Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College

Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020
and
Independent Auditor's Reports

Suttle & Stalnaker Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Limited Liability Company

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Governors
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College
Moorefield, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Eastern 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, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the College, as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 – 12, the schedule of proportionate share of the net OPEB liability and schedule of OPEB contributions, and related footnote on pages 44 through 46 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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, 2021, 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.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 1, 2021

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued directives for presentation of college and university financial statements which were adopted in Fiscal Year 2002 by Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (Eastern or the College). The previous reporting format presented financial balances and activities by fund groups. The current format places emphasis on the overall economic resources of the College.

The discussion and analysis of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College's financial statements provides an overview of the College's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020 and 2019. Management has prepared the financial statements and the related footnote disclosures along with this discussion and analysis. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with the College's management.

Using this report

The College's basic financial statements are designed to emulate corporate presentation models whereby all College activities are consolidated into one total. The focus of the Statement of Net Position is designed to present the College's financial position as of a point in time. This statement combines current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and other long-term resources. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, emphasizes the change in net position over the year to indicate whether there has been improvement or erosion of the College's financial health.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about the College's finances is, "Is the College as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information on the College as a whole and on its activities in a way that helps answer this question. The relationship between revenues and expenses may be thought of as the College's operating results.

These two statements report the College's net position and the changes that occur in them during the year. You can think of the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as one way to measure the College's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the College's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

You will need to consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the trend in College recruiting, student retention, enrollment growth, academic or workforce programs created or expanded during the year, and the strength of the instructional services, to accurately assess the overall health of the College. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector institutions. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

From the data presented, readers of the Statement of Net Position are able to determine the availability of net position (assets plus deferred outflows minus liabilities minus deferred inflows) for expenditure to continue the operations of the College. They are also able to determine how much the College owes vendors and employees.

Net position is divided into three major categories. The first category, net investment in capital assets, provides the College's equity in buildings, equipment, and library books owned by the College. The next net position category is restricted net position, which is divided into two categories, nonexpendable and expendable. Nonexpendable restricted net position is for the Endowment Program where funds are invested and the earnings are available for expenditure but the original investment (corpus) is not. The College does not currently have nonexpendable restricted net position since all funds of this nature would generally be directed to The Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Incorporated. Expendable restricted net position is available for expenditure by the College but have a specific purpose (i.e. time or purpose restrictions). The final category is unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position is available to the College for any lawful purpose of the College.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position of the College. 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, liabilities (current and noncurrent), deferred inflows and net position (assets plus deferred outflows minus liabilities minus deferred inflows). The difference between current and noncurrent assets and liabilities are discussed in the footnotes to the financial statements.

Condensed Schedules of Net Position
June 30,

	2021	2020	2019
Assets:			
Current assets	$ 4,061,531	$ 2,966,531	$ 2,882,072
Capital assets	10,257,730	10,386,769	10,595,221
Noncurrent assets	232,512	264,831	299,824
Total Assets	14,551 ,773	13,618,131	13,777,117
Deferred Outflows:	110,554	57,079	55,085
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	1,890,514	916,051	697,026
Noncurrent liabilities	1,713,526	2,104,051	2,310,951
Total Liabilities	3,604,040	3,020,102	3,007,977
Deferred Inflows:	447,438	281,506	227,439
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	8,657,729	8,720,100	8,861,888
Restricted-expendable	222,171	251,043	294,685
Unrestricted	1,730,949	1,402,459	1,440,213
Total Net Position	$ 10,610,849	$ 10,373,602	$ 10,596,786

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Financial Highlights:

- *Assets*

  Current assets as of June 30, 2021 increased $1,095,000 from June 30, 2020. Cash increased by $1,082,690 due to federal CARES funding received but not expended at June 30, 2021. Accounts receivable increased $12,927 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

  Net Capital assets showed a decrease of $129,039 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

  Total non-current assets showed a decrease of $161,358 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

  Deferred Outflows of Resources represents change in the actuarial assumptions that affected OPEB. This amount increased by $53,475 from June 30, 2020.

- *Liabilities*

  Current liabilities as of June 30, 2021 increased by $974,463 from the previous year. Accounts payable reflected a decrease of $5,987 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021. Unearned revenue increased by $1,080,501 from June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021 due to federal CARES funding received but not expended at June 30, 2021. Accrued liabilities and deposits decreased $250 from the previous year, as well as the amount due to the Commission, which decreased by $70,238 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

  Noncurrent (Long-term liabilities) represent accrued compensated absences, other post-employment benefits liability (OPEB), and the WV Development Office loan balance. Compensated absences is the college's liability for employees' annual leave balances in excess of one year's annual leave rate at June 30. A decrease in compensated absences liability, a decrease in OPEB liability, and a decrease in the WV Development Office loan balance resulted in an overall decrease in noncurrent liabilities of $390,525 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

  Deferred Inflows of Resources represents change in the actuarial assumptions that affected OPEB. This amount increased $165,932 from June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

- *Net Position*

  Net investment in capital assets reflects a decrease of $62,371 between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

  Restricted for – expendable – capital projects represents the difference between current assets and current liabilities for the capital fee portion of tuition funds. This amount decreased $28,872 between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020.

  Unrestricted net position increased by $328,490 as of June 30, 2021 in comparison to June 30, 2020.

  In total, net position as of June 30, 2021 increased by $237,247 from June 30, 2020.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Changes in total net position as presented on the Statement of Net Position are 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 generated and expenses incurred by the College, both operating and non-operating. In addition, any other revenues, expenses, gains or losses are also reflected in this financial statements.

Operating revenues are generated by providing goods and services to the College's customers and constituencies and in the form of federally-funded and state-funded grants. *Operating expenses* are expenses incurred by the College in order to generate operating revenue and to carry out the mission of the College.

