal and premium is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Additions to bond principal and premium are expenses for the Statement of Activities but not the governmental funds.				2,138,844
Repayment of the principal balance of subscriptions payable are expenditures to the funds but simply reduce the balance of the liability on the Statement of Net Position.				194,871
Amortization of Subscription Assets is not expensed in the funds				(162,545)
Amortization of the deferred loss on bond refunding is not recognized in the governmental funds, but is expensed to reduce the balance of the deferred amount on the Statement of Net Position.				(133,834)
Changes in the estimated balances of Other Postemployment Benefits are not recognized in the fund financial statements, but are recorded as a net (increase)/decrease to expenditures on the Statement of Activities				(59,665)
Capital Outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeds depreciation.				
Capitalized Expenditures, land, buildings, equipment	$	306,229		
Depreciation Expense		(1,097,325)		
				(791,096)
Changes in net pension related assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows are recognized in expenses on the Statement of Activities. These changes are not reflected in the governmental funds				(61,452)
Accrued Vacation is an expenditure when used in the governmental funds, but is expensed as earned in the Statement of Activities				(33,192)
Property tax revenue in the Statement of Activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds. In the governmental funds, which are on the modified accrual basis, the District recognizes unavailable revenue for all property taxes levied but not received, however in the Statement of Activities, there is no unavailable revenue and the full property tax receivable is accrued.				(24,311)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities			$	949,821

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
ACTUAL AND BUDGET
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

GENERAL FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:					
Revenue From Local Sources:					
Property Taxes	$ 1,498,001	$ 1,498,001		$ 1,526,215	$ 28,214
Tuition and Fees	1,810,658	1,810,658		1,607,374	(203,284)
Interest	-	-		90,977	90,977
Miscellaneous	498,281	498,281		457,157	(41,124)
Total Local Revenue	3,806,940	3,806,940		3,681,723	(125,217)
Revenue From State Sources:					
Total State Revenue	3,226,862	3,226,862		3,219,470	(7,392)
Revenue From Federal Sources:					
Total Federal Revenue	148,000	148,000		6,450	(141,550)
Total Revenues	7,181,802	7,181,802		6,907,643	(274,159)
EXPENDITURES:					
Personnel Services	6,342,536	6,342,536	(1)	5,454,804	887,732
Materials and Services	1,867,409	1,867,409	(1)	1,427,899	439,510
Capital Outlay	75,000	75,000	(1)	80,450	(5,450)
Debt Service	-	-	(1)	194,871	(194,871)
Contingency	1,077,043	1,077,043	(1)	-	1,077,043
Total Expenditures	9,361,988	9,361,988		7,158,024	2,203,964
Excess of Revenues Over, (Under) Expenditures	(2,180,186)	(2,180,186)		(250,381)	1,929,805
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES, (USES)					
Subscription Proceeds	-	-		80,450	80,450
Transfers Out	(300,000)	(300,000)	(1)	(300,000)	-
Total Other Financing Sources, (Uses)	(300,000)	(300,000)		(219,550)	80,450
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,480,186)	(2,480,186)		(469,931)	2,010,255
Beginning Fund Balance	2,480,186	2,480,186		2,442,597	(37,589)
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		$ 1,972,666	$ 1,972,666

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

SPECIAL REVENUE GRANT FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:					
State Sources	$ 824,555	$ 824,555		$ 1,423,858	$ 599,303
Federal Sources	3,105,184	3,105,184		2,159,352	(945,832)
Local Sources	198,500	198,500		118,623	(79,877)
Total Revenues	4,128,239	4,128,239		3,701,833	(426,406)
EXPENDITURES:					
Instruction:					
Personnel Services	1,440,678	1,440,678	(1)	721,386	719,292
Materials and Services	1,251,883	1,251,883	(1)	904,565	347,318
Financial Aid Disbursements	1,486,693	1,486,693	(1)	1,713,493	(226,800)
Capital	573,000	573,000	(1)	298,929	274,071
Total Expenditures	4,752,254	4,752,254		3,638,373	1,113,881
Net Change in Fund Balance	(624,015)	(624,015)		63,460	687,475
Beginning Fund Balance	624,015	624,015		196,755	(427,260)
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		$ 260,215	$ 260,215

