# Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College

Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

and

Independent Auditor's Reports



A Professional Limited Liability Company

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Governors Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Mt. Gay, West Virginia

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities and discretely presented component unit of the Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), a component unit of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of the College as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc., which is a discretely presented component unit of the College. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the discretely presented financial statements of the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc., is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. The financial statements of the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. We are required to be independent of the College and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

The Virginia Center 1411 Virginia Street, East Suite 100 Charleston, WV 25301

MAIN (304) 343-4126 FAX (304) 343-8008 The Rivers Office Park 200 Star Avenue Suite 220 Parkersburg, WV 26101

MAIN (304) 485-6584 FAX (304) 485-0971 Suncrest Towne Centre 453 Suncrest Towne Centre Drive Suite 201 Morgantown, WV 26505

MAIN (304) 554-3371 FAX (304) 554-3410 The Somerville Building 501 5th Avenue Suite 1 Huntington, WV 25701

MAIN (304) 525-0301 FAX (304) 522-1569

#### 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 the College's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud
  or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include
  examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures
  that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the
  effectiveness of the College's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that
  raise substantial doubt about the College's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period
  of time.

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

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 6 through 14, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of pension contributions, schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset), and schedule of OPEB contributions, and related footnotes on pages 59 through 67 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 1, 2024, on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the College'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 the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charleston, West Virginia

Suttle + Stalnaker, PUC

October 1, 2024

### **Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis**

Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College) presents its financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023. The emphasis of discussions about these statements will be on current year data. There are three financial statements presented: the Statements of Net Position; the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and the Statements of Cash Flows. This discussion and analysis of the College's financial statements provides an overview of its financial activities for the year and is required supplemental information. Since this analysis is designed to focus on current activities, resulting change and currently known facts, please read it in conjunction with the College's basic financial statements and the footnotes to these financial statements. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with the College.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes standards for the presentation format of College financial statements. The current format places emphasis on the overall economic resources of the College.

#### **Statements of Net Position**

The Statement of Net Position presents the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position of the College as of the end of the fiscal year. The Statement of Net Position is a point of time financial statement. The purpose of the Statement of Net Position is to present to the readers of the financial statements a fiscal snapshot of the College. The Statement of Net Position presents end-of-year data concerning assets (current and noncurrent), deferred outflows of resources, liabilities (current and noncurrent), deferred inflows of resources, and net position. The difference between current and noncurrent assets and liabilities is discussed in the footnotes to the financial statements.

From the data presented, readers of the Statement of Net Position are able to determine the assets available to continue the operations of the College. They are also able to determine how much the College owes vendors and lending institutions. The Statement of Net Position provides a picture of the net position and its availability for College expenditures.

Net Position is divided into three major categories. The first category, net investment in capital assets, provides the College's equity in property, plant and equipment owned by the College. The next asset category is restricted net position, which is divided into two categories, nonexpendable and expendable. The College does not currently have nonexpendable restricted net position since all funds of this nature would be directed to the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. The corpus of nonexpendable restricted resources is only available for investment purposes. Expendable restricted net position is available for expenditure by the College but must be spent for purposes as determined by donors and/or external entities that have placed time or purpose restrictions on the use of the assets. The final category is unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position is available to the College for any lawful purpose.

# Condensed Schedules of Net Position June 30, (in thousands)

	2024		;	2023		2022
Assets and deferred outflows	-					
Current assets	\$	14,347	\$	13,365	\$	15,651
Other noncurrent assets		312		55		116
Capital assets, net		26,047		26,977		27,311
Total assets		40,706		40,397		43,078
Deferred outflows of resources		212		443		399
Total	\$	40,918	\$	40,840	\$	43,477
Liabilities, deferred inflows and net position						
Current liabilities	\$	3,444	\$	3,272	\$	4,716
Noncurrent liabilities		274		476		228
Total liabilities		3,718		3,748		4,944
Deferred inflows of resources		408		859		2,089
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets		26,047		26,977		27,311
Restricted net position, expendable		48		-		-
Unrestricted net position		10,697		9,256		9,133
Total net position		36,792		36,233		36,444
Total	\$	40,918	\$	40,840	\$	43,477

Total net position of the College increased by \$559 thousand from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024. Total net position decreased by \$211 thousand from June 30, 2022 to June 30, 2023. These changes are related to a number of changes as described below:

- The total net position increased in 2024 due to multiple factors, including an increase in nonoperating revenues of \$205 thousand and decrease of operating expenses of \$824 thousand, offset by a decrease in operating revenues of \$389 thousand.
- The current ratio for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 is 4.2 and 4.1, respectively. The current ratio measures the ability to meet short-term obligations. The current ratio is the most widely-used measure of liquidity. Typically, current ratios range from 1 to 4.
- The net working capital for the College was \$10.9 million at the end of 2024. This is an increase of \$800 thousand from the previous year's working capital of \$10.1 million.

### Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

The difference in total net position as presented on the Statement of Net Position is based on the activity presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenues received by the College, both operating and non-operating, and the expenses paid by the College, operating and non-operating, and any other revenues, expenses, gains and losses received or spent by the College.

Operating revenues are received for providing goods and services to the various constituencies of the College. Operating expenses are those expenses paid to acquire or produce the goods and services provided in return for the operating revenues, and to carry out the mission of the College. Revenues received for which goods and services are not provided are reported as non-operating revenues. For example, state appropriations are non-operating because they are provided by the Legislature to the College without the Legislature directly receiving commensurate goods and services for those revenues.

### Condensed Schedules of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, (in thousands)

	 2024	 2023	 2022
Operating revenues	\$ 5,956	\$ 6,345	\$ 5,102
Operating expenses	 19,408	 20,232	 22,155
Operating loss	(13,452)	(13,887)	(17,053)
Non-operating revenues	13,900	13,694	17,311
Capital payments on behalf	139	148	398
Other payments on behalf	 (28)	 (166)	 (56)
Increase (decrease) in net position	 559	 (211)	 600
Net position - beginning of year	 36,233	 36,444	 35,844
Net position - end of year	\$ 36,792	\$ 36,233	\$ 36,444

A review of the individual revenue and expense categories and those items that contributed to the overall increases in net position reveals the following explanations:

#### **Operating Revenues**

- For fiscal year 2024, operating revenues decreased by approximately 6% driven by decreases in tuition revenue and grant revenue.
- Grant revenue decreased by 9% in 2024; a decrease of \$388 thousand. The decrease was related to a \$500 thousand decrease in state grant revenue, offset by a 75% or \$112 thousand increase in federal revenue.

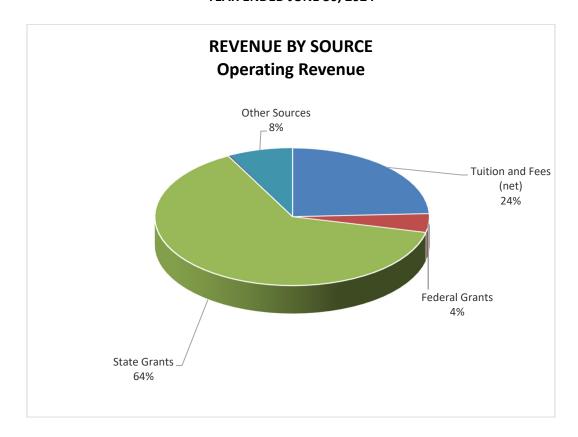
Tuition and fee revenue decreased by \$163 thousand, a 10% decrease from the previous year. Overall full
time equivalents increased, however this increase was primarily Early College Academy (ECA) students, ECA
students pay reduced tuition rates decreasing tuition revenue overall.

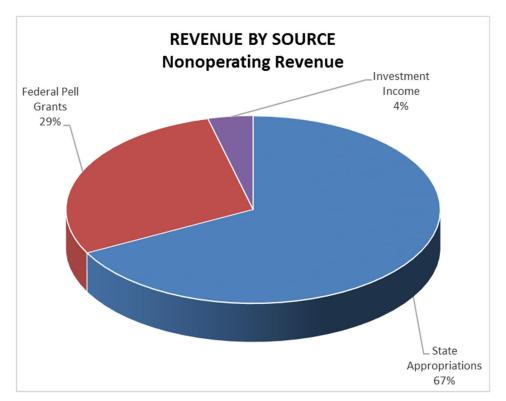
### **Operating Expenses**

- For fiscal year 2024, the total cost of scholarships decreased \$151 thousand, or 6%. The decrease is primarily
  due to the final HEERF funding disbursements to students in the prior year.
- For fiscal year 2024, supplies and other services decreased approximately \$1.5 million, or 38%. The decrease
  is primarily due to the ending of HEERF funding in 2023. In 2024, the College has resumed normal spending
  based on budget allocations.
- Salaries and wages increased by \$195 thousand, or 2% while benefits increased \$659 thousand or 48%.
  These increases were due to all employees receiving an across the board raise and increases in workers
  compensation percentage, decreases in OPEB offset from the allocation schedules, and increases in PEIA
  employer portions of health insurance premiums.

#### **Non-operating Revenues**

- For fiscal year 2024, there was an increase in the amount of state appropriations. State appropriations totaled \$9.4 million and \$8.6 million for fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively.
- Pell grants totaled nearly \$4 million in 2024, an increase of \$243 thousand over fiscal year 2023.
- For fiscal year 2024, higher education emergency relief (HEERF) revenues decreased by \$971 thousand million. No additional funds were awarded in fiscal year 2024. The College expended and recognized the remainder of their HEERF funds in 2023.
- For fiscal year 2024, investment income increased \$128 thousand due to more favorable interest rates during the year. Investment income was \$412 thousand in fiscal year 2023.

