WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

Financial Statements as of and
for the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
and Independent Auditors' Reports

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WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Governors
West Virginia University Parkersburg
Parkersburg, West Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of West Virginia University Parkersburg, a component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related statements of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise West Virginia University Parkersburg's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of West Virginia University Parkersburg, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, 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 financial statements of the West Virginia University at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc., which represents 100% of the assets, net position, and revenues of the discretely presented component unit. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and in our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Foundation, is based solely on the reports of the other audits.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of West Virginia University Parkersburg and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis-of-Matter

As discussed in Note 21, the financial statements were restated as of July 1, 2022, due to an error in reporting West Virginia University Parkersburg's proportionate share of the other postemployment benefits liability. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the 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 West Virginia University Parkersburg's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS 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 GAAS 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 West Virginia University Parkersburg'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 West Virginia University Parkersburg's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Board of Governors
West Virginia University Parkersburg

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 Discussion and Analysis, schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability and contributions, and the schedule of proportionate share of net OPEB liability and schedule of contributions, as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 29, 2023, on our consideration of West Virginia University Parkersburg's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of West Virginia University Parkersburg's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering West Virginia University Parkersburg's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
September 29, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Overview

The Management's Discussion and Analysis is required supplementary information and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). This section of West Virginia University at Parkersburg's ("WVU at Parkersburg", "WVUP", or "College") annual financial report provides an overview of WVUP's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 as compared to the previous fiscal year. Comparative analysis is also presented for fiscal year 2022 compared to fiscal year 2021. The primary focus is on fiscal year 2023.

WVUP's annual report consists of three basic financial statements: the statement of net position, the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and the statement of cash flows. These statements focus on the financial condition, the results of operations, and cash flows of WVU at Parkersburg. Each of these statements is discussed below.

Financial Highlights

At June 30, 2023, WVUP's total net position increased from the previous year-end by $3.7 million. The increase in net position is primarily attributable to increases in cash and cash equivalents, capital assets, net, leases payable and net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liabilities. The increase in net position was partially offset by decreases in accounts receivable, accrued liabilities, accrued payroll, unearned revenue and notes payable to WVU.

Total revenues in fiscal year 2023 were $28.8 million, an 11.0% decrease over prior year. During fiscal year 2023, WVUP recognized revenue of $1.1 million from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) as compared to $4.5 million in FY23 and $329,000 from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA) as compared to $1.9 million in FY22. Tuition and fees also decreased from the prior year due to lower student enrollment. Offsetting increases were experienced in state grants and contracts revenue, State appropriations and investment income.

Total expenses decreased 5.9% from fiscal year 2022 to fiscal year 2023 to $25 million. During fiscal year 2023, WVUP incurred expenses of $155,000 related to ARPA which were disbursed as emergency aid to students with financial need in accordance with guidance from the U.S. Department of Education. This is a decrease from the $3.2 million in expenses related to fiscal year 2022. Additionally, no expenses were incurred in FY23 related to CRRSAA funding which experienced expenses of $577,000 in prior year. Salaries and wages, scholarships and fellowships and other nonoperating expenses also decreased from the prior year. These decreases were offset by increases in benefits, supplies and other services, and depreciation.

Net Position

The statements of net position present the assets (current and noncurrent), deferred outflows of resources, liabilities (current and noncurrent), deferred inflows of resources, and net position (assets plus deferred outflows of resources minus liabilities minus deferred inflows of resources) of WVUP as of the end of the fiscal years. Assets denote the resources available to continue the operations of WVUP. Deferred outflows of resources indicate the consumption of net position that is applicable to a future fiscal year. Liabilities indicate how much WVUP owes vendors, employees and lenders. Deferred inflows of resources indicate the acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future fiscal year. Net position measures the equity or the availability of funds of WVUP for future periods.

The components of net position are displayed in three major categories:

Net investment in capital assets. This category represents WVUP's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent 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. This category includes resources which are restricted, either due to externally imposed constraints or because of restrictions imposed by law. They are further divided into two additional components - nonexpendable and expendable. **Nonexpendable restricted net position** includes endowment and similar type funds for 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. WVUP did not have any nonexpendable restricted components of net position during fiscal year 2023 or fiscal year 2022. **Expendable restricted net position** includes resources for which WVUP is legally or contractually obligated to spend resources in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

Unrestricted. This category includes resources that are not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Such resources are derived primarily from tuition and fees (not restricted as to use), state appropriations, sales and services of educational activities, and auxiliary enterprises. Unrestricted components of net position are used for transactions related to the educational and general operations of WVUP and may be designated for specific purposes by action of WVUP's management or the Board of Governors.

Condensed Statements of Net Position (in thousands)

	As of June 30		
	2023	**2022**	**2021**
Assets			
Current Assets	$ 29,984	$ 29,722	$ 26,363
Noncurrent Assets	28,695	27,545	27,090
Total Assets	$ 58,679	$ 57,267	$ 53,453
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,540	589	623
Total	$ 60,219	$ 57,856	$ 54,076
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Current Liabilities	$ 5,521	$ 7,501	$ 4,762
Noncurrent Liabilities	647	361	1,168
Total Liabilities	6,168	7,862	5,930
Deferred Inflows of Resources	696	368	2,878
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ 6,864	$ 8,230	$ 8,808
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 27,802	$ 26,378	$ 26,028
Restricted	640	1,345	248
Unrestricted	24,913	21,903	18,992
Total Net Position	$ 53,355	$ 49,626	$ 45,268

Total assets of WVU at Parkersburg increased by $1.4 million to a total of $58.7 million as of June 30, 2023. The increase was primarily due to increases in cash and cash equivalents, due from the commission, and capital assets, net. This was offset by decreases in accounts receivable.

- Cash and cash equivalents increased $311,000 compared to prior year primarily due to increases in cash inflows from grants and contracts, state appropriations, federal Pell grants and investment income with decreases in outflows for ARPA/CRRSSA funding. These are offset by decreases in inflows in tuition and fees and increases of outflows in payments to suppliers, purchase of capital assets, and other payments (net). Cash and cash equivalents increased $3.0 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Due from the commission increased $42,000 from the prior year. The balance as of June 30, 2022 was comprised of Perkins grant and BOT interest receivables in the amount of $197,000. As of June 30, 2023 the balance was comprise of Perkins grant, AIM grant and BOT interest receivables in the amount of $239,000.

- Net capital assets increased $1.2 million due to Main Building and Coplin Clinic renovations, purchases of library resources and equipment, and new leased equipment and subscription assets offset by depreciation and amortization. Net capital assets increased $451,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Accounts receivable decreased $115,000 due to ARPA and receivables due from WVU for Barnes & Noble commission disbursements. WVUP was removed from the Barnes & Noble contract in fiscal year 2023. Accounts receivable increased $375,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Prior to fiscal year 2022, WVUP's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense was included with the amounts for West Virginia University. This required an allocation between WVUP and West Virginia University. The amounts for WVUP were reported separately beginning with the audited allocation schedules for the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund prepared for compliance with GASB Statement No. 75 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 with a measurement date of June 30, 2021), but this change was not immediately evident and there was no notification of this change by the RHBT. As a result, the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2022 were misstated.

The amounts reported for OPEB as of June 30, 2022 have been restated resulting in a decrease in the net OPEB asset, an increase in deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, and a decrease in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the period ending June 30, 2022 was also restated to reflect the impact of this adjustment. This resulted in a decrease in benefits expense and an increase in payments on behalf of Parkersburg.

WVUP adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 96, "Subscription Based IT Arrangements" in fiscal year 2023. This statement established accounting and financial reporting guidance for subscription-based IT arrangements that convey control of the right to use another party's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets. These requirements include recording an asset and liability based on the present value of subscription payments made during the contract term. As payments are made, interest expense and amortization expense is recognized. As a result of adopting Statement No. 96, the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2022 have been restated. This resulted in an increase in right-to-use assets, subscription assets payable, and accrued interest payable. The University reported intangible right-to-use subscription assets, net of accumulated amortization, of $211,000 at June 30, 2023. This is an increase of $72,000 from the restated balance as of June 30, 2022. The University also reported a total subscription liability of $162,000 at June 30, 2023, an increase of $65,000 from June 30, 2022.

WVUP adopted the provisions of GASB Statement No. 87, *"Leases"*, in fiscal year 2022. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. This statement requires recognition of certain assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. As a result of adopting Statement No. 87, the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2021 were restated. This resulted in an increase in lease receivables, intangible right-to-use assets, leases payable and deferred inflows of resources. The University reported intangible right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization, of $380,000 at June 30, 2023. This was an increase of $342,000 from the balance at June 30, 2022. The University also reported a total lease liability of $383,000 June 30, 2023, an increase of $343,000 from the liability at June 30, 2022.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions," and Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date", WVUP reported deferred outflows related to pensions, in the amount of $29,000, at June 30, 2023. This is an increase of $2,000 from the deferred outflows related to pensions of $27,000 at June 30, 2022. During fiscal year 2023, these deferred outflows represent WVUP's proportionate share of the difference between expected and actual experience, the change in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, changes in assumptions, and employer contributions made by WVUP during fiscal year 2023 (after the measurement date of June 30, 2022) to the pension plan.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions", WVUP reported deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") in the amount of $1.5 million at June 30, 2023. This is a increase of $949,000 from the deferred outflows related to OPEB of $562,000 at June 30, 2022. These deferred outflows represent the change in proportion and the difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions and employer contributions made by WVUP during fiscal year 2022 (after the measurement date of June 30, 2022) to a postemployment benefit plan – the West Virginia Postemployment Benefit Plan – which is administered by the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency ("PEIA") and the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the "RHBT"). These deferred outflows also represent the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings and the opt-out proportionate share.

Total liabilities for the year decreased $1.7 million from the prior year. This decrease is primarily attributable to decreases in accrued liabilities, accrued payroll, deferred revenue and notes payable to WVU. Offsetting increases occurred in other post-employment benefits and leases payable.

- Accrued liabilities decreased $1.4 million mainly due to acceptance of an offer to settle the liability arising from a program review by the US Department of Education regarding WVUP's administration of Title IV funds during fiscal year 2022.

- Accrued payroll decreased $268,000 due to a cash adjustment for the Friday, June 30, 2023, payroll check date (service pay period 6/4/23 through 6/17/23). In fiscal year 2022, this was not necessary at year end since the payroll and calendar schedules were in sync. This payroll cycle occurred on the last day of the fiscal year.

- Unearned revenue decreased $309,000 from prior year primarily attributable to deferral of grants and state and private financial aid revenue in fiscal year 2023. Unearned revenue increased $507,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Notes payable to West Virginia University decreased $251,000 due to payments made on Energy Performance Contract Phase II during fiscal year 2023. Notes payable to West Virginia University decreased $323,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- The net OPEB liability increased $189,000 from prior year due to an increase in WVUP's proportionate share of the State's net OPEB liability at June 30, 2023. The OPEB plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit plan that covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education and other government entities administered by PEIA and the RHBT. As a participant in the OPEB plan, WVUP is required to recognize its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB (asset) liability provided through the plan. The proportionate share is calculated based on employer and non-employer contributions to the OPEB plan. The total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022 increased, based on the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 with a measurement date of June 30, 2022. Certain assumptions were updated in this actuarial valuation including projected capped subsidies, per capita claim costs, healthcare trend rates, coverage and continuance, percentage eligible for the tobacco-free premium discount, and retired employee assistance program participation. The net OPEB liability decreased $488,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

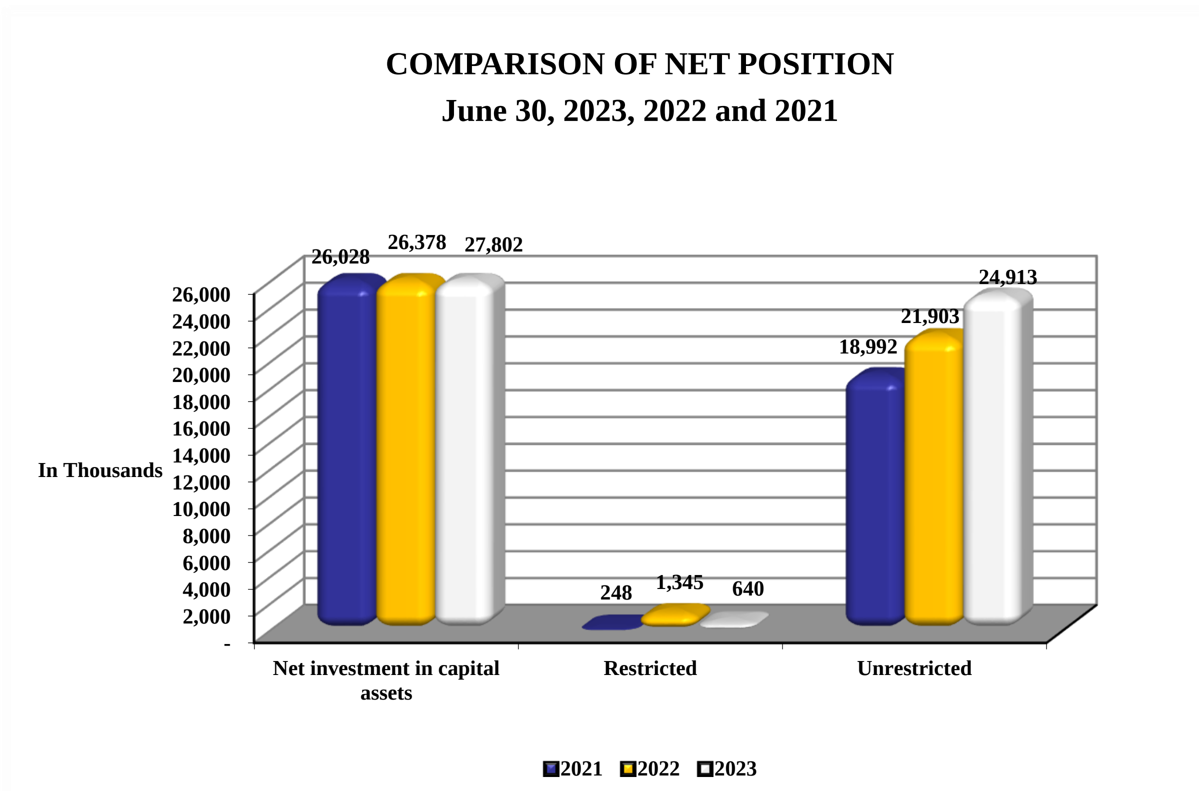
- Leases payable increased $343,000 from fiscal year 2022. Increases are due to a new real estate lease for office and rent space offset by lease payments on existing leases. Other leases include a real estate lease for office and classroom space, various copier equipment leases, and a postal equipment lease.

In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions,” and Statement No. 71, “Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date,” during fiscal year 2023 and 2022, WVUP recorded deferred inflows related to pensions in the amount of $8,000 and $57,000 respectively. These deferred inflows represent WVUP’s proportionate share of the difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions, the difference between expected and actual experience, and the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings.

WVUP recorded deferred inflows related to OPEB of $688,000 and $311,000 at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, respectively. For fiscal year 2023, these deferred inflows represent WVUP’s proportionate share of the net difference between projected and actual investment earnings on plan investments, the difference between employer contributions and the University’s proportionate share of contributions, the difference between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions, and the opt-out proportionate share.

