WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE OF OHIO
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE)
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF OHIO)
WASHINGTON COUNTY

SINGLE AUDIT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

65 East State Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
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800-282-0370

Board of Trustees
Washington State College of Ohio
710 Colegate Drive
Marietta, Ohio 45750

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of Washington State College of Ohio, Washington County, prepared by BHM CPA Group, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025. Based upon this review, we have accepted these reports in lieu of the audit required by Section 117.11, Revised Code. The Auditor of State did not audit the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, we are unable to express, and do not express an opinion on them.

Our review was made in reference to the applicable sections of legislative criteria, as reflected by the Ohio Constitution, and the Revised Code, policies, procedures and guidelines of the Auditor of State, regulations and grant requirements. Washington State College of Ohio is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

KEITH FABER
Ohio Auditor of State

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh

Tiffany L Ridenbaugh, CPA, CFE, CGFM
Chief Deputy Auditor

December 10, 2025

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WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE OF OHIO
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County
710 Colegate Drive
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of Washington State College of Ohio, Washington County, Ohio (the College), a component unit of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of the Washington State College of Ohio, Washington County, Ohio as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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

Prior Period Financial Statements Audited by a Predecessor Auditor

The financial statements of the Washington State College of Ohio, Washington County, Ohio (the College), a component unit of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, were audited by predecessor auditor whose report dated October 15, 2024, expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements. As part of our audit of the 2025 financial statements, we also audited the adjustments described in Note 16 that were applied to restate the 2024 financial statements. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the 2024 financial statements of the College other than with respect to the adjustments, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on the 2024 financial statements as a whole.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

- conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the College's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2025, on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and 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.

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group, Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio
December 4, 2025

The discussion and analysis of Washington State College of Ohio's (the College) financial statements provides an overview of the College's financial activities for the years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024. The financial statements and the related footnote disclosures along with the discussion and analysis have been prepared based on information that is the representation of management. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with management. The discussion and analysis contains financial activities of the College.

Financial Highlights

The College's financial position improved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. The net position was $27,327,957 and increased $3,526,294 from the previous year. The College's financial position improved during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The net position was $23,801,663 and increased $3,053,025 from the previous year.

The College's enrollment in fiscal year 2025 increased in Full-time Equivalent (FTE) from the previous year. The total FTE for fiscal year 2025, was 2,673, up from 2,617 reported for fiscal year 2024. The College's enrollment in fiscal year 2024 also increased in Full-time Equivalent (FTE) from the previous year.

Using This Annual Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements, prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities* (GASB 35). This report has three basic financial statements. The statement of net position; the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position; and the statement of cash flows provide information on the College as a whole and present a long-term view of the College's finances. The following activities are included in the College's financial statements:

- **College:** Most of the programs and services generally associated with the College fall into this category, including instruction and departmental research, student services, and support services.
- **Component Unit (Washington State Foundation):** Most of the College's fund raising and restricted scholarship activity fall into this category.

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 Washington State College of Ohio 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 to answer this question. When revenues and other support exceed expenses, the result is an increase in net position. When the reverse occurs, the result is a decrease in net position. 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 changes in them. The College's net position amount – the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – is one way to measure the College's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the College's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving. However, several non-financial factors are relevant as well, such as the trend and quality of applicants, freshman class size, student retention, building condition, and campus safety, to assess the overall health of the College. These statements include all assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private and public sector institutions. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Condensed Financial Information

Statements of Net Position (in thousands)

	2025	2024 *	2023 *
Assets			
Current assets	$ 23,522	$ 20,732	$ 17,958
Non-Current Assets			
Net OPEB Asset	597	566	807
Capital assets, net	18,152	17,506	17,247
Total Assets	42,271	38,804	36,012
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Pensions	2,306	2,020	2,347
OPEB	406	448	241
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,712	2,468	2,588
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	5,056	4,297	3,977
Non-Current Liabilities	9,981	10,972	10,910
Total Liabilities	15,037	15,269	14,887
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Pensions	1,293	930	1,006
OPEB	1,325	1,271	1,607
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,618	2,201	2,613
Net Position			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,152	17,506	17,247
Restricted	2,042	2,247	297
Unrestricted	7,134	4,048	3,556
Total Net Position	$ 27,328	$ 23,801	$ 21,100

* - Fiscal year 2024 was restated due to GASB 101; however, fiscal year 2023 was not restated above.
See Note 16 for additional information related to the restatement.