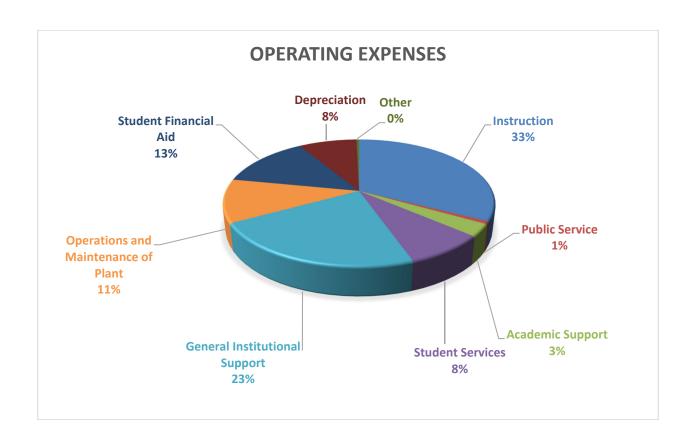




### Operating Expenses Years Ended June 30, (in thousands)

	2024		2023		2022		to 2024 crease crease)	2023 to 2024 Percent Change
Operating expense								
Instruction	\$	6,322	\$ 6,120	\$	4,986	\$	202	3.30 %
Public service		126	11		355		115	1045.45 %
Academic support		601	781		881		(180)	(23.05)%
Student services		1,608	1,032		1,642		576	55.81 %
Institutional support		4,347	4,274		5,354		73	1.71 %
Operations & maintenance plant		2,149	3,691		1,627		(1,542)	(41.78)%
Financial aid		2,573	2,724		5,793		(151)	(5.54)%
Auxiliary		-	-		7		-	0.00 %
Depreciation		1,611	1,531		1,437		80	5.23 %
Other		71	 68		73		3	4.41 %
Total	\$	19,408	\$ 20,232	\$	22,155	\$	(824)	(4.07)%

The following is a graphic illustration of fiscal year 2024 operating expenses:



#### **Statements of Cash Flows**

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

### Condensed Schedules of Cash Flows Years Ended June 30, (in thousands)

	 2024	 2023	 2022
Cash provided (used) by:			
Operating activities	\$ (12,446)	\$ (14,680)	\$ (16,144)
Noncapital financing activities	13,392	13,073	17,393
Capital and related financing activities	(575)	(1,126)	(530)
Investing activities	 540	 412	20
Net change in cash	911	(2,321)	739
Cash, beginning of year	 12,889	 15,210	 14,471
Cash, end of year	\$ 13,800	\$ 12,889	\$ 15,210

#### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets, Net June 30, (in thousands)

	2024			2023		2022		to 2024 rease rease)	2023 to 2024 Percent Change
Capital Assets									
Land and Improvements	\$	1,563	\$	1,563	\$	1,563	\$	-	- %
Buildings		44,011		43,939		43,432		72	0.16 %
Equipment		4,238		4,072		6,136		166	4.08 %
Library Holdings		3,911		3,933		3,938		(22)	(0.56)%
Total		53,723	<u> </u>	53,507		55,069		216	0.40 %
Less: Accum Depreciation		(27,676)		(26,530)		(27,758)		(1,146)	4.32 %
<b>Net Capital Assets</b>	\$	26,047	\$	26,977	\$	27,311	\$	(930)	(3.45)%

Capital assets net decrease of \$930 thousand was a result of current depreciation and retirements slightly offset by additions.

At June 30, 2024, the College had no significant outstanding contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment expenditures.

Readers interested in more detailed information regarding capital assets should review the accompanying note 5 to the financial statements.

#### **Economic Outlook**

The economic outlook for West Virginia (the State), and particularly the College's service area, continues to present challenges. The State has experienced a gradual population decrease of approximately 3% per year since 2009. Over that same period, the College's service area experienced a population decrease of approximately 16%. The State also has one of the nation's oldest populations, and the age distribution is expected to skew toward older age groups in the coming years. The State's college matriculation rate has also experienced a decline over the last several years and dropped to just 47% in 2023. The College's service area has a matriculation rate of only 43%.

These challenges also present opportunities. The Early College Academy has been steadily increasing over the past four years in Lincoln, Logan, and Mingo counties, and continued expansion of the Academy is expected over the next few years. The Early College Academy not only provides the opportunity to earn college credit while still in high school, but also introduces many students who may not view college as an option. The College anticipates the Early College Academy will assist with the increase in matriculation rates across the College's service area.

The College has also adapted its program offerings to the needs of our workforce. Programs such as Commercial Driver's License and Lineman have been successful. The College's Nursing program has expanded to a weekend option to help meet employer demand. Due to the aging population in the College's service area, the healthcare industry job outlook remains strong. The College's programming aims to meet the demand with our Nursing, Radiological Tech, Surgical Tech and other Allied Health programs.

State appropriations have been steady over the past few years after a decade of fluctuation. The State is now using a higher education funding model for community & technical colleges, which assists the College with predicting future appropriations. While economic performance is expected to remain variable across the State, tax collections from natural gas extraction should help the State budget remain relatively flat.

#### **Requests for Information**

The financial report is designed to provide an overview of the finances of the College for those with an interest in this organization. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College at 100 College Drive, Logan, West Virginia 25601. For additional information on the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. please see their separately issued financial statements.

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023

	2024	2023
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,800,010	\$ 12,888,813
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	453,452	314,643
Due from the Commission/Council	87,220	159,765
Prepaid expenses	6,261	2,251
Total current assets	14,346,943	13,365,472
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Other accounts receivable	51,945	55,355
Net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) asset	259,792	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	26,046,806	26,976,896
Total noncurrent assets	26,358,543	27,032,251
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred outflows relating to pension	81,557	99,395
Deferred outflows relating to OPEB	130,819	343,372
Total deferred outflows of resources	212,376	442,767
TOTAL	\$ 40,917,862	\$ 40,840,490
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,097	\$ 24,117
Due to the Commission/Council	3,199	-
Due to other State agencies	1,508	7,309
Due to other governments	284,740	284,740
Accrued liabilities	752,145	796,120
Compensated absences	689,737	656,963
Unearned revenue	1,708,282	1,503,073
Total current liabilities	3,443,708	3,272,322
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Net other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability	-	197,013
Net pension liability	273,607	279,301
Total noncurrent liabilities	273,607	476,314
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Deferred inflows relating to pension	66,447	105,895
Deferred inflows relating to OPEB	342,137	752,895
Total deferred inflows of resources	408,584	858,790
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	26,046,806	26,976,896
Restricted, expendable	48,474	
Unrestricted net position	10,696,683	9,256,168
Total net position	36,791,963	36,233,064
TOTAL	\$ 40,917,862	\$ 40,840,490

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023

	2024	2023
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Student tuition and fees, net of scholarship allowance of \$4,258,116 and \$3,748,533	4 446 076	4 4 500 055
for 2024 and 2023, respectively	1,446,376	\$ 1,609,866
Contracts and grants:	262.240	450 227
Federal	262,319	150,237
State Application onto revenue	3,786,318 14,156	4,286,707 12,765
Auxiliary enterprise revenue	446,985	285,909
Miscellaneous, net		
Total operating revenues	5,956,154	6,345,484
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and wages	9,881,471	9,686,624
Benefits	2,019,507	1,360,531
Supplies and other services	2,498,908	4,036,193
Utilities	753,330	826,008
Student financial aid - scholarships and fellowships	2,573,352	2,724,043
Depreciation	1,611,227	1,531,286
Fees assessed by the Commission for operations	70,522	67,533
Total operating expenses	19,408,317	20,232,218
OPERATING LOSS	(13,452,163)	(13,886,734)
NONOPERATING REVENUES:		
State appropriations	9,351,138	8,557,086
Gifts	44,000	76,500
Investment income	540,286	412,422
Federal Pell grants	3,996,963	3,753,781
Higher education emergency relief fund (HEERF) revenue	-	971,060
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(32,701)	(76,435)
Total nonoperating revenues	13,899,686	13,694,414
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION BEFORE OTHER REVENUES, EXPENSES, GAINS, OR LOSSES	447,523	(192,320)
CAPITAL PAYMENTS MADE AND EXPENSES INCURRED ON BEHALF OF THE COLLEGE	139,125	147,537
PAYMENTS MADE AND EXPENSES (OFFSET) INCURRED BY THE STATE ON BEHALF OF THE COLLEGE	(27,749)	(165,743)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	558,899	(210,526)
NET POSITION - Beginning of year	36,233,064	36,443,590
NET POSITION - End of year	36,791,963	\$ 36,233,064