Nonoperating revenue is revenue received for which goods and services are not provided. For example, state appropriations are nonoperating because the West Virginia Legislature provides them to the College without the West Virginia Legislature directly receiving commensurate goods and services for those revenues.

Condensed Schedules of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30,

	2021	2020	2019
Operating revenues	$ 2,053,166	$ 2,189,794	$ 2,176,162
Operating expenses	5,592,495	5,649,571	5,108,600
Operating loss	(3,539,329)	(3,459,777)	(2,932,438)
Nonoperating revenues	3,691,178	3,036,031	3,737,365
Income (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gain or losses	151,849	(423,746)	804,927
Capital projects and bond proceeds	16,883	89,978	319,352
Capital gifts, federal funded	14,000	73,325	-
Capital gifts, state funded	-	10,365	43,712
Donated equipment	13,845	-	-
Payments made and expenses incurred on behalf of the college	40,670	26,894	38,649
Increase (decrease) in net position	237,247	(223,184)	1,206,640
Net Position - Beginning of year	10,373,602	10,596,786	9,390,146
Net Position - End of year	$ 10,610,849	$ 10,373,602	$ 10,596,786

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Financial Highlights:

Operating revenues decreased by $136,628 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020. Net tuition and fee revenue decreased in 2021 by $38,234. The scholarship allowance amount decreased by $61,358 in 2021 as compared to 2020. Revenue from grants and contracts reflected a decrease of $85,157 during this period. Grants and contracts are cyclical in nature and cannot be relied upon for sustained revenue from one year to the next.

Operating expenses in fiscal year 2021 decreased by $57,076 from fiscal year 2020. Salary and wages were stable compared to fiscal year 2020 by netting a decrease of $430. Benefits decreased by $99,482 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020 resulting from a decrease in OPEB liability. Supplies and other services and utilities categories decreased $34,863 and $20,407 respectively in fiscal year 2021 over 2020. Student financial aid scholarships increased $77,029 in 2021 compared to 2020 due to federally funded covid-related student awards.

Nonoperating revenue increased by $655,147 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020. State appropriations remained unchanged at $2,179,912 for fiscal year 2021 and 2020. Fiscal year 2021 covid-related federal CARES act grant funding increased $824,043 as compared to fiscal year 2020. This nonoperating revenue includes $257,607 from covid-related federal cares act funding for lost tuition revenue and reimbursement for salaries relating to managing covid testing.

Bond revenue decreased by $73,095 from 2020 to 2021. Fiscal year 2021 exhausted the remaining $16,883 bond funds available to the college.

Capital Grants decreased $69,690 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020 resulting from decreased capital projects activity.

Donated equipment revenue in fiscal year 2021 represents funds contributed by Eastern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. for the purchase of a Ford Escape.

Payments made and expenses incurred on behalf of the College reflects an increase of $13,776. This revenue is reflective of allocation of Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) expense for unfunded liabilities related to special funding which reflected a decrease of $14,530 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020. Also included in fiscal year 2021 is revenue for $28,306 for expenses paid by the Higher Education Policy Commission for consulting services regarding the college's HVAC system.

The Change in Net Position increased $237,247 from fiscal year 2020 to fiscal year 2021. Unusual activities affecting this increase include federal CARES grant funds and reimbursement increase of $824,043 combined in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020. Federal Pell grants decreased of $140,159 in fiscal year 2021 also contributed to this net change.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

Statement 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. Another way to assess the financial health of a College is to look at the Statement of Cash Flows. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of an entity during a period. The Statement of Cash Flows also helps users assess an entity's ability to generate future net cash flows, its ability to meet its obligations as they come due, and its need for external financing. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the net cash used by operating activities (approximately $2.3 million) indicates that the College used more cash for instructional and administrative costs than it received from sources such as student tuition and certain federal and state grants.

The Statement of Cash Flows is divided into five sections.

The ***first section*** reflects cash in-flows/out-flows generated from operating activities. The ***second section*** reflects cash flows from non-capital financing activities. This section reflects the cash received and spent for nonoperating, non-investing, and noncapital 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 to the operating loss reflected on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Condensed Schedules of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30,

	2021	2020	2019
Cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	$ (2,337,257)	$ (2,098,336)	$ (3,123,033)
Noncapital financing activities	3,701,379	3,091,505	3,125,646
Capital and related financing activities	(316,351)	(186,182)	(207,270)
Investing activities	2,600	27,211	34,494
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,050,371	834,198	(170,163)
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	2,940,540	2,106,342	2,276,505
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	$ 3,990,911	$ 2,940,540	$ 2,106,342

Financial Highlights:

Cash flows used in operating activities increased $238,921 in fiscal year 2021 from the previous year. Affecting this change is a $32,297 decrease in cash flow from grants and contracts as well as a $84,180 decrease in cash flows for payments to suppliers.

Cash flows from noncapital financing activities increased by $609,874 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020.

Cash flows used in capital and related financing activities increased in fiscal year 2021 from fiscal year 2020 by $130,169.

Cash flows from investing activities decreased in fiscal year 2021 from fiscal year 2020 by $24,611. This decrease was due to earning interest on investments.

Overall cash increased by $1,050,371 in fiscal year 2021 as compared to fiscal year 2020.

Capital Activity

In spring of 2021, Eastern entered into a contract with Stone Hill Construction, Inc. to erect ten solar-powered lanterns for the purpose of providing decorative lighting for the Moorefield campus's access road. This project was to be funded by West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission capital bond money and college capital tuition funds, and total cost was $37,966. Construction was completed in August 2020.

The College purchased a 7.5 ton heat pump split system for the Technology Center in the amount of $24,515. Funds received from the 2018 settlement relating to issues with the main campus building construction were used to make this purchase.