WVUP’s current assets of $30 million were sufficient to cover current liabilities of $5.5 million, indicating that WVUP has sufficient available resources to meet its current obligations.

The following is a comparative illustration of net position.



Net investment in capital assets increased $1.4 million from prior year. This increase is primarily due to building renovations and new equipment. This category increased $350,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Restricted net position decreased $705,000 due to sponsored programs and scholarships and fellowships activity including a State-funded nursing expansion grant and ARPA funds received in the prior fiscal year used for capital renovations. This category increased $1.0 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Unrestricted net position increased $3.0 million from prior year. This increase was primarily due to increases in cash and changes in OPEB activity offset by decreases in accrued liabilities. This category increased $2.9 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Unrestricted Net Position (in thousands)

	2023	2022
Total unrestricted position before OPEB asset/liability, net pension liability, deferred inflows and deferred outflows	$ 24,322	$ 21,715
Plus: Net OPEB asset	-	9
Plus: Deferred outflows of resources related to other post employment benefits	1,511	562
Plus: Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	29	27
Less: Net OPEB liability	180	-
Less: Net pension liability	73	42
Less: Deferred inflows of resources related to other post employment benefits	688	311
Less: Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	8	57
Total unrestricted net position	$ 24,913	$ 21,903

Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position present the operating revenues, operating expenses, nonoperating revenues and expenses and other revenues, expenses, gains or losses of WVUP for the fiscal years presented.

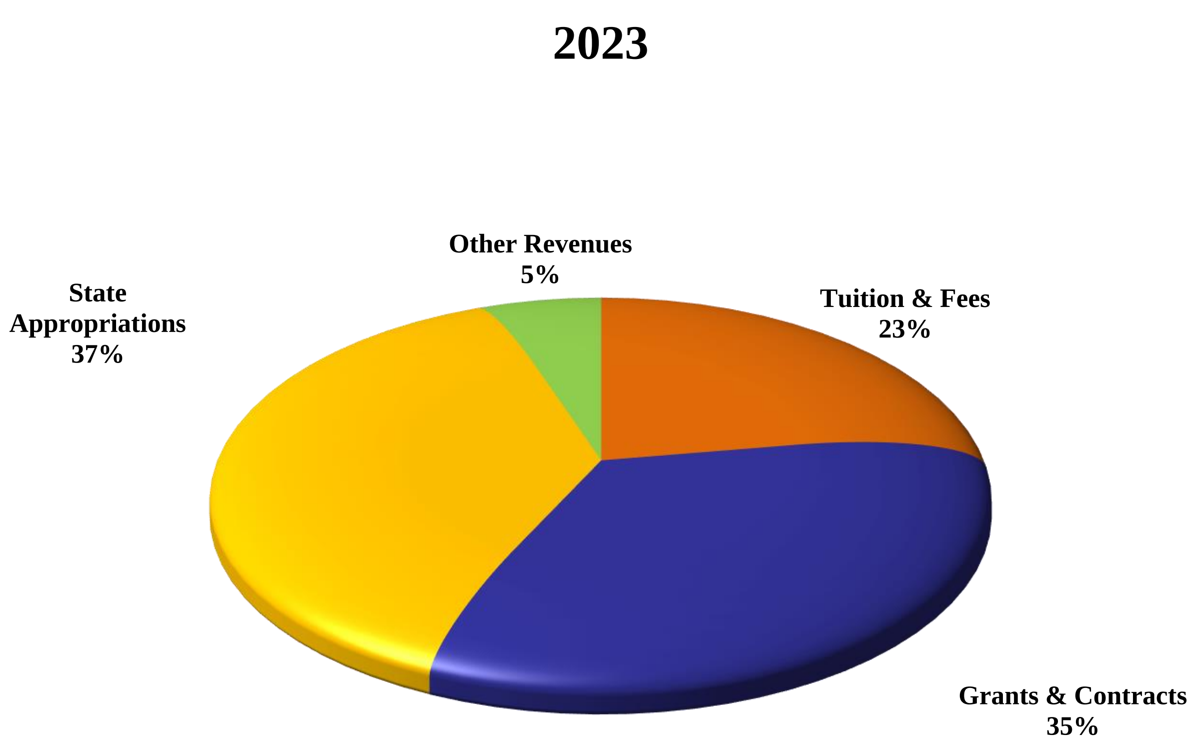
State appropriations, while budgeted for operations, are considered and reported as non-operating revenues. This is because State appropriations are provided by the West Virginia Legislature (the "Legislature") to WVUP without the Legislature directly receiving commensurate goods and services for those revenues. Likewise, Federal Pell grants are reported as nonoperating, because of specific guidance in the AICPA industry audit guide. Student tuition and fees are reported net of scholarship discounts and allowances. Financial aid to students is reported using the NACUBO alternative method. Under this method, certain aid, such as loans and federal Stafford loans, is accounted for as a third-party payment, while all other aid is reflected either as operating expenses or scholarship allowances, which reduce revenues. The utilization of capital assets is reflected in the financial statements as depreciation, which amortizes the cost of an asset over its expected useful life.

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (in thousands)

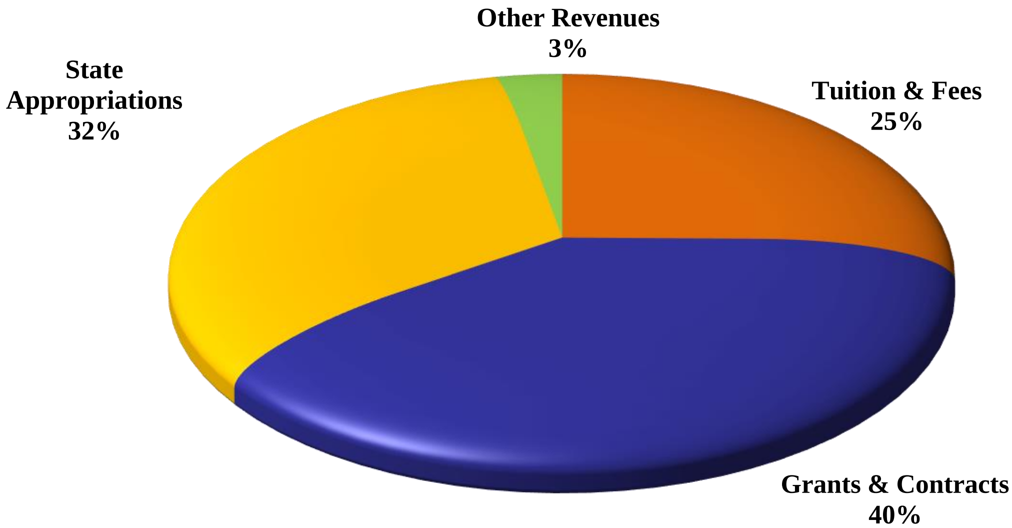
	Year Ended June 30		
	2023	2022 Restated	2021
Operating Revenues	$ 12,234	$ 12,010	$ 10,187
Operating Expenses	25,043	26,622	22,805
Operating Loss	(12,809)	(14,612)	(12,618)
Net Nonoperating Revenues	16,538	18,970	16,598
Income before Other Revenues, Expenses, Gains, or Losses	3,729	4,358	3,980
Payments made and expenses incurred on behalf of WVU Parkersburg	-	-	4
Increase in Net Position	3,729	4,358	3,984
Net Position at Beginning of Year	49,626	45,268	41,284
Net Position at End of Year	$ 53,355	$ 49,626	$ 45,268

Revenues:

The following charts illustrate the composition of revenues by source for 2023 and 2022:



2022



Total revenues for fiscal year 2023 were $28.8 million, an increase of $3.4 million from prior year. The most significant sources of revenue for WVUP are State appropriations, Federal Pell grants, tuition and fees, and grants and contracts. Some highlights of the information presented on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position are as follows:

- Net tuition and fees decreased $1.7 million due to increases in scholarship allowances offset by declines in enrollment. Tuition and fees, net increased $740,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Federal grants and contracts increased $495,000 over the comparison period. Significant increases include SCC Pathways to Success in Health Grant, Pell, SEOG, and SBA funding. Federal grants and contracts increased $42,000 from fiscal year 2021 to 2022.

- State appropriations increased $636,000 from fiscal year 2022. State appropriations decreased $310,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Decrease of $3.5 million due to receipt of funding from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Each institution receives one grant comprised of two parts: student aid and institutional aid. WVUP recognized $4.6 million in funding in FY22 and $1.1 million in FY23.

- Decrease of $1.7 million in funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA). Each institution receives one grant comprised of two parts: student aid and institutional aid. WVUP recognized $2.0 million for the institutional portion of HEERF in FY 2022. Less funding was received in FY23 as the program is winding down ($329,000 in FY23).

- State grants and contracts revenue increased $1.4 million from fiscal year 2022 primarily attributed to increases in unearned grant revenue and state financial aid disbursements. State appropriations increased $530,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Sales and services of educational departments increased $81,000 from prior year due to increases in nonauxiliary dining revenue. This category of revenue increased $76,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

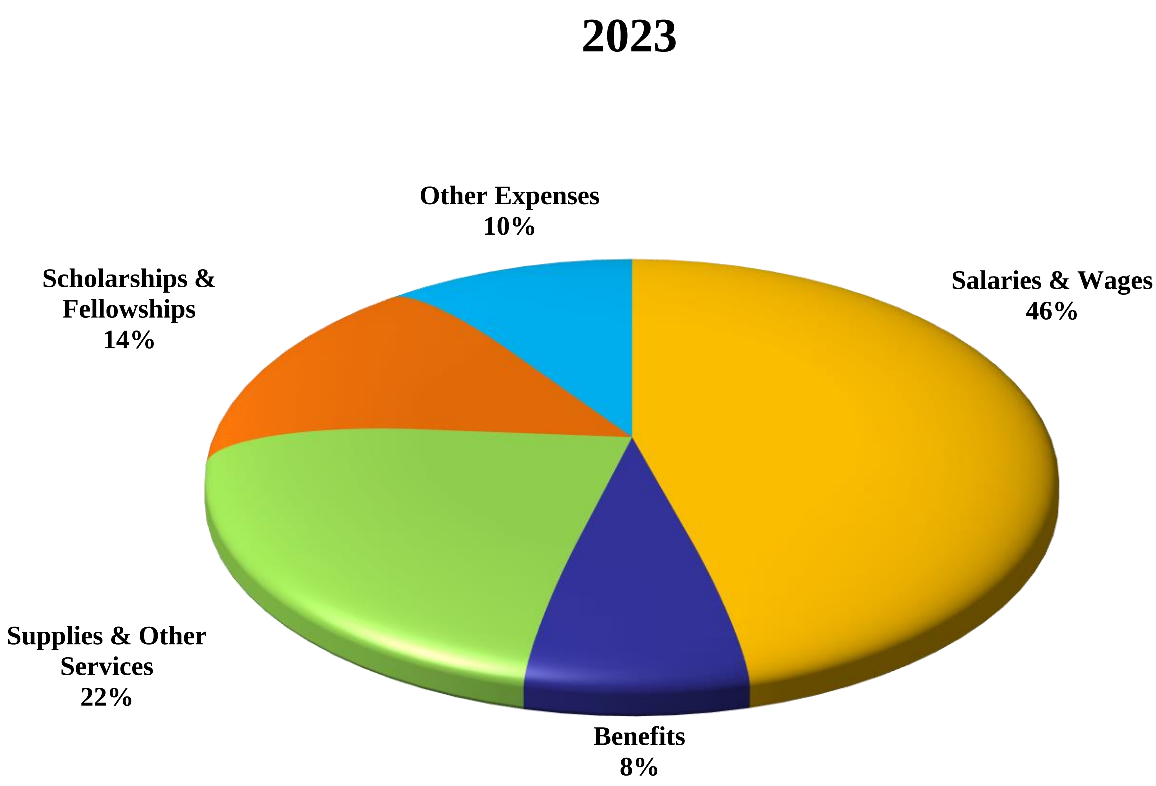
- Other operating revenue decreased $116,000 primarily in commissions offset by increases in vending receipts and Wood CO BOE/Caperton Income. This category of revenue increased $448,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Pell disbursements were $3.5 million as of June 30, 2022 versus $3.6 million as June 30, 2023. Overall increase of $174,000 between periods. Federal Pell grants revenue decreased $88,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

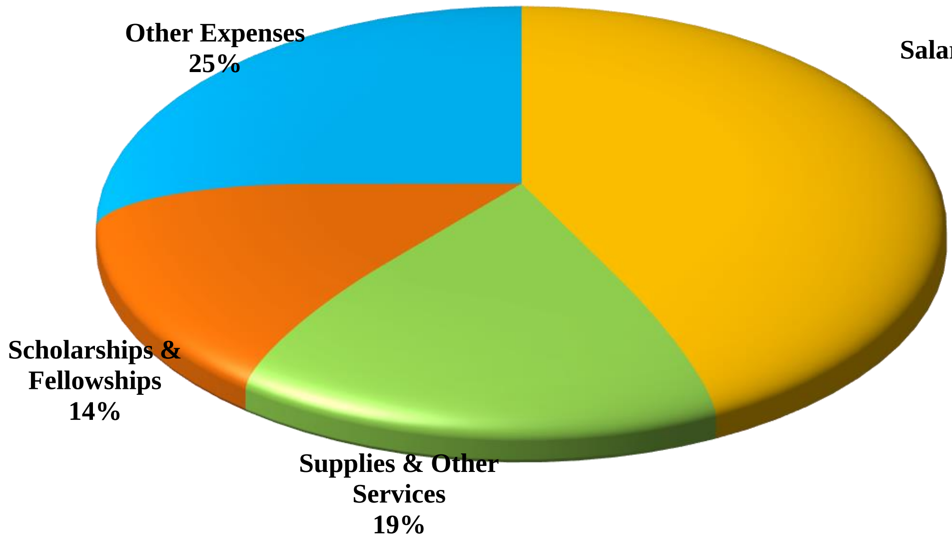
- Investment income increased $820,000 from prior year due to higher rates of return at the WV State Treasury. Investment income decreased $22,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Expenses:

The following is a graphic comparison of total expenses by category between 2023 and 2022:



2022



Total expenses for fiscal year 2023 were $25 million, a decrease of $2.8 million. Changes in the categories of expenses are detailed below. Total expenses increased $5.1 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Salaries and wages decreased $434,000 mainly due to a reduction in force. Salaries and wages increased $605,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Benefit expense increased by $2.2 million primarily due to an increase in WVUP's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. Certain assumptions were updated in the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, including projected capped subsidies, per capita claim costs, healthcare trend rates, coverage and continuance, percentage eligible for the tobacco-free premium discount, and retired employee assistance program participation which resulted in an increase in the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2022. Fringe benefits decreased by $1.7 million in fiscal year 2022. This was primarily due to adjustments to the net OPEB liability, deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and deferred outflows of resources at June 30, 2022 for the restatement of the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2022.

- Scholarship and fellowship expenses decreased $321,000 from the prior year. This is mainly due to decreases in the scholarship allowance and increases in financial aid disbursements offset by decreases in financial aid deferrals. This expense category increased $1.0 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Supplies and other services increased $306,000 mainly due to purchase of new equipment, library materials, and software along with increased spending for attorneys and professional fees. Offsetting decreases occurred in computer services and supplies. Supplies and other services increased $1.2 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Expenses decreased $3.1 million for the pay out of emergency student aid received through the ARPA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund in fiscal year 2023. This expense category increased $3.2 million from fiscal year 2021 to 2022.