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the College at June 30, 2025 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability is another significant liability reported by the College at June 30, 2025 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions." For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the College's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB. Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability (asset)*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability (asset) to equal the College's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service
2 Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the College is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer.* State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position. If there is a net OPEB asset, it will be reported in the asset section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the College's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability (asset), respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

Total net position of the College as a whole increased $3,526,294. The increase to current and other assets is primarily due to increases in cash and cash equivalents and increases in accounts receivable. Deferred outflows of resources increased slightly due to actuarial assumptions for pension activity.

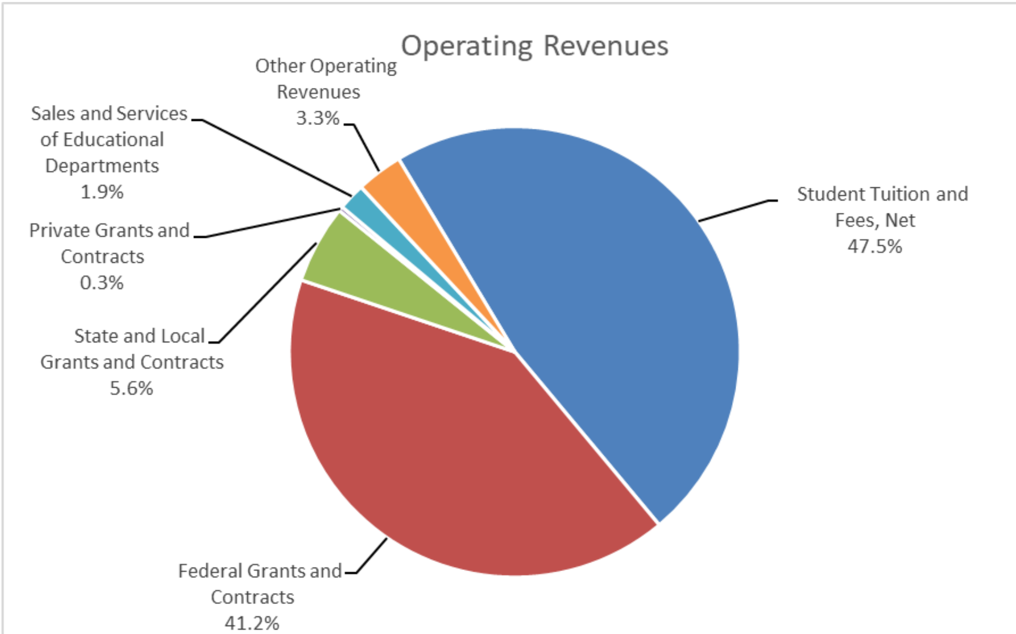
Current liabilities increased due to increases in accounts payable and accrued liabilities which were partially offset by a slight decrease in unearned revenue. Long-term liabilities decreased primarily due to decreases in net pension and OPEB liabilities.

Deferred inflows of resources increased due primarily to actuarial assumptions for pension and OPEB activity.