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2024 AND 2023

	2024	2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from student tuition and fees	\$ 1,304,380	\$ 1,436,405
Cash received from contracts and grants	4,326,976	3,921,207
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(12,553,717)	(12,527,962)
Payments to suppliers	(2,588,053)	(4,190,593)
Payments to utilities	(753,330)	(826,008)
Payments for scholarships and fellowships	(2,573,352)	(2,724,043)
Auxiliary enterprise charges	14,156	12,765
Fees assessed by Commission	(70,522)	(67,533)
Other receipts, net	446,985	285,909
Net cash used in operating activities	(12,446,477)	(14,679,853)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
State appropriations	9,351,138	8,557,086
Federal student loan program - direct lending receipts	1,548,185	1,662,869
Federal student loan program - direct lending payments	(1,548,185)	(1,662,869)
Gifts	44,000	76,500
Pell grants	3,996,963	3,753,781
Higher education emergency relief fund (HEERF) revenue	-	685,527
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	13,392,101	13,072,894
Tel cash provided by norteepital interioring declinics		10,072,031
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	(574.004)	(4.427.660)
Purchases of capital assets	(574,824)	(1,127,669)
Other nonoperating revenues (expenses)	111	1,221
Net cash used in capital financing activities	(574,713)	(1,126,448)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest on investments	540,286	412,422
Net cash provided by investing activities	540,286	412,422
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	911,197	(2,320,985)
CACH AND CACH FOUNDAMENTS. Paginging of the	12 000 012	15 200 700
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning of year	12,888,813	15,209,798
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - End of year	\$ 13,800,010	\$ 12,888,813
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$ (13,452,163)	\$ (13,886,734)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	1,611,227	1,531,286
Pension expense (offset) - special funding situation	66,103	51,479
OPEB expense (offset) - special funding situation	(93,852)	(217,222)
Changes in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources:	(,,	(==:/===/
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	(141,996)	(173,461)
Due from the Commission/Council	75,732	137,630
Due from the Federal Government	-	496
Prepaid expenses	(4,010)	82
Other accounts receivable	3,410	7,909
Deferred outflows of resources	230,391	(43,458)
Accounts payable	(20,020)	(30,845)
Due to the Commission/Council	3,199	(30,043)
Due to other State agencies	(5,801)	(13,543)
Due to other governments	(3,801)	(1,200)
Accrued liabilities	(43,975)	(554,844)
	32,774	
Compensated absences Other postemployment henefit (OPER) liability (asset)		81,667 249 147
Other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability (asset)	(456,805) (5,694)	249,147 51,073
Net pension liability	(5,694)	51,073 (630,130)
Unearned revenue	205,209	(639,120)
Deferred inflows of resources	(450,206)	(1,230,195)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (12,446,477)	\$ (14,679,853)
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS:		
Capital payments made and expenses incurred on behalf of the College	\$ 139,125	\$ 147,537
The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral		
Part Of These Financial Statements		

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION, INC. STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,086	\$ 17,197
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	376,773	307,577
Certificate of deposit	57,278	56,101
Investments	3,975,607	4,341,894
Prepaid expenses and other assets	10,789	14,234
Contributions receivable	210,102	254,331
Total assets	\$ 4,666,635	\$ 4,991,334
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES Accounts payable	\$ 895	\$ 495
Total liabilities	 895	 495
NET ASSETS  With donor restrictions  Without donor restrictions  Total net assets	3,858,524 807,216 4,665,740	4,125,769 865,070 4,990,839
	 ,,,,,,,,,	 , ,
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	\$ 4,666,635	\$ 4,991,334

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023

	Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions	Net Assets With Donor Restrictions	Total
REVENUES AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Contributions	\$ 63,637	\$ 193,246	\$ 256,883
Contributions - donated services	116,097	-	116,097
Interest and dividend income	34,751	145,210	179,961
Net unrealized and realized (loss) on investments	(18,086)	(196,962)	(215,048)
Net assets released from restrictions	408,739	(408,739)	-
Total revenues and other support	605,138	(267,245)	337,893
EXPENSES			
Program services	331,481	-	331,481
Administrative and general	261,567	-	261,567
Fundraising	69,944		69,944
Total expenses	662,992		662,992
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(57,854)	(267,245)	(325,099)
NET ASSETS, beginning	865,070	4,125,769	4,990,839
NET ASSETS, ending,	\$ 807,216	\$ 3,858,524	\$ 4,665,740

### SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	Net Assets Without Donor	Net Assets With Donor	
	Restrictions	Restrictions	Total
REVENUES AND OTHER SUPPORT			
Contributions	\$ 179,504	\$ 437,262	\$ 616,766
Contributions - donated services	302,838	-	302,838
Interest and dividend income	29,363	132,144	161,507
In-kind contributions	650	-	650
Net unrealized and realized (loss) on investments	(32,781)	(110,981)	(143,762)
Net assets released from restrictions	210,754	(210,754)	
Total revenues and other support	690,328	247,671	937,999
EXPENSES			
Program services	305,180	-	305,180
Administrative and general	250,049	-	250,049
Fundraising	182,055		182,055
Total expenses	737,284		737,284
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(46,956)	247,671	200,715
NET ASSETS, beginning	912,026	3,878,098	4,790,124
NET ASSETS, ending	\$ 865,070	\$ 4,125,769	\$ 4,990,839

#### **NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION**

Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College) is governed by the Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Board of Governors (the Board). The Board was established by Senate Bill 653 (S.B. 653).

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 institutions 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.

S.B. 653 also created the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Commission), which is responsible for developing, gaining consensus around and overseeing the implementation and development of a higher education public policy agenda. Senate Bill 448 gives the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council) the responsibility of developing, overseeing and advancing the State's public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education.

As a requirement of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, the College has included information from the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation).

Although the College benefits from the activities of the Foundation, the Foundation is independent of the College in all respects. The Foundation is not a subsidiary of the College and is not directly or indirectly controlled by the College. The Foundation has its own separate, independent Board of Directors. Moreover, the assets of the Foundation are the exclusive property of the Foundation and do not belong to the College. The College is not accountable for, and does not have ownership of, any of the financial and capital resources of the Foundation. The College does not have the power or authority to mortgage, pledge, or encumber the assets of the Foundation. The Board of Directors of the Foundation is entitled to make all decisions regarding the business and affairs of the Foundation, including, without limitation, distributions made to the College. Under State law, neither the principal nor income generated by the assets of the Foundation can be taken into consideration in determining the amount of State-appropriated funds allocated to the College. Third parties dealing with the College, the Board, and the State of West Virginia (the State) (or any agency thereof) should not rely upon the financial statements of the Foundation for any purpose without consideration of all the foregoing conditions and limitations.

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

#### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Reporting Entity** - The College is a blended component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund and represents a separate fund of the State of West Virginia that is not included in the State's general fund. The College 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), forms 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 accompanying financial statements present all funds under the authority of the College. The basic criterion for inclusion in the accompanying financial statements is the exercise of oversight responsibility derived from the College's ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters of related entities. A related Southern Alumni Association (Alumni Association) of the College is not part of the College's reporting entity and is not included in the accompanying financial statements as the College has no ability to designate management, cannot significantly influence operations of the entity and is not accountable for the fiscal matters of the Alumni Association under GASB.

The audited financial statements of the Foundation are presented here as a discrete component unit with the College financial statements in accordance with GASB. The Foundation is a private non-profit 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 Foundation's audited financial information as it is presented herein (see also Notes 8, 9 and 11).

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

- Net investment in capital assets This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of
  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 net position, expendable This includes resources in which the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend resources in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

The West Virginia State Legislature, as a regulatory body outside the reporting entity, has restricted the use of certain funds by Article 10, Fees and Other Money Collected as State Institutions of Higher Education of the West Virginia State Code. House Bill 101 passed in March 2005 simplified the tuition and fee structure and removed the restrictions but included designations associated with auxiliary and capital items. These activities are fundamental to the normal ongoing operations of the institution. These restrictions are subject to change by future actions of the West Virginia State Legislature.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Restricted net position, nonexpendable This includes endowment and similar type funds in which
  donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal
  is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and
  future income, which may either be expended or added to principal. The College does not have any
  restricted nonexpendable net position at June 30, 2024 or 2023.
- Unrestricted net position Unrestricted net position represents resources derived from student tuition
  and fees, state appropriations and sales and services of educational activities. These resources are used
  for transactions relating to the educational and general operations of the College, and may be used at
  the discretion of the Board of Governors to meet current expenses for any purpose. These resources
  also include resources of auxiliary enterprises, which are substantially self-supporting activities that
  provide services for students, faculty and staff.

**Basis of Accounting** - For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the College'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 when materials or services are received. All inter-entity accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

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

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

The BTI maintains the Consolidated Fund investment fund, which consists of eight investment pools and participant-directed accounts, three of which the College may invest in. These pools have been structured as multi-participant variable net asset funds to reduce risk and offer investment liquidity diversification to the Fund participants. Funds not required to meet immediate disbursement needs are invested for longer periods. A more detailed discussion of the BTI's investment operations pool can be found in its annual audited financial report. A copy of that annual report can be obtained from the following address: 1900 Kanawha Blvd., E. Room E-122 Charleston, West Virginia, 25305 or http://www.wvbti.com.

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

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

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

Capital Assets - Capital assets include property, plant and equipment and books and materials that are part of a catalogued library. Capital assets are stated at cost at the date of acquisition or construction, or fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 50 years for buildings and infrastructure, 20 years for land improvements, 7 years for library holdings, and 5 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. The College's capitalization threshold is \$5,000.

**Unearned Revenue** - Revenues for programs or activities to be conducted primarily in the next fiscal year are classified as unearned revenue. Unearned revenue at the College primarily consists of grant funding not spent or with unmet timing requirements and summer tuition collected in advance. Financial aid and other deposits are separately classified as deposits.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) - GASB provides for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expenditures, assets, and liabilities, including applicable note disclosures and required supplementary information. During fiscal year 2006, House Bill No. 4654 was established to create a trust fund for postemployment benefits for the State. The College is required to participate in this multiple-employer, cost-sharing plan, the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, sponsored by the State of West Virginia. Details regarding this plan and its stand-alone financial statements can be obtained by contacting the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), 601 57<sup>th</sup> Street, SE, Suite 2, Charleston, WV 25304 or http://peia.wv.gov.

GASB requires entities to accrue for employees' rights to receive compensation for vacation leave or payments in lieu of accrued vacation or sick leave as such benefits are earned and payment becomes probable. The College'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.