- Expenses decreased $577,000 for the pay out of emergency student aid received through the CRRSAA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund in fiscal year 2023. This expense category increased $375,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

Cash Flows

The statements of cash flows provide information about the cash receipts, cash payments, and net change in cash resulting from the operating, investing, and financing activities (capital and noncapital) of WVU at Parkersburg during the year. This statement helps users assess WVUP's ability to generate net cash flows, its ability to meet obligations as they come due, and its need for external financing.

The statement of cash flows is divided into five sections:

Cash flows from operating activities. This section shows the net cash used by the operating activities of WVUP.

Cash flows from noncapital financing activities. This section reflects the cash received and paid for nonoperating, noninvesting, and noncapital financing purposes.

Cash flows from capital financing activities. This section includes cash used for the acquisition and construction of capital and related items.

Cash flows from investing activities. This section shows the purchases, proceeds, and interest received from investing activities.

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities. This section provides a schedule that reconciles the accrual-based operating income (loss) and net cash used in operating activities.

Condensed Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30		
	2023	2022	2021
Cash Provided (Used) By:			
Operating Activities	$ (13,672)	$ (15,973)	$ (13,426)
Noncapital Financing Activities	15,926	20,423	16,243
Capital Financing Activities	(2,802)	(1,459)	(1,780)
Investing Activities	859	39	61
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	311	3,030	1,098
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	28,518	25,488	24,390
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 28,829	$ 28,518	$ 25,488

Total cash and cash equivalents increased by $311,000 during fiscal year 2023 to $28.8 million.

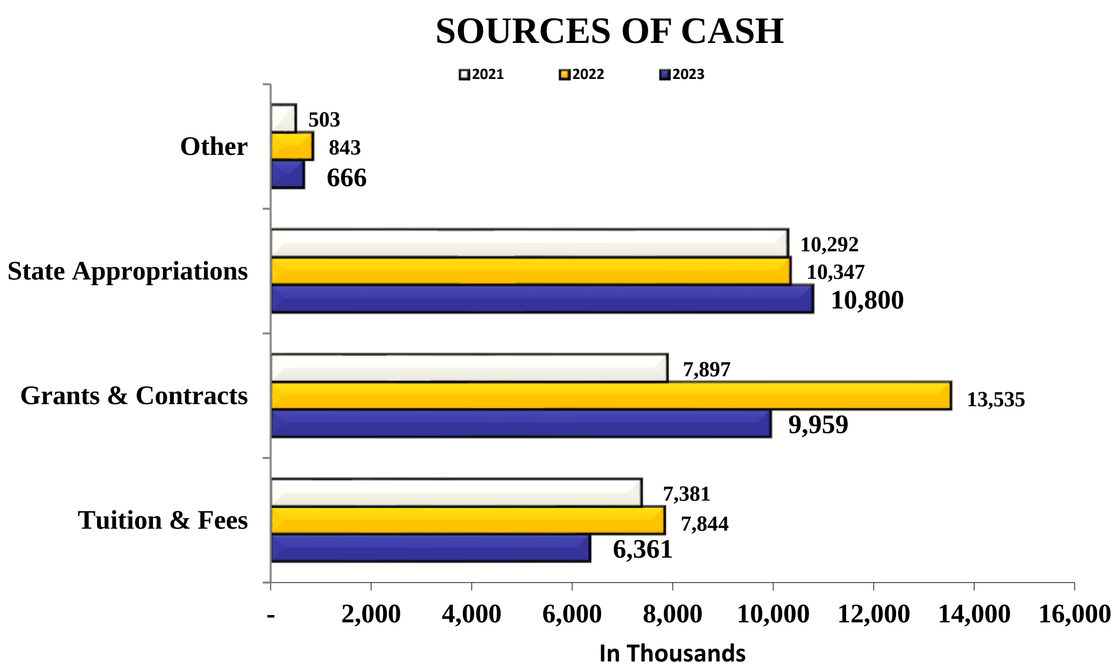
- Net cash used in operating activities decreased $2.3 million primarily due to decreases in cash outflows for Higher Education Relief Fund emergency aid to students and tuition and fees and decreases in cash inflows in tuition and fees. This category experienced an increase in net cash used of $2.6 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

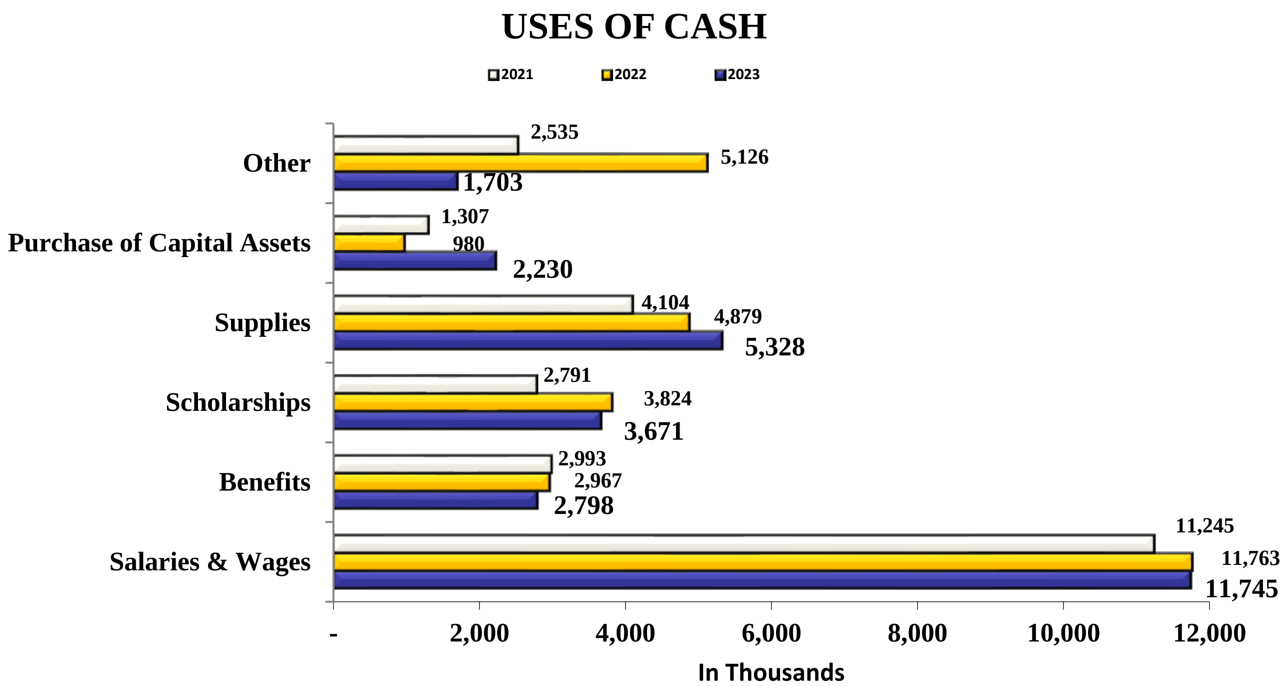
- Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities decreased by approximately $4.5 million primarily due to decreases in cash inflows from ARPA and CRRSAA. This category experienced an increase of $4.2 million from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Net cash used in capital financing activities decreased $1.3 million primarily due to increases in cash outflows for purchases of capital assets. This category experienced a decrease in net cash used of $321,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

- Net cash from investing activities increased $820,000 due to decreases in cash inflows from investment income derived from higher interest rates in the fiscal year. This category experienced a decrease of $22,000 from fiscal year 2021 to fiscal year 2022.

The following graphs illustrate the sources and uses of cash:





Capital Asset and Long-Term Debt Activity

WVU at Parkersburg completed several construction projects in the fiscal years 2023 and 2022, financed by gifts, grants, and other WVUP funds.

<u>2024</u> In FY 24, WVUP plans to perform asbestos abatement and floor replacement throughout various locations in the main building including the faculty wing, Center for Student Support Services, and current Bookstore location. In addition, as indicated below WVUP will utilize funds provided by the WV Governor's office to address multiple deferred maintenance issues.

<u>2023</u> The most significant capital improvements during FY 2023 were the restoration of the foundation of the main building's activity center, completion of the business office and Coplin Clinic renovations, a new HVAC unity for the Caperton Center, the upgrade of the Siemens HVAC controls systems in all buildings and rebuild and repair of the main water cooling towers.

<u>2022</u> The most significant capital improvements during FY 2022 were the renovation of the WVUP Business Office Suite, the renovation of the Early Learning Center to accommodate a medical clinic on campus, the replacement of the HVAC system at the Caperton Center and flooring replacement, including asbestos remediation.

WVU at Parkersburg plans to begin work on multiple deferred maintenance and capital projects with an estimated cost of approximately $2,925,000 beginning in fiscal year 2024 which will be funded by West Virginia's surplus budget funds as administered by the Governor's office. The most significant projects will be the replacement of windows in the main building ($1,000,000), the replacement of the roof of the Caperton Center at an estimated cost of $650,000, replace the Caperton Center's siding $500,000, replace windows and signing at the Jackson County Center ($250,000) and other smaller projects.

In addition to the above loan, WVUP entered into various lease agreements primarily for copying equipment. As of June 30, 2023, the balance of all leases payable totaled $383,000 with payments payable through 2033.

Economic Outlook

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) is located in Wood County in West Virginia. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, the Wood County economy continued its steady and controlled economic growth. West Virginia began the fiscal year with an unemployment rate of 3.6%. Due to declines in West Virginia's population and the increasing average age of our citizens, the number of West Virginians in the workforce continues to decline. The resulting smaller available workforce means that West Virginia experiences nearly full employment for those who wish to work as evidenced by a state-wide unemployment rate of 3.3% and a 3.9% level for Wood County as of June 30, 2023. In comparison, the unemployment rate of other counties in our service region ranged from a low of 3.8 percent in Ritchie County to a high of 5.9 percent in Roane County. This trend follows that of the State of West Virginia, whose June 2023 unemployment rate of 3.3 percent leaves the state ranked thirty-first in the nation.

Currently, the State of West Virginia is experiencing unprecedented financial success as evidenced by the fiscal year 2023 surplus of $1.8 billion driven primarily by increases in personal income tax and severance tax collections. In fact, the state experienced a 40% increase in general revenue fund tax collections. Fortunately, the Governor's office has elected to invest a significant portion of the surplus to address long-term, systemic deferred maintenance issues at state college campuses. Like all WV state colleges, WVUP will enjoy a significant financial benefit ($2.925 million) from this decision.

History has shown that community colleges and universities generally experience an inverse relationship to unemployment levels. During an economic recession or depression, community colleges often experience an increase in enrollment. Likewise, they experience a decrease in enrollment when unemployment is low. Another factor that might influence enrollment is that the typical post-COVID student wants different learning options than those who attended college prior to the pandemic. More and more students expect colleges to offer more quality, online learning options and degree programs. Pivoting to technology-enhanced online delivery was a monumental shift for all universities including WVUP. Because many students now prefer technology-enhanced course delivery over the traditional in-seat delivery method, WVUP is investing additional time and resources to ensure that we develop quality distance learning courses with clearly defined learning objectives and teaching approaches that ensure student success. Additionally, more and more faculty are insisting on the convenience of teaching their courses online. Also, WVUP, like other colleges. must initiate practices to overcome the perceived devaluation of a college education that causes many potential students to question its necessity. Through messaging, counseling, and improved customer service we believe that ultimately this attitude will be replaced with the understanding that a post-secondary degree is a minimum standard for most higher-paying jobs.

WVUP's Board of Governors and administration feel that we are fiscally sound and have the ability to address the new expectations of our students and local employers. However, WVUP receives about a third of its annual operating resources in the form of State appropriations, and the University's financial resources are closely tied to the fiscal performance of the State of West Virginia. Because the State of West Virginia is experiencing a time of fiscal success driven by record income and severance tax collections it seems as though, at least in the short term, we can confidently rely on this crucial resource.

WVUP will continue to implement revenue enhancement strategies and numerous cost control measures to reduce the growth in operating expenditures in the coming fiscal years to prevent budgetary stresses and to invest in academic programs that will provide the skills our students need to compete for high-demand jobs. WVUP recently implemented a strategic plan laying out a long-term strategy that we believe will stabilize enrollment and provide financial stability in years to come.

WVUP continues to pursue grants, donations, and gifts to enhance its operating revenues. Improving the level of Federal, State, and private grant activity at WVUP has been a strategic priority for the past several years and the increased focus has been successful as grant revenues, primarily from state sources, continue to remain at significantly high levels. These strategic efforts are continuing and WVUP expects this trend in grant-related revenue to continue in FY 2023 and beyond. Even in times of uncertainty, WVUP believes it is poised to weather any storm and prosper as a beacon of hope to our local service area.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023	2022 Restated
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 28,829	$ 28,518
Appropriations due from primary government	1	-
Accounts receivable - net	536	651
Due from the Commission	239	197
Inventories	136	125
Prepaid expenses	243	231
Total current assets	29,984	29,722
Noncurrent Assets:		
Other accounts receivable	60	70
Net other post employment benefits asset	-	9
Capital and intangible right to use assets, net	28,635	27,466
Total noncurrent assets	28,695	27,545
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 58,679	$ 57,267
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred outflows related to other post employment benefits	1,511	562
Deferred outflows related to pensions	29	27
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	1,540	589
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 60,219	$ 57,856

(continued)

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION (CONTINUED)
AS OF JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023	2022 Restated
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 1,468	$ 1,457
Accrued liabilities	210	1,574
Accrued payroll	522	790
Unearned revenue	2,516	2,825
Due to the Commission	2	-
Compensated absences	401	463
Subscription liabilities, current portion	73	39
Leases payable, current portion	78	30
Note payable to West Virginia University, current portion	251	323
Total current liabilities	5,521	7,501
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Net other post employment benefits liability	180	-
Net pension liability	73	42
Subscription liabilities	89	58
Leases payable	305	10
Note payable to West Virginia University	-	251
Total noncurrent liabilities	647	361
TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,168	7,862
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows related to other post employment benefits	688	311
Deferred inflows related to pensions	8	57
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 696	$ 368
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 6,864	$ 8,230
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	$ 27,802	$ 26,378
Restricted for:		
Expendable:		
Scholarships and fellowships	16	9
Sponsored programs	624	1,336
Total expendable	640	1,345
Unrestricted	24,913	21,903
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 53,355	$ 49,626