A 2020 Ford Escape Hybrid SUV was purchased in January 2021. Eastern West Virginia Community College Foundation's contributed $13,845 towards the purchase price.

The Mountain Skyway Center project has continued through fiscal year 2021. Expenditures included $14,000 for a Zero Energy Narrative Report which was completed by CMTA, Inc. in November 2020. Total construction in progress costs to date are $43,945 with $37,077 being funded with federal USDA grant funds.

Economic Outlook

The Board of Governors decided to increase the College's tuition rate from $143 per credit hour to $157 per credit hour in fiscal year 2021. This decision was deemed necessary to sustain operations due to decreased enrollment. This increase in rate netted tuition and fee revenue of $712,668 (net of scholarship allowance) for fiscal year 2021. Eastern recognizes continuing to increase tuition rates and student fees is not a wise business plan and does not support the institution's mission of providing accessible and affordable educational opportunities for the Potomac Highlands regional community.

National and state economies have been impacted by the Covid-19 environment. The College, as many higher education institutions, has experienced reduced enrollment during this period. The Board of Governors elected to provide all remote classes (except for hands-on courses) during fiscal year 2021. Offerings via on-site locations resumed in Fall 2021 while maintaining some regular virtual classes. Fall 2020 appears to have been the low-point for the college in terms of enrollment. Fall 2021 enrollment numbers exceed Fall 2020 numbers. The College is anticipating an upward trend for the future.

Grants continue to be a viable short-term source of funding for the college to support initiatives that align with the College's mission. Funding sources for fiscal year 2021 include Perkins, TANF, and Covid-19 related grant funds along with various other grants. Eastern will develop a grants strategy that will identify funding opportunities through Eastern, Eastern's non-profit research corporation, and/or Eastern's non-profit foundation.

Eastern reviewed 2019/2020 break-even analyses for each full-time faculty member to identify enrollment opportunities for academic, career, and technical programs. The break-even analyses calculates how many paid seats will support a full-time faculty salary and benefits. Faculty are encouraged to reach their break-even goals to improve recruitment and retention efforts. The Dean of Teaching and Learning shares semester outcomes with faculty to discuss how to improve recruitment and marketing for programs.

Eastern anticipates continued interest and growth in enrollment from the WV Invests program. To quote the WV Invests website, "West Virginia Invests is a 'last-dollar-in' financial aid program designed to cover the cost of basic tuition and fees for certificate or associate degree programs in specific high-demand fields, as determined by the West Virginia Department of Commerce." Additional enrollment and tuition revenue are possible through this initiative.

Contacting the College's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College and to show the College's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Chief Financial Officer at Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College 316 Eastern Drive, Moorefield, West Virginia 26836 or call (304) 434-8000.

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

	2021	2020
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,762,070	$ 2,679,380
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	297,487	284,560
Prepaid assets	1,974	2,591
Total current assets	4,061,531	2,966,531
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	228,841	261,160
Other non current assets	3,671	3,671
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	10,257,730	10,386,769
Total noncurrent assets	10,490,242	10,651,600
Total assets	14,551,773	13,618,131
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred outflows of resources	110,554	57,079
TOTAL	$ 14,662,327	$ 13,675,210
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 159,104	$ 165,091
Amount due to the Commission	14,470	84,708
Amount due to Other State Agencies	1,018	13,396
Accrued liabilities and deposits	204,264	204,514
Compensated absences — current portion	102,506	119,691
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office - current portion	66,668	66,668
Unearned revenue	1,342,484	261,983
Total current liabilities	1,890,514	916,051
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Compensated absences	50,009	60,456
Other post employment benefits liability	130,185	443,596
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	1,533,332	1,599,999
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,713,526	2,104,051
Total liabilities	3,604,040	3,020,102
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred inflows of resources	447,438	281,506
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	8,657,729	8,720,100
Restricted for - expendable - capital projects	222,171	251,043
Unrestricted	1,730,949	1,402,459
Total net position	10,610,849	10,373,602
TOTAL	$ 14,662,327	$ 13,675,210

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

	2021	2020
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Student tuition and fees — net of scholarship allowance of $290,440 and $351,799 in 2021 and 2020, respectively	$ 712,983	$ 751,217
Contracts and grants:		
Federal	564,361	721,257
State	730,766	656,702
Private	-	2,325
Miscellaneous	45,056	58,293
Total operating revenues	2,053,166	2,189,794
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and wages	2,017,104	2,017,534
Benefits	282,058	381,540
Supplies and other services	2,209,533	2,244,396
Utilities	107,487	127,894
Student financial aid — scholarships	523,665	446,636
Depreciation	437,757	417,946
Fees assessed by the Commission for operations	14,891	13,625
Total operating expenses	5,592,495	5,649,571
OPERATING LOSS	(3,539,329)	(3,459,777)
NONOPERATING REVENUES:		
State appropriations	2,179,912	2,179,912
Federal HEERF revenues	892,748	68,705
Federal Pell grants	599,239	739,398
Federal SEOG grants	15,480	19,800
Investment income	3,799	28,216
Total nonoperating revenues	3,691,178	3,036,031
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN NET POSITION BEFORE OTHER REVENUES, EXPENSES, GAINS, OR LOSSES	151,849	(423,746)
BOND PROCEEDS	16,883	89,978
CAPITAL GRANTS		
FEDERAL FUNDED	14,000	73,325
STATE FUNDED	-	10,365
DONATED EQUIPMENT	13,845	-
PAYMENTS MADE AND EXPENSES INCURRED ON BEHALF OF THE COLLEGE	40,670	26,894
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION	237,247	(223,184)
NET POSITION - Beginning of year	10,373,602	10,596,786
NET POSITION - End of year	$ 10,610,849	$ 10,373,602

