West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education

(A Component Unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission)

Combined Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
and
Independent Auditor's Reports



WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education Charleston, West Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Combined Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council), a component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the combined financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's combined financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, the combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the combined financial position of the business-type activities and the aggregate discretely presented component units of the Council, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the 2022 or 2021 financial statements of Blue Ridge Community and Technical College (Blue Ridge), Mountwest Community and Technical College (Mountwest), West Virginia Northern Community College (Northern), or West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVU at Parkersburg), which collectively represent 49%, 52%, and 48% of the 2022 assets, net position, and revenues of the Council. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for Blue Ridge, Mountwest, Northern, and WVU at Parkersburg, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We also did not audit the financial statements of the discretely presented component units as defined in Note 2 to the financial statements, other than WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc., (collectively, the Other Discretely Presented Component Units), for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, which collectively represent 58%, 58%, and (48)% of the 2022 assets, net assets, and revenues of the discretely presented component units. The Other Discretely Presented Component Units' financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the discretely presented component units' financial statements, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Council 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. The discretely presented component units' financial statements were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

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Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, during fiscal year 2022, the Council implemented Governmental Auditing Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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 the Council'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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Combined 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 auditor's 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 the
 Council'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 the Council'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 on pages 6 - 17, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of pension contributions, the schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), the schedule of OPEB contributions, and the related footnotes on pages 72 - 79 be presented to supplement the combined financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the combined financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the combined 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 combined financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the combined 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 21, 2022, on our consideration of the Council's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Council's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charleston, West Virginia

Suttle + Stalnaker, PUC

October 21, 2022

Overview of the Combined Financial Statements and Financial Analysis

Senate Bill No. 448, passed during the 2004 legislative session, gave the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council) the statutory authority for coordinating the delivery of community and technical college education in the State of West Virginia. The Council is comprised of 13 persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. There were nine public community and technical colleges and one administrative unit during fiscal years 2021 and 2022. The Council, combined with the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Commission) and its institutions, collectively comprise the West Virginia Higher Education Fund (the Fund), which is a discretely presented component unit of the State of West Virginia. The supervision and management of the affairs of each institution is the responsibility of individual Governing Boards, while the Council is responsible for the development and implementation of a higher education policy agenda. Comparative combined statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are presented.

During fiscal year 2008, House Bill No. 3215 was passed, which clarified and redefined relationships between and among certain higher education boards and institutions. This legislation defines the Statewide network of independently-accredited community and technical colleges. Effective July 1, 2008, West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVU at Parkersburg) and the administratively-linked community and technical colleges of Fairmont State University, Marshall University, West Virginia State University, and West Virginia University (the Universities) established their own Boards of Governors. Except for Fairmont State University and Pierpont Community and Technical College (Pierpont), which were granted an extension to be effective January 2010, the newly established Boards of Governors and the Boards of Governors of the Universities jointly agreed on a division of assets and liabilities of the Universities, which was effective retroactively to July 1, 2008.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued directives for presentation of college and university financial statements and any component units. The Council does not have any significant entities that are entirely or almost entirely for the benefit of the community and technical colleges reporting to the Council. While certain community and technical colleges do have Foundations, which are included in their respective individual financial statements, these Foundations are not currently significant to the Council, either individually or in total.

The following discussion and analysis of the Council's combined financial statements provides an overview of its financial activities for Fiscal Years 2022, 2021, and 2020, with a focus on 2022, and is required supplementary information. There are three financial statements presented: the Combined Statement of Net Position; the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and the Combined Statement of Cash Flows.

Combined Statement of Net Position

The Combined Statement of Net Position presents the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the Council. This point-of-time financial statement is designed to present to readers a fiscal snapshot of the Council. The Combined Statement of Net Position presents end-of-year financial information on assets (current and noncurrent), deferred outflows of resources, liabilities (current and noncurrent), deferred inflows of resources, and net position (assets and deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities and deferred inflows of resources).

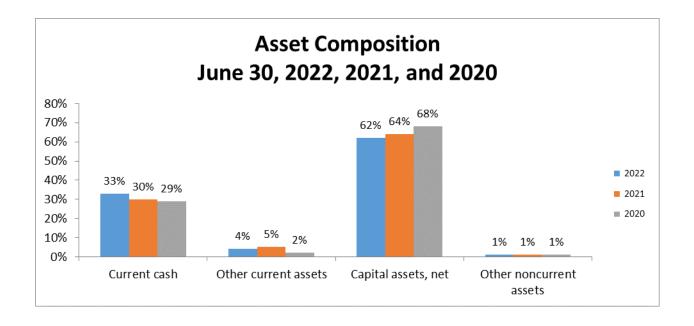
From the data presented, readers of the Combined Statement of Net Position are able to determine the assets available to continue the operations of the Council as well as the amount of deferred outflows of resources. They are also able to determine how much the Council owes vendors, employees, and lending institutions and the amount of deferred inflows of resources. Finally, the Combined Statement of Net Position provides a picture of the net position and its availability for expenditure by the Council.

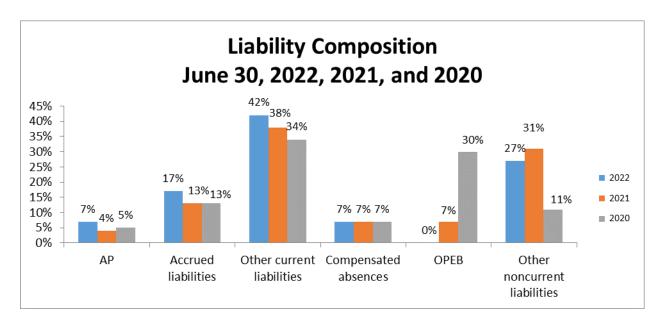
Net Position is divided into three major categories as follows:

- (1) Net investment in capital assets, which provides the Council's equity in property, plant, and equipment owned by the Council.
- (2) Restricted net position, which is divided into two categories, nonexpendable and expendable. Nonexpendable restricted balances are not available for expenditure by the Council. These funds are invested and generate earnings that are available for certain types of expenditures. Expendable restricted balances are available for expenditure by the Council but have a specific purpose.
- (3) Unrestricted balances are available for expenditure and can be used for any lawful purpose of the Council.

Condensed Combined Schedules of Net Position June 30: (In thousands of dollars)

	2022	(Restated) 2021	(Not Restated) 2020	Change from 2021 to 2022
Assets	2022	2021	2020	2021 (0 2022
Current assets	\$ 139,12	6 \$ 125,629	\$ 111,172	\$ 13,497
Capital assets, net	231,39	5 230,526	242,070	869
Other noncurrent assets	4,04	8 3,513	3,940	535
Total assets	374,56	359,668	357,182	14,901
Deferred outflows of resources	3,54	5,530	3,841	(1,984)
Total	\$ 378,11	\$ 365,198	\$ 361,023	<u>\$ 12,917</u>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	\$ 47,12	0 \$ 40,680	\$ 37,096	\$ 6,440
Noncurrent liabilities	18,27	26,542	27,111	(8,270)
Total liabilities	65,39	67,222	64,207	(1,830)
Deferred inflows of resources	13,63	9 17,103	10,639	(3,464)
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	225,76	8 223,305	233,780	2,463
Restricted				
Nonexpendable	5	0 50	50	-
Expendable	20,16	5 13,326	12,243	6,839
Unrestricted	53,10	<u>44,192</u>	40,104	8,909
Total net position	299,08	4 280,873	286,177	<u> 18,211</u>
Total	\$ 378,11	<u>\$ 365,198</u>	\$ 361,023	\$ 12,917





Major items of note in the Combined Statements of Net Position include:

- Total current assets of approximately \$139.1 million exceeded total current liabilities of approximately \$47.1 million as of June 30, 2022 for net working capital of approximately \$92.0 million as compared to net working capital of approximately \$84.9 million as of June 30, 2021. Current assets increased from the prior year by approximately \$13.5 million, and current liabilities increased by approximately \$6.4 million.
 - The major components of currents assets include cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$122.1 million and approximately \$108.8 million, appropriations due from primary government of approximately \$8.7 million and approximately \$9.6 million, and net accounts receivable of approximately \$4.7 million and approximately \$5.4 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The majority of the cash and cash equivalents represent interest-earning assets invested through the office of the West Virginia State Treasurer, a significant portion of which were invested with the Board of Treasury Investments at both June 30, 2022 and 2021.
 - The major components of current liabilities include unearned revenue and deposits of approximately \$24.5 million and approximately \$21.7 million, approximately \$10.9 million and approximately \$8.6 million in accrued liabilities, approximately \$4.7 million and approximately \$2.6 million in accounts payable, and approximately \$4.0 million and approximately \$3.9 million of compensated absences as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

- Noncurrent assets total approximately \$235.4 million and approximately \$234.0 million, and noncurrent liabilities total approximately \$18.3 million and approximately \$26.5 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Noncurrent assets increased over the prior year by approximately \$1.4 million. Noncurrent liabilities decreased by approximately \$8.3 million from the prior year.
 - Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization, increased from approximately \$230.5 million to approximately \$231.4 million, an increase of approximately \$0.8 million from the previous year.
 - Major components of noncurrent liabilities include net pension liability of approximately \$0.6 million and \$1.1 million, debt service obligations of approximately \$1.5 million and approximately \$2.1 million, due to Fairmont State of approximately \$13.5 million and approximately \$15.0 million, and net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability of approximately \$0 and approximately \$4.7 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- Deferred outflows of resources totaled approximately \$3.5 million and \$5.5 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Deferred inflows of resources totaled approximately \$13.6 million and approximately \$17.1 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources consist primarily of balances related to the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability.
- The net position of the Council totaled approximately \$299.1 million and approximately \$280.9 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, an increase of approximately \$18.2 million.
 - The net investment in capital assets totaled approximately \$225.8 million and approximately \$223.3 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
 - The restricted portion of the net position totaled approximately \$20.2 million and approximately \$13.4 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively and is primarily restricted for capital projects and scholarships.
 - The unrestricted portion of the net position totaled approximately \$53.1 million and approximately \$44.2 million as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively and represents net position available to the Council for any lawful purpose of the Council and their institutions.

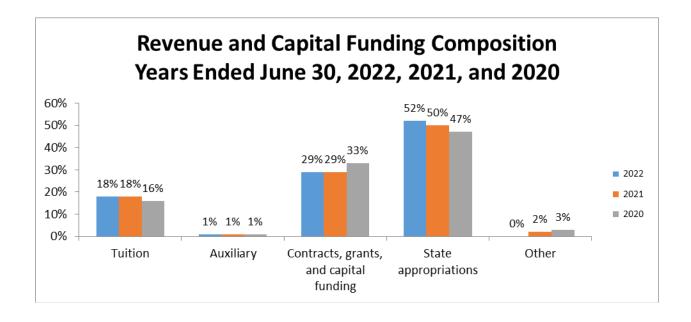
Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

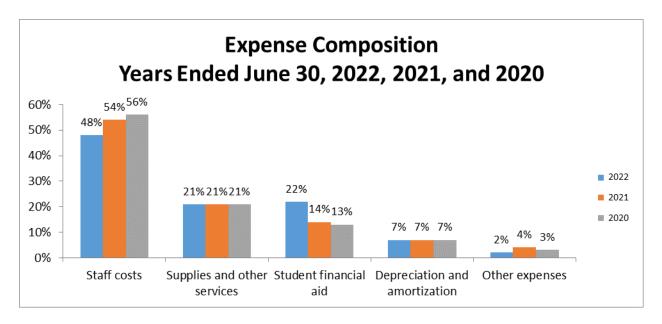
Changes in total net position as presented on the Combined Statement of Net Position are based on the activity presented in the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenues, both operating and nonoperating, expenses, both operating and nonoperating, and any other revenues, expenses, gains, or losses of the Council.

Operating revenues represent the receipts earned from providing goods and service to the various customers and constituencies served by the Council, including fees from students and revenue in the form of Federal and State grants used to support operations and various initiatives. Operating expenses are those expenses in the form of staff salaries, benefits, and various goods and services incurred to carry out the mission of the Council. Revenues for which goods and services are not provided are reported as nonoperating revenues. For example, State appropriations are nonoperating because they are provided by the West Virginia State Legislature to the Council without the Legislature directly receiving commensurate goods and services for those revenues.

Condensed Combined Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30: (In thousands of dollars)

	<u>2022</u>	, , ,		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Change from 2021 to 2022
Operating revenues Operating expenses Operating loss	\$ 52,088 <u>175,602</u> (123,514)	\$ 51,439 <u>157,501</u> (106,062)	\$ 50,280 <u>159,103</u> (108,823)	\$ 649 18,101 (17,452)		
Net nonoperating revenues	140,380	123,502	111,256	16,878		
Change in net position before other revenues, expenses, gains, or losses	<u>16,866</u>	17,440	2,433	(574)		
Payments made and expenses incurred (offset) by the State on behalf of the Council and Institutions	(141)	1,373	1,371	(1,514)		
Capital projects and bond proceeds from the Commission and the State	-	140	97	(140)		
Capital grants and gifts	534	2,481	891	(1,947)		
Capital payments made on behalf of the Council and Institutions	952	1,135	3,525	(183)		
Loss on final separation from Fairmont State	-	(27,873)	_	27,873		
Change in net position before transfers	18,211	(5,304)	8,317	23,515		
Transfers to Institutions of the Commission and others		_	(243)	_		
Change in net position	18,211	(5,304)	8,074	23,515		
Net position - beginning of year	280,873	286,177	278,103	(5,304)		
Net position - end of year	\$ 299,084	\$ 280,873	\$ 286,177	\$ 18,211		





Major items of note in the Combined Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position include:

 Operating revenues of the Council totaled approximately \$52.1 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$51.4 million in fiscal year 2021, an increase of approximately \$0.7 million.

- Student tuition and fee revenues totaled approximately \$27.4 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$28.6 million in fiscal year 2021, a decrease of approximately \$1.2 million. Tuition is reported net of scholarship allowances totaling approximately \$22.3 million and approximately \$24.4 million in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- Federal grants and contracts totaled approximately \$7.5 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$7.3 million in fiscal year 2021. Federal grants include funding for sponsored research and other miscellaneous federal programs.
- State grants and contracts totaled approximately \$9.7 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$6.7 million in fiscal year 2021, and private grants and contracts totaled approximately \$2.4 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$2.0 million in fiscal year 2021. Any fluctuations represent normal grant activities.
- Sales and services of educational activities generated revenues of approximately \$0.7 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$0.4 million in fiscal year 2021.
- Auxiliary enterprises generated revenues of approximately \$1.8 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2021, net of scholarship allowance of approximately \$0.2 million and approximately \$0.1 million in fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- Other operating revenues totaled approximately \$2.6 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$5.2 million in fiscal year 2021.
- Operating expenses totaled approximately \$175.6 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$157.5 million in fiscal year 2021, an increase of approximately \$18.1 million.
- Staff costs, including salaries and benefits, totaled approximately \$83.7 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$85.1 million in fiscal year 2021, an decrease of approximately \$1.4 million from the prior year. This decrease is attributed to fluctuations in benefits as a result of adjustments required by OPEB and pension standards.
- Supplies and other services totaled approximately \$37.4 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$33.1 million in fiscal year 2021.
- Scholarships and fellowships totaled approximately \$38.3 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$22.7 million in fiscal year 2021.
- Depreciation and amortization on capital assets totaled approximately \$12.1 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to approximately \$12.3 million in fiscal year 2021.