See notes to financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

WVU AT PARKERSBURG FOUNDATION, INC.
COMPONENT UNIT - STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 608,031	$ 151,227
Investments, at Fair Value	13,338,679	12,478,197
Accrued Interest and Dividends Receivable	10,050,000	-
Total current assets	23,996,710	12,629,424
Property and equipment, net	934,068	1,007,864
Other assets	2,014	2,014
TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 24,932,792**	**$ 13,639,302**
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	$ -	$ 129
Funds held for others	85,172	126,291
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$ 85,172**	**$ 126,420**
NET ASSETS		
Without donor restrictions	1,369,302	1,411,577
With donor restrictions	23,478,318	12,101,305
TOTAL NET ASSETS	**24,847,620**	**13,512,882**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	**$ 24,932,792**	**$ 13,639,302**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023	2022 Restated
OPERATING REVENUES		
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship allowances of $2,128 and $1,016	$ 6,477	$ 8,130
Federal grants and contracts	597	102
State grants and contracts	3,708	2,321
Nongovernmental grants and contracts	605	559
Sales and services of educational departments	179	98
Auxiliary enterprises, net of scholarship allowances of $18 and $9	54	70
Other operating revenues	614	730
Total operating revenues	12,234	12,010
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and wages	11,434	11,868
Benefits	2,138	(39)
Scholarships and fellowships	3,514	3,835
Utilities	645	551
Supplies and other services	5,547	5,241
Depreciation and amortization	1,268	1,057
Assessments by the Commission for operations	92	102
CRRSAA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund expenses	-	577
ARPA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund expenses	155	3,180
Service agreement expense to West Virginia University	250	250
Total operating expenses	25,043	26,622
OPERATING LOSS	(12,809)	(14,612)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
State appropriations	10,800	10,164
Payments on behalf of WVU Parkersburg	(184)	(7)
Gifts	11	3
Federal Pell grants	3,664	3,490
CRRSAA Act revenues	329	1,990
ARPA - Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund revenues	1,111	4,579
Investment income	859	39
Interest on capital asset-related debt	(43)	(36)
Fees assessed by the Commission for debt service	(5)	(5)
Other nonoperating (expenses) revenues - net	(4)	(1,247)
Net nonoperating revenues	16,538	18,970
INCREASE IN NET POSITION	3,729	4,358
NET POSITION--BEGINNING OF YEAR	49,626	45,268
NET POSITION--END OF YEAR	$ 53,355	$ 49,626

See notes to financial statements.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

WVU AT PARKERSBURG FOUNDATION, INC.
COMPONENT UNIT - STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	TOTAL
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Contributions	$ 15,102	$ 11,114,992	$ 11,130,094
Interest and Dividend Income	9,216	283,305	292,521
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	12,505	741,374	753,879
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	762,658	(762,658)	-
TOTAL REVENUES, GAINS, AND AND OTHER SUPPORT	**799,481**	**11,377,013**	**12,176,494**
EXPENSES			
School Support:			
Grants and Scholarships	121,050	-	121,050
Faculty and Staff Development	35,886	-	35,886
Other Expenses	276,841	-	276,841
Total School Support	**433,777**		**433,777**
Administrative:			
Salaries and Benefits	44,850	-	44,850
Trust Fees	35,638	-	35,638
Professional Fees	29,625	-	29,625
Depreciation	73,796	-	73,796
Database management	11,671	-	11,671
Marketing and public relations	90,156	-	90,156
Hospitality	37,697	-	37,697.00
Repairs and Maintenance	29,212	-	29,212.00
Other	55,334	-	55,334
Total Administrative	**407,979**	**-**	**407,979**
TOTAL EXPENSES	**841,756**	**-**	**841,756**
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	**(42,275)**	**11,377,013**	**11,334,738**
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,411,577**	**12,101,305**	**13,512,882**
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	**$ 1,369,302**	**$ 23,478,318**	**$ 24,847,620**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

WVU AT PARKERSBURG FOUNDATION, INC.
COMPONENT UNIT - STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS	WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS	TOTAL
REVENUES, GAINS, AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Contributions	$ 36,233	$ 160,212	$ 196,445
Interest and Dividend Income	4,519	269,353	273,872
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Investments	(52,524)	(1,828,069)	(1,880,593)
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	431,331	(431,331)	-
TOTAL REVENUES, GAINS, AND AND OTHER SUPPORT	**419,559**	**(1,829,835)**	**(1,410,276)**
EXPENSES			
School Support:			
Grants and Scholarships	148,049	-	148,049
Faculty and Staff Development	27,122	-	27,122
Other Expenses	25,300	-	25,300
Total School Support	**200,471**		**200,471**
Administrative:			
Salaries and Benefits	45,171	-	45,171
Trust Fees	38,944	-	38,944
Professional Fees	30,650	-	30,650
Depreciation	72,646	-	72,646
Database management	13,989	-	13,989
Marketing and public relations	29,427	-	29,427
Hospitality	3,655	-	3,655.00
Repairs and Maintenance	14,717	-	14,717.00
Other	40,646	-	40,646
Total Administrative	**289,845**	**-**	**289,845**
TOTAL EXPENSES	**490,316**	**-**	**490,316**
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	**(70,757)**	**(1,829,835)**	**(1,900,592)**
NET ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	**1,482,334**	**13,931,140**	**15,413,474**
NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	**$ 1,411,577**	**$ 12,101,305**	**$ 13,512,882**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023	2022 Restated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Tuition and fees	$ 6,361	$ 7,844
Grants and contracts	4,855	3,476
CRRSAA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund expenses	-	(577)
ARPA Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund expense	(155)	(3,180)
Payments to suppliers	(5,328)	(4,879)
Payments to employees	(11,745)	(11,763)
Payments for benefits	(2,798)	(2,967)
Payments to utilities	(634)	(538)
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(3,671)	(3,824)
Auxiliary enterprise receipts	54	70
Sales and service of educational departments	179	98
Payments of operating expenses to West Virginia University	(250)	(250)
Assessments by Commission for operations	(92)	(102)
Other (payments) receipts	(448)	619
Net cash used in operating activities	(13,672)	(15,973)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
State appropriations	10,800	10,347
Federal Pell grants	3,664	3,490
CRRSAA Act revenues	329	1,990
ARPA - Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund revenues	1,111	4,579
Other nonoperating (payments) receipts	22	17
Cash provided by noncapital financing activities	15,926	20,423
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Fees assessed by the Commission for debt service	(5)	(5)
Purchases of capital assets	(2,230)	(980)
Principal paid on capital debt, leases and subscriptions	(528)	(396)
Interest paid on capital debt, leases and subscriptions	(39)	(33)
Principal paid on loan from Commission	-	(45)
Cash used in capital financing activities	(2,802)	(1,459)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment income	859	39
Cash provided by investing activities	859	39
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	311	3,030
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	28,518	25,488
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	$ 28,829	$ 28,518

(continued)

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT PARKERSBURG

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023	2022 Restated
Reconciliation of net operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Operating loss	$ (12,809)	$ (14,612)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,268	1,057
Donated/noncapitalized expense	-	2
Expenses paid on behalf of WVU Parkersburg	(184)	(7)
Changes in assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Accounts receivable, net	125	(370)
Due from the Council/Commission	(41)	(53)
Prepaid expenses	(12)	(97)
Inventories	(11)	10
Accounts payable	397	521
Accrued liabilities	(1,446)	(392)
Unearned revenue	(309)	508
Due to the Council/Commission	2	-
Compensated absences	(61)	(20)
Defined benefit pension plan	(20)	(21)
Deferred other post employment benefits	(571)	(2,499)
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (13,672)	$ (15,973)
Noncash Transactions:		
Donations	$ 11	$ 3
Subscription based IT agreements	$ 195	$ 160
Finance leases	$ 417	$ 17

See notes to financial statements.

1. ORGANIZATION

West Virginia University at Parkersburg ("Parkersburg") is governed by the West Virginia University at Parkersburg Board of Governors (the "Board"). The Board was established by House Bill 3215 ("H.B. 3215").

During fiscal year 2008, H.B. 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, the administratively linked community and technical colleges of West Virginia University (the "University") established their own Boards of Governors.

Powers and duties of the Board include, but are not limited to, the power to determine, control, supervise and manage the financial, business and educational policies and affairs of the institution under its jurisdiction, the duty to develop a master plan for the institution, the power to prescribe the specific functions and institution's budget request, the duty to review at least every five years all academic programs offered at the institution, and the power to fix tuition and other fees for the different classes or categories of students enrolled at its institution.

The West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (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. Both the Council and the Commission were legislatively created under Senate Bill No. 448 and Senate Bill No. 653, respectively.

The Council is responsible for developing, overseeing and advancing the State's public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education. The Council is comprised of 12 persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The University provides Parkersburg with administrative and academic support services under a service agreement.

As a requirement of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, Parkersburg has included information from the WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation").

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of Parkersburg have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by GASB. The financial statement presentation required by GASB provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of Parkersburg's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position, and cash flows.

a. *Reporting Entity* — Parkersburg is a blended component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund and represents separate funds of the State that are not included in the State's general fund. Parkersburg is a separate entity which, along with all State institutions of higher education, the Council and the Commission (which includes West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing (WVNET)) form the Higher Education Fund of the State. The Higher Education Fund is considered a component unit of the State and its financial statements are discretely presented in the State's comprehensive annual financial report.

   The WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation") is not part of the Parkersburg reporting entity and is not consolidated in the accompanying financial statements since Parkersburg has no ability to designate management, cannot significantly influence operations of this entity, and is not accountable for fiscal matters of the Foundation under GASB. The accompanying financial statements present all funds under the authority of Parkersburg. The basic criterion for inclusion in the accompanying financial statements is the exercise of oversight responsibility derived from Parkersburg's ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters of related entities.

   In accordance with GASB, the audited financial statements of the Foundation are presented here as a discrete component unit with the Parkersburg financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. The Foundation is a separate, private, nonprofit organization that reports under FASB standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the audited financial information as it is presented herein (See Note 15).

b. *Basis of Accounting* — For financial reporting purposes, Parkersburg is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, Parkersburg's 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 expenditures are reported when materials or services are received.

c. *Cash and Cash Equivalents* — For purposes of the statement of net position, Parkersburg considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

   Cash on deposit with the West Virginia Treasurer's Office (the "Treasurer") is deposited into the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). The amounts on deposit are available for immediate withdrawal and, accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying financial statements.

   Cash and cash equivalents also include cash in bank accounts and cash on hand.

d. *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 Treasurer, but are obligations of the State.

e. *Accounts Receivable* — Accounts receivable primarily includes amounts due from students for tuition and fees, amounts due from sponsoring agencies for grants and contracts, and other miscellaneous receivables.

f. *Allowance for Doubtful Accounts* — It is Parkersburg's policy to provide for future losses on uncollectible accounts receivable based on an evaluation of the underlying account, the historical collectability experienced by Parkersburg on such balances, and such other factors which, in Parkersburg's judgment, require consideration in estimating doubtful accounts.

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

h. *Noncurrent Cash and Cash Equivalents* — Cash that is (1) externally restricted to make debt service payments or (2) to purchase capital or other noncurrent assets is classified as a noncurrent asset in the statement of net position.

i. *Capital and Intangible Right-to-Use Assets* — Capital assets include property, plant, and equipment, books and materials that are part of a catalogued library, and infrastructure. Capital assets are stated at cost at the date of acquisition or construction, or acquisition value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. The capital assets transferred in were recorded at net book value. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is generally 15 to 50 years for buildings, infrastructure, and land improvements, and 3 to 15 years for furniture, equipment, and library books.

   Intangible right-to-use assets include software subscriptions and property, plant and equipment. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease or subscription term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

   Parkersburg's capitalization thresholds are as follows: $25,000 for buildings, land improvements, infrastructure and leasehold improvements, $100,000 for software, and $5,000 for equipment. Library books and land are capitalized irrespective of cost.

j. *Unearned Revenue* — Revenue for programs or activities to be conducted primarily in the next fiscal year are classified as unearned revenue, including items such as tuition, orientation fees, financial aid deposits, and advance payments on sponsored awards.

k. *Compensated Absences* — GASB requires entities to accrue for employees' rights to receive compensation for vacation leave, or payments in lieu of accrued vacation leave, as such benefits are earned and payment becomes probable. Parkersburg'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.

   The estimated expense incurred for vacation leave is recorded as a component of benefits expense on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

l. *Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)* — For purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefits ("OPEB") liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Postemployment Benefit Plan (the "OPEB plan"), which is administered by a combination of the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency ("PEIA") and the West Virginia Health Benefit Trust Fund (the "RHBT"), additions to/reductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in the RHBT's financial statements which can be found at www.peia.gov. The OPEB plan schedules are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with U.S. GAAP as prescribed by GASB. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Investments are reported at fair value. Management of PEIA and the RHBT have made certain estimates and assumptions relating to the employer allocation schedules, and actual results could differ. (See Note 7.)

m. *Noncurrent Liabilities* — Noncurrent liabilities include (1) notes payable with contractual maturities greater than one year; (2) principal amounts of leases payable and subscription liabilities due in subsequent years; and (3) estimated amounts for OPEB liability, net pension liability, and other liabilities that will not be paid within the next fiscal year.

n. *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 (TRS), administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB), and additions to/reductions from the TRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in the TRS financial statements, which can be found at https://www.wvretirement.com/Publications .html#CAFR. The plan schedules of TRS 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 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 TRS financial statements. Management of TRS has made certain estimates and assumptions relating to employer allocation schedules, and actual results could differ. (See Note 8.)

o. *Net Position* — GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and require that the financial statements be presented on a basis to focus on Parkersburg as a whole. The components of net position are classified according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of Parkersburg's obligations. Parkersburg's components of net position are classified as follows:

- *Net investment in capital and intangible right-to-use assets* — This represents Parkersburg's total investment in capital and intangible right-to-use assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization and outstanding debt obligations related to those assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended, such amounts are not included as a component of net investment in capital and intangible right-to-use assets, net of related debt.

- *Restricted, expendable* — This includes resources in which Parkersburg is legally or contractually obligated to spend resources in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

The West Virginia Legislature (the "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 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 Parkersburg. These restrictions are subject to change by future actions of the Legislature. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, Parkersburg had no restricted balances remaining in these funds.

- *Restricted, nonexpendable* — This includes endowment and similar type funds 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* — This includes resources that are not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Such resources represent resources derived from student tuition and fees (not restricted as to use), state appropriations and sales and services of educational activities. This component is used for transactions relating to the educational and general operations of Parkersburg and may be designated for specific purposes by action of the Board.

p. *Classification of Revenues* — Parkersburg 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.

  Other operating revenues include revenue from leasing of Parkersburg's academic bookstore and retail store to Barnes & Noble College Bookstores, Inc., rental fees, commissions, and other miscellaneous revenues.

- *Nonoperating revenues* — Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange 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 sale of capital assets (including natural resources). This category also includes revenue from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act/Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund II, and the American Rescue Plan Act/Higher Education Relief Fund III.

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

q. *Use of Restricted Net Position* — Parkersburg 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 components of net position are available. Generally, Parkersburg attempts to utilize restricted components of net position first when practicable. Parkersburg did not have any designated components of net position as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

r. *Scholarship Allowances* — Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship allowances in the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Scholarship allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by Parkersburg, and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on the student's behalf.

   Financial aid to students is reported in the financial statements under the alternative method as prescribed by the National Association of College and University Business Officers (NACUBO). Certain aid, such as loans and funds provided to students as awarded by third parties, 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 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.

s. *Federal Financial Assistance Programs* — Parkersburg makes loans to students under the Federal Stafford Loan Program. Under this program, the U.S. Department of Education makes interest subsidized and nonsubsidized loans directly to students, through institutions like Parkersburg. Federal Stafford loan receivables are not included in Parkersburg's statement of net position, as the loans are repayable directly to the U.S. Department of Education. Parkersburg made awards of $3.0 million and $3.2 million in fiscal year 2023 and 2022, respectively, under the Federal Stafford Loan Program on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education; these amounts are not included as revenues and expenses on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

   Parkersburg distributes 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 financial statements. In fiscal year 2023 and 2022, Parkersburg received and disbursed approximately $3.8 million and $3.7 million, respectively, under these federal student aid programs.

t. *Government Grants and Contracts* — Government grants and contracts normally provide for the recovery of direct and indirect costs, subject to audit. Parkersburg 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 three years.

u. *Income Taxes* — Parkersburg is exempt from income taxes, except for unrelated business income, as a nonprofit organization under federal income tax laws and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service.

v. *Deferred Outflows of Resources* — Consumption of net assets by Parkersburg that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position (see Note 7 and 8).

w. *Deferred Inflows of Resources* — Acquisition of net assets by Parkersburg that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position (see Note 7 and 8).

x. *Risk Management* — The State's Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) provides general liability, property and auto insurance coverage, to Parkersburg and its employees. Such coverage is provided to Parkersburg by BRIM through a self-insurance program maintained by BRIM for general liability and auto insurance coverage. BRIM maintains a self-insurance program to pay the first $1,000,000 of each property insurance claim and purchases excess property insurance from the commercial insurance market to cover individual claims that exceed $1,000,000. The BRIM self-insurance programs may involve experience and exposure related premiums.