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

DEBT SERVICE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:					
Property Taxes	$ 1,877,679	$ 1,877,679		$ 1,960,371	$ 82,692
Interest	5,374	5,374		48,456	43,082
Other Local Revenue	333,884	333,884		288,549	(45,335)
Total Revenues	2,216,937	2,216,937		2,297,376	80,439
EXPENDITURES:					
Debt Service - GO Bonds	2,101,593	2,101,593	(1)	2,101,455	138
Debt Service - PERS Bonds	232,489	232,489	(1)	232,489	-
Contingency	322,550	322,550	(1)	-	322,550
Total Debt Expenditures	2,656,632	2,656,632		2,333,944	322,688
Total Expenditures	2,656,632	2,656,632		2,333,944	322,688
Net Change in Fund Balance	(439,695)	(439,695)		(36,568)	403,127
Beginning Fund Balance	439,695	439,695		535,707	96,012
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		$ 499,139	$ 499,139

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

ENTERPRISE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:					
Merchandise Sales	$ 227,000	$ 227,000		$ 108,672	$ (118,328)
Federal Grant	-	-		31,508	31,508
Total Revenues	227,000	227,000		140,180	(86,820)
EXPENDITURES:					
Enterprise and Community Services:					
Personal Services	50,467	50,467	(1)	27,719	22,748
Materials and Services	128,868	128,868	(1)	91,281	37,587
Total Enterprise and Community Services	179,335	179,335		119,000	60,335
Contingency	-	-	(1)	-	-
Total Expenditures	179,335	179,335		119,000	60,335
Net Change in Fund Balance	47,665	47,665		21,180	(26,485)
Beginning Fund Balance	(47,665)	(47,665)		(54,857)	(7,192)
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		$ (33,677)	$ (33,677)

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET	ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
REVENUES:				
Internal Charges	$ 29,190	$ 29,190	$ 15,935	$ (13,255)
Total Revenues	29,190	29,190	15,935	(13,255)
EXPENDITURES:				
Materials and Services	73,000	73,000 (1)	11,875	61,125
Contingency	76,086	76,086 (1)	-	76,086
Total Expenditures	149,086	149,086	11,875	137,211
Net Change in Fund Balance	(119,896)	(119,896)	4,060	123,956
Beginning Fund Balance	119,896	119,896	122,575	2,679
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -	$ 126,635	$ 126,635

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

RESERVE FUND

	ORIGINAL BUDGET	FINAL BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE TO FINAL BUDGET POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)
EXPENDITURES:					
Materials and Services	$ 7,224	$ 7,224	(1)	$ -	$ 7,224
Contingency	300,000	300,000	(1)	-	300,000
Total Expenditures	307,224	307,224		-	307,224
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers In	300,000	300,000		300,000	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(7,224)	(7,224)		300,000	307,224
Beginning Fund Balance	7,224	7,224		7,224	-
Ending Fund Balance	$ -	$ -		$ 307,224	$ 307,224

(1) Appropriation Level

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

BALANCE SHEET - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
June 30, 2023

	STUDENT GOVERNMENT	PHI THETA KAPPA	AQUANAUTS
ASSETS:			
Due From other Funds	$ 6,825	$ 1,814	$ 860
Total Assets	$ 6,825	$ 1,814	$ 860
LIABILITIES , DEFERRED INFLOWS AND FIDUCIARY NET POSITION:			
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Liabilities	-	-	-
Fiduciary Net Position:	6,825	1,814	860
DUE TO OTHER GROUPS	$ 6,825	$ 1,814	$ 860

STUDENT NEWS	STEM CLUB	LITERACY	SBM ALUMNI	STUDENT NURSES ORGANIZATION	TRIANGLE CLUB	TOTAL
$ 25	$ 164	$ 1,251	$ -	$ 2,873	$ 250	$ 14,062
$ 25	$ 164	$ 1,251	$ -	$ 2,873	$ 250	$ 14,062
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	164	1,251	-	2,873	250	14,062
$ 25	$ 164	$ 1,251	$ -	$ 2,873	$ 250	$ 14,062