- The result from operations was an operating loss of approximately \$123.5 million and approximately \$106.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, which excludes State appropriations of approximately \$81.9 million and approximately \$80.4 million, respectively, and federal Pell grants of approximately \$23.8 million and approximately \$25.3 million, respectively. These exclusions are recorded as nonoperating revenues.
- Net nonoperating revenue totaled approximately \$140.4 million and approximately \$123.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, an increase of approximately \$16.9 million from the prior year.
 - State general revenue and lottery appropriations totaled approximately \$81.9 million and approximately \$80.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, reflecting an increase of approximately \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2022.
 - Federal Pell revenues totaled approximately \$23.8 million and approximately \$25.3 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, reflecting a decrease of approximately \$1.5 million in fiscal year 2022.
 - Federal HEERF revenues totaled approximately \$36.9 million and approximately \$18.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, reflecting an increase of approximately \$18.4 million in fiscal year 2022.
- Other funding primarily consists of capital payments made on behalf of the Council totaling approximately \$1.0 million and approximately \$1.1 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Capital grants and gifts totaled approximately \$0.5 million and approximately \$2.5 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Payments made and expenses incurred (offset) by the State on behalf of the Council totaled approximately \$(0.1) million and approximately \$1.4 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. A loss on Pierpont's final separation from Fairmont State was reported for approximately \$0 million and approximately \$27.9 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.
- As reported on a functional basis, expenditures for educational and general (E&G) expenses were approximately \$123.5 million and approximately \$119.8 million in fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2021, respectively, an increase of approximately \$3.7 million from fiscal year 2021. Instruction expenses constitute 45.6% and 46.1% of total E&G expenses, and institutional support constitutes 28.2% and 25.2% of total E&G expenses in fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2021, respectively.

Condensed Combined Functional Expense Comparisons Years Ended June 30: (In thousands of dollars)

		% of 2022 E&G Total Total		E&G		E&G		E&G		estated) 2021 Total		% of E&G Total	(N	ot Re 20 To			% of E&G Total	ange from 21 to 2022
Instruction	\$	56,263		45.6%	\$	55,197		46.1%		\$	56,047		44.9%	\$ 1,066				
Research		20		0.0%		5		0.0%			-		0.0%	15				
Public service		3,098		2.5%		3,300		2.8%			3,038		2.4%	(202)				
Academic support		6,522		5.3%		7,402		6.2%			7,927		6.3%	(880)				
Student services		11,579		9.4%		12,050		10.1%			12,919		10.3%	(471)				
General institutional support		34,823		28.2%		30,183		25.2%			32,565		26.1%	4,640				
Operations and maintenance of plant		11,148	_	9.0%		11,639	_	9.6%			12,381	_	10.0%	 (491)				
Total education and general		123,453	_1	100.0%		119,776	=	100.0%			124,877	_1	.00.0%	3,677				
Student financial aid		38,878				23,144					21,098			15,734				
Auxiliary enterprises		618				872					1,126			(254)				
Depreciation and amortization		12,061				12,294					11,164			(233)				
Loan cancellations and write-offs		223				606					469			(383)				
Other	_	369				809			,		369			 (440)				
Total	\$	175,602			\$	157,501				\$	159,103			\$ 18,101				

Combined Statement of Cash Flows

The final statement presented is the Combined Statement of Cash Flows. The Combined Statement of Cash Flows presents detailed information about the cash activity of the Council during the year. The statement is divided into five parts. The first section deals with operating cash flows and shows the net cash used by the operating activities of the Council. The second section reflects cash flows from noncapital financing activities. This section reflects the cash received and spent for nonoperating, noninvesting, and noncapital financing purposes. The third section reflects cash flows from capital and related financing activities. This section deals with the cash used for the acquisition and construction of capital and related items. The fourth section reflects the cash flows from investing activities and shows the purchases, proceeds, and interest received from investing activities. The fifth section reconciles the net cash used in operations to the operating loss reflected on the Combined Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Condensed Combined Schedule of Cash Flows Years Ended June 30: (In thousands of dollars)

Cash provided (used) by:	2022	(F	Restated) <u>2021</u>	(Not	Restated) 2020	nge from 1 to 2022
Operating activities	\$ (116,972)	\$	(102,825)	\$	(92,884)	\$ (14,147)
Noncapital financing activities	142,170		114,178		109,787	27,992
Capital and related financing activities	(11,328)		(6,685)		(7,799)	(4,643)
Investing activities	 160		198		1,435	 (38)
Increase in cash	14,030		4,866		10,539	9,164
Cash - beginning of year	 111,033		106,167		95,628	 4,866
Cash - end of year	\$ 125,063	\$	111,033	\$	106,167	\$ 14,030

Major items of note in the Combined Statements of Cash Flows include:

- Cash provided by operating activities was exceeded by cash expended for operating activities by approximately \$117.0 million and approximately \$102.8 million for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, primarily because State appropriations and federal Pell grants are defined within GAAP as noncapital financing activities. Primary sources of cash from operating activities during fiscal years 2022 and 2021 were student tuition and fees of approximately \$30.9 million and approximately \$30.8 million, respectively, and contracts and grants of approximately \$16.6 million and approximately \$14.7 million, respectively. Primary uses of cash for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, included payments to and on behalf of employees of approximately \$91.5 million and approximately \$90.6 million, payments to suppliers of approximately \$35.9 million and approximately \$33.9 million, and payments for scholarship and fellowships of approximately \$37.7 million and approximately \$22.9 million.
- Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, totaled approximately \$142.2 million and approximately \$114.2 million, of which approximately \$83.0 million and approximately \$73.2 million were from State general revenue and lottery appropriations, approximately \$23.8 million and approximately \$25.3 million were from federal Pell grants, and approximately \$37.1 million and \$16.4 million were from federal HEERF revenues.
- Net cash used in capital financing activities for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, totaled approximately \$11.3 million and approximately \$6.7 million and primarily resulted from purchases of capital assets and debt activity.
- Net cash of the Council at June 30, 2022 was approximately \$125.1 million compared to approximately \$111.0 million at June 30, 2021, an increase of approximately \$14.1 million.

Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity

Funding for capital projects comes from a variety of sources, including student tuition and other operating revenues, fundraising, bond proceeds from the Commission, capital lease financing, and other external financing arrangements. Three of the recently-separated community and technical colleges primarily utilize the facilities of their respective four-year and post-graduate counterpart. The Commission still maintains responsibility within the West Virginia Higher Education Fund for real property acquisition and construction.

On December 8, 2009, the Commission, on behalf of the Council, issued \$78,295,000 of Community and Technical Colleges Improvement Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series A (2009 Bonds). The proceeds of the 2009 Bonds are being used to finance the acquisition, construction, equipping, or improvement of community and technical college facilities in West Virginia. The interest rate on the 2009 Bonds ranges from 2.5% to 5.0% and the due dates commenced July 1, 2010 and end July 1, 2028. State Lottery proceeds of a maximum of \$5,000,000 per year will be used to repay the debt, which has a maximum annual debt service of \$4,999,750. In addition, pursuant to Section 18 (j) (1) of the Lottery Act, the Commission has granted a third-in-party lien, for the benefit of the bond holders, on the proceeds of the State Lottery Fund, up to a maximum of \$7,500,000 annually. Further details concerning capital assets and long-term liabilities are included in Notes 6 through 13, of the Notes to the Council's Combined Financial Statements.

Other Factors Impacting the Financial Position and Results of Operations of the Council

The Council, in partnership with the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission and the West Virginia Department of Education, is sponsoring the West Virginia Climb campaign. The goal of the campaign is to have 60% of the state's workforce with a formal education credential beyond high school by the year 2030. Achievement of the goal would double the percentage of working-age West Virginians with a high-quality postsecondary credential. It is estimated that 60% of working West Virginians will need a certificate or degree in order to meet future workforce demands.

The achievement of the West Virginia Climb goal for the higher education system is dependent upon many factors, one of which is adequate resources to implement the strategies necessary to achieve the goals. At the present time, the Council itself maintains a strong financial condition. The State appropriations for Community and Technical Colleges, as they were included in the Council for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively, amounted to approximately \$81.9 million and \$80.4 million.

The demographics of the State of West Virginia also have an impact on the future operations of the Council. The number of high school graduates has declined in recent years and is projected to decline further over the next ten years. Significant efforts are underway to expand the participation rate in higher education by both high school graduating seniors as well as adults to improve the economic environment of the State. Net student tuition and fees provide approximately 14.2% of the total revenues of the Council.

One of the key goals of the higher education system is to improve the economic environment of the State of West Virginia. The full impact of the current economic environment and the resulting impact on the future economic environment by various factors, including the performance of the higher education system, cannot be predicted with any certainty. The Council's current financial condition will be a significant resource supporting future economic development efforts.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, the nation and the Council's primary market area were affected by the consequences from the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate it have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the economies of many states, including the geographical area in which the Council operates. It is unknown how long these conditions will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the Council. Additionally, it is reasonably possible that estimates made in the financial statements have been, or will be, adversely impacted in the near-term as a result of these conditions.

Requests for Information

The financial report is designed to provide an overview of the finances of the Council for those with an interest in this organization. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Ed Magee at 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700, Charleston, West Virginia 25301.

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

		(Restated) <u>2021</u>	
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	122,114,858	\$ 108,756,422
Appropriations due from Primary Government		8,700,665	9,633,610
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		4,719,667	5,418,072
Student loans receivable - current portion, net		2,718,764	996,852
Due from the Commission		154,422	31,092
Inventories		125,000	136,000
Other current assets		593,013	656,726
Total current assets		139,126,389	125,628,774
NONCURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,948,053	2,277,132
Student loans receivable		54,256	715,172
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		231,394,955	230,525,863
Net other postemployment benefits asset		730,783	-
Other noncurrent assets		314,594	521,304
Total noncurrent assets		235,442,641	234,039,471
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Deferred outflows relating to the net pension liability		394,979	362,884
Deferred outflows relating to the net OPEB liability/asset		3,151,387	5,167,454
Total deferred outflows of resources		3,546,366	5,530,338
TOTAL	<u>\$</u>	378,115,396	\$ 365,198,583

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (Continued) JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION	2022	(Restated) <u>2021</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,725,479	\$ 2,643,437
Accrued liabilities	10,940,141	8,611,830
Due to the Commission and Institutions of the Commission	92,546	683,413
Due to Fairmont State - current portion	1,500,000	1,300,000
Compensated absences - current portion	3,984,466	3,949,444
Lease liability - current portion	699,279	808,676
Bonds payable - current portion	-	229,999
Other debt service obligations - current portion	627,622	692,273
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office - current portion	66,668	66,668
Unearned revenue and deposits	24,483,783	21,694,454
Total current liabilities	47,119,984	40,680,194
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Net other postemployment benefits liability	_	4,737,892
Due to Fairmont State	13,500,000	15,000,000
Compensated absences	367,071	521,006
Lease liability	869,664	1,483,186
Other debt service obligations	1,501,229	2,128,850
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	1,466,665	1,533,332
Net pension liability	567,391	1,138,511
Total noncurrent liabilities	 18,272,020	26,542,777
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Service concession arrangement	27,083	33,333
Deferred inflows relating to the net pension liability	850,136	615,313
Deferred inflows relating to the net OPEB liability/asset	12,746,876	16,410,111
Deferred inflows relating to the field of EB hability/asset	15,140	43,965
Total deferred inflows of resources	 13,639,235	17,102,722
NET POSITION.	 	
NET POSITION:	225 769 290	222 205 272
Net investment in capital assets	225,768,389	223,305,272
Restricted for - nonexpendable - other	50,000	50,000
Restricted for - expendable - capital projects	6,603,181	3,438,543
Restricted for - expendable - scholarships	7,687,311	4,499,414
Restricted for - expendable - sponsored programs	3,905,463	2,606,252
Restricted for - expendable - other Unrestricted	1,969,113	2,781,308
	 53,100,700	44,192,101
Total net position	 299,084,157	280,872,890
TOTAL	\$ 378,115,396	\$ 365,198,583

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

OPERATING REVENUES:		<u>2022</u>		(Restated) <u>2021</u>
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship allowance of				
\$22,292,312 and \$24,409,720 in 2022 and 2021, respectively	\$	27,391,793	\$	28,582,283
Contracts and grants:	·			
Federal		7,489,195		7,284,793
State		9,740,779		6,697,599
Private		2,413,530		1,970,610
Sales and services of educational activities		678,571		399,643
Auxiliary enterprise revenue, net of scholarship allowance of		,		•
\$171,178 and \$119,500 in 2022 and 2021, respectively		1,793,001		1,269,203
Other operating revenue		2,580,987		5,234,798
Total operating revenues		52,087,856	_	51,438,929
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Salaries and wages		73,968,640		73,330,493
Benefits		9,767,937		11,776,233
Supplies and other services		37,413,693		33,121,653
Utilities		3,882,897		3,709,986
Student financial aid - scholarships and fellowships		38,285,932		22,662,273
Depreciation and amortization		12,060,065		12,294,450
Loan cancellations and write-offs		222,771		606,194
Total operating expenses		175,601,935		157,501,282
OPERATING LOSS		(123,514,079)	_	(106,062,353)

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Continued) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

	2000	(Restated)
NONODERATING REVENUES (EVERNISES)	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
State appropriations	81,933,199	80,402,462
Federal Pell grant	23,843,178	25,295,233
Federal HEERF revenue	36,863,677	18,473,577
Investment income	173,769	188,145
Fees assessed by the Commission	(80,076)	(59,621)
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(2,353,464)	(797,819)
Net nonoperating revenues	140,380,283	123,501,977
CHANGE IN NET POSITION BEFORE OTHER		
REVENUES, EXPENSES, GAINS, OR LOSSES	16,866,204	17,439,624
PAYMENTS MADE AND EXPENSES INCURRED (OFFSET) BY THE		
STATE ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AND INSTITUTIONS	(140,681)	1,373,201
CAPITAL PROJECTS AND BOND PROCEEDS FROM		
THE COMMISSION AND STATE	-	140,036
CAPITAL GRANTS AND GIFTS	533,880	2,480,662
CAPITAL PAYMENTS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AND INSTITUTIONS	951,864	1,135,020
LOSS ON FINAL SEPARATION FROM FAIRMONT STATE	-	(27,872,673)
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	18,211,267	(5,304,130)
NET POSITION - Beginning of year	280,872,890	286,177,020
NET POSITION - End of year	\$ 299,084,157	\$ 280,872,890

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

	2022		(Restated) 2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Student tuition and fees	\$ 30,889,396	\$	30,847,695
Contracts and grants	16,582,622		14,728,776
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(91,540,224)		(90,647,708)
Payments to suppliers	(35,885,299)		(33,910,444)
Payments to utilities	(3,876,420)		(3,724,289)
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(37,672,286)		(22,944,310)
Auxiliary enterprise charges	1,793,001		1,431,337
Sales and service educational activities	682,035		393,180
Other payments, net	2,054,911		1,001,212
Net cash used in operating activities	(116,972,264)		(102,824,551)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
State appropriations	82,976,431		73,243,549
Federal Pell grant	23,843,178		25,295,233
Federal HEERF revenue	37,130,163		16,416,353
Federal SEOG grant	22,185		892,748
Federal student loan program - direct lending receipts	11,419,411		14,134,916
Federal student loan program - direct lending payments	(11,419,411)		(14,134,916)
Payments to Fairmont State	(1,300,000)		-
Other nonoperating receipts/(payments), net	(502,073)		(1,670,263)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	142,169,884	_	114,177,620
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Capital grants and gifts received	468,147		1,383,815
Purchases of capital assets	(9,988,485)		(6,954,202)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2,503		835,625
Capital projects and bond proceeds from the Commission and State	-		123,153
Debt service assessed for debt service and reserves	(321,742)		(491,327)
Principal paid on capital debt and leases	(1,377,720)		(1,454,710)
Interest paid on capital debt and leases	(46,056)		(109,643)
Other	(64,520)		(17,614)
Net cash used in capital financing activities	 (11,327,873)		(6,684,903)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest on investments	159,610		198,070
Net cash provided by investing activities	 159,610	_	198,070
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	14,029,357		4,866,236
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning of year	 111,033,554		106,167,318
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - End of year	\$ 125,062,911	\$	111,033,554