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

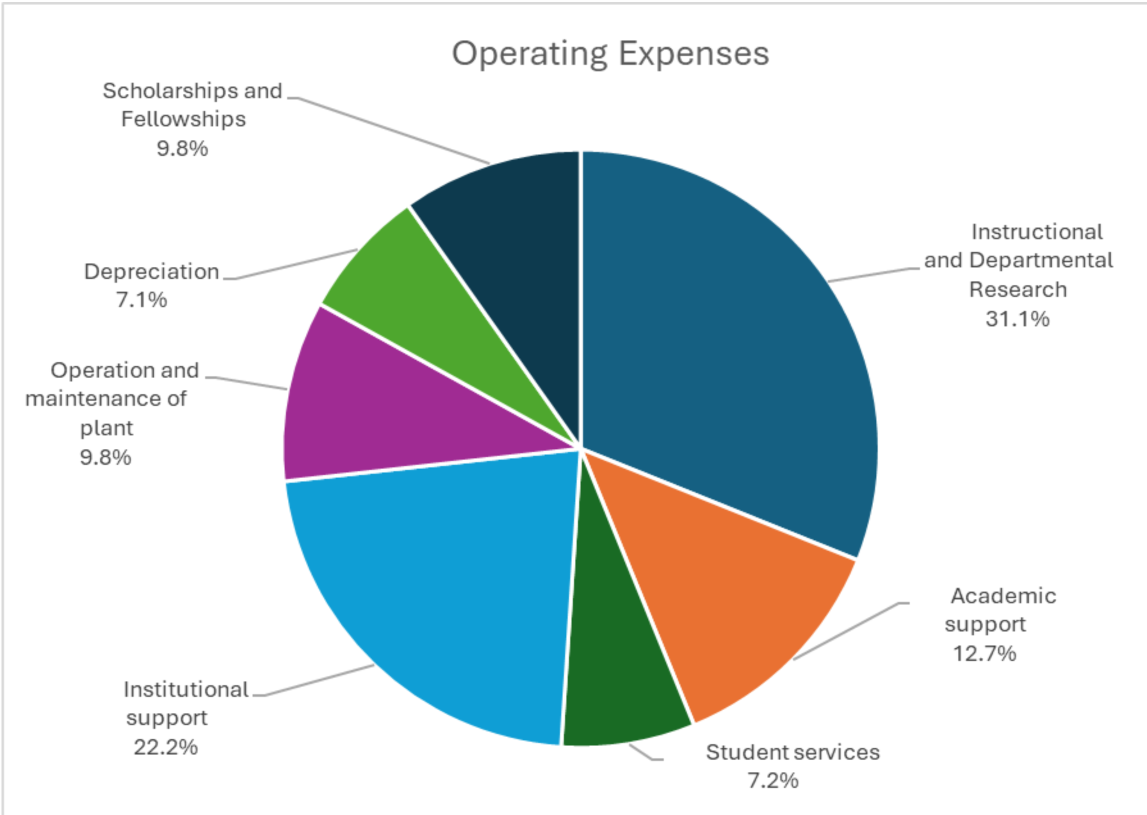
	2025	2024 *	2023 *
Operating Revenues			
Student tuition and fees, Net	$ 3,671	$ 3,514	$ 3,722
Grants and Contracts	3,643	3,173	1,157
Sales and Service	150	171	201
Other Operating Revenues	256	226	210
Total operating revenues	7,720	7,084	5,290
Operating Expenses			
Educational and General	15,145	14,363	12,835
Depreciation	1,299	1,207	1,111
Scholarships and Fellowships	1,791	1,567	1,427
Total Operating Expenses	18,235	17,137	15,373
Operating Loss	(10,515)	(10,053)	(10,083)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)			
State Appropriations	7,802	7,343	6,823
Federal Grants	-	272	1,512
Pell Grant Awards	3,584	3,306	2,725
Investment Income	589	398	103
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	11,975	11,319	11,163
Income Before Other Revenues, Expenses, Gains, or Losses	1,460	1,266	1,080
Capital Contributions	2,066	1,787	1,312
Total Other Revenues	2,066	1,787	1,312
Increase (Decrease) in net position	3,526	3,053	2,392
Net Position, beginning of year (as previously presented)	24,210	21,101	18,709
GASB 101 Adjustment	(408)	(352)	-
Net Position, beginning of year (as restated)	23,802	20,749	18,709
Net Position, end of year	$ 27,328	$ 24,154	$ 21,101

* - Fiscal year 2024 was restated due to GASB 101; however, fiscal year 2023 was not restated. See Note 16 for additional information related to the restatement.