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

y. *Use of Estimates* — 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 revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

z. *Restatement of Financial Statements for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022* – Prior to fiscal year 2022, WVUP's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense were included with the amounts for West Virginia University. This required an allocation between WVUP and West Virginia University. The amounts for WVUP were reported separately beginning with the audited allocation schedules for the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund prepared for compliance with GASB Statement No. 75 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 (based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 with a measurement date of June 30, 2021), but this change was not immediately evident and there was no notification of this change by the RHBT. As a result, the financial statements for the period ending June 30, 2022 were misstated.

The June 30, 2022 amounts have been restated to reflect a decrease in the net OPEB asset, an increase in deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB, and a decrease in deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the period ending June 30, 2022 was also restated to reflect the impact of this adjustment. This resulted in a decrease in benefits expense and an increase in payments on behalf of Parkersburg.

Net position - beginning of year, as previously stated	$	47,861,033
Change in net other postemployment benefits asset		(432,566)
Change in deferred outflows related to other postemployment benefits		241,770
Change in deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits		1,914,787
Balance of the subscription liabilities and subscription liabilities		40,775
Net position - beginning of year, as restated	$	49,625,799

aa. *Risks and Uncertainties* — Parkersburg utilizes various investment instruments that are exposed to risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investment securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in the fair values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes.

bb. *Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the GASB* – Parkersburg has implemented Statement No. 91, *"Conduit Debt Obligations",* as amended by GASB Statement No. 95, *"Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance"*. This statement defines conduit debt obligations for accounting and financial reporting purposes and establishes standards for recognition, measurement and disclosure for issuers. This statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Parkersburg also implemented Statement No. 94, *"Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements"*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements for public-private and public-public partnerships and availability payment arrangements. This statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Parkersburg has also implemented GASB Statement No. 93, *"Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates"*. This statement establishes that the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") is not an appropriate benchmark interest rate for derivative instruments that hedge the interest rate risk of taxable debt. This statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Parkersburg also implemented Statement No. 96, *"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements"*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements for subscription-based information technology arrangements by a government end user. This statement requires recognition of certain subscription assets and liabilities for subscription-based information technology arrangements ("SBITAs") based on the principle that SBITAs are long-term financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a government end user is required to recognize a subscription liability and a right-to-use subscription asset. As a result of adopting Statement No. 96, the opening statement of net position as of June 30, 2022 has been restated resulting in an increase in intangible right-to-use assets and subscription liabilities. Such opening balance sheet adjustments were calculated using the facts and circumstances that existed at July 1, 2021 as prescribed by Statement No. 96. The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the period ending June 30, 2022 was also restated to reflect the impact of Statement No. 96; this resulted in a decrease in supplies and other services and an increase in amortization expense and interest on capital asset related debt. The statement of cash flows for the period ending June 30, 2022 was also restated for Statement No. 96; this primarily resulted in a reclassification of cash flows used in operating activities to cash flows used in capital and related financing activities.

Parkersburg also implemented certain provisions of Statement No. 99, *"Omnibus 2022"*. This statement establishes or amends accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to leases, public-public and public-private partnerships, and subscription-based information technology arrangements. This statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

cc. *Recent Statements Issued by the GASB* – Statement No. 99, *"Omnibus 2022"*, also establishes or amends accounting and financial reporting requirements for specific issues related to financial guarantees and derivative instruments. These requirements are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. Parkersburg has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of these provisions may have on its financial statements.

The GASB has also issued Statement No. 100, *"Accounting Changes and Error Corrections"*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements. This statement is effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023 and all reporting periods thereafter. Parkersburg has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 100 may have on its financial statements.

The GASB has also issued Statement No. 101, *"Compensated Absences"*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting for compensated absences and associated salary-related payments, including certain defined contribution pensions and defined contribution other postemployment benefits (OPEB). This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and all reporting periods thereafter. Parkersburg has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 101 may have on its financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The composition of cash and cash equivalents was as follows at June 30 (dollars in thousands):

	2023	2022
Cash on deposit with the Treasurer	$ 28,778	$ 28,469
Cash in Bank	50	48
Cash on Hand	1	1
	$ 28,829	$ 28,518

Cash on deposit with the Treasurer. Amounts with the Treasurer include deposits in the State Treasury bank account, the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool. The amounts with the Treasurer as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, are comprised of two investment pools, the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool, both of which are carried at amortized cost. There was $24,742,939 and $20,374,623 at June 30, 2023 and 2022 of unrestricted cash held for investment in these pools. The remainder of the cash held with the Treasurer was not invested at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Deposits in the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool are pooled by the Treasurer with other available funds of 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 invests in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the BTI, provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements when applicable. Fair value and investment income are allocated to participants in the pools based upon the funds that have been invested. 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 Legislature and is subject to oversight by the Legislature. The amounts on deposit are available for immediate withdrawal and, accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying financial statements.

Cash in Bank. The carrying amount of cash in the bank at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 was approximately $50,000 and $48,000, respectively, as compared with the bank balance of approximately $50,000 and $86,000, respectively. The difference is primarily caused by outstanding checks and items in transit. Bank accounts are FDIC insured up to $250,000 per Federal Employer Identification Number and they are collateralized by securities held by the bank in the name of the State.

Cash on Hand. Imprest funds approved by the Treasurer comprise the cash on hand.

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:

	2023			2022	
External Pool	**Carrying Value**	**S & P Rating**		**Carrying Value**	**S & P Rating**
WV Money Market Pool	$ 24,181,813	AAAm		$ 19,902,182	AAAm
WV Short Term Bond Fund	561,126	Not Rated		472,441	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.

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 BTI's Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the WV Money Market Pool:

	2023		2022	
External Pool	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
WV Money Market Pool	$ 24,181,813	29	$ 19,902,182	21

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable were as follows at June 30 (dollars in thousands):

	2023	2022
Student tuition and fees, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of $130 and $63	$ 62	$ -
Grants and contracts receivable	464	456
Due from other State agencies	-	159
Other	10	36
	$ 536	$ 651

In November 2009, Parkersburg changed the payroll method for all non-exempt benefit-eligible employees from current payroll to payroll in arrears. In September 2014, all other employees remaining on current payroll were moved to payroll in arrears. For both groups of employees, Parkersburg issued a "no hardship payment" to cover the transition period from current payroll to arrears payroll. Upon termination, the net amount of the "no hardship payment" will be deducted from the employee's last paycheck. This "no hardship payment" is recorded as other noncurrent accounts receivable on the statement of net position.

5. CAPITAL AND INTANGIBLE RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

Balances and changes in capital and intangible right-to-use assets were as follows at June 30 (dollars in thousands):

2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized:				
Land	1,349	-	-	1,349
Construction in progress	983	674	(1,587)	70
Total capital assets not being depreciated or amortized	$ 2,332	$ 674	$ (1,587)	$ 1,419
Other capital assets:				
Land improvements	$ 1,149	$ 30	$ -	1,179
Buildings	38,956	1,558	-	40,514
Equipment	3,943	1,089	(132)	4,900
Library books	2,700	90	-	2,790
Software	6	-	-	6
Infrastructure	1,805	-	-	1,805
Total other capital assets	$ 48,559	$ 2,767	$ (132)	$ 51,194
Less accumulated depreciation or amortization for:				
Land improvements	(542)	(78)	-	(620)
Buildings	(16,251)	(609)	-	(16,860)
Equipment	(2,596)	(298)	104	(2,790)
Library books	(2,402)	(84)	-	(2,486)
Software	(5)	-	-	(5)
Infrastructure	(1,804)	(1)	-	(1,805)
Total accumulated depreciation or amortization	$ (23,600)	$ (1,070)	$ 104	$ (24,566)
Other capital assets, net	$ 24,959	$ 1,697	$ (28)	$ 26,628
Intangible right to use assets:				
Leased assets:				
Buildings	94	402	(95)	401
Equipment	42	14	(17)	39
Total leased assets	$ 136	$ 416	$ (112)	440
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	(77)	(64)	95	(46)
Equipment	(23)	(11)	17	(17)
Total accumulated amortization	$ (100)	$ (75)	$ 112	(63)
Leased assets, net	$ 36	$ 341	$ -	$ 377
Subscription assets:				
Software	160	195	(11)	344
Total subscription assets	160	195	(11)	344
Software	(21)	(123)	11	(133)
Total accumulated amortization	(21)	(123)	11	(133)
Subscription assets, net	$ 139	$ 72	$ -	$ 211
Capital and Intangible Right to Use Assets Summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized	2,332	674	(1,587)	1,419
Other capital assets	48,559	2,767	(132)	51,194
Total cost of capital assets	50,891	3,441	(1,719)	52,613
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(23,600)	(1,070)	104	(24,566)
Capital assets, net	$ 27,291	$ 2,371	$ (1,615)	$ 28,047
Intangible right to use assets				
Leased assets	136	416	(112)	440
Suscription assets	160	195	(11)	344
Total cost of intangible right to use assets	296	611	(123)	784
Less accumulated amortization:	(100)	(75)	112	(63)
Leased assets	(100)	(75)	112	(63)
Suscription assets	(21)	(123)	11	(133)
Total accumulated amortization, intangible right to use asset	(121)	(198)	123	(196)
Intangible right to use assets, net	175	413	-	588
Total capital and intangible right to use assets, net	$ 27,466	$ 2,784	$ (1,615)	$ 28,635

2022	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized:				
Land	$ 1,349	$ -	$ -	$ 1,349
Construction in progress	74	1,156	(247)	983
Total capital assets not being depreciated or amc	$ 1,423	$ 1,156	$ (247)	$ 2,332
Other capital assets:				
Land improvements	$ 1,118	$ 31	$ -	$ 1,149
Buildings	38,740	216	-	38,956
Equipment	3,922	105	(84)	3,943
Library books	2,620	80	-	2,700
Software	6	-	-	6
Infrastructure	1,805	-	-	1,805
Total other capital assets	48,211	432	(84)	48,559
Less accumulated depreciation or amortization for:				
Land improvements	(465)	(77)	-	(542)
Buildings	(15,672)	(579)	-	(16,251)
Equipment	(2,423)	(250)	77	(2,596)
Library books	(2,321)	(78)	(3)	(2,402)
Software	(5)	-	-	(5)
Infrastructure	(1,803)	(1)	-	(1,804)
Total accumulated depreciation or amortization	(22,689)	(985)	74	(23,600)
Other capital assets, net	$ 25,522	$ (553)	$ (10)	$ 24,959
Intangible right to use assets:				
Leased assets:				
Buildings	94	-	-	94
Equipment	25	17	-	42
Total for intangible right to use assets	$ 119	$ 17	$ -	$ 136
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	(38)	(39)	-	(77)
Equipment	(11)	(12)	-	(23)
Total accumulated amortization	$ (49)	$ (51)	$ -	$ (100)
Leased assets, net	$ 70	$ (34)	$ -	$ 36
Subscription assets:				
Software	-	160	-	160
Total subscription assets	$ -	$ 160	$ -	$ 160
Software	-	(21)	-	(21)
Total accumulated amortization	$ -	$ (21)	$ -	$ (21)
Subscription assets, net	$ -	$ 139	$ -	$ 139
Capital and Intangible Right to Use Assets Summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated or amortized	$ 1,423	$ 1,156	$ (247)	$ 2,332
Other capital assets	48,211	432	(84)	48,559
Total cost of capital assets	49,634	1,588	(331)	50,891
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(22,689)	(985)	74	(23,600)
Capital assets, net	$ 26,945	$ 603	$ (257)	$ 27,291
Intangible right to use assets				
Leased assets	119	17	-	136
Suscription assets	-	160	-	160
Total cost of intangible right to use assets	119	177	-	296
Less accumulated amortization				
Leased assets	(49)	(51)	-	(100)
Suscription assets	-	(21)	-	(21)
Total accumulated amortization, intangible right to use asset	(49)	(72)	-	(121)
Intangible right to use assets, net	$ 70	$ 105	$ -	$ 175
Total capital and intangible right to use assets, net	$ 27,015	$ 708	$ (257)	$ 27,466

Parkersburg 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.

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Balances and changes in long-term liabilities were as follows at June 30 (dollars in thousands):

2023	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Other post employment benefits					
liability (asset), as restated	$ (9)	$ 189	$ -	$ 180 0	$ -
Net pension liability	42	31	-	73	-
Leases payable	40	417	(74)	383	78
Subscription liabilities	97	195	(130)	162	73
Note payable to West Virginia University	574	-	(323)	251	251
Total long-term liabilities	$ 744	$ 832	$ (527)	$ 1,049	$ 402

2022	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due within One Year
Other post employment benefits					
liability (asset), as restated	$ 479	$ -	$ (488)	$ (9)	
Net pension liability	88	-	(46)	42	-
Leases Payable	72	17	(49)	40	30
Subscription liabilities	-	150	(53)	97	39
Note payable to West Virginia University	885	-	(311)	574	323
Notes payable to the Commission	45	-	(45)	-	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,569	$ 167	$ (992)	$ 744	$ 392

7. OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Employees of Parkersburg are enrolled in the West Virginia Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (the “OPEB plan”) which is administered by the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (“PEIA”) and the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (the “RHBT”).

Following is Parkersburg’s other postemployment benefits liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to other postemployment benefits, revenues, and other postemployment benefits expense and expenditures for the fiscal years ended June 30 (dollars in thousands):

	2023	2022
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	$ 180	$ (9)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,511	562
Deferred Inflows of Resources	688	311
Revenues	(199)	(8)
OPEB Expense	(414)	(23)
Contributions made by Parkersburg	167	191

Plan Description

The OPEB plan is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, defined benefit other post-employment benefit plan that covers the retirees of State agencies, colleges and universities, county boards of education, and other government entities as set forth in West Virginia Code Section 5-16D-2 (the “Code”). Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and the RHBT with approval of the Finance Board. The Finance Board membership was expanded from eight to ten members with Senate Bill 205 on March 11, 2022, effective 90 days from passage on June 9, 2022. Finance Board members are appointed by the Governor, serve a term of four years and are eligible for reappointment. The State Department of Administration cabinet secretary, or designee, serves as Chairman of the Board and is a voting member. One member represents the hospitals, one member represents the non-hospital health care providers, four members represent labor, education, public employees and public retirees and the remaining members represent the public-at-large.