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued) YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

	<u>2022</u>	(Restated) <u>2021</u>
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$ (123,514,079) \$	(106,062,353)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	12,060,065	11,576,954
Pension expense - special funding situation	(67,327)	261,705
OPEB expense - special funding situation	(275,715)	547,812
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	3,023,130	(4,181,290)
Due from the Commission	(238,578)	(3,961,240)
Inventories	11,000	(35,000)
Net other postemployment benefits asset	(730,783)	-
Deferred outflows of resources	2,038,219	(1,696,880)
Accounts payable/amounts due	(3,270,991)	5,748,746
Accrued liabilities	(748,148)	(2,166,302)
Net other postemployment benefits liability	(4,737,892)	(10,888,567)
Compensated absences	(119,913)	74,818
Unearned revenue and deposits	2,685,603	3,024,002
Net pension liability	(571,120)	70,373
Deferred inflows of resources	(3,517,734)	6,436,828
Other	 1,001,999	(1,574,157)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (116,972,264) \$	(102,824,551)
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE STATEMENT		
OF NET POSITION:		
Cash and cash equivalents classified as current	\$ 122,114,858 \$	108,756,422
Cash and cash equivalents classified as noncurrent	2,948,053	2,277,132
	\$ 125,062,911 \$	111,033,554
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Capital asset additions in accounts payable or retainage	\$ 1,649,705 \$	396,685
Capital assets acquired through contributions or donation	\$ 43,335 \$	13,543
Capital payments made and expenses incurred on behalf of the Council	\$ 1,834,126 \$	2,699,993
Donations Service from Edward State	\$ 3,000 \$	28,000
Loss on final separation from Fairmont State	\$ - \$	
Right-to-use lease assets acquired through outstanding leases	\$ 110,680 \$	236,202

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMPONENT UNITS - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

		JUNE 30, 2022					
	Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	BridgeValley Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.	WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Total
ASSETS Cash and equivalents Investments Pledges and contributions receivable, net Other assets Beneficial interests Property and equipment, net	\$ 377,071 888,259 5,825 6,391	\$ 260,460 2,071,519 - 6,057	\$ 262,296 1,610,785 25,000 2,775 1,344,155	\$ 113,604 5,853,966 - 4,035 1,147,926	\$ 151,227 12,478,197 - 2,014 - 1,007,864	\$ 259,086 4,390,916 163,707 23,415	\$ 1,423,744 27,293,642 194,532 44,687 2,492,081 1,007,864
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,277,546	\$ 2,338,036	\$ 3,245,011	\$ 7,119,531	\$ 13,639,302	\$ 4,837,124	\$ 32,456,550
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS							
<u>Liabilities</u> Accounts payable Other accrued liabilities Amounts held on behalf of others Total Liabilities	\$ 625 - - 625	\$ 16,908 - 10,510 27,418	\$ 183,700 12,000 	\$ 506 - - - 506	\$ 129 - 126,291 126,420	\$ 47,000 - - 47,000	\$ 248,868 12,000 136,801 397,669
Net Assets Without donor restrictions With donor restrictions Total Net Assets	214,985 1,061,936 1,276,921	10,782 2,299,836 2,310,618	33,708 3,015,603 3,049,311	977,171 6,141,854 7,119,025	1,411,577 12,101,305 13,512,882	513,721 4,276,403 4,790,124	3,161,944 28,896,937 32,058,881
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 1,277,546	\$ 2,338,036	\$ 3,245,011	\$ 7,119,531	\$ 13,639,302	\$ 4,837,124	\$ 32,456,550

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMPONENT UNITS - STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

			DECEMBER 31, 2020				
	Blue Ridge Community ar Technical Colle Foundation, Ir	ge Technical College	_	West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.	WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Total
ASSETS Cash and equivalents Investments Pledges and contributions receivable, net Other assets Beneficial interests Property and equipment, net	\$ 317,53 889,84 50,00 7,32	0 1,688,750 0 -	1,813,777 25,000	\$ 113,885 6,411,303 - 1,781 1,399,588	\$ 165,525 14,307,594 - 2,114 - 1,069,010	\$ 345,727 3,726,690 250 56,632	\$ 2,169,304 28,837,954 75,250 76,090 3,011,819 1,069,010
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,264,69	3 \$ 2,712,614	\$ 3,662,021	\$ 7,926,557	\$ 15,544,243	\$ 4,129,299	\$ 35,239,427
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS							
<u>Liabilities</u> Accounts payable Other accrued liabilities Amounts held on behalf of others Total Liabilities	\$ 62		10,000	\$ 31,564 - - - 31,564	\$ 2,819 - 127,950 130,769	\$ - - - -	\$ 152,335 10,000 138,017 300,352
Net Assets Without donor restrictions With donor restrictions Total Net Assets	228,00 1,036,00 1,264,00	6 2,578,548	3,510,168	1,016,280 6,878,713 7,894,993	1,482,334 13,931,140 15,413,474	746,192 3,383,107 4,129,299	3,621,333 31,317,742 34,939,075
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 1,264,69	3 \$ 2,712,614	\$ 3,662,021	\$ 7,926,557	\$ 15,544,243	\$ 4,129,299	\$ 35,239,427

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMPONENT UNITS - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

			YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021				
	Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	BridgeValley Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.	WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Total
Revenues, Gains, Losses, and Other Support Without donor restriction							
Gifts, contributions, and other	\$ 29,530	\$ 21,516	\$ 175,898	\$ 83,693	\$ 36,233	\$ 118,116	\$ 464,986
Investment income (loss)	1,511	(83,979)	(8,216)	(97,781)	(48,005)	7,129	(229,341)
Reclassifications	122,717	179,491	239,743	143,410	431,331	114,402	1,231,094
With donor restriction							
Gifts, contributions, and other	222,722	28,287	154,027	267,826	160,212	306,470	1,139,544
Investment income (loss) Reclassifications	(74,135)	(127,508)	(408,849)	(861,275)	(1,558,716)	701,228	(2,329,255)
	(122,717)	(179,491)	(239,743)	(143,410)	(431,331)	(114,402)	(1,231,094)
Total revenues, gains, losses, and other support	179,628	(161,684)	(87,140)	(607,537)	(1,410,276)	1,132,943	(954,066)
Expenses							
Student support and program services	166,195	188,714	269,911	142,419	200,471	220,270	1,187,980
Management and general	580	33,875	43,430	14,432	289,845	239,753	621,915
Fundraising		4,167	88,391	11,580		12,095	116,233
Total expenses	166,775	226,756	401,732	168,431	490,316	472,118	1,926,128
Change in Net Assets							
Without donor restrictions	(13,017)	(109,728)	5,693	(39,109)	(70,757)	(232,471)	(459,389)
With donor restrictions	25,870	(278,712)	(494,565)	(736,859)	(1,829,835)	893,296	(2,420,805)
	12,853	(388,440)	(488,872)	(775,968)	(1,900,592)	660,825	(2,880,194)
Total change in net assets	12,033	(300,440)	(400,872)	(773,308)	(1,300,332)	000,823	(2,000,194)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	1,264,068	2,699,058	3,538,183	7,894,993	15,413,474	4,129,299	34,939,075
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 1,276,921	\$ 2,310,618	\$ 3,049,311	\$ 7,119,025	\$ 13,512,882	\$ 4,790,124	\$ 32,058,881

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION COMPONENT UNITS - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021								YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020					
	Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.		BridgeValley Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.		New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.		West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.		WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.		Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.		Total	
Revenues, Gains, Losses, and Other Support														
Without donor restriction														
Gifts, contributions, and other	•	1,814	\$	16,160	\$	169,078	\$	6,745	\$	21,455	\$	-	\$	255,252
Investment income (loss)		1,405		85,557		24,106		134,028		67,763		600		313,459
Reclassifications	11	8,549		57,881		156,091		163,370		397,668		113,650		1,007,209
With donor restriction Gifts, contributions, and other	24	8,166		115,959		203,011		120,649		113,884		66,508		868,177
Investment income (loss)		5,060		203,029		610,277		1,392,722		2,779,441		(145,862)		5,004,667
Reclassifications		3,000 8,549)		(57,881)		(156,091)		(163,370)		(397,668)		(143,652)		(1,007,209)
Total revenues, gains, losses, and other support		6,445		420,705		1,006,472	_	1,654,144	_	2,982,543		(78,754)	_	6,441,555
Expenses														
Student support and program services	13	2,067		75,318		213,596		203,482		193,669		107,283		925,415
Management and general		311		27,929		43,525		15,401		236,127		106,154		429,447
Fundraising		-		1,878		77,149		11,239		-		1,883		92,149
Total expenses	13	2,378		105,125		334,270		230,122	_	429,796		215,320		1,447,011
Change in Net Assets														
Without donor restrictions	2	9,390		54,473		15,005		74,021		57,090		(101,070)		128,909
With donor restrictions	29	4,677		261,107		657,197		1,350,001		2,495,657		(193,004)		4,865,635
Total change in net assets	32	4,067		315,580		672,202	_	1,424,022	_	2,552,747		(294,074)	_	4,994,544
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	94	0,001		2,383,478		2,865,981		6,470,971		12,860,727		4,423,373		29,944,531

34,939,075

4,129,299

3,538,183

\$ 7,894,993

\$ 15,413,474

\$ 1,264,068

\$ 2,699,058

Net Assets, End of Year

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

The West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council) is comprised of the following:

Blue Ridge Community and Technical College (Blue Ridge)
BridgeValley Community and Technical College (BridgeValley)
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (Eastern)
Mountwest Community and Technical College (Mountwest)
New River Community and Technical College (New River)
Pierpont Community and Technical College (Pierpont)
Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (Southern)
West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (administrative unit)
West Virginia Northern Community College (Northern)
West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVU at Parkersburg)

The Council is a part of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund. The Council (two-year education) and the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Commission) (four-year and post-graduate education) collectively comprise the West Virginia Higher Education Fund. The Council and the Commission were legislatively created under Senate Bill No. 448 and Senate Bill No. 653, respectively. Senate Bill No. 448, which was enacted in March 2004, requires a separate combined audit of the Council.

The Council is responsible for developing, overseeing, and advancing the State of West Virginia's (the State) public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education. The Council is comprised of 13 persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Each institution within the Council is governed by its own Governing Board, which is responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, and management of the financial business and educational policies and affairs of its institution. Certain administrative services are provided by the Commission to the Council at no charge.

During fiscal year 2008, House Bill No. 3215 was passed, which clarified and redefined relationships between and among certain higher education boards and institutions. This legislation defines the statewide network of independently accredited community and technical colleges. Effective July 1, 2008, WVU at Parkersburg and the administratively linked community and technical colleges of Fairmont State University, Marshall University, West Virginia State University, and West Virginia University (the Universities) established their own Boards of Governors. Except for Fairmont State University (Fairmont) and Pierpont, which were granted an extension to be effective January 1, 2010, the newly established Boards of Governors and the Boards of Governors of the Universities jointly agreed on a division of assets and liabilities of the Universities as required.

The combined financial statements of the Council have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards (GASB). The financial statement presentation required by GASB provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the Council's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position, and cash flows.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity - The accompanying combined financial statements present all entities under the authority of the Council under GASB.

The basic criterion for inclusion in the accompanying combined financial statements is the exercise of oversight responsibility derived from the Council's ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters of related entities. Related foundations and other affiliates of the Council are not part of the Council's reporting entity and are not included in the accompanying combined financial statements as the Council has no ability to designate management, cannot significantly influence operations of these entities, and is not accountable for the fiscal matters of the foundations and other affiliates under GASB blended component unit requirements.

The Council applies GASB discretely presented component unit requirements. As a result, the financial statements of certain component units as first presented in the Component Units - Statements of Financial Position are discretely presented here with the Council's financial statements. The discretely presented component units included here are separate private nonprofit organizations affiliated with a respective institution and are required to be reported under GASB. These discretely presented component unit organizations report under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. The discretely presented component units consist of foundations that meet the criteria for inclusion under GASB discretely presented component unit requirements.

Financial Statement Presentation - GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and requires that financial statements be presented on a combined basis to focus on the Council as a whole. Net position is classified into four categories according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of Council obligations. The Council's net position is classified as follows:

- Net investment in capital assets This represents the Council's total investment in capital assets, net of
 accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent
 that debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a
 component of net investment in capital assets.
- Restricted net position expendable This includes resources which the Council is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

The West Virginia Legislature, as a regulatory body outside the reporting entity, has restricted the use of certain funds by Article 10, Fees and Other Money Collected at State Institutions of Higher Education of the West Virginia State Code. House Bill No. 101 passed in March 2004 simplified the tuition and fees restrictions to auxiliaries and capital items. These activities are fundamental to the normal ongoing operations of the Council. These restrictions are subject to change by future actions of the West Virginia Legislature.

- Restricted net position nonexpendable This includes endowment and similar type funds in which donors
 or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be
 maintained inviolate and in perpetuity and invested for the purpose of producing present and future
 income, which may either be expended or added to principal.
- Unrestricted net position Unrestricted net position represents resources derived from student tuition
 and fees, state appropriations, and sales and services of educational activities. These resources are used
 for transactions relating to the educational and general operations of the Council and may be used at the
 discretion of the respective governing boards to meet current expenses for any purpose.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Accounting - For financial reporting purposes, the Council is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the Council's combined financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting with a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are reported when earned and expenses when materials or services are received. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the combined statements of net position, the Council considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents balances on deposit with the State of West Virginia Treasurer's Office (the State Treasurer) are pooled by the State Treasurer with other available funds of the State of West Virginia (the State) for investment purposes by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (the BTI). These funds are transferred to the BTI, and the BTI is directed by the State Treasurer to invest the funds in specific external investment pools in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the BTI, and by the provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable. Balances in the investment pools are recorded at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Fair value is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources in accordance with GASB. The BTI was established by the State Legislature and is subject to oversight by the State Legislature. Fair value and investment income are allocated to participants in the pools based upon the funds that have been invested. The amounts on deposit are available for immediate withdrawal, or on the first day of each month for the WV Short Term Bond Pool, and accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying combined financial statements.

The BTI maintains the Consolidated Fund investment fund, which consists of nine investment pools and participant-directed accounts, three of which the Council may invest in. These pools have been structured as multiparticipant variable net asset funds to reduce risk and offer investment liquidity diversification to the Consolidated Fund participants. Consolidated Funds not required to meet immediate disbursement needs are invested for longer periods. A more detailed discussion of the BTI's investment operations pool can be found in its annual audited financial report. A copy of that annual report can be obtained from the following address: 315 70th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304 or http://www.wvbti.org.

Permissible investments for all agencies include those guaranteed by the United States of America, its agencies, and its instrumentalities (U.S. government obligations); corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper, which meet certain ratings; certain money market funds; repurchase agreements; reverse repurchase agreements; asset-backed securities; certificates of deposit; state and local government securities; and other investments. Other investments consist primarily of investments in accordance with the Linked Deposit Program, a program using financial institutions in West Virginia to obtain certificates of deposit, loans approved by the Legislature, and any other program investments authorized by the Legislature.