Total operating revenues were $7,720,338 for the year ended June 30, 2025. The most significant sources of operating revenue for the College are student tuition and fees, net of scholarship and allowance and federal grants and contracts. Total operating revenues were $7,084,097 for the year ended June 30, 2024. In 2025 there was an increase in federal grants and contracts. These increases were primarily related to the USDA nursing students grant and the Title III grant in 2025. In 2024, there was a increase in federal grants and contracts. This increase was primarily caused by new grant funding from the USDA for nursing students.

There are other significant recurring sources of revenues essential to the operation of the College, including state appropriations and Pell grant awards which are considered non-operating revenues as defined by GASB 35. The College's state appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2025, amounted to $7,802,312. This represents an increase of $459,057 from the College's appropriations for the prior fiscal year. The College's state appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2024, amounted to $7,343,255. During fiscal year 2025 Pell grant awards increased $278,585. During fiscal year 2024 Pell grant awards increased $580,878 and Federal grants decreased $1,240,403. Federal grants decreased significantly in 2025 and 2024 due to the College receiving no funding in 2025 and significantly less COVID related funding in 2024. Capital appropriations increased slightly from 2024 to 2025 due to ongoing projects.



Operating expenses for 2025, including $1,298,675 of depreciation, totaled $18,234,643. As depicted in the chart above, the majority of the College's operating funds are expended directly for the primary mission of the College, instruction, scholarships, and institutional support. One of the College's core values is to provide students access to the College with the opportunity to succeed. The College's continued investment in student financial aid programs and student support services reflects this commitment. For the year ended June 30, 2025, student financial aid related to tuition and fees totaled $3,892,842 which included scholarships and fellowships, and scholarship allowances.

Operating expenses for 2024, including $1,207,197 of depreciation, totaled $17,137,166.

Overall operating expenses increased in 2025. Instructional and departmental research, academic support, institutional support and scholarships and fellowships all increased. These increases are the result of new and expanded programs at the College. Building maintenance decreased in 2025 primarily due to 2024 having some additional costs which did not reoccur in 2025. Overall operating expenses increased in 2024. Academic support and operation and maintenance of plant expenses both increased. These increases were the result of new programs at the College and building maintenance.

In addition, changes in operating expenses are associated with changes in the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability/asset and related accruals. As previously indicated, these items are explained in detail within their respective notes.

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2025, the College had $18,151,624 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $24,630,221. Depreciation and amortization charges totaled $1,298,675 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. At June 30, 2024, the College had $17,506,473 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of $23,331,546. Depreciation and amortization charges totaled $1,207,197 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Details of these assets for the two years are shown below:

Capital Assets, Net, at Year-End - College

	6/30/2025	6/30/2024	Net Change
Land	$ 980,000	$ 980,000	$ -
Construction in Progress	2,104,544	445,744	1,658,800
Buildings	12,323,966	13,108,626	(784,660)
Improvements Other Than Buildings	317,158	345,212	(28,054)
Movable Equipment	2,425,956	2,626,891	(200,935)
Total Capital Assets, Net	$ 18,151,624	$ 17,506,473	$ 645,151

The change in capital assets was attributable to current year additions which was partially offset by current year depreciation expense. More detailed information regarding the College's capital assets is presented in Note 6 to the financial statements.