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

	2021	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Student tuition and fees	$ 701,255	$ 736,517
Contracts and grants	2,305,390	2,337,687
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(2,515,634)	(2,331,217)
Payments to suppliers	(2,227,281)	(2,311,461)
Payments to utilities	(107,487)	(127,894)
Payments for scholarships	(523,665)	(446,636)
Fees retained by the Commission	(14,891)	(13,625)
Other (payments) receipts, net	45,056	58,293
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,337,257)	(2,098,336)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
State appropriations	2,179,912	2,179,912
Federal CARES Act Grants	892,748	68,705
Federal Pell grants	599,239	739,398
Federal SEOG grants	15,480	19,800
Capital gifts - federal funded	14,000	73,325
Capital gifts - state funded	-	10,365
Federal Direct Loan Program — direct lending receipts	174,611	204,408
Federal Direct Loan Program — direct lending payments	(174,611)	(204,408)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	3,701,379	3,091,505
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of loans from West Virginia Development Office	(66,667)	(66,666)
Purchases of capital assets	(249,684)	(119,516)
Net cash used in capital financing activities	(316,351)	(186,182)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest on investments	2,600	27,211
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,600	27,211
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,050,371	834,198
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning of year	2,940,540	2,106,342
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - End of year	$ 3,990,911	$ 2,940,540
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	$ (3,539,329)	$ (3,459,777)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	437,757	417,946
OPEB expense - special funding situation	12,364	26,894
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(11,728)	788,328
Prepaid expenses	617	(2,591)
Deferred outflows	(53,475)	(1,994)
Accounts payable	(18,365)	(64,474)
Due to Commission/Council	(70,238)	84,708
Accrued liabilities and deposits	(250)	99,165
Other postemployment benefits liability	(313,411)	(168,194)
Compensated absences	(27,632)	57,919
Unearned revenue	1,080,501	69,667
Deferred inflows	165,932	54,067
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (2,337,257)	$ (2,098,336)
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION:		
Cash and cash equivalents classified as current	$ 3,762,070	$ 2,679,380
Cash and cash equivalents classified as noncurrent	228,841	261,160
	$ 3,990,911	$ 2,940,540

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral
Part Of These Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College) is governed by the Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Governing Board (the Board). The Board was established by Senate Bill 448.

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 College under its jurisdiction; the duty to develop a master plan for the College; the power to prescribe the specific functions and College's budget request; the duty to review at least every five years all academic programs offered at the College; and the power to fix tuition and other fees for the different classes or categories of students enrolled at its College.

Senate Bill 448 also gives the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council) the responsibility of developing, overseeing, and advancing the State of West Virginia (the State) public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards (GASB). The financial statement presentation required by GASB provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the College's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position, and cash flows.

Reporting Entity - The College is a blended component unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund and represents separate funds of the State that are not included in the State's general fund. The College is a separate entity, which along with all State institutions of higher education, the Council, and West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Commission, which includes West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing (WVNET)) 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 foundation and another affiliate of the College are not part of the College reporting entity and are not included in the accompanying financial statements since the College has no ability to designate management, cannot significantly influence operations of these entities, and is not accountable for the fiscal matters of these entities under GASB.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Statement Presentation - GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and requires that financial statements be presented 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 the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend 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 at State Institutions of Higher Education, of the West Virginia State Code*. House Bill 101, passed in March 2004, simplified the tuition and fee restrictions to auxiliaries and capital items. These activities are fundamental to the normal ongoing operations of the College. These restrictions are subject to change by future actions of the West Virginia State Legislature.

Restricted net position - nonexpendable - This includes endowment and similar type funds in which donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income, which may either be expended or added to principal. The College does not have any restricted nonexpendable net position at June 30, 2021 or 2020.

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 to meet current expenses for any purpose.

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 expenses when materials or services are received.

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.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalent 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 multiparticipant variable 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 those annual reports can be obtained from the following address: 315 70th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304 or http://wvbti.org.

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; 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, and grants receivable 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.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Noncurrent Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments - Cash, cash equivalents, and investments 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 settle long-term liabilities, or (3) permanently restricted net position are classified as noncurrent assets in the accompanying statements of net position.

Capital Assets - Capital assets include land, building/improvements, construction in progress, furniture 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, 7 years for library books and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. The College's capitalization threshold is $1,000.

Unearned Revenue - Revenues for programs or activities to be conducted primarily in the next fiscal year are classified as unearned revenue.

Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEBs) - 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. Effective July 1, 2007, the College was required to participate in this multiple-employer cost-sharing plan, the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, sponsored by the State. Details regarding this plan and its stand-alone financial statements can be obtained by contacting the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), 601 57th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304 or https://peia.wv.gov.

GASB requires entities to accrue for employees' rights to receive compensation for vacation leave or payments in lieu of accrued vacation or sick leave as such benefits are earned and payment becomes probable. The 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, 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 8 for further discussion.

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.

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.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

Risk Management - The State's Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) provides general and property and casualty 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 PEIA and with third-party insurers, 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, net of scholarship discounts and allowances; (3) most federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts; and (4) sales and services of educational activities.

Nonoperating Revenues - Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, and other revenues that are defined as nonoperating revenues by GASB, such as state appropriations, federal Pell grants, investment income, and 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 is available. Generally, the College attempts to utilize restricted net position first when practicable.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Federal Financial Assistance Programs - Federal Direct 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 2021 and 2020, the College received and disbursed approximately $175,000 and $204,000, respectively, under the Federal Direct 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 also distributes other student financial assistance funds on behalf of the federal government to students under the federal Pell Grant program. The activity of this program is recorded in the accompanying financial statements. In 2021 and 2020, the College received and disbursed approximately $600,000 and $739,000, respectively, under this federal student aid program.