Appropriations Due from Primary Government - For financial reporting purposes, appropriations due from the State are presented separate from cash and cash equivalents, as amounts are not specific deposits with the State Treasurer but are obligations of the State.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - It is the Council's policy to provide for future losses on uncollectible accounts, contracts, grants, and loans receivable based on an evaluation of the underlying account, contract, grant, and loan balances, the historical collectibility experienced by the Council on such balances, and other factors, which, in the Council's judgment, require consideration in estimating doubtful accounts.

Amounts with Affiliates - The current amounts due to/from affiliates, including the Commission and institutions of the Commission, are noninterest bearing and payable on demand.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Debt service obligations payable to the Commission and its institutions bear interest and have scheduled maturities. Notes payable to the Commission are noninterest bearing (see Note 12).

Inventories - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined on the first-in, first-out method.

Noncurrent Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments - Cash, cash equivalents, and investments that are (1) externally restricted to make debt service payments, to make long-term loans to students, or to maintain sinking or reserve funds, (2) to purchase capital or other noncurrent assets or settle long-term liabilities, or (3) to be held for permanently restricted net position, are classified as noncurrent assets in the combined statements of net position.

Noncurrent Appropriations Due from Primary Government - An appropriation due from primary government that is (1) externally restricted to make debt service payments, to make long-term loans to students, or to maintain sinking or reserve funds, (2) to purchase capital or other noncurrent assets, or (3) to be held for permanently restricted net position, is classified as a noncurrent asset in the combined statements of net position.

Capital Assets - Capital assets include property, plant, and equipment, books and materials that are part of a catalogued library, and infrastructure assets. Capital assets are stated at cost at the date of acquisition or construction, or at fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 20 to 50 years for buildings and infrastructure, 20 years for land improvements, 7 to 20 years for library assets, and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment.

Capital assets also include intangible right-to-use lease assets, initially measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term, plus certain other costs. Lease assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease contains a purchase option.

Unearned Revenue and Deposits - Cash received for programs or activities to be conducted primarily in the next fiscal year is classified as unearned revenue, including items such as orientation fees and room and board. Financial aid and other deposits are classified as deposits.

Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits - GASB provides standards for the measurement, recognition, and display of other postemployment benefits (OPEB) expenditures, assets, and liabilities, including applicable note disclosures and required supplementary information. During fiscal year 2006, House Bill No. 4654 was established to create a trust fund for postemployment benefits for the State. Effective July 1, 2007, the Council was required to participate in this multiple employer cost-sharing plan, the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, sponsored by the State. Details regarding this plan and its stand-alone financial statements can be obtained by contacting West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), 601 57th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304 or https://peia.wv.gov.

GASB requires entities to accrue for employees' rights to receive compensation for vacation leave, or payments in lieu of accrued vacation or sick leave, as such benefits are earned and payment becomes probable. The Council's full-time employees earn up to two vacation leave days for each month of service and are entitled to compensation for accumulated, unpaid vacation leave upon termination.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. See Note 11 for further discussion.

The estimated expense and expense incurred for vacation leave or OPEB are recorded as a component of benefits expense on the combined statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

Net Pension Liability - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB), and additions to/reductions from the STRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in the STRS financial statements, which can be found at https://www.wvretirement.com/Publications.html#AnnualReport. The plan schedules of STRS are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus in accordance with U.S. GAAP as prescribed by GASB. Employer contributions are recognized when due and when the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Investments are reported at fair value. Detailed information on investment valuation can be found in the STRS financial statements. Management of STRS has made certain estimates and assumptions relating to employer allocation schedules, and actual results could differ (see Note 15).

Deferred Outflows of Resources - Consumption of net position by the Council that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the combined statements of net position.

Deferred Inflows of Resources - An acquisition of net position by the Council that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the combined statements of net position.

Risk Management - The State's Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) provides general, property, and casualty coverage to the Council and its employees. Such coverage may be provided to the Council by BRIM through self-insurance programs maintained by BRIM or policies underwritten by BRIM that may involve experience-related premiums or adjustments to BRIM.

BRIM engages an independent actuary to assist in the determination of its premiums so as to minimize the likelihood of premium adjustments to the Council or other participants in BRIM's insurance programs. As a result, management does not expect significant differences between the premiums the Council is currently charged by BRIM and the ultimate cost of that insurance based on the Council's actual loss experience. In the event such differences arise between estimated premiums currently charged by BRIM to the Council and the Council's ultimate actual loss experience, the difference will be recorded as the change in estimate becomes known.

In addition, through its participation in PEIA and a third-party insurer, the Council has obtained health insurance, life insurance, prescription drug coverage, and coverage for job-related injuries for its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to PEIA and the third-party insurer, the Council has transferred its risks related to health insurance, life insurance, prescription drug coverage, and job-related injuries.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Classification of Revenues - The Council has classified its revenues according to the following criteria:

Operating revenues - Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as (1) student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances, (2) sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, net of scholarship discounts and allowances, (3) most federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts, and (4) sales and services of educational activities.

Nonoperating revenues - Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, and other revenues that are defined as nonoperating revenues by GASB, such as state appropriations, Federal Pell grants, investment income, and proceeds from the sale of capital assets (including natural resources).

Other revenues - Other revenues consist primarily of capital grants and gifts.

Use of Restricted Net Position - The Council has not adopted a formal policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Generally, the Council attempts to utilize restricted net position first when practicable. Certain community and technical colleges (CTCs) have adopted a policy to utilize restricted net position first.

Federal Financial Assistance Programs - The Council makes loans to students under the Federal Direct Student Loan Program. Under this program, the U.S. Department of Education makes interest-subsidized and unsubsidized loans directly to students through the institutions within the Council. Direct student loans receivable are not included in the Council's combined statements of net position. In 2022 and 2021, the Council received and disbursed, or awarded, approximately \$14,700,000 and \$18,300,000, respectively, under the Direct Student Loan Program, which are not included as revenue and expense on the combined statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The Council also distributes other student financial assistance funds on behalf of the federal government to students under the Federal Pell Grant, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, and College Work Study programs. The activity of these programs is recorded in the accompanying combined financial statements. In 2022 and 2021, the Council received and disbursed approximately \$25,300,000 and \$26,400,000, respectively, under these federal student aid programs.

Scholarship Allowances - Student tuition and fee revenues and certain other revenues from students are reported net of scholarship allowances in the combined statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Scholarship allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the Council and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on behalf of the students.

Financial aid to students is reported in the combined financial statements under the alternative method as prescribed by the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO). Certain aid such as loans, funds provided to students as awarded by third parties, and Federal Direct lending is accounted for as a third-party payment (credited to the student's account as if the student made the payment). All other aid is reflected in the combined financial statements as operating expenses, or scholarship allowances, which reduce revenues. The amount reported as operating expense represents the portion of aid that was provided to the student in the form of cash. Scholarship allowances represent the portion of aid provided to the student in the form of reduced tuition. Under the alternative method, these amounts are computed on a college basis by allocating the cash payments to students, excluding payments for services, on the ratio of total aid to the aid not considered to be third-party aid.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government Grants and Contracts - Government grants and contracts normally provide for the recovery of direct and indirect costs subject to audit. The Council recognizes revenue associated with direct costs as the related costs are incurred. Recovery of related indirect costs is generally recorded at fixed rates negotiated for a period of one to five years.

Income Taxes - The Council is exempt from income taxes, except for unrelated business income, as a governmental instrumentality under federal income tax laws and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

Cash Flows - Any cash and cash equivalents, including those escrowed, restricted for noncurrent assets, or in funded reserves, are included as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the combined statements of cash flows.

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

Risk and Uncertainties - Investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in risk and values will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the combined financial statements.

Newly Adopted Statements Issued by GASB - The Council implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement requires lessees and lessors to report leases under a single model. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for each lease. This Statement also requires additional notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 87 resulted in the recognition of a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. See additional information in notes 3, 6, 7, and 8.

The Council implemented GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement address a variety of items, including specific provisions regarding the following topics: (1) GASB Statement No. 87 Implementation; (2) intra-entity transfers of assets; (3) postemployment benefits; (4) government acquisitions; (5) risk financing and insurance related activities of public entity risk pools; and (6) fair value measurements and derivative instruments. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 92 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The Council implemented the remainder of GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate was effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement removed LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark to coincide with its cessation at the end of calendar year 2021. The new guidance also addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from a change or replacement of any interbank offered rate (IBOR) in both hedging derivative instruments and leases. The standard also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivatives. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Council implemented GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, parts of which were effective immediately, while other provisions are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The provisions that were immediately effective required that for purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, except for a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, a defined contribution OPEB plan, or an other employee benefit plan that the absence of a governing board should be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform and limits the applicability of the financial burden criterion in GASB Statement No. 84 to defined benefit pension plans and defined OPEB plans administered through trusts. This Statement also requires that an IRC Section 457 Plan be classified as either a pension plan or another employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and clarifies that arrangements under IRC Section 457 should be assessed as a potential fiduciary activity under GASB Statement No. 84. As part of the supersession of GASB Statement No. 32, this Statement also requires that investments of all Section 457 plans should be measured as of the end of the plan's reporting period in all circumstances. The portion of GASB Statement No. 97 that was effective immediately did not have a significant impact on the financial statements. The adoption of the remaining portions of GASB Statement No. 97 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The Council implemented GASB Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, which is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. This Statement establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym *ACFR*. That new term and acronym replace instances of *comprehensive annual financial report* and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 98 did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

The Council implemented GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, with varying effective dates based upon each provision ranging from being effective immediately to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The requirements of this Statement address a variety of items, including specific provisions regarding the following topics: (1) guidance and terminology updates on reporting derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative or hedging derivative, but are within the scope of GASB Statement No. 53; (2) clarification of provisions of GASB Statement Nos. 87, 94, and 96; (3) extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate; (4) accounting for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits; (5) non-monetary transactions; (6) clarification related to the focus of government-wide financial statements under GASB Statement No. 34; and (7) terminology updates related to GASB Statement No. 63. The provisions effective immediately did not have an impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Statements Issued by GASB - GASB has issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement eliminate the existing option for issuers to report conduit debt obligations as their own liabilities, thereby ending significant diversity in practice. The clarified definition will resolve stakeholders' uncertainty as to whether a given financing is a conduit debt obligation. Requiring issuers to recognize liabilities associated with additional commitments extended by issuers and to recognize assets and deferred inflows of resources related to certain arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations also will eliminate diversity or inconsistency. This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period. The Council has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 91 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships (PPPs) and Availability Payment Arrangements (APAs)*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements of this Statement establish the definitions of PPPs and APAs and providing uniform guidance on accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet those definitions, but are outside of the scope of Lease or Service Concession Arrangement Guidance. That uniform guidance will provide more relevant and reliable information for financial statement users and create greater consistency in practice. This Statement will require governments to report assets and liabilities related to PPPs consistently and disclose important information about PPP transactions. The required disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's PPPs and evaluate a government's future obligations and assets resulting from PPPs. The Council has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 94 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements of this Statement establish a definition for SBITA, which is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Generally, this Statement will require a government to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. The Statement also establishes guidance for the treatment of costs related to SBITA activities other than subscription payments. Those activities are: Preliminary Project Stage, Initial Implementation Stage, and Operation and Additional Implementation Stage. This Statement also requires a government to disclose essential information about the arrangement such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability. The Council has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GASB has issued Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections- an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. Those changes include things like: certain changes in accounting principles, certain changes in estimates that result from a justified or preferable change in measurement or new methodology. This statement requires that changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods; changes to or within the reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period; and changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. If the change in accounting principle is the result of a new pronouncement the requirements only apply absent specific transition guidance in the pronouncement. Under this standard it is also necessary to display the total adjustment to beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position on the face of the financial statements, by reporting unit. This statement also specifies both qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements. Lastly, this statement provides guidance for if and how these changes should be reflected in required supplementary information and supplementary information. The Council has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 100 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has issued Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. This statement modifies the criteria requiring a liability for compensated absences to be recognized. Under this statement a liability must be recognized for leave that has not been used, or leave that has been used but not yet paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Furthermore, the liability for leave that has not been used is recognized if the leave is attributed to services already rendered, that accumulates, and the leave is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. If the leave is considered more likely than not to be settled through conversion to a defined benefit postemployment benefit it should not be included in the liability for compensated absences. This statement also specifies certain types of benefits where the liability is not recognized until leave commences or where the liability is not recognized until the leave is used. The statement also provides guidance for measuring the liability and modifies the disclosure requirements allowing for disclosure of only the net change in the liability, and no longer requiring disclosure of which governmental funds have been used to liquidate the liabilities. The Council has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 101 may have on its financial statements.

Reclassifications of Prior Year Statements - Certain items previously reported have been reclassified to conform to the current year's classification. The reclassifications had no effect on the change in net position or total net position.

NOTE 3 - CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE AND RESTATEMENT

During fiscal year 2022, the Council implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. It establishes requirements for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. A lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. A lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset. The financial statements for the prior period have been restated to reflect the implementation as of July 1, 2020. The implementation had no impact on beginning net position for fiscal year 2021 since the lease receivable equaled the deferred inflows of resources and the intangible right-to-use lease asset equaled the lease liability.

The implementation of GASB Statement No. 87 had the following effect on the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021:

		7/1/2020			
From the Statement of Net Position	Α	djustment Plus	Restated		
		Restatement			
Lease receivable — current	\$	30,169	\$ 30,169		
Lease receivable — noncurrent		15,558	15,558		
Capital assets — net		2,245,414	230,525,863		
Lease liability — current portion		790,676	808,676		
Lease liability — noncurrent portion		1,478,186	1,483,186		
Deferred inflows related to leases		43,965	43,965		
Net investment in capital assets		(21,686)	223,305,272		
From the Statement of Revenues,					
Expenses, and Changes in Net Position					
Supplies and other services	\$	(705,355)	\$ 33,121,653		
Depreciation and amortization		717,496	12,294,450		
Interest expense		9,545	114,092		
Change in net position		(21,686)	(5,304,130)		

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The composition of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2022 and 2021, was as follows:

	2022						
	Current	Noncurrent	Total				
State Treasurer Banks On hand	\$ 119,940,837 2,164,021 10,000	\$ 2,948,053	\$ 122,888,890 2,164,021 10,000				
	\$ 122,114,858	\$ 2,948,053	\$ 125,062,911				
		2021					
	Current	Noncurrent	Total				
State Treasurer Banks On hand	\$ 106,427,750 2,318,372 10,300	\$ 2,200,583 76,549	\$ 108,628,333 2,394,921 10,300				
	\$ 108,756,422	\$ 2,277,132	\$ 111,033,554				

Amounts held by the State Treasurer and Trustee include \$8,557,462 and \$6,887,796 of restricted cash at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The combined carrying amount of cash in the bank at June 30, 2022 and 2021, was \$2,164,021 and \$2,394,921, respectively, as compared with the combined bank balance of \$2,190,412 and \$3,485,971, respectively. The difference is primarily caused by outstanding checks and items in transit. The bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as noted below or were collateralized by securities held by the State's agent. Regarding federal depository insurance, accounts are secured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000.

Amounts with the State Treasurer were \$122,888,890 and \$108,628,333 as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Of these amounts, \$87,339,826 and \$87,177,188 were invested in the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The remainder of the cash held with the State Treasurer was not invested at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The following table provides information on the Standard & Poor's rating of the investment pools as of June 30:

		2022		2021					
				S & P					S & P
External Pool	Carrying Value		Rating	Ca	rrying Value	Rating			
WV Money Market Pool	\$	85,269,883	AAAm	\$	85,081,266	AAAm			
WV Short Term Bond Pool		2,069,943	Not Rated		2,095,922	Not Rated			

A Fund rated "AAAm" has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. "AAAm" is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's.