Looking Ahead

Washington State College of Ohio remains committed to providing access to high quality, affordable education to all residents of the Mid-Ohio Valley. The College's current annual tuition and fees of $5,100 (for 30 credit hours) remains competitive among Ohio two-year colleges. There is a direct relationship between the level of State support and the College's ability to control tuition growth, as declines in State appropriations generally result in increased tuition levels. The State's budget bill allowed the College to increase tuition during fiscal year 2020 and 2021 up to $5 per credit hour each academic year for the biennium. The College increased tuition by $5 per credit hour effective spring 2021. The State's budget bill also allowed the College to increase tuition during fiscal year 2022 and 2023 up to $5 per credit hour each academic year for the biennium. The College increased tuition by $5 per credit hour effective summer 2022. The College also removed the Connectivity Fee ($25 per online course) effective summer 2022. Despite the State's budget bill allowing for potential increases during the 2024-2025 biennium, the College's tuition has remained flat.

The College proactively manages its financial position and adopts budgetary guidelines and principles that address cost reductions and revenue enhancement. However, the College faces significant cost pressures in the future. These relate to attracting and retaining high quality faculty and staff, increasing costs of health insurance, volatile energy prices and others.

Paramount to the continuing success of the College is its accreditation by the Higher Learning Commission, which was successfully reaffirmed during fiscal year 2018 and is due for renewal in fiscal year 2028.

Contacting the College's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Department of Higher Education, our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the College's finances 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 Angela Lang, Chief Financial Officer, at Washington State College of Ohio, 710 Colegate Drive, Marietta, Ohio 45750.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Net Position
As of June 30, 2025 and 2024

	2025		2024	
	Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation	Restated Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 17,298,426	$ 303,138	$ 15,106,779	$ 411,560
Accounts Receivable (Net of Allowance for Doubtful		-		-
Accounts of $236,708 in 2025 and 2024	6,043,297	-	5,440,436	-
Prepaid Items	180,340	-	184,579	-
Total current assets	23,522,063	303,138	20,731,794	411,560
Noncurrent Assets:				
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	3,084,544	-	1,425,744	-
Depreciable Capital Assets, Net	15,067,080	-	16,080,729	-
Net OPEB Asset	597,145	-	565,674	-
Endowment investments	-	2,521,545	-	2,143,189
Total noncurrent assets	18,748,769	2,521,545	18,072,147	2,143,189
TOTAL ASSETS	42,270,832	2,824,683	38,803,941	2,554,749
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	2,305,950	-	2,020,339	-
OPEB	406,115	-	447,998	-
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,712,065	-	2,468,337	-
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 44,982,897	$ 2,824,683	$ 41,272,278	$ 2,554,749
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liablities	$ 2,544,945	$ -	$ 1,720,019	$ -
Unearned Revenue	2,175,126	-	2,256,146	-
Deposits	38,035	-	38,035	-
Claims Payable	232,631	-	242,439	-
Compensated Absences - Current Portion	65,000	-	40,691	-
Total current liabilities	5,055,737	-	4,297,330	-
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Net Pension Liability	9,050,315	-	9,445,317	-
Net OPEB Liability	560,461	-	887,953	-
Compensated Absences-net of current portion	370,734	-	638,880	-
Total noncurrent liabilities	9,981,510	-	10,972,150	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,037,247	-	15,269,480	-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Pensions	1,293,027	-	930,116	-
OPEB	1,324,666	-	1,271,019	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,617,693	-	2,201,135	-
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	18,151,624	-	17,506,476	
Restricted for:				
Nonexpendable:				
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	697,402	-	682,402
Expendable				
Scholarships and Fellowships	-	1,705,627	-	1,519,612
Capital Projects	494,967	112,971	376,249	102,753
OPEB	597,145	-	565,674	-
Other Purposes	950,057	-	1,305,253	-
Unrestricted	7,134,164	308,683	4,048,011	249,982
Total net position	27,327,957	2,824,683	23,801,663	2,554,749
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	$ 44,982,897	$ 2,824,683	$ 41,272,278	$ 2,554,749