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the State OPEB Plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. (See Note 6)

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

**Net Pension Liability** - For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Teachers' Retirement System (STRS), administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB), and additions to/reductions from the STRS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported in the STRS financial statements, which can be found at https://www.wvretirement.com/Publications.html#CAFR. The plan schedules of STRS are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus in accordance with U.S. GAAP as prescribed by GASB. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Investments are reported at fair value. Detailed information on investment valuation can be found in the STRS financial statements. Management of STRS has made certain estimates and assumptions relating to employer allocation schedules, and actual results could differ. (See Note 7)

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

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

### **NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

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

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

In addition, through its participation in the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and a third-party insurer, the College has obtained health, life, prescription drug coverage, and coverage for job related injuries for its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to PEIA and the third-party insurer, the College has transferred its risks related to health, life, prescription drug coverage, and job-related injuries.

Classification of Revenues - The College 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, (3) most federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts, and (4) sales and services of educational activities.
- Nonoperating revenues Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of 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).
- Other revenues Other revenues consist primarily of capital grants and gifts.

**Use of Restricted Net Position** - The College has not adopted a formal policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. Generally, the College utilizes restricted net position first, when practicable.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

**Federal Financial Assistance Programs** - The College makes loans to students under the Federal Direct Student Loan Program. Under this program, the U.S. Department of Education makes interest subsidized and nonsubsidized loans directly to students, through institutions like the College. Direct student loan receivables are not included in the College's statements of net position as the loans are repayable directly to the U. S. Department of Education. In 2024 and 2023, the College received and disbursed \$1,548,185 and \$1,662,869, respectively, under the Federal Direct Student Loan Program on behalf of the U. S. Department of Education, which is not included as revenue and expense on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The College 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 2024 and 2023, the College received and disbursed \$4,117,854 and \$3,937,951, respectively, under these federal student aid programs.

**Scholarship Allowances** - Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship allowances in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position. Scholarship allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the College, 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 College Business Officers (NACUBO). Certain aid such as loans and funds provided to students as awarded by third parties are 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.

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

**Income Taxes** - The College is exempt from income taxes, except for unrelated business income, as a governmental instrumentality under Federal income tax laws and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service as described in Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

**Cash Flows** - Any cash and cash equivalents escrowed, restricted for noncurrent assets or in funded reserves have not been included as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

#### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

**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.

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

**Reclassifications** - Certain amounts in the June 30, 2023 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2024 presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on net position or the change in net position.

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

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

### NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

GASB has also issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024. The objective of this statement is to provide financial statement users with information about risks due to concentrations or constraints common in a governmental environment. The standard requires an assessment of whether any concentrations or constraints increase the government's vulnerability to significant impacts, and whether events associated with concentrations and/or constraints have occurred or are more likely than not to occur within one year of issuance of the financial statements. Further, additional detailed disclosures may be required in certain situations. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 102 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has also issued Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The focus of the improvements are to the presentation of (1) management's discussion and analysis, (2) unusual or infrequent items, (3) proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, (4) major component unit information, and (5) budgetary comparison information. The statement aims to improve financial reporting. It clarifies that management's discussion and analysis should be limited to only topics in the existing sections and stresses that the detailed analyses section should provide clear explanation of why balances or results changed rather than simply presenting the amounts of the change. The descriptions of unusual or infrequent items will make it clearer which items need to be separately reported. The definitions of operating revenues and expenses and of nonoperating revenues and expenses will replace accounting policies that vary from government to government, to improve comparability. The changes to presentation of major component unit information and budgetary comparison information are also geared towards enhancing comparability. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 103 may have on its financial statements.

#### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

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

	2024	2023
Cash on deposit with the State Treasurer/BTI	\$ 13,615,804	\$ 12,873,249
Cash in bank	178,506	7,753
Cash on hand	5,700	7,811
	\$ 13,800,010	\$ 12,888,813

Cash held by the State Treasurer includes \$900,609 and \$1,468,941 of restricted cash primarily for operating grants as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The combined carrying amount of cash in the bank at June 30, 2024 and 2023 was \$178,506 and \$7,753, as compared with the combined bank balance of \$178,506 and \$7,753, respectively. Any differences are primarily caused by items in transit and outstanding checks. The bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as noted below or were collateralized by securities held by the State's agent. Regarding federal depository insurance, interest-bearing accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000.

### NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Amounts with the State Treasurer were \$13,615,804 and \$12,873,249 as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Of these amounts, \$9,710,053 and \$11,071,022 were invested in the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The remainder of the cash held with the State Treasurer was not invested at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

*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:

	2024		2023		
		S & P		S & P	
External Pool	Carrying Value	Rating	Carrying Value	Rating	
WV Money Market Pool	\$ 9,489,997	AAAm	\$ 10,819,951	AAAm	
WV Short Term Bond Pool	220,056	Not Rated	251,071	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 amounts with the State Treasurer are subject to interest rate risk. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the WV Money Market Pool:

	2024		2023	
		WAM		WAM
External Pool	Carrying Value	(Days)	Carrying Value	(Days)
WV Money Market Pool	\$ 9,489,997	36	\$ 10,819,951	29

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

	2024			2023		
			Effective			Effective
			Duration			Duration
External Pool	Carry	ing Value	(Days)	Carr	ying Value	(Days)
WV Short Term Bond Pool	\$	220,056	645	\$	251,071	609

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

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

### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)**

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

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

#### **NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable are as follows at June 30:

	 2024	 2023
Student tuition and fees, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$799,096 and \$395,170 in 2024 and 2023, respectively Other accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of	\$ 453,452	\$ 278,147
\$- and \$- in 2024 and 2023, respectively	 	 36,496
	\$ 453,452	\$ 314,643

### **NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

The following is a summation of capital asset transactions for the College for the years ended June 30:

	2024						
		Beginning					Ending
		<u>Balance</u>		<u>Additions</u>	<u>R</u>	Reductions	<u>Balance</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	1,563,470	\$		\$	- \$	1,563,470
Total capital assets not being							
depreciated	\$	1,563,470	\$		\$		1,563,470
Other capital assets:							
Buildings	\$	43,938,869	\$	72,065	\$	- \$	44,010,934
Equipment		4,071,315		630,378		(463,843)	4,237,850
Library holdings		3,932,937	_	11,506	_	(33,858)	3,910,585
Total other capital assets	_	51,943,121	_	713,949		(497,701)	52,159,369
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Buildings		(20,272,125)		(1,143,131)		-	(21,415,256)
Equipment		(2,388,542)		(429,766)		431,031	(2,387,277)
Library holdings		(3,869,028)		(38,330)		33,858	(3,873,500)
Total accumulated depreciation		(26,529,695)		(1,611,227)		464,889	(27,676,033)
Other capital assets, net	\$	25,413,426	\$	(897,278)	\$	(32,812) \$	24,483,336
Capital asset summary:							
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$	1,563,470	\$	-	\$	- \$	1,563,470
Other capital assets		51,943,121	_	713,949		(497,701)	52,159,369
Total cost of capital assets		53,506,591		713,949		(497,701)	53,722,839
Less accumulated depreciation		(26,529,695)		(1,611,227)		464,889	(27,676,033)
Capital assets, net	\$	26,976,896	\$	(897,278)	\$	(32,812) \$	26,046,806

### **NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)**

	2023			
	Beginning			Ending
	<u>Balance</u>	<b>Additions</b>	Reductions	<u>Balance</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,563,470	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u> <u>\$</u>	1,563,470
Total capital assets not being				
depreciated	\$ 1,563,470	\$ -	\$ - \$	1,563,470
Other capital assets:				
Buildings	\$ 43,431,631	\$ 507,238	\$ - \$	43,938,869
Equipment	6,135,962	749,347	(2,813,994)	4,071,315
Library holdings	3,937,503	18,650	(23,216)	3,932,937
Total other capital assets	53,505,096	1,275,235	(2,837,210)	51,943,121
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(19,133,385	) (1,138,740)	-	(20,272,125)
Equipment	(4,766,382	) (358,469)	) 2,736,309	(2,388,542)
Library holdings	(3,858,167	(34,077)	)23,216	(3,869,028)
Total accumulated depreciation	(27,757,934	)(1,531,286)	2,759,525	(26,529,695)
Other capital assets, net	\$ 25,747,162	\$ (256,051	) \$ (77,685) \$	25,413,426
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 1,563,470	\$ -	\$ - \$	1,563,470
Other capital assets	53,505,096	1,275,235	(2,837,210)	51,943,121
Total cost of capital assets	55,068,566	1,275,235	(2,837,210)	53,506,591
Less accumulated depreciation	(27,757,934	)(1,531,286	)2,759,525	(26,529,695)
Capital assets, net	\$ 27,310,632	\$ (256,051)	) <u>\$ (77,685</u> ) <u>\$</u>	26,976,896

The College 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.

At June 30, 2024, the College had no significant outstanding contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment expenditures.

#### **NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

As related to GASB 75, following are the College's net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, revenues, and the OPEB expense and expenditures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023:

	2024	2023
Net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (259,792)	\$ 197,013
Deferred outflows of resources	130,819	343,372
Deferred inflows of resources	342,137	752,895
Revenues	(93,852)	(217,222)
OPEB expense (offset)	(686,633)	(962,576)
Contributions made by the College	47,094	149,500

### **Plan Description**

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

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

RHBT is considered a component unit of the State of West Virginia for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. RHBT issues publicly available financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan. Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report may be obtained at www.peia.wv.gov.

#### NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

#### **Benefits Provided**

The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

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

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

#### **Contributions**

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

Paygo premiums are established by the PEIA Finance Board annually. All participating employers are required by statute to contribute this premium to the RHBT at the established rate for every active policyholder per month. The paygo rates related to the measurement dates of June 30, 2023 and 2022 were:

	July 2022-June 2023	February 2022-June 2022	July 2021-January 2022
Paygo premium	\$ 70	\$ 48	\$ 116

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

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

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

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

The College's contributions to the OPEB plan for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, were \$47,094, \$149,500, and \$208,124, respectively.

#### **NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

#### **Assumptions**

The June 30, 2024 OPEB liability (asset) for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and a measurement date of June 30, 2023. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

- Inflation rate: 2.50%.
- Salary increase: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
- Investment rate of return: 7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% medical
  and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four years to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then
  decrease linearly for 5 years until ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year end 2032.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.
- Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period as of June 30, 2017.
- Wage inflation: 2.75%.
- Retirement age: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation.
- Aging factors: Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs From Birth to Death".
- Expenses: Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
- Mortality post retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females.
- Mortality pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 100% for females.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020.

The actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, reflects updates to the following healthcare related assumptions, which include:

- Per capita claim costs;
- Healthcare trend rates;
- Aging factors;
- Participation rates

The long-term expected rate of return of 7.40% on OPEB plan investments was determined by a combination of an expected long-term rate of return of 7.60% for long-term assets invested with the WV Investment Management Board and an expected short-term rate of return of 2.75% for assets invested with the BTI.

#### **NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

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 percentage. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions (CMA), and forecast returns were provided by the Plan's investment advisors, including the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WV-IMB). The projected nominal return for the Money Market Pool held with the BTI was estimated based on the WV-IMB assumed inflation of 2.50% plus a 25 basis point spread.

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

	June 30, 2023	
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Equity Fixed income	45.0% 15.0%	7.4% 3.9%
Private credit and income	6.0%	7.4%
Private equity	12.0%	10.0%
Real estate	12.0%	7.2%
Hedge funds	10.0%	4.5%
	June 30, 2022	
Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Global equity	55.0%	4.8%
Core plus fixed income	15.0%	2.1%
Core real estate	10.0%	4.1%
Hedge funds	10.0%	2.4%
Private equity	10.0%	6.8%

**Single discount rate**. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset) was 7.40% and 6.65% for fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.40% and 6.65% for those fiscal years. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on 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 (asset).

#### **NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.40% in 2024; 5.65% in 2023) or one percentage point higher (8.40% in 2024; 7.65% in 2023) than the current rate (7.40% in 2024; 6.65% in 2023).

	19	6 Decrease	Current Discount Rate		1% Increase
2024	\$	(43,959)	\$	(259,792)	\$ (496,511)
2023		506,399		197,013	(68,405)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate. The following presents the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the College's net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a healthcare cost trend rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate.

	1	% Decrease	Trend Rate		Trend Rate		19	% Increase
2024	\$	(661,798)	\$	(259,792)	\$	218,269		
2023		(112,006)		197,013		562,664		

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

The June 30, 2024 net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The June 30, 2023 net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2024, the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) was \$(370,680). Of this amount, the College recognized \$(259,792) as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$(110,888) denotes the College's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset) attributable to the special funding situation.

At June 30, 2023, the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) was \$264,502. Of this amount, the College recognized \$197,013 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$67,489 denotes the College's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset) attributable to the special funding.

#### **NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to OPEB for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.164166549%, a decrease of 0.012846075% from its proportion of 0.177012624% calculated as of June 30, 2022. At the June 30, 2022 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.177012624%, an increase of 0.001682874% from its proportion of 0.175329750% calculated as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the College recognized OPEB expense (offset) of \$(686,633). Of this amount, \$(592,781) was recognized as the College's proportionate share of OPEB expense and \$(93,852) as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of \$(93,852) for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the College recognized OPEB expense (offset) of \$(962,576). Of this amount, \$(745,354) was recognized as the College's proportionate share of OPEB expense and \$(217,222) as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of \$(217,222) for support provided by the State.

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are as follows.

June 30, 2024	Ou	eferred efflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual non-investment experience	\$	-	\$	151,227
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions				
and proportionate share of contributions		12,090		41,635
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		-		4,332
Changes in assumptions		71,635		144,943
Contributions after the measurement date		47,094		
Total	\$	130,819	\$	342,137

#### NOTE 6 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

June 30, 2023	Ou	referred atflows of esources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual non-investment experience	\$	-	\$	251,329	
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		36,947		_	
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings		30,580		-	
Changes in assumptions		126,345		500,576	
Reallocations of opt-out employer changes in proportionate share		-		990	
Contributions after the measurement date		149,500		-	
Total	\$	343,372	\$	752,895	

The College will recognize the \$47,094 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, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Am	nortization
2025		(422.270)
2025	\$	(138,278)
2026		(95,354)
2027		(12,179)
2028		(12,601)
	\$	(258,412)

#### Payables to the OPEB Plan

The College did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the OPEB plan as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS**

Substantially all eligible full-time employees of the College participate in either the West Virginia State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) or the Teachers' Insurance and Annuities Association - College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF), now known as TIAA. In years past upon full-time employment, each employee was required to make an irrevocable selection between the STRS and TIAA-CREF. Remaining participants in the STRS are permitted to make a one-time election to cease their participation in that plan and commence contributions to the West Virginia Teachers' Defined Contribution Plan. Contributions to and participation in this plan by College employees have not been significant to date.

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

Effective January 1, 2003, higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have an option to switch to the Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan. New hires have the choice of either plan. As of June 30, 2024, no College employees were enrolled in the Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan.

The College's total payroll for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$9,790,566, \$9,897,790, and \$8,665,510, respectively; total covered employees' salaries in the STRS and TIAA-CREF were \$212,256 and \$9,132,148 in 2024; \$327,715 and \$9,164,581 in 2023; and \$304,991 and \$8,018,829 in 2022.

#### **DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PENSION PLAN**

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

Total contributions to the TIAA-CREF for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$1,095,858, \$1,099,750, and \$962,260, respectively, which consisted of equal contributions from the College and covered employees in 2024, 2023, and 2022 of \$547,929, \$549,875, and \$481,130, respectively.

#### **DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN**

Some employees of the College are enrolled in a defined benefit pension plan, the STRS plan, which is administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB).

Following is the College'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:

STRS	2024	2023
Net pension liability	\$ 273,607	\$ 279,301
Deferred outflows of resources	81,557	99,395
Deferred inflows of resources	66,447	105,895
Revenues	66,103	51,479
Pension expense (offset)	75,562	28,812
Contributions made by the College	31,838	49,157

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

#### **Plan Description**

STRS is a multiple employer, defined benefit, cost sharing, public employee retirement system providing retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. It covers all full-time employees of the 55 county, public school systems in the State of West Virginia 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 1991 are required to participate in the Higher Education Retirement System. STRS closed membership to new hires effective July 1, 1991. However, effective July 1, 2005, all new employees hired for the first time are required to participate in STRS.

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

#### **Benefits Provided**

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

#### **Contributions**

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

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

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

**Employer Contributions**: The State (including institutions of higher education) contributes:

- 15% of gross salary of their State-employed members hired prior to July 1, 1991;
- 7.5% of the gross salary of their STRS covered employees hired for the first time after July 1, 2005 and for those TDCRS members who elected to transfer to STRS effective July 1, 2008;
- a certain percentage of fire insurance premiums paid by State residents; and
- under WV State code section 18-9-A-6a, an amount determined by the State Actuary as being needed to eliminate the STRS unfunded liability within 40 years of June 30, 1994. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, the College's proportionate share attributable to this special funding subsidy was \$66,103 and \$51,479.

The College's contributions to STRS for the years ended June 30, 2024, 2023, and 2022, were \$31,838, \$49,157, and \$45,749, respectively.

#### **Assumptions**

The total pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes were determined by actuarial valuations as of July 1, 2022 and 2021 and rolled forward to June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The following actuarial assumptions were used and applied to the current period 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 investment expense.
- 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 Mortality Tables.
- Withdrawal rates: Teachers 7.00-35.00% and non-teachers 2.30-18.00%.
- Disability rates: 0.004-0.563%.
- Retirement age: An age-related assumption is used for participants not yet receiving payments.
- Retirement rates: 15.00-100.00%.
- Ad hoc cost-of-living increases in pensions are periodically granted by the State 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.

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

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

	June 30, 2023	
Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate	Target Allocation
	of Return	
Domestic equity	6.5%	27.5%
International equity	9.1%	27.5%
Fixed income	4.3%	15.0%
Real estate	5.8%	10.0%
Private equity	9.2%	10.0%
Hedge funds	4.6%	10.0%
	June 30, 2022	
	Long-term	
Asset Class	Long-term Expected Real Rate	Target Allocation
Asset Class		Target Allocation
Asset Class	Expected Real Rate	Target Allocation
Asset Class  Domestic equity	Expected Real Rate	Target Allocation 27.5%
	Expected Real Rate of Return	
Domestic equity	Expected Real Rate of Return 5.3%	27.5%
Domestic equity International equity	Expected Real Rate of Return 5.3% 6.1%	27.5% 27.5%
Domestic equity International equity Fixed income	Expected Real Rate of Return  5.3% 6.1% 2.2%	27.5% 27.5% 15.0%

**Discount rate**. The discount rate used to measure the total STRS pension liability was 7.25% for fiscal years 2024 and 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that State contributions will continue to follow the current funding policy. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on STRS' investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the College's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the College's STRS 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.

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

	1% [	1% Decrease		Current Discount Rate		6 Increase
2024 2023	\$	420,191 410,817	\$	273,607 279,301	\$	149,196 167,605

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

The June 30, 2024 STRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The June 30, 2023 STRS net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2022.