NOTE 4 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All the amounts with the State Treasurer are subject to interest rate risk. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the WV Money Market Pool:

	2022		2021			
External Pool	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)		
WV Money Market Pool	\$ 85,269,883	21	\$ 85,081,266	52		

The following table provides information on the effective duration for the WV Short Term Bond Pool:

	2022				2021	
			Effective			Effective
	Di					Duration
External Pool	Car	rying Value	(Days)	Car	rying Value	(Days)
WV Short Term Bond Pool	\$	2,069,943	584	\$	2,095,922	638

Other Investment Risks - Other investment risks include concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign currency risk. None of the BTI's Consolidated Fund's investment pools or accounts is exposed to these risks as described below.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the Council will not be able to recover the value of the investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a Consolidated Fund pool or account's investment in a single corporate issuer. The BTI investment policy prohibits those pools and accounts permitted to hold corporate securities from investing more than 5% of their assets in any one corporate name or one corporate issue.

Foreign Currency Risk - Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The Council has no securities with foreign currency risk.

NOTE 5 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2022 and 2021, are as follows:

		2022	(1	Restated) 2021
Student tuition and fees, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$7,922,103 and \$8,820,116 in 2022 and 2021,		<u> </u>		2021
respectively	\$	1,511,937	\$	2,034,610
Grants and contracts receivable, no allowance necessary		1,572,317		1,235,358
Due from State agencies		246,068		134,769
Lease receivable, current		15,558		30,169
Other	_	1,373,787		1,983,166
	<u>\$</u>	4,719,667	\$	5,418,072

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital assets transactions for the Council at June 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

		202	22	
	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 12,804,204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,804,204
Construction in progress	2,740,873	6,947,589	3,884,906	5,803,556
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 15,545,077</u>	\$ 6,947,589	<u>\$3,884,906</u>	\$ 18,607,760
Other capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	\$ 3,388,734	\$ 55,875	\$ -	\$ 3,444,609
Infrastructure	4,068,596	2,013,549	-	6,082,145
Buildings	280,670,218	2,890,329	545,359	283,015,188
Equipment	54,592,854	5,196,913	1,522,932	58,266,835
Software	609,895	-	-	609,895
Library books	7,502,956	109,865	48,791	7,564,030
Total other capital assets being depreciated	350,833,253	10,266,531	2,117,082	358,982,702
Lease assets being amortized:				
Building space	2,882,858	-	149,161	2,733,697
Equipment	226,971	110,680		337,651
Total lease assets being amortized	3,109,829	110,680	149,161	3,071,348
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	2,030,603	157,401	-	2,188,004
Infrastructure	3,423,517	123,127	-	3,546,644
Buildings	87,488,388	6,610,523	162,917	93,935,994
Equipment	37,734,465	4,230,873	1,479,169	40,486,169
Software	361,877	44,792	-	406,669
Library books	7,103,031	121,192	45,791	7,178,432
Total accumulated depreciation	138,141,881	11,287,908	1,687,877	147,741,912
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Building space	771,251	765,452	148,161	1,388,542
Equipment	49,164	87,237		136,401
Total accumulated amortization	820,415	852,689	148,161	1,524,943
Other capital assets and lease assets, net	\$214,980,786	\$ (1,763,386)	<u>\$ 430,205</u>	<u>\$212,787,195</u>
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 15,545,077	\$6,947,589	\$3,884,906	\$ 18,607,760
Other capital assets	350,833,253	10,266,531	2,117,082	358,982,702
Lease assets	3,109,829	110,680	149,161	3,071,348
Total cost of capital assets	369,488,159	17,324,800	6,151,149	380,661,810
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	138,962,296	12,140,597	1,836,038	149,266,855
Capital assets, net	<u>\$230,525,863</u>	<u>\$ 5,184,203</u>	<u>\$4,315,111</u>	<u>\$231,394,955</u>

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

(Restated)

			2021		
	Beginning				Ending
	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	<u>Additions</u>	Reductions	<u>Balance</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 11,047,029	\$ 1,932,295	\$ 122,880	\$ 298,000	\$ 12,804,204
Construction in progress	2,409,873	(292,181)	3,299,334	2,676,153	2,740,873
Total capital assets not being depreciated	<u>\$ 13,456,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,640,114</u>	\$ 3,422,214	<u>\$2,974,153</u>	<u>\$ 15,545,077</u>
Other capital assets being depreciated:					
Land improvements	\$ 4,076,969	\$ (693,467)	\$ 116,856	\$ 111,624	\$ 3,388,734
Infrastructure	9,007,720	(5,019,505)	80,381	-	4,068,596
Buildings	297,575,163	(21,055,551)	4,935,325	784,719	280,670,218
Equipment	52,852,260	(351,712)	4,132,210	2,039,904	54,592,854
Software	604,895	-	5,000	-	609,895
Library books	7,530,018		99,992	127,054	7,502,956
Total other capital assets being depreciated	371,647,025	(27,120,235)	9,369,764	3,063,301	350,833,253
Lease assets being amortized:					
Building space	2,771,462	-	111,396	-	2,882,858
Equipment	102,165		124,806		226,971
Total lease assets being amortized	2,873,627		236,202		3,109,829
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Land improvements	2,240,733	(354,345)	239,514	95,299	2,030,603
Infrastructure	7,914,037	(4,758,365)	267,845	-	3,423,517
Buildings	89,334,585	(8,519,659)	7,030,329	356,867	87,488,388
Equipment	36,121,491	(299,816)	3,853,017	1,940,227	37,734,465
Software	317,085	-	44,792	-	361,877
Library books	7,105,628		124,457	<u>127,054</u>	7,103,031
Total accumulated depreciation	143,033,559	(13,932,185)	11,559,954	2,519,447	138,141,881
Less accumulated amortization for:					
Building space	-	-	771,251	-	771,251
Equipment Total accumulated amortization			49,164 820,415		49,164 820,415
Total accumulated amortization			620,415		620,413
Other capital assets and lease assets, net	\$231,487,093	<u>\$ (13,188,050</u>)	<u>\$ (2,774,403</u>)	\$ 543,854	<u>\$214,980,786</u>
Capital asset summary:					
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 13,456,902	\$ 1,640,114	\$ 3,422,214	\$2,974,153	\$ 15,545,077
Other capital assets	371,647,025	(27,120,235)	9,369,764	3,063,301	350,833,253
Lease assets	2,873,627	<u>-</u>	236,202		3,109,829
Total cost of capital assets	387,977,554	(25,480,121)	13,028,180	6,037,454	369,488,159
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	143,033,559	(13,932,185)	12,380,369	2,519,447	138,962,296
Capital assets, net	<u>\$244,943,995</u>	<u>\$ (11,547,936</u>)	\$ 647,811	\$3,518,007	\$230,525,863

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

The Council maintains certain collections of inexhaustible assets to which no value can be practically determined. Accordingly, such collections are not capitalized or recognized for financial statement purposes. Such collections include contributed works of art, historical treasures, and literature that are held for exhibition, education, research, and public service. These collections are neither disposed of for financial gain nor encumbered in any means.

Title for certain real property is with the Commission.

The Council has construction commitments as of June 30, 2022, of approximately:

New River	\$ 662,000
Northern	885,393
Pierpont	 1,808,217
	\$ 3,355,610

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of long-term obligation transactions for the Council at June 30, 2022 and 2021, is as follows:

						2022		
		Beginning					Ending	Current
		<u>Balance</u>		<u>Additions</u>	<u> 1</u>	Reductions	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Portion</u>
Lease liability	\$	2,291,862	\$	44,840	\$	767,759	\$ 1,568,943	\$ 699,279
Other debt service obligations		2,821,123		-		692,272	2,128,851	627,622
Due to Fairmont State		16,300,000		-		1,300,000	15,000,000	1,500,000
Bonds payable Funds due to West Virginia		229,999		-		229,999	-	-
Development Office		1,600,000		-		66,667	1,533,333	66,668
Accrued compensated absences	_	4,470,450	_	393,752		512,665	 4,351,537	 3,984,466
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$</u>	27,713,434	\$	438,592	\$	3,569,362	\$ 24,582,664	\$ 6,878,035

			((Restated) 2021		
	 Beginning	Transfers/			Ending	Current
	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>R</u>	Reductions	<u>Balance</u>	<u>Portion</u>
Lease liability	\$ 2,918,627	\$ 216,202	\$	842,967	\$ 2,291,862	\$ 808,676
Other debt service obligations	4,716,744	(1,061,965)		833,656	2,821,123	692,273
Due to Fairmont State	-	16,300,000		-	16,300,000	1,300,000
Bonds payable Funds due to West Virginia	676,146	-		446,147	229,999	229,999
Development Office	1,666,667	-		66,667	1,600,000	66,668
Accrued compensated absences	 4,395,632	 547,234		472,416	 4,470,450	 3,949,444
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 14,373,816	\$ 16,001,471	\$	2,661,853	\$ 27,713,434	\$ 7,047,060

NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, debt service obligations include amounts due to the Commission of \$1,537,769 and \$1,911,570, respectively, West Virginia University of \$574,000 and \$885,000, respectively, and others of \$17,082 and \$24,553, respectively.

NOTE 8 - LEASES

Lessor - During the fiscal years ending June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Council, as lessor, leased classroom and office space to a third-party under a noncancelable lease agreement. The lease income and interest income for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

		<u>2022</u>	(Restated) <u>2021</u>	1
Lease income Interest income	\$	30,280 1,218	\$ 15,1 1,0	
Total	<u>\$</u>	31,498	\$ 16,2	<u>11</u>

Lessee - The Council leases building space and equipment for various terms under long-term, noncancelable lease agreements. The leases have interest rates ranging from 0.42% to 6.35% and expire at various dates through fiscal year 2029.

Future annual minimum lease payments for years subsequent to June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	<u> </u>	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>	<u>Tota</u>	l Payments
2023	\$	699,279	\$	14,410	\$	713,689
2024		344,661		8,629		353,290
2025		174,223		4,724		178,947
2026		98,488		3,200		101,688
2027		81,564		2,194		83,758
2028-2029		170,728		1,832		172,560
		4.550.040		24.000		4 500 000
Total	<u>Ş</u>	1,568,943	<u>Ş</u>	34,989	<u>Ş</u>	1,603,932

NOTE 9 - BONDS

Bonds payable at June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, consist of the following:

			Principal	Principal	
	Original		Amount	Amount	
	Interest <u>Rate</u>	Annual Principal Installment Due	Outstanding <u>2022</u>	Outstanding <u>2021</u>	
College Revenue Bonds	4.125 %	\$0-\$229,999	<u>\$</u>	\$ 229,999	

On September 30, 2011, Mountwest issued \$3,500,000 in revenue bonds to First Sentry Bank of Huntington, WV. The proceeds were used to complete the financing of the \$20.0 million campus project opened in the fall semester of 2013. The terms of the bonds are for 10 years with the fixed interest rate of 4.125%. Mountwest made interest-only payments on March 1, 2012 and September 1, 2012. Semi-annual payments of principal and interest will be made on March 1 and September 1 of each year, thereafter, commencing on March 1, 2013. The payments are to be made from cash receipts from Marshall University pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding between Mountwest and Marshall University executed on March 20, 2009, and a pledge of the general capital fees collected from students.

NOTE 10 - WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OBLIGATION

On September 24, 2013, Eastern entered into a loan agreement with the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) to provide funding for the new academic wing. The funding provided 7,500 square feet of classroom space.

Eastern entered into another financial assistance agreement with the WVDO in 2014 for \$2,000,000 to construct an academic wing at Eastern's campus in Moorefield, West Virginia. Eastern will remit payments of \$16,667 each quarter beginning on September 30, 2015 until the debt is paid in full. The debt will be due in total on June 30, 2045. As of June 30, 2022, a total of \$1,533,333 is outstanding on this agreement. The total amount of loan payments made for each of the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$66,667.

Future minimum payments related to the academic wing debt, as of June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2023	\$ 66,668
2024	66,667
2025	66,667
2026	66,667
2027	66,667
Thereafter	 1,199,997
	\$ 1,533,333

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Following are the Council's net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, revenues, and the OPEB expense and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022		2021	
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(730,783)	\$	4,737,892
Deferred outflows of resources		3,151,387		5,167,454
Deferred inflows of resources		12,746,876		16,410,111
Revenues		(319,778)		545,165
OPEB expense		(6,225,396)		(3,703,384)
Contributions made by the Council and Institutions		1,280,123		2,154,765

Plan Description

The West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) Plan (the Plan) is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan and covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in the West Virginia Code. Financial activities of the Plan are accounted for in the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), a fiduciary fund of the State established July 1, 2006 as an irrevocable trust. The Plan is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the RHBT staff. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT management with the approval of the PEIA Finance Board. The plan provides medical and prescription drug insurance, as well as life insurance, benefits to certain retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities who receive pension benefits under the PERS, STRS, TDCRS, TIAA-CREF, Plan G, Troopers Plan A, or Troopers Plan B pension systems, as administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB). The plan is closed to new entrants.

The Plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the Plan. The RHBT is accounted for as a fiduciary fund, and its financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with GAAP for fiduciary funds as prescribed or permitted by the GASB. The primary sources of revenue are plan member and employer contributions. Members' contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions and related receivables to the trust are recognized pursuant to a formal commitment from the employer or statutory or contractual requirement, when there is a reasonable expectation of collection. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable.

RHBT is considered a component unit of the State of West Virginia for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State of West Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. RHBT issues publicly available financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan. Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report may be obtained by contacting PEIA at 601 57th Street SE, Suite 2, Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345, or by calling (888) 680-7342.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options:

- Self-Insured Preferred Provider Benefit Plan primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses
- External Managed Care Organizations primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses

Contributions

Employer contributions from the RHBT billing system represent what the employer was billed during the respective year for its portion of the pay-as-you-go (paygo) premiums, retiree leave conversion billings, and other matters, including billing adjustments.

Paygo premiums are established by the PEIA Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute this premium to the RHBT at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The paygo rates related to the measurement dates of June 30, 2021 and 2020 were:

_	2021	2020
Davina manaissa	¢ 160	ć 160
Paygo premium	\$ 160	\$ 168

Members retired before July 1, 1997 pay retiree healthcare contributions at the highest sponsor subsidized rate, regardless of their actual years of service. Members retired after July 1, 1997 or hired before June 30, 2010 pay a subsidized rate depending on the member's years of service. Members hired on or after July 1, 2010 pay retiree healthcare contributions with no sponsor provided implicit or explicit subsidy.

Retiree leave conversion contributions from the employer depend on the retiree's date of hire and years of service at retirement as described below:

- Members hired before July 1, 1988 may convert accrued sick or annual leave days into 100% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.
- Members hired from July 1, 1988 to June 30, 2001 may convert accrued sick or annual leave days into 50% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.

The conversion rate is two days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for single healthcare coverage and three days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for family healthcare coverage.

The Council's contributions to the OPEB plan for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020, were \$1,280,123, \$2,154,765, and \$2,278,530, respectively.

Assumptions

The June 30, 2022 OPEB liability (asset) for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, and a measurement date of June 30, 2021. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

- Inflation rate: 2.25%.
- Salary increase: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
- Investment rate of return: 6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.
- Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.
- Wage inflation: 2.75%.
- Retirement age: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation.
- Aging factors: Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs From Birth to Death".
- Expenses: Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
- Mortality post retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females.
- Mortality pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020.

There were no assumption changes from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, measured at June 30, 2020 and rolled forward to a measurement date of June 30, 2021.

The long-term expected rate of return of 6.65% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.00% for long-term assets invested with the WV Investment Management Board and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.50% for assets invested with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (WV-BTI).