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

	2025		2024	
	Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation	Restated Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation
REVENUE:				
Operating Revenues:				
Student Tuition and Fees (Net of Scholarship Allowances of $2,101,805 in 2025 and $2,070,499 in 2024)	$ 3,670,878	$ -	$ 3,514,104	$ -
Federal Grants and Contracts	3,184,191	-	2,170,027	-
State and Local Grants and Contracts	434,034	-	903,221	-
Private Grants and Contracts	25,000	258,552	100,000	433,081
Sales and Service of Educational Departments	150,116	-	170,684	-
Other Operating Revenues	256,119	-	226,061	-
Total Operating Revenues	7,720,338	258,552	7,084,097	433,081
EXPENSES:				
Operating Expenses:				
Educational and General:				
Instructional and Departmental Research	5,668,602	-	4,771,299	-
Academic Support	2,318,936	-	2,049,787	-
Student Services	1,321,096	-	1,389,730	-
Institutional Support	4,048,885	34,202	3,471,201	171,435
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,787,412	-	2,681,250	-
Depreciation	1,298,675	-	1,207,197	-
Scholarships and Fellowships	1,791,037	263,349	1,566,702	140,869
Total Operating Expenses	18,234,643	297,551	17,137,166	312,304
Operating Income (Loss)	(10,514,305)	(38,999)	(10,053,069)	120,777
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):				
State Appropriations	7,802,312	-	7,343,255	-
Investment Income	588,742	308,933	398,280	323,816
Federal Grants	-	-	271,841	-
Pell Grant Awards	3,583,916	-	3,305,331	-
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	11,974,970	308,933	11,318,707	323,816
Income before other revenues, expenses, gains or losses	1,460,665	269,934	1,265,638	444,593
Capital contributions	2,065,629	-	1,787,387	-
Total other revenues	2,065,629	-	1,787,387	-
Change in Net Position	3,526,294	269,934	3,053,025	444,593
Net Position, Beginning of Year (As Previously Presented)	23,801,663	2,554,749	21,100,778	2,110,156
GASB 101 Adjustment	0	0	(352,140)	0
Net Position, Beginning of Year (As Restated)	23,801,663	2,554,749	20,748,638	2,110,156
Net Position, End of Year	$ 27,327,957	$ 2,824,683	$ 23,801,663	$ 2,554,749

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	2025		2024	
	Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation	Restated Washington State College of Ohio	Component Unit Washington State Foundation
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Tuition and Fees	$ 3,137,113		$ 3,191,907	$ -
Grants and Contracts	3,643,225	258,552	2,888,802	433,081
Payments to Suppliers and Utilities	(3,312,731)	(34,202)	(3,024,682)	(182,098)
Payments to Employees and Benefits	(11,837,815)	-	(11,446,822)	-
Payments for Scholarships and Fellowships	(1,791,037)	(263,349)	(1,521,615)	(140,869)
Other Receipts	256,119		264,339	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(9,905,126)	(38,999)	(9,648,071)	110,114
Cash Flows from Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
State Appropriations	7,802,312	-	7,343,255	-
Federal Grants	-	-	271,841	-
Pell Grant Awards	3,583,916	-	3,305,331	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities	11,386,228	-	10,920,427	-
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Purchases of Capital Assets	(1,943,826)	-	(1,466,236)	-
Capital Contributions	2,065,629	-	1,787,387	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Capital and Related Financing Activities	121,803	-	321,151	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Interest on Investments	588,742	308,933	398,280	323,816
Sales (Purchases) of Investments	-	(378,356)	-	(218,146)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	588,742	(69,423)	398,280	105,670
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,191,647	(108,422)	1,991,787	215,784
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	15,106,779	411,560	13,114,992	195,776
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 17,298,426	$ 303,138	$ 15,106,779	$ 411,560
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (10,514,305)	$ (38,999)	$ (10,053,069)	$ 120,777
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	1,298,675	-	1,207,197	-
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred Outflows:				
Accounts Receivable, Net	(602,861)	-	(734,649)	-
Other Assets	4,239	-	(47,347)	-
Net OPEB Asset	(31,471)	-	241,116	-
Deferred Outflows - Pension/OPEB	(243,728)	-	119,972	-
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows				
Accounts Payable	824,926	-	82,098	(10,663)
Deposits Held for Others	-	-	(4,404)	-
Unearned Revenue	(81,020)	-	207,397	-
Claims Payable	(9,808)	-	37,139	-
Compensated Absences Payable	(243,837)	-	44,427	-
Deferred Inflows - Pension/OPEB	416,558	-	(411,672)	-
Net Pension Liability	(395,002)	-	(491,229)	-
Net OPEB Liability	(327,492)	-	154,953	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (9,905,126)	$ (38,999)	$ (9,648,071)	$ 110,114