Scholarship Allowances - Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship allowances in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Scholarship allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the 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 University Business Officers. Certain aid, such as loans, funds provided to students as awarded by third parties, and Federal Stafford Loans, is accounted for as a third-party payment (credited to the student's account as if the student made the payment). All other aid is reflected in the financial statements as operating expenses or scholarship allowances, which reduce revenues. The amount reported as operating expense represents the portion of aid that was provided to the student in the form of cash. Scholarship allowances represent the portion of aid provided to the student in the form of reduced tuition. Under the alternative method, these amounts are computed on a College basis by allocating the cash payments to students, excluding payments for services, on the ratio of total aid to the aid not considered to be third-party aid.

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.

Cash Flows - Any cash and cash equivalents escrowed, restricted for noncurrent assets, or in funded reserves have been included as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statements 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 expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks 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.

Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB)

The GASB has issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The requirements of this Statement will enhance consistency and comparability by (1) establishing specific criteria for identifying activities that should be reported as fiduciary activities and (2) clarifying whether and how business-type activities should report their fiduciary activities. Greater consistency and comparability enhances the value provided by the information reported in financial statements for assessing government accountability and stewardship. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 84 did not have an impact on the financial statements.

The GASB has also issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with more relevant information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period. The resulting information also will enhance the comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period for both governmental activities and business-type activities. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 89 did not have an impact on the financial statements.

GASB has also issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will enhance comparability in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements and will improve the consistency of authoritative literature. More comparable reporting will improve the usefulness of information for users of state and local government financial statements. The adoption of GASB Statement No. 93 did not have an impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recent Statements Issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board

GASB has also issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will increase the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring reporting of certain lease liabilities that currently are not reported. It will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring lessees and lessors to report leases under a single model. This Statement also will enhance the decision-usefulness of the information provided to financial statement users by requiring notes to financial statements related to the timing, significance, and purpose of a government's leasing arrangements. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 87 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has also issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by eliminating the existing option for issuers to report conduit debt obligations as their own liabilities, thereby ending significant diversity in practice. The clarified definition will resolve stakeholders' uncertainty as to whether a given financing is, in fact, a conduit debt obligation. Requiring issuers to recognize liabilities associated with additional commitments extended by issuers and to recognize assets and deferred inflows of resources related to certain arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations also will eliminate diversity, thereby improving comparability in reporting by issuers. Revised disclosure requirements will provide financial statement users with better information regarding the commitments issuers extend and the likelihood that they will fulfill those commitments. That information will inform users of the potential impact of such commitments on the financial resources of issuers and help users assess issuers' roles in conduit debt obligations. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 91 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has also issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will enhance comparability in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements and will improve the consistency of authoritative literature. More comparable reporting will improve the usefulness of information for users of state and local government financial statements. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 92 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

GASB has also issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. That definition and uniform guidance will result in greater consistency in practice. Establishing the capitalization criteria for implementation costs also will reduce diversity and improve comparability in financial reporting by governments. This Statement also will enhance the relevance and reliability of a government's financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and to disclose essential information about the arrangement. The disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's SBITA activities and evaluate a government's obligations and assets resulting from SBITAs. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 96 may have on its financial statements.

GASB has also issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32.*, parts of which were effective immediately, while other provisions are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The requirements of this Statement will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The requirements also will enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of (1) the information related to Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and the benefits provided through those plans and (2) investment information for all Section 457 plans. The portion of GASB Statement No. 97 that was effective immediately had no material impact on the financial statements. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of the remaining portions of GASB Statement No. 97 may have on its financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The composition of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	2021		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Cash on deposit with the Treasurer/BTI	$ 3,005,132	$ 228,841	$ 3,233,973
Cash in bank	756,638	-	756,638
Cash on hand	300	-	300
	$ 3,762,070	$ 228,841	$ 3,990,911

	2020		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Cash on deposit with the Treasurer/BTI	$ 2,356,354	$ 261,160	$ 2,617,514
Cash in bank	322,726	-	322,726
Cash on hand	300	-	300
	$ 2,679,380	$ 261,160	$ 2,940,540

Cash held by the Treasurer includes $228,841 and $261,160 of restricted cash at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The combined carrying amount of cash in the bank at June 30, 2021 and 2020, was $756,638 and $322,726, respectively, as compared with the combined bank balance of $760,614 and $326,467 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The difference is primarily caused by outstanding checks and items in transit. The bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as noted below or were collateralized by securities held by the State's agent. Regarding federal depository insurance, accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000.

Amounts with the State Treasurer were $3,233,973 and $2,617,514 as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Of these amounts, $1,974,680 and $2,200,216 were invested in the WV Money Market Pool and the WV Short Term Bond Pool as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The remainder of the cash held with the State Treasurer was not invested as of June 30, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

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:

	2021		2020	
External Pool	Carrying Value	S & P Rating	Carrying Value	S & P Rating
WV Money Market Pool	$ 1,927,205	AAAm	$ 2,148,055	AAAm
WV Short Term Bond Pool	$ 47,475	Not Rated	$ 52,161	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:

	2021		2020	
External Pool	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)	Carrying Value	WAM (Days)
WV Money Market Pool	$ 1,927,205	52	$ 2,148,055	44

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

	2021		2020	
External Pool	Carrying Value	Effective Duration (Days)	Carrying Value	Effective Duration (Days)
WV Short Term Bond Pool	$ 47,475	638	$ 52,161	620

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 as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, are as follows:

	2021	2020
Student tuition and fees, net of allowance for doubtful of $468,642 and $453,873 in 2021 and 2020, respectively.	$ 68,645	$ 50,029
Due from Commission/Council	35,084	7,389
Due from federal government	177,904	182,373
Accrued interest receivable	40	1,239
Other accounts receivable	15,814	43,530
	$ 297,487	$ 284,560