The target allocation and estimates of annualized long-term expected returns assuming a 10-year horizon are summarized below:

Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return			
55.0%	4.8%			
15.0%	2.1%			
10.0%	4.1%			
10.0%	2.4%			
10.0%	6.8%			
	55.0% 15.0% 10.0% 10.0%			

Single discount rate. A single discount rate of 6.65% was used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset). This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability (asset).

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 calculated using the discount rate of 6.65%, as well as what the Council's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.65%) or one percentage point higher (7.65%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
_	(5.65%)	(6.65%)	(7.65%)
Net OPEB liability (asset)	_		
2022	\$ 1,873,307	\$ (730,783)	\$ (1,994,106)
2021	\$ 7,368,254	\$ 4,737,892	\$ 3,323,189

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate. The following presents Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what Council's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate.

	Current Healthcare Cost					
	1% Decrease	Trend Rate	1% Increase			
Net OPEB liability (asset)						
2022	\$ (2,466,888)	\$ (730,783)	\$ 2,353,403			
2021	\$ 3,108,570	\$ 4,737,892	\$ 7,652,288			

OPEB Liabilities (Assets), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The June 30, 2022 net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The June 30, 2021 net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, which is the measurement date.

At June 30, 2022 the Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) was \$(799,843). Of this amount, the Council recognized \$(730,783) as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$(69,060) denotes the Council's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset) attributable to the special funding.

At June 30, 2021 the Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) was \$6,383,067. Of this amount, the Council recognized \$4,737,892 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$1,645,175 denotes the Council's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset) attributable to the special funding.

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to OPEB for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2021 measurement date, the Council's proportion was 1.174399980%, an increase of 0.005090881% from its proportion of 1.169309099% calculated as of June 30, 2020. At the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the Council's proportion was 1.169309099%, an decrease of 0.036966290% from its proportion of 1.206275389% calculated as of June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Council recognized OPEB expense of \$(6,225,396). Of this amount, \$(5,905,618) was recognized as the Council's proportionate share of OPEB expense and \$(319,778) as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The Council also recognized revenue of \$(319,778) for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2021 the Council recognized OPEB expense of \$(3,703,384). Of this amount, \$(4,248,549) was recognized as the Council's proportionate share of OPEB expense and \$545,165 as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The Council also recognized revenue of \$545,165 for support provided by the State.

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are as follows.

June 30, 2022	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual				
experience	\$	-	\$	2,449,604
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share				
of contributions		1,871,264		270,662
Net difference between projected and actual				
investment earnings		-		2,400,414
Changes in assumptions		-		7,501,900
Reallocation of opt-out employer change in				
proportionate share		-		124,296
Contributions after the measurement date		1,280,123		<u>-</u>
Total	\$	3,151,387	\$	12,746,876

NOTE 11 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

June 30, 2021		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	79,362	\$	3,364,388	
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share	•		*	5,55 1,555	
of contributions		2,589,955		1,067,204	
Net difference between projected and actual					
investment earnings		343,372		-	
Changes in assumptions		-		11,690,662	
Reallocation of opt-out employer change in proportionate share		-		287,857	
Contributions after the measurement date		2,154,765		<u> </u>	
Total	\$	5,167,454	\$	16,410,111	

The Council will recognize the \$1,280,123 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from OPEB contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	A	Amortization		
2023	\$	(5,399,823)		
2024		(3,782,888)		
2025		(854,253)		
2026		(838,648)		
	\$	(10 875 612)		

Payables to the OPEB Plan

The Council did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the OPEB plan as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

NOTE 12 - SYSTEM BONDS PAYABLE

The Council receives State appropriations to finance its operations. In addition, it is subject to the legislative and administrative mandates of State government. Those mandates affect various aspects of the Council's operations, its tuition and fee structure, its personnel policies, and its administrative practices.

The State has chartered the Commission with the responsibility to construct or renovate, finance, and maintain various academic and other facilities of the State's universities and colleges, including certain facilities within the Council. Financing for these facilities was provided through revenue bonds issued by various former Board of Regents or various former Boards of the University and College Systems (the Boards). These obligations administered by the Commission are the direct and total responsibility of the Municipal Bond Commission, as successor to the former Boards.

NOTE 12 - SYSTEM BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

The Municipal Bond Commission has the authority to assess each public institution of the Council for payment of debt service on these system bonds. The tuition and registration fees of the members of the former State University System are generally pledged as collateral for the Commission's bond indebtedness. Student fees collected by the institution in excess of the debt service allocation are retained by the institution for internal funding of capital projects and maintenance. Although the bonds remain as capital obligation of the Commission, an estimate of the obligation of each institution was reported as a long-term payable by each institution and as a receivable by the Commission. During 2022 and 2021, the Council paid \$267,320 and \$55,989, respectively, to the Commission against the debt obligation.

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, debt service assessed is as follows:

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Principal	\$	267,320	\$ 55,989
Interest		78,498	20,170
Other	_	33,203	 32,852
	<u>\$</u>	379,021	\$ 109,011

The Commission has loans with individual institutions of the Council. During 2012, BridgeValley borrowed \$910,000 from the Commission. In 2014, BridgeValley borrowed an additional \$500,000 from the Commission. BridgeValley repaid \$61,479 to the Commission during 2022 and owes the Commission \$15,367 as of June 30, 2022.

During the year ended June 30, 2005, the Commission issued \$167.0 million of 2004 Series B 30-year Revenue Bonds to fund capital projects at various higher education institutions in the State. The Institutions that comprise the Council have been approved to receive \$34.5 million of these funds. State lottery funds will be used to repay the debt, although the Council's revenues are pledged if lottery funds prove to be insufficient. As of June 30, 2022, there are no funds remaining to be drawn.

NOTE 13 - CAPITAL PAYMENTS MADE ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL

On December 8, 2009, the Commission, on behalf of the Council, issued \$78,295,000 of Community and Technical Colleges Improvement Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series A (2009 Bonds). The proceeds of the 2009 Bonds will be used to finance the acquisition, construction, equipping, or improvement of community and technical college facilities in West Virginia and pay issuance costs of \$295,000. The interest rate on the 2009 Bonds ranges from 2.5% to 5.0% and the due dates commence July 1, 2010 and end July 1, 2028. State Lottery proceeds of a maximum of \$5,000,000 per year will be used to repay the debt, which has a maximum annual debt service of \$4,999,750. In addition, pursuant to Section 18(j)(1) of the Lottery Act, the Commission has granted a third-in-party lien, for the benefit of the bondholders, on the proceeds of the State Lottery Fund, up to a maximum of \$7,500,000 annually.

NOTE 14 - SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

The Council has adopted GASB Statement No. 60, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Service Concession Arrangements. The Council has identified three contracts for services that meet the four criteria of a service concession arrangement (SCA). SCAs are defined as a contract between a government and an operator, another government or a private entity, in which the operator provides services, the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties, the government still has control over the services provided and the government retains ownership of the assets at the end of the contract. The contracts are between Blue Ridge and Follett Higher Education Group, Inc. (Follett), Mountwest and Follett, Northern and Barnes & Noble College Booksellers, Inc. (Barnes & Noble), and Northern and AKADEMOS, Inc. Blue Ridge, Mountwest, and Northern contract with AKADEMOS, Inc., Barnes & Noble, and Follett to operate online and campus bookstores. Commission revenues from these contracts are recorded as other operating revenue on the combined statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all full-time employees of the Council participate in either the West Virginia Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) or the Teachers' Insurance and Annuities Association - College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF). Previously, upon full-time employment, all employees were required to make an irrevocable selection between the STRS and TIAA-CREF. Current participants in the STRS are permitted to make a one-time election to cease their participation in that plan and commence contributions to the West Virginia Teachers' Defined Contribution Plan.

Effective January 1, 2003, higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have an option to switch to the Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan (Educators Money). New hires have the choice of either plan.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Some employees of the Council are enrolled in a defined benefit pension plan, the STRS plan, which is administered by the CPRB.

Following are the Council's net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, revenues, and the pension expense and expenditures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021:

STRS		2022	 2021	
Net pension liability	\$	567,391	\$ 1,138,511	
Deferred outflows of resources		394,979	362,884	
Deferred inflows of resources		850,136	615,313	
Revenues		(23,275)	261,705	
Pension expense		(194,923)	196,913	
Contributions made by the Council and Institutions		116,700	144,496	

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Plan Description

STRS is a multiple employer defined benefit cost-sharing public employee retirement system providing retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. It covers all full-time employees of the 55 county public school systems in the State of West Virginia (the State) and certain personnel of the 13 State-supported institutions of higher education, State Department of Education, and the Higher Education Policy Commission hired prior to July 1, 1991. Employees of the State-supported institutions of higher education and the Higher Education Policy Commission hired after June 30, 1991 are required to participate in the Higher Education Retirement System. STRS closed membership to new hires effective July 1, 1991. However, effective July 1, 2005, all new employees hired for the first time are required to participate in STRS.

STRS is considered a component unit of the State of West Virginia for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State of West Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. STRS issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. A copy of the report may be obtained from the STRS website at https://www.wvretirement.com/Publications.html#AnnualReport.

Benefits Provided

STRS provides retirement, death, and disability benefits. A member is eligible for normal retirement at age 60 with five years of service, age 55 with 30 years of service, or any age with 35 years of service. A member may retire with 30 years of credited service at any age with the pension reduced actuarially if the member retires before age 55. Terminated members with at least five but less than 20 years of credited service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions are entitled to a deferred retirement commencing at age 62. Retirement benefits are equivalent to 2% of average annual salary multiplied by years of service. Average salary is the average of the five highest fiscal years of earnings during the last 15 fiscal years of earnings. Chapter 18, Article 7A of the West Virginia State Code assigns the authority to establish and amend the provisions of the plan, including contribution rates, to the State Legislature.

Contributions

The funding objective of the CPRB pension trust funds is to meet long-term benefit requirements through contributions, which remain relatively level as a percent of member payroll over time, and through investment earnings. Contribution requirements are set by the CPRB. A member who withdraws from service for any cause other than death or retirement may request that the accumulated employee contributions plus interest be refunded.

Member Contributions: STRS funding policy provides for member contributions based on 6% of members' gross salary. Contributions as a percentage of payroll for members and employers are established by State law and are not actuarially-determined.

Employer Contributions: Employers make the following contributions:

The State (including institutions of higher education) contributes:

- 15% of gross salary of their State-employed members hired prior to July 1, 1991;
- 15% of School Aid Formula covered payroll of county-employed members;

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

- a certain percentage of fire insurance premiums paid by State residents; and
- under WV State code section 18-9-A-6a, beginning in fiscal year 1996, an amount determined by the State Actuary as being needed to eliminate the STRS unfunded liability within 40 years of June 30, 1994. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Council's proportionate share attributable to this special funding subsidy was \$(23,275) and \$261,705, respectively.

The Council's contributions to STRS for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020, were approximately \$117,000, \$145,000, and \$150,000, respectively.

Assumptions

The total pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2020 and 2019 and rolled forward to June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost with level percentage of payroll.
- Asset valuation method: Investments are reported at fair (market) value.
- Amortization method and period: Level dollar, fixed period over 40 years, from July 1, 1994 through fiscal year 2034.
- Investment rate of return: 7.25%, net of pension plan administrative and investment expenses.
- Projected salary increases: Teachers 2.75-5.90% and non-teachers 2.75-6.50%, based on age.
- Inflation rate: 2.75%.Discount rate: 7.25%.
- Mortality rates based on Pub 2010 Mortality Tables.
- Withdrawal rates: Teachers 7.00-35.00% and non-teachers 2.30-18.00%.
- Disability rates: 0.004-0.563%.
- Retirement age: An age-related assumption is used for participants not yet receiving payments.
- Retirement rates: 15-100%.
- Ad hoc cost-of-living increases in pensions are periodically granted by the Legislature. However, the retirement system makes no automatic provision for such increases.

Experience studies are performed at least once in every five-year period. The most recent experience study covered the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2019. These assumptions will remain in effect for valuation purposes until such time as the CPRB adopts revised assumptions.

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of the long-term geometric real rates of return for each major asset class included in STRS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, are summarized below.

Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation
Domestic equity	5.5%	27.5%
International equity	7.0%	27.5%
Fixed income	2.2%	15.0%
Real estate	6.6%	10.0%
Private equity	8.5%	10.0%
Hedge funds	4.0%	10.0%
Total		100.0%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total STRS pension liability was 7.25% and 7.50% for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that State contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy. Based on those assumptions, STRS' 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 STRS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Council's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 calculated using the discount rate of 7.25% (7.50% in 2021), as well as what the Council's STRS net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.25% in 2022; 6.50% in 2021) or one percentage point higher (8.25% in 2022; 8.50% in 2021) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
Net pension liability 2022	\$ 1,002,401	\$ 567,391	\$ 197,932
Net pension liability 2021	\$ 1,537,148	\$ 1,138,511	\$ 797,403

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The June 30, 2022 STRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021. The June 30, 2021 STRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

At June 30, 2022, the Council's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability was \$2,072,875. Of this amount, the Council recognized \$567,391 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$1,505,484 denotes the Council's proportionate share of net pension liability attributable to the special funding.

At June 30, 2021, the Council's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability was \$3,611,033. Of this amount, the Council recognized \$1,138,511 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$2,472,522 denotes the Council's proportionate share of net pension liability attributable to the special funding.

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to STRS for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2021 measurement date, the Council's proportion was 0.043094%, an increase of 0.007761% from its proportion of 0.035333% calculated as of June 30, 2020. At the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the Council's proportion was 0.035333%, an increase of 0.000232% from its proportion of 0.035101% calculated as of June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Council recognized STRS pension expense of \$(194,923). Of this amount, \$(171,648) was recognized as the Council's proportionate share of the STRS expense and \$(23,275) as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The Council also recognized revenue of \$(23,275) for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the Council recognized STRS pension expense of \$196,913. Of this amount, \$(64,792) was recognized as the Council's proportionate share of the STRS expense and \$261,705 as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The Council also recognized revenue of \$261,705 for support provided by the State.

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

At June 30, 2022 and 2021, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the STRS pension are as follows.

June 30, 2022	Ou	eferred tflows of esources	li	Deferred nflows of esources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of	\$	45,802	\$	16,385
contributions		161,253		379,850
Changes in assumptions		71,224		-
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		_		453,901
Contributions after the measurement date		116,700		-
Total	\$	<u>394,979</u>	\$	850,13 <u>6</u>
<u>June 30, 2021</u>	Ou	eferred tflows of esources	li	Deferred onflows of desources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer	Ou	tflows of	li	nflows of
Differences between expected and actual experience	Ou Re	esources 25,137	II R	onflows of esources 25,067
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of	Ou Re	tflows of esources	II R	nflows of esources
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	Ou Re	25,137 108,799	II R	onflows of esources 25,067
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions Changes in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	Ou Re	25,137 25,137 108,799 15,802 68,650	II R	onflows of esources 25,067
Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions Changes in assumptions Net difference between projected and actual investment	Ou Re	25,137 108,799 15,802	II R	nflows of esources 25,067

The Council will recognize the \$116,700 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the STRS net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in STRS pension expense as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Am	Amortization				
2023	\$	(242,747)				
2024		(140,730)				
2025		(73,072)				
2026		(115,308)				
	\$	(571,857)				

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

Payables to the Pension Plan

The Council did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the STRS as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The TIAA-CREF and Educators Money are defined contribution plans in which benefits are based solely upon amounts contributed, plus investment earnings. Employees who elect to participate in these plans are required to make a contribution equal to 6% of total annual compensation. The Council matches the employees' 6% contribution. Contributions are immediately and fully vested. In addition, employees may elect to make additional contributions to TIAA-CREF and Educators Money that are not matched by the Council.