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS - FIDUCIARY FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	STUDENT GOVERNMENT	PHI THETA KAPPA	AQUANAUTS	STUDENT NEWS	STEM CLUB
ADDITIONS:					
Miscellaneous	$ 3,770	$ 288	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total Additions	3,770	288	-	-	-
REDUCTIONS:					
Materials and services	2,909	310	-	-	-
Total Reductions	2,909	310	-	-	-
Additions Over/(Under) Reductions	861	(22)	-	-	-
Due to Other Groups - Beginning	5,964	1,836	860	25	164
Due to Other Groups - Ending	$ 6,825	$ 1,814	$ 860	$ 25	$ 164

LITERACY	SBM ALUMNI	STUDENT NURSES ORGANIZATION	TRIANGLE CLUB	TOTAL
$ -	$ -	$ 400	$ -	$ 4,458
-	-	400	-	4,458
-	-	-	-	3,219
-	-	-	-	3,219
-	-	400	-	1,239
1,251	-	2,473	250	12,823
$ 1,251	$ -	$ 2,873	$ 250	$ 14,062

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT REQUIRED
BY OREGON STATE REGULATIONS

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March 27, 2024

Independent Auditors' Report Required by Oregon State Regulations

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Oregon Coast Community College as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2024. 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 Oregon Coast Community College's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, including the provisions of Oregon Revised Statues as specified in Oregon Administrative Rules 162-10-000 through 162-10-320 of the Minimum Standards for Audits of Oregon Municipal Corporations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statements amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

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

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

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

1. Expenditures exceeded the budget for one item, as noted on page 8.

OAR 162-10-0230 Internal Control

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

We noted two matters involving the internal control structure and its operation that we consider to be a significant deficiency under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants which we noted in the Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs on pages 52 and 53.

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

Kenneth Allen, CPA
Municipal Auditor
PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
LINCOLN COUNTY, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

AWARD	FEDERAL AGENCY	PASS-THROUGH ENTITY	AL NUMBER	PASS-THROUGH NUMBER	GRANT PERIOD	EXPENDITURES	PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS
Student Financial Assistance Programs:							
Federal Pell Grant Program	Department of Education*	Direct Award	84.063	N/A	7/1/22-6/30/23	$ 677,512	$ -
Federal Direct Student Loans	Department of Education*	Direct Award	84.268	N/A	7/1/22-6/30/23	577,252	-
Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants	Department of Education*	Direct Award	84.007	N/A	7/1/22-6/30/23	22,200	-
Federal Work-Study Program	Department of Education*	Direct Award	84.033	N/A	7/1/22-6/30/23	6,450	-
Nursing Student Loans (NSL)	Department of Health and Human Services	Direct Award	93.364	N/A	7/1/22-6/30/23	29,617	-
Total Student Financial Assistance Programs						1,313,031	-
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	Department of Education*	Higher Education Coordinating Comission	84.002	EE161701BG	7/1/22-6/30/23	228,610	-
Adult Education - Basic Grants to States	Department of Education*	Higher Education Coordinating Comission	84.002A	22-007A	7/1/22-6/30/23	2,672	-
Total Adult Education - Basic Grants to States						231,282	-
Disability Innovation Fund	Department of Education*	Portland Community College	84.421C	P0105803	7/1/22-6/30/23	33,840	-
Education Stabilization Fund**:							
Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF) - Student Relief Portion	Department of Education*	Portland Community College	84.425E	P425T220141	7/1/22-6/30/23	47,703	-
HEERF Institutional Portion	Department of Education*	Portland Community College	84.425F	P425F201094-20B	7/1/22-6/30/23	92,765	-
HEERF Institutional Portion	Department of Education*	Portland Community College	84.425F	F425F210022	7/1/22-6/30/23	148,603	-
American Rescue Plan - Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ARP ESSER)	Department of Education*	Linn-Benton Community College	84.425U	22496	7/1/22-6/30/23	95,546	-
Total Education Stabilization Fund**:						384,617	-
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	Department of Education*	Chemeketa Community College	84.048	10573600	7/1/22-6/30/23	2,207	-
Small Business Development Centers	Small Business Administration	Oregon SBDC	59.037	SBA-2021-150	7/1/22-6/30/23	-	-
Small Business Development Centers	Small Business Administration	Oregon SBDC	59.037	SBA-2022-150	7/1/22-6/30/23	17,500	-
Small Business Development Centers	Small Business Administration	Oregon SBDC	59.037	SBAHQ-20-C-0074-150	7/1/22-6/30/23	5,160	-
Total Small Business Development Centers						22,660	-
Congressional Directives	Department of Health and Human Services	Direct Award	93.493	6-CE1HS46668-01-03	7/1/22-6/30/23	209,673	-
TOTAL FEDERAL FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES						$ 2,197,310	$ -