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset transactions for the College for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	2021			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 230,517	$ -	$ -	$ 230,517
Construction in progress	29,945	14,000	-	43,945
Total capital assets not being depreciated	$ 260,462	$ 14,000	$ -	$ 274,462
Other capital assets:				
Building/improvements	$11,642,224	$ 86,096	$ -	$11,728,320
Equipment	4,650,606	208,622	(819,258)	4,039,970
Total other capital assets	16,292,830	294,718	(819,258)	15,768,290
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building/improvements	2,178,847	272,285	-	2,451,132
Equipment	3,987,676	165,472	(819,258)	3,333,890
Total accumulated depreciation	6,166,523	437,757	(819,258)	5,785,022
Other capital assets, net	$10,126,307	$ (143,040)	$ -	$ 9,983,268
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	$ 260,462	$ 14,000	$ -	$ 274,462
Other capital assets	16,292,830	294,718	(819,258)	15,768,290
Total cost of capital assets	16,553,292	308,718	(819,258)	16,042,752
Less accumulated depreciation	6,166,523	437,757	(819,258)	5,785,022
Capital assets, net	$10,386,769	$ (129,039)	$ -	$10,257,730

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	2020			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 230,517	$ -	$ -	$ 230,517
Construction in progress	-	29,945	-	29,945
Total capital assets not being depreciated	$ 230,517	$ 29,945	$ -	$ 260,462
Other capital assets:				
Building/improvements	$ 11,450,330	$ 191,894	$ -	$11,642,224
Equipment	4,672,146	57,655	(79,195)	4,650,606
Total other capital assets	16,122,476	249,549	(79,195)	16,292,830
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building/improvements	1,912,107	266,740	-	2,178,847
Equipment	3,845,665	151,206	(9,195)	3,987,676
Total accumulated depreciation	5,757,772	417,946	(9,195)	6,166,523
Other capital assets, net	$ 10,364,704	$ (168,397)	$ (70,000)	$10,126,307
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	$ 230,517	$ 29,945	$ -	$ 260,462
Other capital assets	16,122,476	249,549	(79,195)	16,292,830
Total cost of capital assets	16,352,993	279,494	(79,195)	16,553,292
Less accumulated depreciation	5,757,772	417,946	(9,195)	6,166,523
Capital assets, net	$ 10,595,221	$ (138,452)	$ (70,000)	$10,386,769

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 that are held for exhibition. These collections are neither disposed of for financial gain nor encumbered in any means.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of long-term obligation transactions for the College for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, is as follows:

	2021				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Accrued compensated absences	$ 180,147	$ -	$ 27,632	$ 152,515	$ 102,506
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	1,666,667	-	66,667	1,600,000	66,668
Net other postemployment benefit liability	443,596	126,005	439,416	130,185	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 2,290,410	$ 126,005	$ 533,715	$ 1,882,700	$ 169,174

	2020				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Accrued compensated absences	$ 122,228	$ 57,919	$ -	$ 180,147	$ 119,691
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	1,733,333	-	66,666	1,666,667	66,668
Net other postemployment benefit liability	611,790	-	168,194	443,596	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 2,467,351	$ 57,919	$ 234,860	$ 2,290,410	$ 186,359

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021 AND 2020

NOTE 7 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Future minimum payments under operating leases, which consist primarily of office equipment, with initial or remaining terms of one year or more, as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2022	$ 8,640
2023	1,440
2024	1,440
2025	1,080
2026	-
	$ 12,600

Total rent expense for operating leases amounted to $10,800 and $3,960 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

As related to the implementation of GASB 75, following are the College's net OPEB liability, 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, 2021 and 2020:

	2021	2020
Net OPEB liability	$ 130,185	$ 443,596
Deferred outflows of resources	110,554	57,079
Deferred inflows of resources	447,438	281,506
Revenues	12,364	26,894
OPEB expense	(133,376)	(43,762)
Contributions made by the College	55,179	56,970

Plan Description

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

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. RHBT issues publicly available financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan. Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report may be obtained by contacting PEIA at 601 57th Street SE, Suite 2, Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345, or by calling (888) 680-7342.

Benefits Provided

The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

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.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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, 2020 and 2019 were:

	2020	2019
Paygo premium	$ 168	$ 183

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.

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

The College's contributions to the OPEB plan for the years ended June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019, were $55,179, $56,970, and $55,085, respectively.

Assumptions

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

- Inflation rate: 2.25%.
- Salary increase: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

- Investment rate of return: 6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2022, 6.50% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 31.11% for plan year end 2022. 9.15% for plan year end 2023, 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.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.
- Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.
- Wage inflation: 2.75%.
- Retirement age: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation.
- Aging factors: Based on the 2013 SOA Study “Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death”.
- Expenses: Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
- Mortality post retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 108% for females.
- Mortality pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2019.

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

Certain assumptions have been changed since the prior actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018 and a measurement date of June 30, 2020 as reflected in the footnote *Reconciliation of the Total OPEB Liability between Valuation Dates*. The net effect of the assumption changes was approximately $1,147 million.