Total contributions to the TIAA-CREF for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were approximately \$7,792,000, \$7,622,000, and \$7,486,000, which consisted of approximately \$3,896,000, \$3,811,000, and \$3,743,000, respectively, from both the Council and the covered employees.

Total contributions to the Educators Money for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 were approximately \$52,000, \$66,000, and \$50,000, which consisted of approximately \$26,000, \$33,000, and \$25,000, respectively, from both the Council and the covered employees.

The Council's total payroll for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was approximately \$73,969,000, \$73,330,000, and \$73,996,000, respectively, and total covered employees' salaries in TIAA-CREF and Educators Money were approximately \$65,439,000 and \$428,000, respectively, in 2022, approximately \$63,601,000 and \$550,000, respectively, in 2021, and approximately \$62,408,000 and \$411,000, respectively, in 2020.

NOTE 16 - FOUNDATIONS

Various foundations have been established as separate nonprofit organizations incorporated in the State having as their purpose "... to aid, strengthen and further in every proper and useful way, the work and services of the (individual institutions within the Council), and their affiliated nonprofit organizations..." Oversight of the foundations is the responsibility of separate and independently-elected Boards of Directors not otherwise affiliated with the Council. In carrying out their responsibilities, the Boards of Directors of the foundations employ management, form policy, and maintain fiscal accountability over funds administered by the foundations. Accordingly, the financial statements of the foundations are not included in the accompanying combined financial statements under the blended component unit requirements. However, the foundations are considered component units of the individual Institutions and, therefore, are discretely presented with the Institution's financial statements and the Council's financial statements in accordance with GASB discretely present component unit requirements.

Complete financial statements for any discretely presented component unit foundation can be obtained by contacting the Business Office of the Council at 1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700, Charleston, West Virginia 25301.

NOTE 17- AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES

The Council has various separately-incorporated affiliated organizations, including alumni and other associations. Oversight responsibility for these organizations rests with independent boards and management not otherwise affiliated with the Council. Accordingly, the financial statements of these organizations are not included in the accompanying combined financial statements under the blended component unit requirements. They are also not included in the accompanying combined financial statements under the discretely presented component unit requirement as they are not significant or have dual purpose (i.e., not entirely or almost entirely for the benefit of the Council).

In addition to the relationships and transactions previously described, the Council receives funding or grants from and provides services to other state agencies, and utilizes services, supplies, and equipment provided by other state agencies. Amounts due from and due to other state agencies at June 30, are as follows:

		<u> 2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Due from:			
Board of Treasury Investments	\$	144	\$ 7
Department of Education		15,475	14,331
Department of Energy		-	2,248
Department of Health and Human Resources		193,126	72,298
Department of Veterans Affairs		-	1,504
Division of Highways		37,323	34,776
Workforce West Virginia	-		 9,605
	\$	246,068	\$ 134,769
Due to:			
Attorney General	\$	2,192	\$ 216
Department of Administration		520	14,891
Department of Health and Human Resources		5,091	30,686
Division of Labor		271	-
PEIA/RHBT		18,639	12,679
State Treasurer's Office		2,639	3,780
Tax Department		1,471	1,163
Workforce West Virginia		4,889	7,606
WVNET		74,184	14,093
WVU Mining Extension			 58,284
	\$	109,896	\$ 143,398

NOTE 18 - FINAL SEPARATION AGREEMENT

On March 24, 2021, Pierpont entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Fairmont State for full and final separation. The agreement was facilitated by the West Virginia Legislature. The Final Separation Agreement was executed on April 1, 2021, detailing the final separation, including the division of assets and providing for payment of outstanding indebtedness. The Final Separation Agreement supersedes the previous Separation of Assets and Liabilities Agreement.

NOTE 18 - FINAL SEPARATION AGREEMENT (CONTINUED)

Under the Final Separation Agreement, Pierpont received transfers of property from Fairmont State, including the Gaston Caperton Center in Clarksburg, the real property and any improvements located adjacent to the Gaston Caperton Center, and the Braxton County Center located in Braxton County High School. As of June 30, 2021, the assets retained by Pierpont from the BOG Support fund had a net book value of \$5,168,044. Fairmont State retained full ownership of all other assets that were previously jointly owned.

Pierpont assumed the debt obligation to the Commission outstanding at June 30, 2021 in the amount of \$1,390,325. This increased Pierpont's indebtedness to the Commission by \$955,431. In addition to the principal amount on the financial statements, Pierpont assumed responsibility for interest in the amount of \$217,761 to be paid over the remaining debt period. Fairmont State accepted full legal and sole financial responsibility for the Series 2006 Bonds outstanding at June 30, 2021 of \$2,667,177, which resulted in a decrease in Pierpont's indebtedness to Fairmont State of \$2,048,116.

Fairmont State shall be responsible for submitting debt service payments on the Series 2012 Bonds and paying the costs of operating, maintaining, and repairing the facilities refinanced with the Series 2012 Bonds. In addition to the full and final separation of BOG Support assets and liabilities, it was determined that Pierpont shall pay Fairmont State a total of \$16,300,000 through 2032 for a portion of the debt service on the 2012 Bonded Indebtedness. Pierpont paid Fairmont State \$1,300,000 in fiscal year 2022. For fiscal years 2023 through 2032, Pierpont shall pay Fairmont State \$1,500,000 per year. As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the amount due to Fairmont State is \$15,000,000 and \$16,300,000, respectively.

Pierpont received a special appropriation of State funds through the West Virginia Legislature for fiscal year 2022 in the amount of \$2,500,000. This special appropriation was received by the Council and remitted to Pierpont during fiscal year 2022.

As a result of the Final Separation Agreement, Pierpont recognized a loss on final separation from Fairmont State of \$27,872,673. The following table summarizes the components of the loss on final separation recognized for the year ended June 30, 2021:

Capital assets assumed by Pierpont	\$ 5,483,775
Liabilities assumed by Pierpont	(17,255,431)
Liabilities transferred to Fairmont State	2,102,419
Cash and other assets transferred to Fairmont State	(1,171,726)
Capital assets transferred to Fairmont State	 (17,031,710)
Total loss on final separation from Fairmont State	\$ (27,872,673)

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The nature of the educational industry is such that, from time to time, claims will be presented against colleges and universities on account of alleged negligence, acts of discrimination, breach of contract, or disagreements arising from the interpretation of laws or regulations. While some of these claims may be for substantial amounts, they are not unusual in the ordinary course of providing educational services in a higher education system. In the opinion of management, all known claims are covered by insurance or are such that an award against the Council would not have a significant impact on the financial status of the Council.

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. Management believes disallowances, if any, would not have a significant financial impact on the Council's financial position.

NOTE 19 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 establishes rules and regulations for arbitrage rebates. There are no arbitrage rebate liabilities that have been recorded in the combined financial statements at June 30, 2022.

The institutions within the Council own various buildings that are known to contain asbestos. The institutions are not required by Federal, State, or Local Law to remove the asbestos from the buildings. The institutions are required by Federal Environmental, Health, and Safety Regulations to manage the presence of asbestos in the buildings in a safe condition. Significant problems of dangerous asbestos conditions are abated as the conditions become known. The institutions also address the presence of asbestos as building renovation or demolition projects are undertaken and through asbestos operation and maintenance programs directed at containing, managing, or operating with the asbestos in a safe condition.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, the nation and the Council's primary market area were affected by the consequences from the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate it have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the economies of many states, including the geographical area in which the Council operates. It is unknown how long these conditions will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the Council. Additionally, it is reasonably possible that estimates made in the financial statements have been, or will be, adversely impacted in the near-term as a result of these conditions.

NOTE 20 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through October 21, 2022, the date the combined financial statements were available to be issued. No significant subsequent events requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the combined financial statements were noted.

NOTE 21 - NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the following table represents operating expenses within both natural and functional classifications:

2022		Salaries and <u>Wages</u>		<u>Benefits</u>		Supplies and Other Services		<u>Utilities</u>		Scholarships and <u>Fellowships</u>	Depreciatio and <u>Amortizatio</u>		Loan Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>		<u>Total</u>
Instruction	\$	38,379,547	\$	5,858,021	\$	11,791,947	\$	233,553	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	56,263,068
Research		16,466		3,491		336		-		-		-	-		20,293
Public service		1,430,762		254,007		1,412,335		1,223		-		-	-		3,098,327
Academic support		4,065,965		698,500		1,636,223		112,368		8,500		-	-		6,521,556
Student services		8,101,348		1,427,388		2,025,329		20,731		3,750		-	-		11,578,546
General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant		17,896,531		762,667 708,615		15,636,015 3,878,722		528,217 2,979,376		-		-	-		34,823,430 11,148,164
Operations and maintenance of plant		3,581,451	_	708,013	_	3,676,722	_	2,373,370	_			_			11,140,104
Total education and general		73,472,070		9,712,689		36,380,907		3,875,468		12,250		-	-		123,453,384
Student financial aid		98,687		112		505,446		_		38,273,682		_	-		38,877,927
Auxiliary enterprises		397,883		55,136		157,993		7,429		-		-	-		618,441
Depreciation and amortization		-		-		799				-	12,060,0	65	-		12,060,864
Loan cancellations and write-offs		-		-		-		-		-		-	222,771		222,771
Other						368,548			_						368,548
Total	\$	73,968,640	\$	9,767,937	\$	37,413,693	\$	3,882,897	\$	38,285,932	\$ 12,060,0	65	\$ 222,771	\$	175,601,935
		Salaries and				Supplies and Other				Scholarships and	Depreciation and	on	Loan Cancellations and		
2021 (Restated)				<u>Benefits</u>				<u>Utilities</u>					Cancellations		<u>Total</u>
,	ć	and <u>Wages</u>	ć		ė	and Other Services	ć			and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	ć	
Instruction	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297	\$	7,076,760	\$	and Other	\$	<u>Utilities</u> 335,426		and	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and	\$	55,197,428
Instruction Research	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154	\$	7,076,760 917	\$	and Other Services 10,702,945	\$	335,426		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071
Instruction Research Public service	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812	\$	335,426 - 793		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144
Instruction Research	\$	and Wages 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812 2,032,521	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735
Instruction Research Public service Academic support	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812	\$	335,426 - 793		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services	\$	and Wages 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980 23,237		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980 23,237 498,234		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 - 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980 23,237 498,234		and <u>Fellowships</u>	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990 3,990,333	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049 816,701	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310 4,092,850	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980 23,237 498,234 2,739,152		and	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583 11,639,036
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Total education and general	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990 3,990,333 72,979,651	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049 816,701	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310 4,092,850 31,340,845	\$	335,426 - 793 104,980 23,237 498,234 2,739,152 3,701,822		and Fellowships 25,000 25,000	and Amortizatio		Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583 11,639,036
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Total education and general Student financial aid	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990 3,990,333 72,979,651 68,855	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049 816,701 11,728,096	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310 4,092,850 31,340,845 435,025	\$	335,426 -793 104,980 23,237 498,234 2,739,152 3,701,822 3,000		and Fellowships 25,000 25,000	and Amortizatio	<u>-</u>	Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583 11,639,036 119,775,414 23,144,153
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Total education and general Student financial aid Auxiliary enterprises Depreciation and amortization Loan cancellations and write-offs	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990 3,990,333 72,979,651 68,855	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049 816,701 11,728,096	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310 4,092,850 31,340,845 435,025 537,756	\$	335,426 -793 104,980 23,237 498,234 2,739,152 3,701,822 3,000 5,164		and Fellowships 25,000 25,000	and Amortization	<u>-</u>	Cancellations and <u>Write-Offs</u>	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583 11,639,036 119,775,414 23,144,153 872,347 12,294,450 606,194
Instruction Research Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Total education and general Student financial aid Auxiliary enterprises Depreciation and amortization	\$	and <u>Wages</u> 37,057,297 4,154 1,843,636 4,450,108 8,195,133 17,438,990 3,990,333 72,979,651 68,855	\$	7,076,760 917 398,903 814,126 1,683,640 937,049 816,701 11,728,096	\$	and Other <u>Services</u> 10,702,945 1,056,812 2,032,521 2,147,407 11,308,310 4,092,850 31,340,845 435,025 537,756	\$	335,426 -793 104,980 23,237 498,234 2,739,152 3,701,822 3,000 5,164		and Fellowships 25,000 25,000	and Amortization	<u>-</u>	Cancellations and Write-Offs \$	\$	55,197,428 5,071 3,300,144 7,401,735 12,049,417 30,182,583 11,639,036 119,775,414 23,144,153 872,347 12,294,450

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES

Certain of the community and technical college Foundations are reported as discretely presented component units. Each of the discretely presented component units included here is presented as of its respective fiscal year end - June 30, 2022 and 2021 for Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.; BridgeValley Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.; New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.; and WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.; and December 31, 2021 and 2020 for Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. For simplification, certain disclosures present all year end dates as of June 30. See separately issued component unit financial statements for full disclosures. The following is an aggregation of the significant notes for the financial statements of the discretely presented component units:

ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Foundations are nonprofit organizations incorporated in the State of West Virginia. The primary purpose of the Foundations is to provide assistance and support for the students, facilities, and programs of their respective institutions.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

<u>Basis of accounting</u> - The financial statements of the Foundations have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when they are incurred, whether or not cash is received or paid out at that time.

<u>Classification of net assets</u> - These financial statements are prepared to focus on the entity as a whole and to present transactions according to the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Accordingly, transactions and balances are classified into two categories of net assets:

Net assets without donor restrictions are not restricted by donor-imposed stipulations. Net assets without donor restrictions are maintained and distributed at the discretion of the component units' respective Boards of Directors.

Net assets with donor restrictions consist of contributions restricted by donor-restricted stipulations, which will either expire by the passage of time or by action of the component units. When donor restrictions expire - that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or a purpose restriction is fulfilled - net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and are reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

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

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u> - For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the component units consider all cash accounts and all highly-liquid instruments available for current use with an original maturity of three months or less, which are not held for long-term investment and are not subject to withdrawal restrictions or penalties, to be cash and cash equivalents.

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

<u>Investments</u> - The component units account for their investments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As such, investments are valued at fair value in the statements of net assets. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the changes in net assets. See separately issued component unit financial statements for respective fair value disclosures.

<u>Property and equipment</u> - Property and equipment are recorded at cost, if purchased, or estimated fair value, if donated. The component units compute depreciation on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which range from 3 to 7 years for equipment, 15 years for building improvements, and 30 years for buildings. Useful lives are revised when a change in life expectancy becomes apparent. No depreciation is recorded for assets acquired but not yet placed in service.

Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while major additions and improvements are capitalized. Gains or losses on dispositions of fixed assets are included in current operations as realized.

<u>Income tax status</u> - The component units have been recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt organizations under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, therefore, are not subject to federal and state income taxes on their exempt-purpose activities. However, income from certain activities not directly related to the component units' tax-exempt purposes would be subject to taxation as unrelated business income.

For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the component units have no material uncertain tax positions to be accounted for in the financial statements under professional standards. The component units recognize interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense. The respective component units' returns for years ending on or after June 30, 2019 remain subject to examination.

<u>Contributions</u> - Contributions, including unconditional promises to give, are recognized as revenue and recorded at their fair market values on the date of such gifts. The component units report contributions as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the use of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires - that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished - net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported in the statements of activities as net assets released from restrictions.

<u>Endowments</u> - See separately issued component unit financial statements for endowment-related disclosures.

<u>Amounts held on behalf of others</u> - Amounts held on behalf of others represent assets held by the component units in an agency capacity. These funds are custodial by nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of operations.