*Total Department of Education = $1,935,360
** Covid-19 Funding

Reconciliation to GAAP Revenue	
Total Above	2,197,310
Nursing Loans are Notes Receivable and Notes Payable on GAAP basis	(29,617)
Total Federal Revenue - GAAP	$ 2,167,693

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March 27, 2024

To the Board of Directors
Oregon Coast Community College
Newport, 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 financial statements of Oregon Coast Community College as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 27, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 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. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies.

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 or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from 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 financial statements. 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*.

Entity's Response to Findings

The entity's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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.

Kenneth Allen, CPA
Municipal Auditor
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March 27, 2024

To the Board of Directors
Oregon Coast Community College
Newport, 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

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Oregon Coast Community College's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit 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, 2023. The major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, Oregon Coast Community College 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, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of Oregon Coast Community College and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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.

Kenneth Allen, CPA
Municipal Auditor
PAULY, ROGERS AND CO., P.C.

OREGON COAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NEWPORT, OREGON

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditors' report issued	Unmodified	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	☐ yes	☒ no
Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	☒ yes	☐ none reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	☐ yes	☒ no
Any GAGAS audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance?	☐ yes	☒ no

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	☐ yes	☒ no
Significant deficiency(s) identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?	☐ yes	☒ none reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the Uniform Guidance?	☐ yes	☒ no

IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS

CFDA NUMBER	NAME OF FEDERAL PROGRAM CLUSTER
84.063, 84.268, 84.007, 84.033 & 93.364	Student Financial Assistance Cluster

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B programs:	$750,000	
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	☐ yes	☒ no

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2023 – FS- 1

Condition:

The College's accounting software that was designed by Rogue Community College (RCC) is old and not adequately supported. All support and trouble-shooting services are provided by RCC, an entity with a limited IT staff that has not had formal training in accounting.

Criteria:

The accounting system should be appropriately designed and supported.

Effect:

The support limitations increase the risk of errors occurring and not being corrected. In addition, in the event of any substantial breakdown in RCC's support apparatus, there is a risk that the College could be stuck with a completely unsupported system.

Cause:

Due to time and budget constraints, the College has not updated its accounting software in many years.

Recommendations:

The College should move to new accounting software as soon as possible.

Management's Response:

The College has purchased new enterprise management software with full general ledger capabilities. The new software is now being used for student tuition and fees tracking and the full accounting system transition will happen as soon as possible.

SCHEDULE OF AUDIT FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

SECTION II – FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

2023 – FS- 2

Condition:

The College's Balance Sheet and Income Statement for the 2022-2023 fiscal year were not fully reconciled until March, 2024.

Criteria:

The Balance Sheet and Income Statement accounts should be reconciled on an ongoing basis throughout the year, and the year end balances should be fully reconciled within two months of fiscal year end.

Effect:

When accounts are not reconciled for a longer period of time, it increases the likelihood of errors occurring and not being detected. In addition, a large number of transactions will accumulate during that time period, making it all the more difficult to research any issues that may occur.

Cause:

Due to retirements and other turnover issues, management was not fully staffed in the accounting department during this time period. Therefore there was not a formally documented process for reconciling and reviewing the balances of specific accounts on a monthly basis.

Recommendations:

The College should increase staff as needed to manage the workload, and implement formal monthly procedures for all balance sheet and significant income statement accounts.

Management's Response:

The College has hired additional staff and is in the process of implementing these recommendations.

SECTION III – FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONS 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 flows of the entity.

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 represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The entity has not elected to use the ten percent de minimus indirect cost rate as allowed under Uniform Guidance, due to the fact that they already have a negotiated indirect cost rate with Oregon Department of Education, and thus is not allowed to use the de minimus rate.