Active employees who retire are eligible for PEIA health and life benefits, provided they meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the applicable State retirement system and if their last employer immediately prior to retirement: is a participating employer under the Consolidated Public Retirement Board (“CPRB”) and, as of July 1, 2008 forward, is a participating employer with PEIA. Active employees who, as of July 1, 2008, have ten years or more of credited service in the CPRB and whose employer at the time of their retirement does participate with CPRB, but does not participate with PEIA will be eligible for PEIA retiree coverage provided: they otherwise meet all criteria under this heading and their employer agrees, in writing, upon a form prescribed by PEIA, that the employer will pay to PEIA the non-participating retiree premium on behalf of the retiree or retirees, or that the retiree agrees to pay the entire unsubsidized premium themselves. Employees who participate in non-State retirement systems but that are CPRB system affiliated, contracted, or approved (such as TIAA-CREF and Empower Retirement), or are approved, in writing, by the PEIA Director must, in the case of education employees, meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the State Teachers Retirement System ("STRS"), and in all other cases meet the minimum eligibility requirements of the Public Employees Retirement System to be eligible for PEIA benefits as a retiree.

The financial activities of the OPEB plan are accounted for in the RHBT, a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia. The RHBT audited financial statements and actuarial reports can be found on the PEIA website at www.peia.wv.gov.

Benefits Provided

The OPEB plan provides the following benefits: medical and prescription drug insurance and life insurance. The medical and prescription drug insurance is provided through two options: the self-insured preferred provider benefit plan option, which is primarily for non-Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses; and the external managed care organization option, which is primarily for Medicare-eligible retirees and spouses.

Contributions

Pay as you go premiums ("paygo") are established by the 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 active premiums subsidize the retirees' health care.

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 between July 1, 1997 and 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 vacation leave days into 100% of the required retiree healthcare contribution.

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

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

Employees hired on or after July 1, 2001 no longer receive sick and/or vacation leave credit toward the required retiree healthcare contribution when they retire. All retirees have the option to purchase continued coverage regardless of their eligibility for premium credits.

Certain faculty employees (generally those with less than a 12-month contract) earn a similar extended health or life insurance coverage retirement benefit based on years of service. Generally, 3-1/3 years of teaching service extend health insurance coverage for one year of family coverage. Faculty hired after July 1, 2009 no longer receive years of service credit toward insurance premiums when they retire. Faculty hired on or after July 1, 2010 receive no health insurance premium subsidy when they retire. Two groups of employees hired after July 1, 2010 will not be required to pay the unsubsidized rate: 1) active employees who were originally hired before July 1, 2010 who have a break in service of fewer than two years after July 1, 2010; and 2) retired employees who had an original hire date prior to July 1, 2010 may return to active employment. In those cases, the original hire date may apply.

Basis of Allocation

OPEB amounts have been allocated to each contributing employer based on their proportionate share of employer contributions to the RHBT for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, Parkersburg's OPEB amounts are allocated separately from West Virginia University. Effective July 1, 2017, certain employers that met the plan's opt out criteria and chose not to participate in the plan coverage were no longer required to make contributions to the plan. The amounts previously allocated to such employers for the net OPEB liability (asset) and related deferred inflows and deferred outflows are reallocated to the remaining employers participating in the cost sharing plan. The plan reallocates these balances to the remaining active employers based on their proportionate share of contributions made in the period of reallocation.

Assumptions

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the net OPEB asset for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to June 30, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the net OPEB liability for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement:

- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.

- Amortization method and period: Level percentage of payroll over 20 years.

- Investment rate of return: 6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

- Projected salary increases: dependent on pension system ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.

- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by .50% for two years then by .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 8.83% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032.

- Inflation rate: 2.25%.

- Discount rate: 6.65%

- Mortality rates: based on Pub-210.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

The long-term investment 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 West Virginia Investment Management Board ("IMB") and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.5% for assets invested with the WV Board of Treasury Investments ("BTI").

Long-term pre-funding assets are invested with the IMB. The strategic asset allocation consists of 55% equity, 15% fixed income, 10% private equity, 10% hedge fund and 10% real estate invested. Short-term assets used to pay current year benefits and expenses are invested with the BTI.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB 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 percentages and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of the long-term geometric rates for each major asset class are summarized below.

2023

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	55.0%	4.8%
Core Plus Fixed Income	15.0%	2.1%
Hedge Fund	10.0%	2.4%
Private Equity	10.0%	6.8%
Core Real Estate	10.0%	4.1%

2022

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	55.0%	4.8%
Core Plus Fixed Income	15.0%	2.1%
Hedge Fund	10.0%	2.4%
Private Equity	10.0%	6.8%
Core Real Estate	10.0%	4.1%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the OPEB liability (asset) was 6.65%. 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 prefunding and investment policies. Based on these 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.

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents Parkersburg's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 calculated using the discount rate of 6.65%, as well as what Parkersburg's net OPEB liability (asset) 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 (dollars in thousands):

2023	**1% Decrease (5.65%)**	**Current Discount Rate (6.65%)**	**1% Increase (7.65)**
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	$ 464	$ 180	$ (63)

2022	**1% Decrease (5.65%)**	**Current Discount Rate (6.65%)**	**1% Increase (7.65)**
Net OPEB Liability	$ 48	$ (9)	$ (56)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents Parkersburg's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates, as well as what Parkersburg's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rates (dollars in thousands):

2023	**1% Decrease**	**Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates**	**1% Increase**
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	$ (103)	$ 180	$ 515

2022	**1% Decrease**	**Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates**	**1% Increase**
Net OPEB Liability	$ (66)	$ (9)	$ 60

OPEB Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB asset at June 30, 2023 was measured as of June 30, 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2022, which is the measurement date. The total OPEB asset at June 30, 2023 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

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

At June 30, 2023, the amount recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability was $180,000. At June 30, 2023, the nonemployer contributing entity's (State of West Virginia) portion of the collective net OPEB asset is $62,000 and the total net OPEB asset attributable to Parkersburg is $242,000.

At June 30, 2022, the amount recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset was $(9,000). At June 30, 2022, the nonemployer contributing entity's (State of West Virginia) portion of the collective net OPEB liability is $(2,000) and the total net OPEB liability attributable to Parkersburg is $(11,000).

The allocation percentage assigned to each contributing employer is based on the employer's proportionate share of employer contributions to the RHBT for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021. Employer contributions are recognized when billed. At June 30, 2022, Parkersburg's proportion was .162138191%, a decrease of .132257342% from its proportion of .029880849% calculated as of June 30, 2021. At June 30, 2021, Parkersburg's proportion was .199597491%, an decrease of .005971087% from its proportion of .205568578% calculated as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, Parkersburg recognized OPEB expense of $(414,000). Of this amount, $(215,000) was recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the OPEB expense, and $(199,000) as the amount of OPEB expense attributed to special funding. Parkersburg also recognized revenue of $(199,000) for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Parkersburg recognized OPEB expense of $(23,000). Of this amount, $(15,000) was recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the OPEB expense, and $(8,000) as the amount of OPEB expense attributed to special funding. Parkersburg also recognized revenue of $(8,000) for support provided by the State.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are as follows at June 30, (dollars in thousands):

2023	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	$ 1,200	$ -
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings	28	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	230
Changes in assumptions	116	458
Opt-out proportionate share	-	-
Contributions after the measurement date	167	-
Total	$ 1,511	$ 688

2022	**Deferred Outflows of Resources**	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	$ 371	$ -
Net differences between projected and actual investment earnings	-	61
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	61
Changes in assumptions	-	188
Opt-out proportionate share	-	1
Contributions after the measurement date	191	-
Total	$ 562	$ 311

Parkersburg will recognize the $167,000 and $191,000 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 and 2022, respectively. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Amortization	
June 30, 2024	$	260
June 30, 2025		251
June 30, 2026		126
June 30, 2027		19
	$	656

8. DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Some employees of Parkersburg are enrolled in a defined benefit pension plan, the West Virginia Teachers' Retirement System (TRS), which is administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB).

Following is Parkersburg's 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 (dollars in thousands):

	2023		2022	
Net Pension Liability	$	73	$	42
Deferred Outflows of Resources		29		27
Deferred Inflows of Resources		8		57
Revenues		15		(2)
Pension Expense		7		(11)
Contributions Made by Parkersburg		12		12

TRS

Plan Description

TRS 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 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. TRS closed membership to new hires effective July 1, 1991.

TRS is considered a component unit of the State for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. TRS 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 TRS website at https://www.wvretirement.com/Publications.html#CAFR

Benefits Provided

TRS 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 the pension reduced actuarially if the member is less than age 55 and has between 30 and 35 years of service. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 62 with 10 years of service. All members hired after July 1, 2015 may retire with the pension reduced actuarially if the member is between the ages of 60 and 62 with 10 years of service or between ages 55 and 62 with 30 years of service. 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. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, this age increases to 64 with 10 years of service. Retirement benefits are equivalent to 2% of average annual salary multiplied by years of service. Average salary is the average of the 5 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 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 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: TRS 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:

1. 15% of gross salary of their State-employed members hired prior to July 1, 1991;
2. 15% of School Aid Formula (SAF) covered payroll of county-employed members;
3. 7.5% of School Aid Formula SAF-covered payroll on members of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRS);
4. A certain percentage of fire insurance premiums paid by State residents; and

5. 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 TRS unfunded liability within 40 years of June 30, 1994. As of June 30, 2023, Parkersburg's proportionate share attributable to this special funding subsidy was $13,524. As of June 30, 2022, Parkersburg's proportionate share attributable to this special funding subsidy was $1,605.

Parkersburg's contributions to TRS for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, were approximately $12,000, $12,000, and $11,000, respectively.

Assumptions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the total pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2021 and rolled forward to June 30, 2022. For the year ended June 30, 2021, total pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2020 and rolled forward to June 30, 2021. 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 of 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 of 2.75%.
- Discount rate of 7.25%
- Mortality rates based on Pub-2010 General Employees Table
- Withdrawal rates: Teachers 7.00%-35% 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, 2015 to June 30, 2020. These assumptions will remain in effect for valuation purposes until such time as the CPRB adopts revised assumptions.

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 arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in TRS' target asset allocation as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 are summarized below.

2023

Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return	Target Allocation
Domestic equity	5.3%	27.5%
International equity	6.1%	27.5%
Fixed income	2.2%	15.0%
Real estate	6.5%	10.0%
Private equity	9.5%	10.0%
Hedge funds	3.8%	10.0%

2022

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%

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total TRS pension liability was 7.25% at both June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022. 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, TRS' 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 TRS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

2023

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net pension liability	$ 102	$ 73	$ 42

2022

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.20)
Net pension liability	$ 74	$ 42	$ 15

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

The TRS net pension liability as of June 30, 2022 was measured as of June 30, 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2022, which is the measurement date. The total pension liability at June 30, 2022 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

The TRS net pension liability as of June 30, 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2020 rolled forward to June 30, 2021, which is the measurement date. The total pension liability at June 30, 2021 was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 and rolled forward to the measurement date.

At June 30, 2023, Parkersburg's proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability was $236,000. Of this amount, Parkersburg recognized approximately $73,000 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. TRS measured the net pension liability as of June 30, 2021. The remainder of $163,000 denotes Parkersburg's proportionate share of net pension liability attributable to the special funding.

At June 30, 2022, Parkersburg's proportionate share of the TRS net pension liability was $136,000. Of this amount, Parkersburg recognized approximately $42,000 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. TRS measured the net pension liability as of June 30, 2020. The remainder of $94,000 denotes Parkersburg'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 their proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to TRS for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At June 30, 2022, Parkersburg's proportion was .002853%, an increase of .000156% from its proportion of 0.002697% calculated as of June 30, 2021. At June 30, 2021, Parkersburg's proportion was 0.002697%, an decrease of 0.000021% from its proportion of 0.002718% calculated as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, Parkersburg recognized TRS pension expense of $7,000. Of this amount, $(8,000) was recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the TRS expense and $13,000 as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding and

$2,000 as the pension expense related to non-special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. Parkersburg also recognized revenue of $15,000 for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Parkersburg recognized TRS pension expense of ($11,000). Of this amount, ($9,000) was recognized as Parkersburg's proportionate share of the TRS expense, ($2,000) as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding and $0 as the pension expense related to a non-special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The Parkersburg also recognized revenue of ($2,000) for support provided by the State.

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the TRS pension are as follows at June 30 (dollars in thousands).

2023

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	$ 7	$ 8
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	3	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	3	-
Contributions after the measurement date	12	-
Changes in assumptions	4	-
	$ 29	$ 8

2022

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	$ 6	$ 22
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	-	34
Differences between expected and actual experience	3	1
Contributions after the measurement date	12	-
Changes in assumptions	6	-
	$ 27	$ 57

Parkersburg will recognize the $12,000 and $12,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the TRS net pension liability in the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in TRS pension expense as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended	Amortization	
June 30, 2024	$	(3)
June 30, 2025		4
June 30, 2026		-
June 30, 2027		8
June 30, 2028		-
	$	9

Payables to the Pension Plan

Parkersburg did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the TRS as of June 30, 2023 or 2022.

9. LESSEE ARRANGEMENTS

Parkersburg leases real estate, equipment, and software from external parties. The general terms of these lease agreements are as follows:

Lease Type	Description	Rate	Lease Term	Payment Frequency	Payment Amount
Real Estate	Office and classroom space	3.98%	11/1/2022-10/31/2028	Monthly	$6,500-$5,000
Equipment	Copier	2.82%	9/10/2021-9/9/2024	Monthly	495
Equipment	Copier	2.82%	1/27/2023-1/26/2026	Monthly	197
Equipment	Copier	2.82%	3/2/2023-3/1/2026	Monthly	222
Equipment	Postage and mail	20.44%	10/4/2019-10/3/2024	Quarterly	668

The future lease payments are discounted using the interest rate charged by the lessor or the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the interest rate could not be readily determined, the estimated incremental borrowing rate was used.

The scheduled principal and interest payments to maturity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2024	$ 78	$ 14
2025	75	11
2026	73	8
2027	73	5
2028	64	2
2029-2033	20	-
Lease Payable	$ 383	$ 40
Current Portion	78	
Noncurrent Portion	$ 305	

There were no variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, or termination penalties not previously included in the measurement of the related lease liabilities during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

See Note 5 for balances and changes in intangible right-to-use assets at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

10. SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Parkersburg has entered into various subscription-based information technology arrangements with external vendors. The subscription terms of these contracts vary and range from October 15, 2020 through July 30, 2026. All payments are annual. Payment amounts range from $5.924 to $48,318. If the interest rate was not readily determinable, Parkersburg's incremental borrowing rate was used.

The scheduled principle and interest payments to maturity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2023	$ 73	$ 6
2024	47	4
2025	42	2
Subscription Liabilities	$ 162	$ 12
Current Portion	73	
Noncurrent Portion	$ 89	

There were no variable payments or termination penalties not previously included in the measurement of the related subscription liabilities during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

See Note 5 for balances and changes in subscription assets at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

11. NOTES PAYABLE

Energy Performance Contract – In 2008, the University entered into an agreement with Siemens Building Technologies, Inc. to perform Phase II of the Energy Performance contract. The contract was to install certain energy enhancement equipment in buildings on the University's campuses, including Parkersburg. The cost of the contract was financed with a lease purchase agreement between the University and Suntrust Leasing Corporation ("Suntrust"). Branch Banking and Trust Company (BB&T) and Suntrust merger in 2019 to become Truist Bank. As a result of this merger, Suntrust Leasing Corporation has been renamed Truist Equipment Finance Corporation (TRUIST).