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. -

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF THE COLLEGE AND REPORTING ENTITY

Washington State College of Ohio was originally chartered on September 17, 1971 as Washington Technical College by the Ohio Department of Higher Education, formerly known as the Ohio Board of Regents in accordance with Section 3357.02 of the Ohio Revised Code. In 1991, the College's charter was revised to conform to the provisions of Section 3358.02 of the Ohio Revised Code and began operating under its current name as a state community college. In fiscal year 2024 the College requested to change its name to Washington State Community College (the College) to better align its name with the substantive changes it has recently undertaken as well as to better align with higher education policies of the state. The College is a component unit of the State of Ohio, operates under an appointed Board of Trustees, and is fully accredited by the Higher Learning Commission (www.hlcommission.org).

The Washington State Community College Foundation (the Foundation) is a legally separate, tax-exempt organization supporting the College. The Foundation acts primarily as a fundraising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the College in support of its programs. Although the College does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the majority of resources, or income thereon that the Foundation holds and invests, are restricted to the activities of the College by donors. Based upon the provisions in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14: *Reporting Entity* and subsequent amendments in various GASB pronouncements, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the College and is discretely presented in the College's financial statements.

Management believes the financial statements included in this report represent all of the funds of the College over which the College has the ability to exercise direct operating control.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments," as amended by GASB Statement No. 35, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities," the full scope of the College's activities is considered to be a single business-type activity (BTA) and accordingly, is reported within a single column in the basic financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 35*: Basic Financial Statements — and Management's Discussion and Analysis —for Public Colleges and Universities*, as amended by subsequent GASB Statements establishes standardsfor external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and requires that resources beclassified for accounting and reporting purposes into the following net position categories:

Net investment in capital assets
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted
Nonexpendable
Net position subject to externally imposed stipulations that they be maintained permanently by the College. These include the Foundation's permanent endowment funds.

Expendable
Net position of which use by the College is subject to externally imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of the College pursuant to those stipulations or that expire by the passage of time.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unrestricted
Net position of which use by the College is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by action of management or the Board of Trustees or may otherwise be limited by contractual agreements with outside parties.

Restricted and unrestricted resources are tracked using a fund accounting system and are spent in accordance with established fund authorities. Fund authorities provide rules for the fund activity and are separately established for restricted and unrestricted activities. When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditure, the decision for funding is transactional based within the departmental management system in place at the College.

B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the College have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the College must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expense requirements, in which the resources are provided to the College on a reimbursement basis.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 20, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary funds and Other Governmental Entities That Uses Proprietary Fund Accounting*, the College is required to follow all applicable GASB pronouncements.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This classification appears on the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Cash Flows and includes petty cash and cash on deposit with private banks in checking and savings accounts.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation of the statement of net position, investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time they are purchased by the College are considered to be cash and cash equivalents. Investments with an initial maturity of more than three months are reported as investments.

STAR Ohio (the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), Statement No. 79, Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants. The College measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides an NAV per share that approximates fair value.