At June 30, 2024, the College's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability was \$832,368. Of this amount, the College recognized \$273,607 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$558,761 denotes the College's proportionate share of net pension liability attributable to the special funding.

At June 30, 2023, the College's proportionate share of the STRS net pension liability was \$901,491. Of this amount, the College recognized \$279,301 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of \$622,190 denotes the College'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 STRS for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.011951%, an increase of 0.001092% from its proportion of 0.010859%, calculated as of June 30, 2022. At the June 30, 2022 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.010859%, a decrease of 0.003745% from its proportion of 0.014604% calculated as of June 30, 2021.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the College recognized STRS pension expense (offset) of \$75,562. Of this amount, \$9,459 was recognized as the College's proportionate share of the STRS expense and \$66,103 as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of \$66,103 for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the College recognized STRS pension expense (offset) of \$28,812. Of this amount, \$(22,667) was recognized as the College's proportionate share of the STRS expense and \$51,479 as the amount of pension expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of \$51,479 for support provided by the State.

#### **NOTE 7 - RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the STRS pension are as follows.

<u>June 30, 2024</u>	Deferred Outflows of Resources		red Inflows esources
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions  Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings  Differences between expected and actual experience  Changes in assumptions  Contributions after the measurement date	\$	23,365 4,819 9,988 11,547 31,838	\$ 65,759 - 688 - -
Total	\$	81,557	\$ 66,447
<u>June 30, 2023</u>		ed Outflows esources	red Inflows esources
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions  Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings  Differences between expected and actual experience  Changes in assumptions  Contributions after the measurement date	\$	11,532 11,329 11,598 15,779 49,157	\$ 103,617 - 2,278 - -
Total	\$	99,395	\$ 105,895

The College will recognize the \$31,838 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from pension contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the STRS net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in STRS pension expense as follows.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Amortization		
	_		
2025	\$	(13,640)	
2026		(27,350)	
2027		20,980	
2028		3,282	
	\$	(16,728)	

#### Payables to the Pension Plan

The College did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the STRS as of June 30, 2024 and 2023.

#### **NOTE 8 - FOUNDATION**

The Foundation is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of West Virginia and has as its purpose "to support, encourage and assist in the development and growth of the College, to render service and assistance to the College, and through it to the citizens of the State of West Virginia..." Oversight of the Foundation is the responsibility of a separate and independently elected Board of Directors, not otherwise affiliated with the College. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board of Directors of the Foundation employs management, forms policy and maintains fiscal accountability over funds administered by the Foundation. Although the College does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources, or income thereon, that the Foundation holds and invests are restricted to the activities of the College by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the College, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the College and is therefore discretely presented with the College's financial statements in accordance with GASB.

The Foundation's net assets totaled \$4,665,740 and \$4,990,839 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The net assets include amounts which are restricted by donors to use for specific projects or departments of the College. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Foundation made \$331,481 and \$305,180 respectively, in contributions to the College for student scholarships and other support. Complete financial statements for the Foundation can be obtained from the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc.

#### **NOTE 9 - AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION AND OTHER STATE AGENCIES**

The College has a separately incorporated affiliated organization, the Southern Alumni Association. Oversight responsibility for this entity rests with an independent board and management not otherwise affiliated with the College. Accordingly, the financial statements of such organizations are not included in the accompanying financial statements under the blended component unit requirements. They are not included in the College's accompanying financial statements under discretely presented component unit requirements as, they (1) are not material or (2) have dual purposes (i.e., not entirely or almost entirely for the benefit of the College).

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

	2024			2023
Due to:				
WVNET	\$	1,508	\$	3,310
WV Department of Administration		-		37
WV Public Employees Insurance Agency		-		3,962
	\$	1,508	\$	7,309
		1,300	<u> </u>	7,303

#### **NOTE 10 - CONTINGENCIES**

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

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. The College's management believes disallowances, if any, will not have a significant financial impact on the College's financial position.

The College owns various buildings which are known to contain asbestos. The College is not required by federal, state or local law to remove the asbestos from its buildings. The College is required under Federal Environmental Health and Safety Regulations to manage the presence of asbestos in its buildings in a safe condition. The College addresses its responsibility to manage the presence of asbestos in its buildings on a case-by-case basis. Significant problems of dangerous asbestos conditions are abated as the condition becomes known. The College 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.

#### **NOTE 11 - COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES**

The following are the notes taken directly from the Foundation's financial statements starting on the following page:

#### NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization – Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) was incorporated in September 1971 as a tax-exempt, not-for-profit corporation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for the purpose of collecting donations from individuals, corporations, and foundations which are to be distributed as scholarships to individual who are attending what is not known as Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), and also to be used for other purposes benefiting the College. The Foundation is considered to be a component unit of the College. Administrative services are provided by the College.

**Basis of Accounting** – The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

**Net Assets** – The financial statements report net assets and changes in net assets under two classes that are based upon the existence or absence of restrictions on use that are placed by its donors as net assets without donor restriction and net assets with donor restriction.

**Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions** – Net assets without donor restrictions are resources that are available to support operations. The only limits on the use of these net assets are the broad limits resulting from the nature of the organization, the environment in which it operates, the purposes specified in its corporate documents and its application for tax-exempt status, and any limits resulting from contractual agreements with creditors and others that are entered into during its operations.

**Net Assets With Donor Restrictions** — Net assets with donor restrictions are resources that are restricted by a donor for use for a particular purpose, or in a particular future period. Some donor-imposed restrictions are temporary in nature, and the restriction will expire when the resources are used in accordance with the donor's instructions, or when the stipulated time has passed. Other donor-imposed restrictions are perpetual in nature; the Foundation must continue to use the resources in accordance with the donor's instructions.

When a donor's restriction is satisfied, either by using the resources in the manner specified by the donor or by the passage of time, the expiration of the restriction is reported in the financial statements by reclassifying the net assets with donor restriction to net assets without donor restriction. Net assets restricted for the acquisition of buildings or equipment (or, less commonly, the contribution of those assets directly) are reported as net assets with donor restriction until the specified asset is placed in service by the Foundation, unless the donor provides more specific directions about the period of its use.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** – Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of demand deposits and money market funds. The Foundation places its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions. At times, the balances in such institutions may exceed the FDIC limit. Restricted cash includes cash and cash equivalents held within the Foundation's investment portfolios for donor-restricted purposes.

**Investments** – Investments are reported at fair value. Fair value 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. See Note 8 for discussion of fair value measurements. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, one equity position in the portfolio comprised 16.6% and 12.0% of total investments, respectively.

### NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

**In-Kind Contributions** – Donated goods are recorded as revenue when they are received and are expensed when they are used or distributed. Donated services are recognized as contributions if the services (a) create or enhance nonfinancial assets or (b) require specialized skills, are performed by people with those skills, and would otherwise be purchased by the Foundation.

Contributions and Unconditional Promises to Give – Contributions received and unconditional promises to give ("contributions receivable") are measured at their fair values and are reported as increases in net assets. 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 statement of activities as net assets released from restrictions. Conditional promises to give are not recorded until the condition on which it depends is substantially met.

Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected within one year are recorded at net realizable value. Unconditional promises to give that are expected to be collected in future years are recorded at the present value of their estimated future cash flows. The discounts on those amounts are computed using a risk-adjusted discount rate applicable to the years in which the promises are received. Amortization of the discounts is included in contribution revenue.

The allowance for uncollectible contributions receivable is determined based upon management's evaluation of the collectability of the individual promises. Promises that remain uncollected for more than one year after their due dates are then written off, unless the donors indicate that the payment is merely postponed. No allowance for uncollectible contributions receivable is considered necessary at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

**Functional Expenses** – The cost of providing the Foundation's programs and other activities is summarized in Note 5. The expenses that can be identified with a specific program or support service are charged directly to that program and support service. Expenses that are allocated include personnel costs which are allocated based on estimates of time and effort. Administrative and general expenses include those costs that are not directly identifiable with any specific program, but which provide for the overall support and direction of the Foundation.

All scholarships and direct program support services distributions are approved by the Board of Directors.

**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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Income Taxes** – The Foundation is classified as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and, therefore, is not subject to taxes on incomes derived from its exempt activities. The College has been classified as an organization that is a not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(2).

### NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

**Subsequent Events** – The date to which events occurring after December 31, 2023, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements is July 23, 2024, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

#### **NOTE 2 – LIQUIDITY AND AVAILABILITY**

Financial assets and liquidity resources available within one year for general expenditure, that is, without donor or other restrictions limiting their use, within one year of December 31, 2023 and 2022, are as follows:

	2023	 2022
Financial assets available within one year:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 412,859	\$ 324,774
Contributions receivable	210,102	254,331
Investments	3,975,607	4,341,894
Certificate of deposit	57,278	 56,101
Total financial assets	4,655,846	 4,977,100
Financial assets held to meet donor-imposed restrictions	 3,858,524	4,125,769
Amount available for general expenditures within		
one year	\$ 797,322	\$ 851,331

The above table reflects the donor-restricted and board-designated endowment funds as unavailable since it is the Foundation's intention to invest those resources for the long-term support of the Foundation.