<u>Functional reporting</u> - The costs of providing various programs and activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the statements of activities. Accordingly, certain costs have been allocated based on managements' estimates among program services and supporting services benefited. A brief description of each of the functional classifications is as follows:

Student support and program services - Funds expended primarily to provide support services for students, alumni, and faculty of a component unit. It includes scholarships awarded to students and the provision of services that directly assist the academic functions, such as faculty development, as well capital projects.

Management and general - Expenses incurred principally for central executive-level activities concerned with management of day-to-day operations and long-range planning, legal and fiscal operations, and administrative data processing.

Fundraising - Expenses related to community and alumni relations, including development and fundraising.

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

<u>Related party transactions</u> - See separately issued component unit financial statements for disclosures of related party transactions.

<u>Risks and uncertainties</u> - The component units invest in various instruments, including fixed income, stocks, mutual funds, and real assets that, in general, are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near-term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statements of financial position and the realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on the statements of activities.

INVESTMENTS

Investments are stated at estimated fair value in the component unit financial statements. The following is an analysis of the composition of the component units' investments:

	DI DI I		JUNE 30, 2022			DECEMBER 31, 2021
	Blue Ridge Community and Technical College	BridgeValley Community & Technical College	New River Community and Technical College	West Virginia Northern Community College	WVU at Parkersburg	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical
	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	College Foundation,
	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Cash and temporary investments U.S. Government securities	\$ -	\$ 8,515 297,275	\$ - 11,386	\$ 541,363 99,860	\$ -	\$ -
Corporate and municipal bonds and notes	48.429	297,273	485.777	220.673	856.840	-
Equity securities and mutual funds	839,830	1,085,385	1,113,622	4,976,470	11,502,669	4,390,916
Other	-	680,344	-	15,600	118,688	
Total investments	\$ 888,259	\$ 2,071,519	\$ 1,610,785	\$ 5,853,966	\$ 12,478,197	\$ 4,390,916
			JUNE 30, 2021			DECEMBER 31, 2020
	Blue Ridge		New River			DECEMBER 31, 2020
	Blue Ridge Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	BridgeValley Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.	WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc.	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.
Cash and temporary investments	Community and Technical College Foundation,	Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ 24,181	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Northern Community College Foundation, Inc. \$ 443,560	Parkersburg Foundation,	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation,
U.S. Government securities	Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ - 18,509	Northern Community College Foundation, Inc. \$ 443,560 102,535	Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. \$ -	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.
U.S. Government securities Corporate and municipal bonds and notes	Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ 24,181 101,559	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ 18,509 466,009	Northern Community College Foundation, Inc. \$ 443,560 102,535 288,126	Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. \$ - 685,342	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$
U.S. Government securities	Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.	Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ 24,181	New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. \$ - 18,509	Northern Community College Foundation, Inc. \$ 443,560 102,535	Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. \$ -	Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The component units use fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and to determine fair value disclosures. In accordance with the *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* Topic of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the fair value of a financial instrument is 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. Fair value is best determined based upon quoted market prices. However, in many instances, there are no quoted market prices for various financial instruments. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. Accordingly, the fair value estimates may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

The fair value guidance provides a consistent definition of fair value, which focuses on exit price in an orderly transaction (that is, not a forced liquidation or distressed sale) between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. If there has been a significant decrease in the volume and level of activity for the asset, a change in valuation technique or the use of multiple valuation techniques may be appropriate. In such instances, determining the price at which willing market participants would transact at the measurement date under current market conditions depends on the facts and circumstances and requires the use of significant judgment. The fair value, a reasonable point within the range, is most representative of fair value under current market conditions.

In accordance with this guidance, the component units group financial assets generally measured at fair value in three levels, based on markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

Level 1 - Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the component units have the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 assets generally include debt and equity securities that are traded in an active exchange market. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets.

Level 2 - Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset, either directly or indirectly. The valuation may be based on quoted prices for similar assets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset.

Level 3 - Valuation is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets. Level 3 assets include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Fair values of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

						ents at Report	ing Da	te Using
				oted Prices in live Markets or Identical ets/Liabilities		ignificant Other bservable Inputs		ignificant observable Inputs
	F	air Value		(Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)
Cash and temporary investments	\$	549,878	\$	549,878	\$	-	\$	-
U.S. Government securities		408,521		11,386		397,135		-
Corporate and municipal bonds and notes		1,611,719		534,206		1,077,513		-
Equity securities and mutual funds	:	23,908,892		23,735,892		173,000		-
Other		814,632		<u>-</u>		814,632		
Total investments	\$ 2	27,293,642	\$	24,831,362	\$	2,462,280	\$	
Total beneficial interests	\$	2,492,081	\$		\$	<u>-</u>	\$	2,492,081

Fair values of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2021 are as follows:

		F	air Value Mea	sureme	ents at Report	ing Da	te Using	
			Acti fo	ted Prices in ive Markets r Identical ts/Liabilities		ignificant Other bservable Inputs		ignificant observable Inputs
	Fa	air Value	((Level 1)		(Level 2)		(Level 3)
Cash and temporary investments	\$	467,741	\$	467,741	\$	-	\$	-
U.S. Government securities		222,603		18,509		204,094		-
Corporate and municipal bonds and notes		1,480,254		506,786		973,468		-
Equity securities and mutual funds	2	26,038,844		25,865,844		173,000		-
Other		628,512		_		628,512		<u>-</u>
Total investments	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>28,837,954</u>	<u>\$</u>	26,858,880	\$	1,979,074	<u>\$</u>	
Total beneficial interests	\$	3,011,819	\$	<u> </u>	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	3,011,819

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

		Jun	e 30,	
			2021	
Land Land improvements Buildings Furniture Machinery and equipment	\$	24,592 11,500 1,224,930 77,065 3,900	\$	24,592 - 1,224,930 77,065 3,900
Total Less accumulated depreciation		1,341,987 (334,123)		1,330,487 (261,477)
Property and equipment, net	\$	1,007,864	\$	1,069,010

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$72,145 and \$72,145, respectively.

NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

Net assets with donor restrictions are available for the following purposes as of June 30,

			YEAR ENDED			
			JUNE 30, 2022			DECEMBER 31, 2021
	Blue Ridge		New River	West		
	Community	BridgeValley	Community	Virginia		
	and	Community	and	Northern		Southern West
	Technical	& Technical	Technical	Community	WVU at	Virginia Community
	College	College	College	College	Parkersburg	and Technical
	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	College Foundation,
	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.
Capital projects	\$ -	\$ 974,806	\$ 113,295	\$ 155,543	\$ -	\$ -
Scholarships and grants	1,061,936	312,738	629,370	5,077,085	12,101,305	2,661,859
Endowments	-	28,422	2,269,461	-	-	-
Special events or purposes	-	28,453	-	-	-	-
Institutional support	-	171,094	-	909,226	-	1,614,544
Other		784,323	3,477	_	-	
Total	<u>\$ 1,061,936</u>	\$ 2,299,836	\$ 3,015,603	<u>\$ 6,141,854</u>	<u>\$ 12,101,305</u>	\$ 4,276,403

NOTE 22 - COMPONENT UNITS' DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

	YEAR ENDED										
			JUNE 30, 2021			DECEMBER 31, 2020					
	Blue Ridge		New River	West	_						
	Community	BridgeValley	Community	Virginia							
	and	Community	and	Northern		Southern West					
	Technical	& Technical	Technical	Community	WVU at	Virginia Community					
	College	College	College	College	Parkersburg	and Technical					
	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	Foundation,	College Foundation,					
	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.	Inc.					
Capital projects	\$ -	\$ 983,809	\$ 100,966	\$ 161,959	\$ -	\$ -					
Scholarships and grants	1,036,066	340,042	714,363	5,739,339	13,931,140	2,033,750					
Endowments	-	270,514	2,691,362	-	-	-					
Special events or purposes	-	22,500	-	-	-	-					
Institutional support	-	177,360	-	977,415	-	1,349,357					
Other	_	784,323	3,477		_	_					
Total	\$ 1,036,066	\$ 2,578,548	\$ 3,510,168	\$ 6,878,713	\$ 13,931,140	\$ 3,383,107					

LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As of June 30, 2022, the component units' financial assets available for general expenditure within one year after year end are as follows:

					JUN	IE 30, 2022					DECEM	IBER 31, 2021	
	В	ue Ridge											
	Co	Community		dgeValley	New River		West Virginia						
	and Technical College Foundation,		Community & Technical		,		Northern Community				Sou	thern West	
									١	WVU at		a Community	
			(College		College		College	Par	kersburg	and Technical		
			Foundation,		Fo	undation,	Fou	ındation,	Foundation,		College Foundation,		
		Inc.	IncIn		Inc.	Inc.		Inc.			Inc.		
Cash and equivalents	\$	377,071	\$	260,460	\$	226,633	\$	113,604	\$	28,738	\$	259,086	
Investments		888,259	:	1,326,241		-		649,626		302,125		114,513	
Pledges and contributions receivable, net		5,825		-		-		-		-		39,207	
Other assets				6,057		2,775		-		<u>-</u>		7,385	
Total	\$	1,271,155	\$:	1,592,758	\$	229,408	\$	763,230	\$	330,863	\$	420,191	

As part of each component unit's liquidity management, it has objectives to maintain the purchasing power of its funds by preserving the real (after inflation) value of its assets; to provide the maximum flow of funds for scholarships, grant making, and operating expenses; and to ensure that an average net return is provided that at least matches or exceeds widely used comparison indices as they pertain to each asset allocation class.

CONTINGENCIES

Beginning in the first quarter of 2020, the nation and the Foundations' primary market area were affected by the consequences from the COVID-19 (coronavirus) pandemic. Actions taken around the world to help mitigate the spread of the coronavirus include restrictions on travel, quarantines in certain areas, and forced closures for certain types of public places and businesses. The coronavirus and actions taken to mitigate it have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse impact on the economies of many states, including the geographical area in which the Foundations operate. It is unknown how long these conditions will last and what the complete financial effect will be to the Foundations. Additionally, it is reasonably possible that estimates made in the financial statements have been, or will be, adversely impacted in the near-term as a result of these conditions.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY June 30, 2022

State Teachers' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2022	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Council's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.043094%	0.035333%	0.035101%	0.036060%	0.053070%	0.069243%	0.068486%	0.076370%		
Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 567,391	\$ 1,138,511	\$ 1,044,138	\$ 1,125,483	\$ 1,833,140	\$ 2,845,650	\$ 2,385,460	\$ 2,638,588		
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	1,505,484	2,472,522	2,349,139	2,733,095	4,054,762	5,419,987	5,415,637	5,962,696		
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 2,072,875	\$ 3,611,033	\$ 3,393,277	\$ 3,858,578	\$ 5,887,902	\$ 8,265,637	\$ 7,801,097	\$ 8,601,284		
Council's covered payroll	\$ 931,603	\$ 866,998	\$ 949,668	\$ 993,840	\$ 1,332,895	\$ 1,680,669	\$ 1,989,696	\$ 2,182,351		
Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	60.90%	131.32%	109.95%	113.25%	137.53%	169.32%	119.89%	120.91%		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.38%	70.89%	72.64%	71.20%	67.85%	61.42%	66.25%	65.95%		

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year (measurement date).

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2022

State Teachers' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2022	<u>2021</u>	2020	<u>2019</u>	2018	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	2014	<u>2013</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 116,700	\$ 144,496	\$ 150,225	\$ 152,544	\$ 164,441	\$ 220,166	\$ 258,982	\$ 328,285		
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(116,700)	(144,496)	(150,225)	(152,544)	(164,441)	(220,166)	(260,982)	(329,310)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,000)	\$ (1,025)		
Council's covered payroll	\$ 733,973	\$ 923,603	\$ 940,998	\$ 989,968	\$ 1,037,540	\$ 1,355,895	\$ 1,555,318	\$ 1,982,331		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.90%	15.64%	15.96%	15.41%	15.85%	16.24%	16.78%	16.61%		

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) June 30, 2022

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

		2022		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>)</u>	2019		2018	2017	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	2013
Council's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	1	.174399980%	1.1	.69309099%	1.206275	389%	1.200161177%	1.:	123661118%					
Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(730,783)	\$	4,737,892	\$ 19,420	0,459	\$ 25,439,133	\$	27,438,774					
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	_	(69,060)		1,645,175	4,095	5,925	5,328,744	_	5,675,315					
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$	(799,843)	\$	6,383,067	\$ 23,516	5,384	\$ 30,767,877	\$	33,114,089					
Council's covered-employee payroll	\$	44,867,893	\$	41,507,754	\$ 40,735	5,131	\$ 39,515,549	\$	38,215,263					
Council's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll		-1.63%		11.41%	47	7.67%	64.38%		71.80%					
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		101.81%		73.49%	39	9.69%	30.98%		25.10%					

^{* -} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year (measurement date).

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS June 30, 2022

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2022	<u>2021</u>	2020	<u>2019</u>	2018	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	2015	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 1,280,123	\$ 2,154,765	\$ 2,278,530	\$ 2,133,133	\$ 2,343,858					
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(1,280,123)	(2,154,765)	(2,278,530)	(2,133,133)	(2,343,858)					
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -					
Council's covered-employee payroll	\$ 47,589,210	\$ 42,257,004	\$ 42,049,469	\$ 39,922,479	\$ 38,107,414					
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll	2.69%	5.10%	5.42%	5.34%	6.15%					

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Amounts reported reflect changes in assumptions to more closely reflect actual experience. Significant changes in assumptions are related to projected salary increases, inflation rate, and mortality tables.

	Inflation	Salary Increases	Investment Rate of Return	Mortality	Discount Rate
<u>2021</u>	2.75%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 5.90%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 6.50%.	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: Pub-2010, General Employees table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019. Retired: Healthy males – 100% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Retired healthy females – 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled males – 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled females – 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Female table, headcount weighted,	7.25%
<u>2020</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.16%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.75%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: Pub-2010, General Employees table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019. Retired healthy males – 108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Retired healthy females – 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled males – 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled females – 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019.	7.5%
<u>2019</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

	Inflation	Salary Increases	Investment Rate of Return	Mortality	Discount Rate
2018	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%
<u>2017</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%
2016	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

	Inflation	Salary Increases	Investment Rate of Return	<u>Mortality</u>	Discount Rate
<u>2015</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75 to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table. Retired: RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled: RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA.	7.5%
<u>2014</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75 to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table; Retired: RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled: RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA.	7.5%

There are no other significant factors that affect trends in the amounts reported, such as a change of benefit terms or other assumptions. Additional information, if necessary, can be obtained from the CPRB Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the corresponding year.

WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EDUCATION NOTE TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021

Actuarial Changes Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

The actuarial assumptions used in the total OPEB liability (asset) calculation can change from year to year. Please see table below which summarizes the actuarial assumptions used for the respective measurement dates.

	Inflation Rate	Salary Increases	Wage Inflation Rate	Investment Rate of Return & Discount Rate	Mortality	Retirement Age	Aging Factors	Expenses	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
<u>2021</u>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience- based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
<u>2020</u>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience- based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2022, 6.5% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, 8.40% for plan year end 2024, decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
2019	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP– 2000 Non- Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience- based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 8.5% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year 2028. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 3.1% for plan year end 2020. 9.5% for plan year end 2021, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year end 2031.
2018	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP– 2000 Non- Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience- based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.
2017	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP – 2000 Non- Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience- based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education Charleston, West Virginia

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 combined financial statements of the business-type activities of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council), a component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the combined financial statements, which collectively comprise the Council's combined financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 21, 2022. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Mountwest Community and Technical College, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, and all discretely presented component units except WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc., as described in our report on the Council's combined financial statements. The discretely presented component units' financial statements were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors. Our report also includes an emphasis of matter paragraph for the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the combined financial statements, we considered the Council's 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 combined financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control.

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

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

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Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Charleston, West Virginia

Seettle + Stalnaker, Plec

October 21, 2022