- General/price inflation – Decrease price inflation rate from 2.75% to 2.25%.
- Discount rate – Decrease discount rate from 7.15% to 6.65%.
- Wage inflation – Decrease wage inflation rate from 4.00% to 2.75%.
- OPEB retirement – Develop explicit retirement rates for members who are eligible to retire with healthcare benefits and elect healthcare coverage.
- Waived annuitant termination – Develop explicit waived termination rates for members who are eligible to retire with healthcare benefits but waive healthcare coverage.
- SAL conversion – Develop explicit SAL conversion rates for members who are eligible to convert sick and annual leave (SAL) balances at retirement and convert SAL balances into OPEB benefits.
- Lapse/re-entry – Develop net lapse/re-entry rates for members who either lapse coverage after electing healthcare coverage or elect healthcare coverage after waiving coverage.
- Other demographic assumptions – Develop termination, disability, and mortality rates based on experience specific to OPEB covered group.
- Salary increase – Develop salary increase assumptions based on experience specific to the OPEB covered group.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation 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 2.0% 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:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Global equity	55%	6.8%
Core plus fixed income	15%	4.1%
Core real estate	10%	6.1%
Hedge fund	10%	4.4%
Private equity	10%	8.8%

Single discount rate

A single discount rate of 6.65% was used to measure the total OPEB liability. This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 6.65% and a tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date to the extent benefits are effectively financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The long-term municipal bond rate used to develop the single discount rate was 3.13% as of the beginning of the year and 2.45% as of the end of the year. 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. Future pre-funding assumptions include a $30 million annual contribution from the State through 2037. Based on those assumptions, and that the Plan is expected to be fully funded by fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, 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. Discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021 calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.65%) or one percentage point higher (7.65%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (5.65%)	Current Discount Rate (6.65%)	1% Increase (7.65%)
Net OPEB liability 2021	$ 185,661	$ 130,185	$ 83,744

The following presents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2020 calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.15%) or one percentage point higher (8.15%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.15%)	Current Discount Rate (7.15%)	1% Increase (8.15%)
Net OPEB liability 2020	$ 529,419	$ 443,596	$ 371,777

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rate. The following presents the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2021 calculated using the healthcare cost trend rate, as well as what the College's net OPEB liability 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	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability 2021	$ 78,333	$ 130,185	$ 192,811
Net OPEB liability 2020	357,696	443,596	547,836

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

The June 30, 2021 net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020, and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, which is the measurement date. The June 30, 2020 net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2021, the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability was $158,971. Of this amount, the College recognized $130,185 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of $28,786 denotes the College's proportionate share of net OPEB liability attributable to the special funding.

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2020, the College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability was $534,376. Of this amount, the College recognized $443,596 as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of $90,780 denotes the College's proportionate share of net OPEB liability attributable to the special funding.

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to OPEB for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2020 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.029%, an increase of 0.003% from its proportion of 0.026% calculated as of June 30, 2019. At the June 30, 2019 measurement date, the College's proportion was 0.026%, an decrease of 0.002% from its proportion of 0.028% calculated as of June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the College recognized OPEB expense of $(133,376). Of this amount, $(145,740) was recognized as the College's proportionate share of OPEB expense and $12,364 as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of $12,364 for support provided by the State.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the College recognized OPEB expense of $(43,762). Of this amount, $(70,565) was recognized as the College's proportionate share of OPEB expense and $26,894 as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity. The College also recognized revenue of $26,894 for support provided by the State.

At June 30, 2021 and 2020, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB are as follows.

June 30, 2021	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 84,409
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	45,493	62,020
Net difference between expected and actual investment earnings	9,882	-
Changes in assumptions	-	293,854
Reallocation of opt-out employer change in proportionate share	-	7,155
Contributions after the measurement date	55,179	-
Total	$ 110,554	$ 447,438

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2020	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ 51,736
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	123,085
Net difference between expected and actual investment earnings	-	4,785
Changes in assumptions	-	89,965
Reallocation of opt-out employer change in proportionate share	109	11,935
Contributions after the measurement date	56,970	-
Total	$ 57,079	$ 281,506

The College will recognize the $55,179 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from OPEB contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. 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,	Amortization
2022	$ (185,241)
2023	(135,765)
2024	(74,023)
2025	2,966
2026	-
	$ (392,063)

Payables to the OPEB Plan

The College did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the OPEB plan as of June 30, 2021 and 2020.

NOTE 9 - STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION INDEBTEDNESS

The College is a State institution of higher education and the College receives a State appropriation to finance its operations. In addition, it is subject to the legislative and administrative mandates of State government. Those mandates affect all aspects of the College's operations, its tuition and fee structure, its personnel policies, and its administrative practices.

NOTE 9 - STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION INDEBTEDNESS (CONTINUED)

The State has chartered the Commission with the responsibility to construct or renovate, finance, and maintain various academic and other facilities of the State's universities and colleges. As of June 30, 2013, the College had completed the construction of its new facility, which is being funded as noted below.

During the year ended June 30, 2005, the Commission issued $167 million of 2004 Series B 30-year Revenue Bonds to fund capital projects at various higher education institutions in the State. The College was approved to receive $8 million of these funds. State lottery funds will be used to repay the debt, although College revenues are pledged if lottery funds prove insufficient. The College has recognized approximately $8,508,117 from these committed funds through June 30, 2021.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Commission issued $82 million of Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2019 to fund capital projects at various higher education institutions in the State. The College was approved to receive $300,000 of these funds. The College has recognized approximately $300,000 for these committed funds through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 10 - FUNDS DUE TO STATE AGENCIES

Amounts included in Due to Other State Agencies at June 30, are as follows:

	2021	2020
Department of Health and Human Resources	$ 440	$ 5,626
Department of Administration	102	146
State Treasurer's Office	282	56
Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA)	157	436
Workforce WV	37	7,132
	$ 1,018	$ 13,396

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

NOTE 10 - FUNDS DUE TO STATE AGENCIES (CONTINUED)

The financial assistance agreement with the WVDO in 2014 was for $2,000,000 to construct an academic wing at Eastern's campus in Moorefield, West Virginia. The College will remit payments of $16,667 each quarter beginning on September 30, 2015 until the debt is paid in full. The debt will be due in total on June 30, 2045. As of June 30, 2021 a total of $1,600,000 is outstanding on this agreement. The total amount of loan payments made for the year ended June 30, 2021 was $66,667.