#### **NOTE 3 – CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVABLE**

Contributions receivable consist of the following unconditional promises to give:

	2023	2022
Unconditional promises to give:	 _	
Receivable within one year	\$ 66,250	\$ 82,250
Receivable in two to five years	143,000	170,250
Receivable in more than five years	 19,527	 22,493
	 <u> </u>	 
Total unconditional promises to give	228,777	274,993
Discount to net present value	 (18,675)	 (20,662)
Net unconditional promises to give	\$ 210,102	\$ 254,331

#### **NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Foundation recognized the following expenses paid to the College or on behalf of the College:

	 2023	 2022
Scholarships	\$ 114,859	\$ 92,144
Respiratory program	44,000	44,000
Theatre upgrades	35,500	49,980
Grant consulting	 51,000	 36,000
	\$ 245,359	\$ 222,124

The Foundation recognized contribution revenue and corresponding program expense for donated services provided by the College related to accounting and management personnel costs. The fair value of these donated services, determined by management, was \$116,097 and \$302,838 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### **NOTE 5 – FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENSES**

Expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were allocated as follows:

	 2023	 2022		
Program Services:				
Scholarships	\$ 114,859	\$ 92,144		
Personnel	35,750	73,615		
Other	180,872	139,421		
Total program services	 331,481	305,180		
Administrative and general:				
Personnel	47,472	124,379		
Outside services	63,737	56,283		
Bank fees	(2,266)	4,542		
Insurance	902	852		
Business expenses	151,722	63,993		
Total administrative and general	261,567	250,049		
Fundraising:				
Personnel	32,875	104,844		
Fundraising events	 37,069	 77,211		
Total fundraising	 69,944	182,055		
Total functional expenses	\$ 662,992	\$ 737,284		

#### NOTE 6 – NET ASSETS WITH DONOR RESTRICTIONS

Net assets with donor restriction are available for the following purposes or periods:

	 2023	 2022
Subject to expenditure for specific purposes: Scholarships Educational development	\$ 1,913,716 1,262,345 3,176,061	\$ 2,059,921 1,376,135 3,436,056
Promises to give, without donor restrictions, but which are unavailable for expenditure until due	12,250	19,500
Investment in perpetuity, the income from which is expendable to support scholarships	 670,213	 670,213
	\$ 3,858,524	\$ 4,125,769

#### **NOTE 7 – ENDOWMENT FUNDS**

Interpretations of the relevant law – The Board of Directors of the Foundation has interpreted Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (UPMIFA) as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of donor-restricted endowment funds, absent any explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result of this interpretation, the Foundation classifies as net assets with donor restrictions (a) the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment, (b) the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment, and (c) accumulations to the permanent endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time of the accumulation is added to the fund. Also included in net assets with donor restrictions is accumulated appreciated on donor-restricted endowments which are available for expenditure in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA and deficiencies associated with funds where the value of the fund has fallen below the original value of the gift.

In accordance with UPMIFA, the Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds: (1) the duration and preservation of the various funds, (2) the purposes of the donor-restricted endowment funds, (3) general economic conditions, (4) the possible effect of inflation and deflation, (5) the expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments, (6) other resources of the Foundation, and (7) the Foundation's investment policies.

**Return objectives.** risk parameters. and strategies – The endowed funds consist of scholarship funds which are awarded annually at the discretion of the Board of Directors, or as stipulated by donors of permanently endowed contributions. The Foundation has adopted investment and spending policies to provide a predictable stream of funding to programs supported by its endowment funds while also maintaining the purchasing power of those endowment assets over the long-term.

#### **NOTE 7 – ENDOWMENT FUNDS (Continued)**

From time to time, certain donor-restricted endowment funds may have fair values that are less than the amount required to be maintained by donors or by law (underwater endowments). The Foundation has interpreted UPMIFA to permit spending from underwater endowments in accordance with prudent measures required under law. During 2023 and 2022, the Foundation did not appropriate any expenditure from underwater endowments and as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 there were no underwater endowments.

Endowment net asset composition by type of fund:

	2023											
	Withou	t Donor	V	/ith Donor								
	Restr	iction	F	lestriction		Total						
Donor restricted endowment funds Board designated endowment funds	\$	- -	\$	1,302,962 1,985,426	\$	1,302,962 1,985,426						
Total funds	\$		\$	3,288,388	\$	3,288,388						
				2022								
	Withou	t Donor	V	ith Donor/								
	Restr	iction	F	testriction		Total						
Donor restricted endowment funds Board designated endowment funds	\$	- -	\$	1,359,452 2,146,628	\$	1,359,452 2,146,628						
Total funds				3,506,080		3,506,080						

#### NOTE 7 – ENDOWMENT FUNDS (Continued)

Changes in endowment net assets:

	Without D Restricti		 ith Donor estriction		Total
Endowment net asset, January 1, 2022	\$	-	\$ 3,433,090	\$	3,433,090
Endowment investment return:					
Interest and dividends		-	123,502		123,502
Net unrealized and realized losses			 (109,374)		(109,374)
Total endowment investment return		-	14,128		14,128
Contributions		-	214,017		214,017
Appropriation of endowment assets			 (155,155)	_	(155,155)
Endowment net assets, December 31, 2022			 3,506,080		3,506,080
Endowment investment return:					
Interest and dividends		-	134,444		134,444
Net unrealized and realized losses		-	(182,578)		(182,578)
Total endowment investment return		-	(48,134)	-	(48,134)
Contributions		-	23,973		23,973
Appropriation of endowment assets			 (193,531)		(193,531)
Endowment net assets, December 31, 2023	\$	-	\$ 3,288,388	\$	3,288,388

#### **NOTE 8 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

The framework for measuring fair value provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Foundation has the ability to access.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or by other means.

#### NOTE 8 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONTINUED)

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The asset or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value (or at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value) on a recurring basis. There have been no changes to the methodologies.

Equities: Valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the individual securities are traded.

Exchange-traded funds: Valued at the net asset value (NAV) of shares on the last trading day of the fiscal year, which is the basis for transactions at that date.

Money market: Valued at amortized cost.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Foundation's assets that are reported on the financial statements at their fair values as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023											
		Level 1	Lev	/el 2	Le	vel 3		Total				
Money market Equities Exchange-traded funds	\$	64,928 3,817,109 93,570	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	64,928 3,817,109 93,570				
Total	\$	3,975,607	\$	_	\$		\$	3,975,607				
				20:	22							
		Level 1	Lev	/el 2	Le	vel 3		Total				
Money market Equities Exchange-traded funds	\$	247,265 4,003,039 91,590	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	247,265 4,003,039 91,590				
Total	\$	4,341,894	\$		\$		\$	4,341,894				

#### NOTE 12 - NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

These tables represent operating expenses within both natural and functional classifications for the years ended June 30:

mese tables represent operating expenses within both	inacc	irai ana rancu	Jilai	ciassifications	101 (	ine years ende	.u Jui		024					
	Salaries and Wages			Benefits	Supplies and Other Services			Utilities	Scholarships and Fellowships	D	epreciation	k	Fees ssessed by the nmission	Total
Instruction Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Student financial aid Auxiliary enterprises Depreciation Other	\$	4,708,092 105,225 472,116 1,055,725 2,848,158 692,155	\$	911,952 20,762 85,151 242,806 628,950 129,886	\$	701,898 - 44,051 309,124 863,264 580,571 - -	\$	- - - 6,579 746,751 - - -	\$ - - - - 2,573,352 - -	\$	- - - - - 1,611,227	\$	- - - - - - - 70,522	\$ 6,321,942 125,987 601,318 1,607,655 4,346,951 2,149,363 2,573,352 - 1,611,227 70,522
Total	\$	9,881,471	\$	2,019,507	\$	2,498,908	\$	753,330	\$ 2,573,352	\$	1,611,227	\$	70,522	\$ 19,408,317
								20	023					
		Salaries and Wages		Benefits		Supplies and Other Services		Utilities	Scholarships and Fellowships		epreciation	A:	Fees ssessed by the nmission	Total
Instruction Public service Academic support Student services General institutional support Operations and maintenance of plant Student financial aid Auxiliary enterprises Depreciation Other	\$	4,036,476 2,251 692,843 698,979 2,425,176 1,830,899	\$	435,199 306 86,648 108,377 335,507 394,494	\$	1,648,048 8,738 1,678 223,845 1,501,269 652,615	\$	- 427 12,146 813,435 - - -	\$	\$	- - - - - - 1,531,286	\$	- - - - - - - 67,533	\$ 6,119,723 11,295 781,169 1,031,628 4,274,098 3,691,443 2,724,043 - 1,531,286 67,533
Total	\$	9,686,624	\$	1,360,531	\$	4,036,193	\$	826,008	\$ 2,724,043	\$	1,531,286	\$	67,533	\$ 20,232,218

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

## SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY JUNE 30, 2024

#### State Teachers' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
College's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.011951%	0.010859%	0.014604%	0.015254%	0.015165%	0.013950%	0.017543%	0.018586%	0.021596%	0.025505%
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 273,607	\$ 279,301	\$ 228,228	\$ 491,322	\$ 451,185	\$ 435,555	\$ 606,106	\$ 763,874	\$ 754,590	\$ 879,883
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	558,761	622,190	510,286	1,067,592	1,089,203	1,128,572	1,340,375	1,454,976	1,707,576	1,988,159
Total proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 832,368	\$ 901,491	\$ 738,514	\$ 1,558,914	\$ 1,540,388	\$ 1,564,127	\$ 1,946,481	\$ 2,218,850	\$ 2,462,166	\$ 2,868,042
College's covered payroll	\$ 327,715	\$ 304,991	\$ 412,627	\$ 420,743	\$ 437,954	\$ 424,629	\$ 484,171	\$ 480,377	\$ 654,684	\$ 783,432
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	83.49%	91.58%	55.31%	116.77%	103.02%	102.57%	125.18%	159.02%	115.26%	112.31%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	80.42%	77.78%	86.38%	70.89%	72.64%	71.20%	67.85%	61.42%	66.25%	65.95%