Beginning in fiscal year 2009, when Parkersburg became a separate entity from the University, the Parkersburg portion of the Energy Performance Phase II lease purchase was reported on Parkersburg's statement of net position as a lease payable.

During fiscal year 2012, the University issued the 2011 Series B and C bonds which in part paid off the Energy Performance Phase II lease purchase with Suntrust. After the bonds were issued, an agreement was entered into between the University and Parkersburg wherein Parkersburg agreed to continue to pay the University based on their portion of the original amortization schedule for the lease purchase with Suntrust. This source of funds is internally assigned by the University to pay on their bonds.

The original amount of the note related to Parkersburg was $3,316,991 with an interest rate of 3.98%. The term of the note was 16 years with the last payment due in January 2024. The new agreement between the University and Parkersburg used the same terms. The outstanding note payable at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 was $251,024 and $574,295, respectively. Interest incurred during fiscal years 2023 and 2022 was $18,132 and $30,725, respectively, and is recorded as interest on capital asset-related debt on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

12. STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION INDEBTEDNESS

Parkersburg is a State institution of higher education. It receives a State appropriation in partial support of its operations. In addition, Parkersburg is subject to the legislative and administrative mandates of State government. Those mandates affect all aspects of Parkersburg'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 either the former Board of Regents, the former University System of West Virginia, the former State College System of West Virginia or the former Interim Governing Board (collectively, the "Boards"). These obligations administered by the Commission are the direct and total responsibility of the Commission, as successor to the former Boards.

The Commission assesses each public institution of higher education for funds to meet the payment of debt service on these various bonds. Certain tuition and registration fees (referred to as system 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. The bonds remain as a capital obligation of the Commission; however, effective June 30, 2002, an amount of principal related to each institution was reported as debt service assessment payable to the Commission by each institution and as a receivable by the Commission. During fiscal years 2023 and 2022, Parkersburg paid $5,480 and $5,365, respectively, to the Commission against the debt obligation. The amount due to the Commission at both June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 was $0.

The Commission issued 2004 Series B Higher Education Facilities Revenue Bonds (the "HEPC 2004 B Bonds") in August 2004 to provide funds for capital improvements at institutions of higher education throughout the State's universities and colleges, including Parkersburg. In June 2012, a portion of the HEPC 2004 Bonds were advance refunded by the State of West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission Revenue Refunding Bonds (Higher Education Facilities) 2012 Series A and Revenue Bonds (Higher Education Facilities) 2012 Series B Bonds (the "HEPC 2012 Bonds"). The HEPC 2004 B Bonds and the HEPC 2012 Bonds are secured by the pledge of higher education institutions' tuition and registration fees as well as excess lottery revenues. The HEPC 2004 B Bonds and the HEPC 2012 Bonds are considered an indirect obligation of Parkersburg and the principal amount of the bonds related to Parkersburg is not reported as a payable to the Commission.

During December 2009, the Commission, on behalf of the Council, issued $78,295,000 of Community and Technical Colleges Improvement Revenue Bonds, 2009 Series A (the "2009 Bonds"). The proceeds of the 2009 Bonds were used to finance the acquisition, construction, equipping, or improvement of community and technical college facilities in West Virginia, including Parkersburg. State Lottery funds will be used to repay the debt.

13. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLANS

Substantially all full-time employees of Parkersburg participate in either TRS or the Teachers' Insurance and Annuities Association—College Retirement Equities Fund (the TIAA-CREF). (See Note 8 for information regarding TRS.)

The TIAA-CREF plan is a defined contribution plan in which benefits are based upon amounts contributed plus investment earnings. Each employee who elects to participate in this plan is required to make a contribution equal to 6% of total annual compensation. Parkersburg simultaneously matches the employees' 6% contribution. Contributions are immediately and fully vested.

Contributions to the TIAA-CREF for each of the last three fiscal years were approximately as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Parkersburg	Employees	Total
2023	$ 617	$ 617	$ 1,234
2022	648	648	1,296
2021	617	617	1,234

Parkersburg's total payroll for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, was approximately \$11.4 million, \$11.9 million, and \$11.3 million, respectively, and total covered employees' salaries in the TIAA-CREF were approximately \$10.3 million in fiscal year 2023, \$10.8 million in fiscal year 2022, and \$10.3 million in fiscal year 2021, respectively.

14. COMMITMENTS

Parkersburg has entered into contracts for the construction and improvement of various facilities. Parkersburg has outstanding contractual commitments of \$30,000 at June 30, 2023.

15. WVU AT PARKERSBURG FOUNDATION, INC.

The Foundation is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State that has as its purpose "to provide, encourage and assist in the development and growth of Parkersburg and to render service and assistance to Parkersburg, its faculty, students, and alumni, and to the citizens of the State of West Virginia." Oversight of the Foundation is the responsibility of an independently elected Board of Directors, not otherwise affiliated with Parkersburg. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board of Directors of the Foundation forms policy and maintains fiscal accountability over funds administered by the Foundation. The Foundation's financial statements are discretely presented as part of Parkersburg's financial statements, as the net position of the Foundation are "entirely or almost entirely" for the use of Parkersburg, in accordance with GASB standards.

During the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Foundation contributed \$121,000 and \$148,000, respectively, to Parkersburg for grants and scholarships.

16. CONTINGENCIES

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 Parkersburg would not impact seriously on the financial status of Parkersburg.

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 Parkersburg's financial position.

Parkersburg owns various buildings that are known to contain asbestos. Parkersburg is not required by Federal, State or Local Law to remove the asbestos from its buildings. Parkersburg is 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 condition becomes known. Parkersburg also addresses 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.

16. NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION
(Dollars in Thousands)

Parkersburg's operating expenses by functional and natural classification are as follows:

Year Ended June 30, 2023
Natural Classification

Functional Classification	Salaries & Wages	Benefits	Scholarships & Fellowships	Utilities	Supplies & Other Services	Depreciation and Amortization	Assessments by the Commission	CRRSAA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	ARPA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	Service Agreement Expense	Total
Instruction	$ 6,768	$ 1,255	$ -	$ -	$ 2,501	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,524
Academic Support	248	12	-	1	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	220
Student Services	1,251	279	-	-	392	-	-	-	-	-	1,922
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	772	205	-	635	536	-	-	-	-	-	2,148
General Institutional Support	2,366	384	-	9	2,154	-	-	-	-	-	4,913
Student Financial Aid	-	-	3,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,514
Auxiliary Enterprises	29	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	37
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	1,268	-	-	-	-	1,268
Assessments by Commission for Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	92
ARPA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155		155
Service Agreement Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Total Expenses	$ 11,434	$ 2,138	$ 3,514	$ 645	$ 5,547	$ 1,268	$ 92	$ -	$ 155	$ 250	$ 25,043

Year Ended June 30, 2022
Natural Classification

Functional Classification	Salaries & Wages	Benefits	Scholarships & Fellowships	Utilities	Supplies & Other Services	Depreciation and Amortization	Assessments by the Commission	CRRSAA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	ARPA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	Service Agreement Expense	Total
Instruction	$ 6,644	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,395	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 8,039
Academic Support	686	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	720
Student Services	1,462	-	-	-	294	-	-	-	-	-	1,756
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	799	-	-	545	509	-	-	-	-	-	1,853
General Institutional Support	2,231	(39)	-	5	2,996	-	-	-	-	-	5,193
Student Financial Aid	-	-	3,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,835
Auxiliary Enterprises	46	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	60
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	1,057	-	-	-	-	1,057
Assessments by Commission for Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	102
CRRSAA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	577
ARPA Higher Education Relief Fund Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,180	-	3,180
Service Agreement Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Total Expenses	$ 11,868	$ (39)	$ 3,835	$ 551	$ 5,241	$ 1,057	$ 102	$ 577	$ 3,180	$ 250	$ 26,622

17. COMPONENT UNIT'S DISCLOSURES — FOUNDATION

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES

Nature of activities and organization - The WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc., Inc. (the Foundation) is a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia. The purpose of the Foundation is to "provide, encourage, and assist in the development and growth of West Virginia University at Parkersburg (the University) and to render service and assistance to the University, its faculty, students and alumni, and to the citizens of the State of West Virginia."

Basis of accounting - The financial statements of the Foundation 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.

Use of estimates - 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.

Classification of net assets - 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 Foundation's Board 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 Foundation. 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.

Endowment investment and spending policies - The Foundation has adopted investment and spending policies for endowment assets that attempt to provide a predictable stream of funding for programs supported by the endowment while seeking to maintain the purchasing power of the endowment assets. The Foundation's investment and spending policies work together to achieve this objective.

The Foundation's investment objectives are: 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.

To satisfy its investment objectives over long periods of time, the Foundation relies on a total return strategy in which investment returns are obtained through both capital appreciation (realized and unrealized) and current yield (interest and dividends).

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Foundation's investment managers shall consider the long and short term needs of the Foundation in carrying out its charitable purposes, its present and anticipated financial requirements as have been communicated to them by the Foundation's representatives, expected total return on the Foundation's investments, price level trends, and general economic conditions. Diversification by asset class, investment style, investment manager, etc. is employed to avoid undue risk concentration and enhance total return.

Per the Foundation's spending policy, the Foundation's Investment Committee annually reviews expected long-term investment returns, economic conditions, projected inflation, and fees. Based on the review, recommendations for the spending rate are developed and forwarded to the Finance Committee for approval.

The base calculation for the recommended level of distribution is as follows:

- Expected average long-term investment return
- Less the anticipated annualized fees
- Less an assumed long-term annual inflation impact
- Equals a base distribution rate

The rate will be applied to the average of the portfolio market value for the last 3 years ending December 31.

The calculated base distribution rate may be considered a "neutral" point for unitized payout: At this level, the account's principal should grow over the long-term at or about the inflation rate and maintain purchasing power of principal. Similarly, the income stream for the current distributions should grow at or about the rate of inflation.

Income tax status - By a letter issued December 15, 1963, the Internal Revenue Service has determined that the Foundation qualifies as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and, therefore, is not subject to federal and state income taxes on its exempt purpose activities. In addition, the Foundation qualifies for the charitable contribution deduction under Section 170(b)(1)(A) and has been classified as an organization that is not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(2). However, income from certain activities not directly related to the Foundation's tax-exempt purpose would be subject to taxation as unrelated business income.

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Foundation has no material uncertain tax positions to be accounted for in the financial statements under professional standards. The Foundation recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense. The Foundation's returns for years ending on or after June 30, 2020 remain subject to examination.

Cash and cash equivalents - For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Foundation considers 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 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES (Continued)

Investments - The Foundation maintains its funds in a pooled investment account. Income of the investment pool is distributed based on the percentage relationship of the individual fund balance to the total of the fund balances involved. Investment income or loss (including realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments, interest, and dividends) is included in the change in net assets without donor restrictions unless the income or loss is restricted by donor or law. Quoted market values are updated daily for equities and mutual funds with bonds being updated at each month end. The Foundation does not require collateral to secure its investments.

The Foundation carries investments with readily determinable market values at their fair values in the statements of financial position. Unrealized gains and losses are included in the change in net assets in the accompanying statements of activities.

To facilitate the observance of the general intent of contributions and bequests, the Foundation maintains separate trust and/or fund accounts.

Accounts receivable - Accounts receivable consist of amounts due from students and the University. Uncollectible accounts are written off in the year they are determined to become uncollectible. As needed, the Foundation records an allowance for doubtful accounts from the determination of collectibility, which is based on historical bad debt experience and an evaluation of the periodic aging accounts. The Foundation believes no allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost, if purchased, or estimated fair value, if donated. The Foundation computes 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.

Contributions and grants – The Foundation records contributions in accordance with professional standards contained in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) codification section 958-605-25, *Not-for-Profit Entities – Revenue Recognition – Contributions.* Contributions received by the Foundation are reported at their fair values on the date of such gifts. Due to the nature of contributions receivable, the Foundation does not believe an allowance for doubtful accounts is necessary as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Foundation reports gifts of cash and other assets 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.

Grants made by the Foundation are recorded in the financial statements at the time the grants are approved by the Board of Directors of the Foundation. Scholarships are reimbursed to the University by the Foundation. Payments for grants and scholarships are made when requested by the grantee or the University.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES (Continued)

Advertising - It is the policy of the Foundation to expense advertising costs as incurred. Advertising costs for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 were $73,252 and $2,327, respectively.

Funds Held For Others - Funds held for others are used to account for assets held by the Foundation as an agent. These funds are custodial by nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of operations. The funds are held on behalf of the University, a related party of the Foundation.

The Foundation maintains legal ownership of these funds and, as such, continues to report the funds as assets of the Foundation. However, a liability has been established for the fair value of the funds.

Risks and uncertainties - The Foundation invests 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.

Reclassifications - Certain amounts in the 2022 financial statements, as previously presented, have been reclassified to conform to the 2023 presentation. The reclassifications had no effect on net assets or change in net assets.

Date of management's review of subsequent events - Management has evaluated subsequent events through August 17, 2023, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

NOTE 2 - LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Foundation's financial assets available for general expenditure within one year after year end are as follows:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 520,350	$ 28,738
Investments, at fair value	302,125	302,125
Contributions receivable	9,850,000	-
	$ 10,672,475	$ 330,863

The Foundation's investments held at year end are considered available for expenditure based on the Foundation's approved spending policy. The base calculation for the recommended level of distribution is the expected average long-term investment return, less the anticipated annualized fees, less an assumed long-term annual inflation impact. The rate will be applied to the average of the portfolio market value for the last 3 years ending December 31.

NOTE 2 - LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (Continued)

As part of the Foundation'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.

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENTS

Investments are stated at estimated fair value in the financial statements. The following is an analysis of the composition of the Foundation's investments.

	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Investments, at fair value		
Mutual funds	$ 7,385,996	$ 7,400,617
Bonds	996,385	856,840
Stocks	4,863,889	4,102,052
Mortgage backed securities	92,409	118,688
Total investments, at fair value	$ 13,338,679	$ 12,478,197

NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Determination of fair value - The Foundation uses 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 (ASC), 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 the Foundation's 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.

NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy - In accordance with this guidance, the Foundation groups its 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 Foundation has 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 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

Fair values of assets measured on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Investments	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Mutual funds				
Alternative strategies	$ 632,356	$ 632,356	$ -	$ -
Domestic equity	2,472,936	2,472,936	-	-
Fixed income	3,937,101	3,937,101	-	-
International equity	343,603	343,603	-	-
Total mutual funds	7,385,996	7,385,996	-	-
Bonds				
Communication services	40,198	-	40,198	-
Consumer defensive	140,523	-	140,523	-
Consumer discretionary	178,134	-	178,134	-
Consumer cyclical	45,495	-	45,495	-
Energy	47,356	-	47,356	-
Financial	202,547	-	202,547	-
Healthcare	90,256	-	90,256	-
Industrial	44,711	-	44,711	-
Information technology	95,837	-	95,837	-
Real estate	61,830	-	61,830	-
Miscellaneous	49,498	-	49,498	-
Total bonds	996,385	-	996,385	-
Stocks				
Communication services	362,880	362,880	-	-
Consumer discretionary	545,008	545,008	-	-
Consumer staples	373,880	373,880	-	-
Energy	237,221	237,221	-	-
Financial	798,151	625,151	173,000	-
Healthcare	657,971	657,971	-	-
Industrial	366,076	366,076	-	-
Information technology	1,064,694	1,064,694	-	-
Materials	171,651	171,651	-	-
Real estate	130,702	130,702	-	-
Utilities	155,655	155,655	-	-
Total stocks	4,863,889	4,690,889	173,000	-
Mortgage backed securities				
Mortgage backed securities	92,409	-	92,409	-
Total mortgage backed securities	92,409	-	92,409	-
Total investments	$ 13,338,679	$ 12,076,885	$ 1,261,794	$ -

NOTE 4 - FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (Continued)

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

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Investments	Fair Value	Quoted Prices In Active Markets For Identical Assets/Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Mutual funds				
Alternative strategies	$ 624,400	$ 624,400	$ -	$ -
Domestic equity	2,372,811	2,372,811	-	-
Fixed income	4,088,326	4,088,326	-	-
International equity	315,080	315,080	-	-
Total mutual funds	7,400,617	7,400,617	-	-
Bonds				
Communication services	41,580	-	41,580	-
Consumer defensive	143,762	-	143,762	-
Consumer discretionary	232,145	-	232,145	-
Consumer cyclical	46,761	-	46,761	-
Energy	48,849	-	48,849	-
Financial	148,008	-	148,008	-
Healthcare	99,475	-	99,475	-
Industrial	46,122	-	46,122	-
Miscellaneous	50,138		50,138	
Total bonds	856,840	-	856,840	-
Stocks				
Communication services	370,493	370,493	-	-
Consumer discretionary	458,545	458,545	-	-
Consumer staples	247,799	247,799	-	-
Energy	190,270	190,270	-	-
Financial	611,567	438,567	173,000	-
Healthcare	611,614	611,614	-	-
Industrial	376,926	376,926	-	-
Information technology	908,695	908,695	-	-
Materials	118,976	118,976	-	-
Real estate	122,193	122,193	-	-
Utilities	84,974	84,974	-	-
Total stocks	4,102,052	3,929,052	173,000	-
Mortgage backed securities				
Mortgage backed securities	118,688	-	118,688	-
Total mortgage backed securities	118,688	-	118,688	-
Total investments	$ 12,478,197	$ 11,329,669	$ 1,148,528	$ -

NOTE 5 - CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE

Contributions receivable consists primarily of promises to give to be collected as follows at June 30, 2023:

Within one year	$ 9,850,000
In two to five years	200,000
Over five years	-
	$ 10,050,000

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Land	$ 24,592	$ 24,592
Land Improvements	11,500	11,500
Buildings	1,224,930	1,224,930
Furniture	77,065	77,065
Machinery and equipment	3,900	3,900
Total	1,341,987	1,341,987
Less accumulated depreciation	(407,919)	(334,123)
Property and equipment, net	$ 934,068	$ 1,007,864

Depreciation expense for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was $73,796 and $72,646, respectively.

NOTE 7 - NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Donor restricted net assets available for grants, scholarships, and other donor-designated purposes; and net assets to be held in perpetuity	$ 23,478,318	$ 12,101,305

NOTE 8 - ENDOWED FUNDS

Professional standards contained in the *Not-For-Profit Entities – Presentation of Financial Statements* Topic of the FASB Codification provide guidance on the net asset classification of donor-restricted endowment funds for a not-for-profit organization that is subject to an enacted version of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act of 2006 (UPMIFA), including guidance pertaining to disclosures about an organization's endowed funds (both donor restricted endowment funds and board designated endowment funds) whether or not the organization is subject to UPMIFA.

The State of West Virginia adopted UPMIFA effective March 5, 2008. The financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 were prepared in accordance with UPMIFA and Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 958. The Foundation is governed subject to its corporate bylaws and most contributions are subject to the terms specified by the Foundation. Certain contributions are received subject to other gift instruments, or are subject to specific agreements with the Foundation.

Under the terms of the governing documents, and agreements with donors, the Board of Directors has the ability to distribute as much of the corpus of any trust or separate gift, devise, bequest, or fund as the Board in its sole discretion shall determine.

At this time, all of the endowed funds were created from donations restricted for scholarships or other expenses for the benefit of the University under donor restricted endowment agreements. The pooled investment fund presented on the statements of financial position is an exclusive pooled fund of the Foundation created and managed for the endowed funds by a bank trust department. From time to time throughout the year, the various endowment funds purchase or sell equivalent unit shares in the pooled investment fund based on the cash and liquidity needs for each of the funds. The non-endowed funds are held in cash accounts and income liquid assets funds.

NOTE 8 - ENDOWED FUNDS (Continued)

A summary of the net assets of the endowed and non-endowed funds and net changes therein consisted of the following from June 30, 2021 through June 30, 2023:

	Endowed Net Assets	Non-Endowed Net Assets	Total Net Assets
Balance as of June 30, 2021	$ 12,755,839	$ 2,657,635	$ 15,413,474
Contributions	93,057	103,388	196,445
Interest and dividends	244,608	29,264	273,872
Net realized and unrealized gains and (losses)	(1,674,720)	(205,873)	(1,880,593)
Distributions	(332,512)	(157,804)	(490,316)
Balance as of June 30, 2022	$ 11,086,272	$ 2,426,610	$ 13,512,882
Contributions	41,350	11,088,744	11,130,094
Interest and dividends	248,318	44,203	292,521
Net realized and unrealized gains and (losses)	663,227	90,652	753,879
Distributions	(313,020)	(528,736)	(841,756)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	$ 11,726,147	$ 13,121,473	$ 24,847,620

Contributions for the creation of new endowment funds under the “Building Toward Endowment Program” are classified as Non-Endowed Net Assets With Donor Restrictions until such time as the new fund reaches the required amount in effect at the time of the creation of the fund to be reclassified as an endowment fund.

A reconciliation of endowed and non-endowed net assets with donor restrictions and net assets without donor restrictions is as follows:

	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Endowed net assets with donor restrictions	$ 11,726,147	$ 11,086,272
Non-endowed net assets with donor restrictions	11,752,171	1,015,033
Net assets without donor restrictions	1,369,302	1,411,577
Total net assets	$ 24,847,620	$ 13,512,882

NOTE 8 - ENDOWED FUNDS (Continued)

The Board of Directors of the Foundation has interpreted UPMIFA as requiring the maintenance of only the original gift amount contributed to an endowment fund, unless a donor stipulates the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Foundation would consider a fund to be underwater if the fair value of the fund is less than the sum of (1) the original value of initial and subsequent gifts donated to the fund and (2) any accumulations to the fund that are required to be maintained in perpetuity in accordance with applicable donor gift instrument. The Foundation has interpreted UPMIFA to permit spending from underwater funds in accordance with prudent measures in accordance with the terms of the governing documents and agreements with donors.

At June 30, 2023 the Foundation has identified one donor restricted endowment fund considered to be underwater, which has an original gift amount of $50,000, a current market value of $37,231, and a deficiency of $12,769. At June 30, 2022, the Foundation has identified one donor restricted endowment fund considered to be underwater, which has an original gift amount of $50,000, a market value as of June 30, 2022 of $44,627, and a deficiency of $5,373. The deficiencies resulted from unfavorable market fluctuations.

NOTE 9 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Foundation was organized to provide service and assistance to West Virginia University at Parkersburg. The Foundation reimburses the University for scholarships, faculty and staff development costs, the president’s fund, the executive director’s salary and benefits, and certain equipment and supply expenditures that are approved by the Foundation in the form of grants and scholarships. Benefits provided to West Virginia University at Parkersburg for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 were $173,454 and $206,130, respectively.

In addition to these monetary transactions, the University provides immaterial amounts for office space, use of office equipment, and accounting services to the Foundation at no charge, the fair value of which is immaterial to these financial statements.

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, there were no receivables or payables between the University and the Foundation.

NOTE 10 - NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

Expenses are allocated among program services and management and general based on the purposes for which the expenses have been incurred. For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the following tables represent operating expenses within both natural and functional classifications:

	Program Services	Management and General	Total
June 30, 2023			
Grants and scholarships	$ 121,050	$ -	$ 121,050
Faculty and staff development	35,886	-	35,886
Other school support	276,841	-	276,841
Salaries and benefits	-	44,850	44,850
Trust fees	-	35,638	35,638
Professional fees	-	29,625	29,625
Depreciation	-	73,796	73,796
Database management	-	11,671	11,671
Marketing and public relations	-	90,156	90,156
Hospitality	-	37,697	37,697
Repairs and maintenance	-	29,212	29,212
Other administrative support	-	55,334	55,334
Total expenses	$ 433,777	$ 407,979	$ 841,756

	Program Services	Management and General	Total
June 30, 2022			
Grants and scholarships	$ 148,049	$ -	$ 148,049
Faculty and staff development	27,122	-	27,122
Other school support	25,300	-	25,300
Salaries and benefits	-	45,171	45,171
Trust fees	-	38,944	38,944
Professional fees	-	30,650	30,650
Depreciation	-	72,646	72,646
Database management	-	13,989	13,989
Marketing and public relations	-	29,427	29,427
Hospitality	-	3,655	3,655
Repairs and maintenance	-	14,717	14,717
Other administrative support	-	40,646	40,646
Total expenses	$ 200,471	$ 289,845	$ 490,316

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULES OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF OPEB LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability (dollars in thousands):

Measurement Date	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share as a Percentage of Net OPEB Liability	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share	State's Proportionate Share	Total Proportionate Share	Parkersburg's Covered Payroll	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Parkersburg's Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability
June 30, 2022	0.162138191%	$ 180	$ 62	$ 242	$ 2,548	7.08%	93.59%
June 30, 2021	0.029880849%	(9)	(2)	(11)	497	-1.79%	101.81%
June 30, 2020 (a)	0.205568578%	479	201	680	3,520	13.61%	73.49%
June 30, 2019 (a)	0.214642962%	2,967	729	3,696	4,132	71.80%	39.69%
June 30, 2018 (a)	0.200437537%	3,991	889	4,880	4,110	97.10%	30.98%
June 30, 2017 (a)	0.185177036%	4,361	1,093	5,454	4,072	107.09%	25.10%

Schedule of Employer Contributions (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year End	Actuarily Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2023	$ 191	$ 167	$ 24	$ 2,548	6.55%
June 30, 2022	54	191	(137)	497	38.45%
June 30, 2021 (a)	397	383	14	3,520	10.88%
June 30, 2020 (a)	442	416	26	4,132	10.10%
June 30, 2019 (a)	410	415	(5)	4,110	10.10%
June 30, 2018 (a)	380	399	(19)	4,072	9.80%

These schedules are intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

There are no factors that affect trends in the amounts reported, such as change in benefit terms or assumptions. With only six years reported in the required supplementary information, there is no additional information to include in notes. Information, if necessary, can be obtained from the RHBT and PEIA at www.peia.gov.

(a) Parkersburg's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, deferred outflows related to OPEB, and OPEB expenses were included with the amounts for West Virginia University in the audited allocation schedules for the WV RHBT and required an allocation between Parkersburg and West Viriginia University. Amounts for Parkersburg were reported seperately in the WV RHBT audited allocation schedules beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULES OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Schedule of Proportionate Share of TRS Net Pension Liability (dollars in thousands):

Measurement Date	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share as a Percentage of Net Pension Liability	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share	State's Proportionate Share	Total Proportionate Share	Parkersburg's Covered Payroll	Parkersburg's Proportionate Share as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
June 30, 2022	0.285300%	$ 73	$ 163	$ 236	$ 47	157.18%	77.78%
June 30, 2021	0.269700%	42	94	136	43	97.27%	86.38%
June 30, 2020	0.271800%	88	190	278	41	213.57%	70.89%
June 30, 2019	0.242600%	72	174	246	34	211.82%	72.64%
June 30, 2018	0.238300%	74	193	267	35	214.27%	71.20%
June 30, 2017	0.412200%	142	315	457	62	229.55%	67.85%
June 30, 2016	0.004724%	194	370	564	71	271.95%	61.42%
June 30, 2015	0.004143%	144	328	472	61	233.86%	66.25%
June 30, 2014	0.003925%	135	306	441	59	229.00%	66.05%

Schedule of Employer Contributions (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year End	Actuarily Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a percentage of Covered Payroll
June 30, 2023	$ 12	$ 12	$ -	$ 47	25.70%
June 30, 2022	11	12	(1)	43	27.69%
June 30, 2021	11	11	-	41	26.83%
June 30, 2020	11	11	-	34	32.28%
June 30, 2019	11	11	-	35	31.68%
June 30, 2018	17	19	(2)	62	30.63%
June 30, 2017	20	18	2	71	25.21%
June 30, 2016	20	18	2	61	30.69%
June 30, 2015	18	18	-	59	30.51%

These schedules are intended to show information for ten years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

There are no factors that affect trends in the amounts reported, such as change in benefit terms or assumptions. With only nine years reported in the required supplementary information, there is no additional information to include in notes. Information, if necessary, can be obtained from the CPRB Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

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

Board of Governors
West Virginia University Parkersburg
Parkersburg, 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 financial statements of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of West Virginia University Parkersburg, a component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the West Virginia University Parkersburg's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 29, 2023. Our report includes reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the West Virginia University at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. This component unit was not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and this report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal controls over financial reporting.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered West Virginia University Parkersburg'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 financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of West Virginia University Parkersburg's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of West Virginia University Parkersburg'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

We identified a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations as item 2023-001 that we consider to be a material weakness.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

West Virginia University Parkersburg's Response to Finding

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the West Virginia University Parkersburg's response to the finding identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations. West Virginia University Parkersburg's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
September 29, 2023

2023 – 001 – PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

Type of Finding: Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Condition: A restatement of beginning net position was recorded of $1,723,991 related to Other Postemployment Benefits.

Criteria or specific requirement: Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls, including monitoring, and for the fair presentation of the financial statements, including the notes to the financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Their responsibilities include recording significant financial reporting processes, including controls over procedures used to enter transaction totals into the general ledger; initiate, authorize, record, and process journal entries into the general ledger; record recurring and nonrecurring adjustments to the financial statements and safeguarding the University's assets.

Effect: The lack of controls in place over the recording of financial activities, presentation of the financial statements, and the safeguarding of assets resulted in restatement of beginning net position due to an error.

Cause: The University and the West Virginia University's Human Resources teams submitted a request to the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) to separate the University's activity within the Plan's system for the University to gain access to employee information to provide timely information to its employees. This access was granted by the RHBT and as a result the University was provided its own unique employer account number. This also resulted in a change in the RHBT's audited Schedules of Employer OPEB Allocations and OPEB Amounts by Employer. In the past, the University was combined with West Virginia University within the audited report. A reconciliation and allocation process were performed to record these balances for financial statement purposes. Internally, no notification of this request from the human resource teams or the RHBT staff was made to the Business Office. Thus, when the reports were published, the reconciliation and allocation process were performed with the assumption the amounts within the report were combined as past practice since the inception of the GASB 75 standard. The separation of the University and West Virginia University was not immediately evident on the audited schedules. As such, the financial statements were misstated because the incorrect amounts were used for the financial statements.

Repeat Finding: No

Recommendation: We recommend that the University should continue to evaluate their financial reporting processes and controls, accounting and recording of Other Postemployment Benefits to ensure they are recorded properly.

Views of responsible officials and planned corrective actions: Management has added additional review procedures and has implemented a review process to ensure that balances are properly stated and reconciled with the audited West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund report.