Future minimum payments related to the academic wing debt, as of June 30, 2021, are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	WVDO
2022	$ 66,668
2023	66,667
2024	66,667
2025	66,667
2026	66,667
Thereafter	1,266,664
	$ 1,600,000

NOTE 11 - UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION

The College did not have any designated unrestricted net position as of June 30, 2021 or 2020.

	2021	2020
Total unrestricted net position before OPEB liability	$ 1,861,134	$ 1,846,055
Less OPEB liability	130,185	443,596
	$ 1,730,949	$ 1,402,459

NOTE 12 - RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all full-time employees of the College participate in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuities Association — College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF).

Effective January 1, 2003, higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have an option to switch to the Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan (Educators Money). New hires have the choice of either plan. As of June 30, 2021 and 2020, no employees were enrolled in Educators Money.

NOTE 12 - RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

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 TIAA-CREF for the years ended June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019, were $200,938, $189,272, and $163,354, respectively, which consisted of contributions of $100,469, $94,636, and $81,677 for 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively, from both the College and covered employees.

The College's total payroll for the years ended June 30, 2021, 2020, and 2019, was $1,927,898, $1,880,818, and $1,648,355, respectively; total covered employees' salaries in TIAA-CREF were $1,673,392, $1,577,534, and $1,382,650, in 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively.

NOTE 13 - FOUNDATION (UNAUDITED)

The Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation), which was incorporated in fiscal year 2001, is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State 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. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Foundation are not included in the accompanying financial statements because they are not controlled by the College and because they are not significant.

The Foundation's net assets totaled $82,361 and $166,907 at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The Foundation's net assets include amounts which are restricted by donors to use for specific projects or departments of the College and its affiliated organizations. Contributions to the Foundation, which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements, totaled $13,741 and $10,787 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. No contributions were made to the College during either of the years ended June 30, 2021 or 2020.

NOTE 14 - AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION

The College has an affiliation agreement with Eastern Workforce Opportunity Regional Center and Services (Eastern WORCS). Although Eastern WORCS has been created “to foster and support applied research and workforce development” at the College, it is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of West Virginia. Oversight of Eastern WORCS is the responsibility of a separate and independently elected Board of Directors. Accordingly, the financial statements of Eastern WORCS are not included in the accompanying financial statements because the economic resources held by Eastern WORCS do not entirely or almost entirely benefit the College. No contributions were made to the College during either of the years ended June 30, 2021 or 2020.

NOTE 15 - 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 have a significant financial impact on the financial position of the College.

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 that disallowances, if any, will not have a significant financial impact on the College’s financial position.

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

NOTE 16 - NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The following tables represent operating expenses within both natural and functional classifications for the years ended June 30, 2021 and 2020:

	2021							
	Salaries and Wages	Benefits	Supplies and Other Services	Utilities	Scholarships	Depreciation	Fees Assessed by the Commission	Total
Instruction	$ 515,600	$ 88,412	$ 245,677	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 849,689
Public service	59,440	15,857	7,811	-	-	-	-	83,108
Academic support	632,961	103,262	752,303	10,527	-	-	-	1,499,053
Student services	242,601	59,949	72,099	-	-	-	-	374,649
General institutional support	547,571	-	522,456	-	-	-	-	1,070,027
Operations and maintenance of plant	14,777	13,661	174,162	96,960	-	-	-	299,560
Student financial aid	-	-	435,025	-	523,665	-	-	958,690
Research	4,154	917	-	-	-	-	-	5,071
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	437,757	-	437,757
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,891	14,891
Total	$ 2,017,104	$ 282,058	$ 2,209,533	$ 107,487	$ 523,665	$ 437,757	$ 14,891	$ 5,592,495

	2020							
	Salaries and Wages	Benefits	Supplies and Other Services	Utilities	Scholarships	Depreciation	Fees Assessed by the Commission	Total
Instruction	$ 535,082	$ 91,799	$ 240,321	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 867,202
Public service	20,040	7,075	4,981	-	-	-	-	32,096
Academic support	618,465	149,774	731,772	-	-	-	-	1,500,011
Student services	256,131	59,975	65,392	-	-	-	-	381,498
General institutional support	573,014	59,303	660,666	-	-	-	-	1,292,983
Operations and maintenance of plant	14,802	13,614	97,323	127,894	-	-	-	253,633
Student financial aid	-	-	443,392	-	446,636	-	-	890,028
Auxiliary	-	-	549	-	-	-	-	549
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	417,946	-	417,946
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,625	13,625
Total	$ 2,017,534	$ 381,540	$ 2,244,396	$ 127,894	$ 446,636	$ 417,946	$ 13,625	$ 5,649,571

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
JUNE 30, 2021

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Eastern's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	0.029474125%	0.026736631%	0.028515865%	0.029400918%						
Eastern's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 130,185	$ 443,596	$ 611,790	$ 722,965						
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	28,786	90,780	126,441	148,498						
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ 158,971	$ 534,376	$ 738,231	$ 871,463						
Eastern's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,440,860	$ 1,306,804	$ 1,354,270	$ 1,453,976						
Eastern's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	9.04%	33.95%	45.17%	49.72%						
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	73.49%	39.69%	30.98%	25.10%						

* - 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, Eastern should present information for those years for which information is available.

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
JUNE 30, 2021

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Statutorily required contribution	$ 55,179	$ 56,970	$ 55,085	$ 54,927						
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contributior	(55,179)	(56,970)	(55,085)	(54,927)						
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -						
Eastern's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,399,402	$ 1,440,860	$ 1,306,804	$ 1,354,270						
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payrol	3.94%	3.95%	4.22%	4.06%						

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

NOTE IV - OPEB

Actuarial Changes Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

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

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

Board of Governors
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College
Moorefield, 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 of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, 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, 2021.

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.

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

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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*.

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.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 1, 2021