<sup>\* -</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year. (Measurement date)

## SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS JUNE 30, 2024

#### State Teachers' Retirement System

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2024	2023 202		2022 2021		2020 2019		2018		2017		2016		2015				
Contractually required contribution	\$ 31,838	\$	49,157	\$	45,749	\$	61,894	\$	63,111	\$ 65,693	\$	63,694	\$	72,626	\$	72,057	\$	98,203
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	 (31,838)		(49,157)		(45,749)		(61,894)		(63,111)	 (65,693)		(63,694)		(72,626)		(72,057)		(98,203)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$		\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
College's covered payroll	\$ 212,256	\$	327,715	\$	304,991	\$	412,627	\$	420,743	\$ 437,954	\$	424,629	\$	484,171	\$	480,377	\$	654,684
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	15.00%		15.00%		15.00%		15.00%		15.00%	15.00%		15.00%		15.00%		15.00%		15.00%

## SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET) JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
College's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	0.164166549%	0.177012624%	0.175329750%	0.173933038%	0.171521178%	0.170222668%	0.161373742%			
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (259,792)	\$ 197,013	\$ (52,134)	\$ 768,248	\$ 2,845,763	\$ 3,652,018	\$ 3,968,163			
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(110,888)	67,489	(10,265)	169,872	582,370	754,775	815,065			
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (370,680)	\$ 264,502	\$ (62,399)	\$ 938,120	\$ 3,428,133	\$ 4,406,793	\$ 4,783,228			
College's covered-employee payroll	\$ 7,922,055	\$ 7,028,629	\$ 6,814,218	\$ 6,791,670	\$ 6,083,379	\$ 6,268,021	\$ 6,247,930			
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	-3.28%	2.80%	-0.77%	11.31%	46.78%	58.26%	63.51%			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	109.66%	93.59%	101.81%	73.49%	39.69%	30.98%	25.10%			

<sup>\* -</sup> The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year. (Measurement date)

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, Colleges should present information for those years for which information is available.

# SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	\$ 47,094	\$ 149,500	\$ 208,124	\$ 319,568	\$ 336,192	\$ 276,087	\$ 280,764			
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(47,094)	(149,500)	(208,124)	(319,568)	(336,192)	(276,087)	(280,764)			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
College's covered-employee payroll	\$ 7,631,402	\$ 7,922,055	\$ 7,028,629	\$ 6,814,218	\$ 6,791,670	\$ 6,083,379	\$ 6,268,021			
Contributions as a percentage of covered- employee payroll	0.62%	1.89%	2.96%	4.69%	4.95%	4.54%	4.48%			

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, Colleges should present information for those years for which information is available.

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

	Inflation	Salary Increases	Investment Rate of Return	Mortality	Discount Rate
2023	2.75%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 5.90%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 6.50%.	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: Pub-2010, General Employees table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019. Retired: Healthy males – 100% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Retired healthy females – 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled males – 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled females – 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Beneficiary males-101% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019; Beneficiary females-113% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019; Beneficiary females-113% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019	7.25%
<u>2022</u>	2.75%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 5.90%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 2.75 to 6.50%.	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: Pub-2010, General Employees table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019. Retired: Healthy males – 100% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Retired healthy females – 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled males – 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Disabled females – 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teacher Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2019; Beneficiary males-101% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019; Beneficiary females-113% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019; Beneficiary females-113% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2019	7.25%

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

•	Inflation	Salary Increases	Investment Rate of Return Mortality		7.5%	
<u>2018</u>	2018  3.0%  For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.		7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.		
<u>2017</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%	
<u>2016</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.00%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.00 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis. Retired: healthy males – 97% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; healthy females – 94% of RP2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled males – 96% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; disabled females – 101% of RP2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	7.5%	
<u>2015</u>	3.0%	For teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.75 to 5.25%. For non-teacher members, salary increases are based on member experience, dependent on age and gender, ranging from 3.40 to 6.50%.	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.	Active: RP2000, non-annuitant monthly mortality table. Retired: RP2000 healthy annuitant, scale AA; Disabled: RP2000 disabled annuitant mortality table, scale AA.	7.5%	

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

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

#### Actuarial Changes Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

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

	Inflation Rate	Salary Increases	Wage Inflation Rate	Investment Rate of Return & Discount Rate	Mortality	Retirement Age	Aging Factors	Expenses	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
<u>2023</u>	2.50%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four year to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year end 2032.
<u>2022</u>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.50% for two years then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 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.
<u>2021</u>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.50% for one year then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
<u>2020</u>	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2022, 6.5% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022, 9.15% for plan year end 2023, 8.40% for plan year end 2024, decreasing gradually each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2036.
<u>2019</u>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP – 2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 8.5% for plan year end 2020, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year 2028. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 3.1% for plan year end 2020. 9.5% for plan year end 2021, decreasing by 0.5% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.5% is reached in plan year end 2031.
<u>2018</u>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP – 2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2018. For fiscal years on and after 2019, trend starts at 8.0% and 10.0% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.13% and 0.00% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2022 to account for the Excise Tax.
<u>2017</u>	2.75%	Dependent upon pension system. Ranging from 3.0% to 6.5%, including inflation	4.00%	7.15%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: RP – 2000 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis Pre-Retirement: RP–2000 Non-Annuitant Mortality Table projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition.	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Actual trend used for fiscal year 2017. For fiscal years on and after 2018, trend starts at 8.5% and 9.75% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, and gradually decreases to an ultimate trend rate of 4.50%. Excess trend rate of 0.14% and 0.29% for pre and post-Medicare, respectively, is added to healthcare trend rates pertaining to per capita claims costs beginning in 2020 to account for the Excise Tax.



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

Board of Governors Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College Mt. Gay, 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 discretely presented component unit of Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 1, 2024, which states reliance on another auditor for the discretely presented component unit. Our report includes a reference to another auditor who audited the financial statements of The Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation), as described in our report on the College's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditor's testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by that auditor. The financial statements of the Foundation were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

The Virginia Center 1411 Virginia Street, East Suite 100 Charleston, WV 25301

MAIN (304) 343-4126 FAX (304) 343-8008 The Rivers Office Park 200 Star Avenue Suite 220 Parkersburg, WV 26101

MAIN (304) 485-6584 FAX (304) 485-0971 Suncrest Towne Centre 453 Suncrest Towne Centre Drive Suite 201 Morgantown, WV 26505

MAIN (304) 554-3371 FAX (304) 554-3410 The Somerville Building 501 5th Avenue Suite 1 Huntington, WV 25701

MAIN (304) 525-0301 FAX (304) 522-1569 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We identified certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2024-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College'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*.

#### The College's Response to Findings

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the College's response to the findings identified in our audit and described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The College'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.

Charleston, West Virginia

Suttle + Stalnaker, PUC

October 1, 2024

## SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-001 FINANCIAL REPORTING

**Criteria:** Management of the College is responsible for establishing an internal control

structure that reduces to an acceptable level the risk of errors and fraud occurring and not being detected. The College is also responsible for having a financial management system in place to account for the receipt and expenditure of grant and other funds, prepare accurate financial reports and be able to trace funds to a level of expenditures adequate to establish that such funds have not been used in

violation of applicable laws and regulations, in a timely manner.

Condition: Certain accounts in the general ledger required adjustments to reconcile to

supporting documentation or correctly classify account balances.

**Context:** Total assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, net position,

revenues, and expenses of the College are \$40.9 million, \$212 thousand, \$3.7 million, \$409 thousand, \$36.8 million, \$20 million, and \$19.4 million, respectively. The impact of adjustments to assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, net position, revenues, and expenses was \$105 thousand, \$0, \$236

thousand, \$0, \$0, \$1.7 million, and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Cause: Inaccuracies in recording yearend accruals, recurring entries, and reconciling

supporting schedules to the fiscal year 2024 trial balance resulted in adjustments

to the financial statements.

Effect: The financial statements required audit adjustments in order to be presented in

accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of

America (U.S. GAAP).

**Recommendation:** We recommend that management review the daily accounting functions, staffing,

and financial reporting processes to ensure adequate policies and procedures are in place to ensure accurate and timely financial reporting. Management should ensure that account reconciliations are prepared and reviewed in a timely manner and ensure supporting schedules agree to the College's financial records for all

account balances.

**Views of Responsible** We agree with the findings and will take the necessary corrective actions.

Officials:



October 01, 2024

West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education

Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College respectfully submits the following corrective action plan for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Name and address of independent public accounting firm: Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC, 1411 Virginia Street, East, Suite 100, Charleston, WV 25301

Audit Period: Year ended June 30, 2024

The finding from the October 01, 2024 schedule of findings and responses is discussed below. The finding is numbered consistently with the number assigned in the schedule. FINDING-FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

#### 2024-001 - FINANCIAL REPORTING

#### Recommendation:

We recommend that management review the daily accounting functions, staffing, and financial reporting processes to ensure adequate policies and procedures are in place to ensure accurate and timely financial reporting. Management should ensure that account reconciliations are prepared and reviewed in a timely manner and ensure supporting schedules agree to the College's financial records for all account balances.

#### Planned Corrective Action:

Management is aware of the issues mentioned above due to the turnover in Finance Management and changes in policies and procedures. We are currently reviewing the accounting policies and procedures to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and timeliness of financial reporting. On going cross training of the accounting staff is a priority to strengthen the Finance Department. It will be the responsibility of the Chief Finance Officer to make sure the corrective action plan is put into effect immediately.

If the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education has questions regarding this plan, please call Velva Pennington, Interim CFO at 304-896-7405

Sincerely,

Velva Pennington, CFO

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