There were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, 24 hours advance notice for deposits and withdrawals of $100 million or more is appreciated. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to $250 million per day.

D. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represents the balance of unpaid student tuition charges, federal and state grants receivable, and miscellaneous receivables owed to the College.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined by management based on the College's historical losses, specific student circumstances and general economic conditions. Periodically, management reviews accounts receivable and records an allowance for specific students based on current circumstances and charges off the receivable against the allowance when all attempts to collect the receivable have failed.

F. Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost at date of acquisition or, in the case of gifts, at acquisition value at date of gift. Equipment with a unit cost of $5,000 or more and having an estimated useful life of greater than one year is capitalized. Renovations to buildings, infrastructure and land improvements that significantly increase the value or extend the useful life of the structure are capitalized. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expense in the year in which the expense is incurred. Depreciation of capital assets is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, generally 20 years for land improvements, 10 to 40 years for buildings and fixed equipment, and 4 to 10 years for equipment.

G. Investments

Investments are stated at fair value.

H. Prepaid Expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond each year end are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of the purchase and an expense is reported in the year in which services are consumed.

I. Restricted Asset Spending Policy

The College's policy is that restrictions on assets cannot be fulfilled by the expenditure of unrestricted funds for similar purposes. The determination on whether restricted or unrestricted funds are expended for a particular purpose is made on a case-by-case basis. Restricted funds remain restricted until spent for the intended purpose.

J. Noncurrent Long-Term Liabilities

Noncurrent long-term liabilities include net pension liabilities, net OPEB liabilities, and compensated absences that will not be paid within the next fiscal year.

K. Compensated Absences

The College follows the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 101, "Accounting for Compensated Absences." The College recognizes a liability for compensated absences for the leave time that (1) has been earned for services previously rendered by employees, (2) accumulates and is allowed to be carried over to subsequent years, and (3) is more likely than not to be used as time off or settled during or upon separation from employment under the first-in-first-out flow assumption. The liability for compensated absences is reported as incurred in the financial statements.

L. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue is comprised primarily of receipts relating to tuition and student fees in advance of the services to be provided and grant funds not earned as of June 30, 2025 and 2024.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

M. Scholarship Allowance

Student tuition and fees revenue and certain other revenues from College charges are reported net of scholarship allowances in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The scholarship allowance is the difference between the actual charge for goods and services provided by the College and the amount that is paid by students or by third parties on the students' behalf. Student financial assistance grants, such as Pell grants, and other federal, state or nongovernmental programs are recorded as either operating or non-operating revenues in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The College has recorded a scholarship allowance discount to the extent that revenues from these programs are used to satisfy tuition, fees, and other charges.

N. Budgetary Process

Annually, the Business Office develops a balanced budget for the College based on projected expenditures from department directors and anticipated revenue, including tuition and fees and the subsidy from the Ohio Department of Higher Education. The Board of Trustees approves the budget.

O. Income Taxes

Income taxes have not been provided on the general operations of the College because, as a state institution, its income is exempt from Federal income taxes under Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

P. Use of Estimates

Management of the College has made estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets, deferred inflows/outflows of resources, and liabilities to prepare these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Q. Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses) until then. The College recorded a deferred outflow of resources for pensions and other postemployment benefits, which are explained in Notes 10 and 11. The College also reports a deferred inflow of resources which represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. For the College, these amounts consist of pensions and other postemployment benefits, which are explained in Notes 10 and 11.

R. Pensions and Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

S. Self-Insurance

The College is self-insured for certain employee health programs. A liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred but not reported claims, is recorded.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

T. Operating Activities

The College defines operating activities, as reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, as those that generally result from exchange transactions such as payments received for providing goods and services and payments made for services and good received. Nearly all of the College's expenses are from exchange transactions. Certain significant revenues relied upon for operations such as state appropriations, gifts, and investment income are recorded as non-operating revenues in accordance with GASB Statement No. 35. In addition, the GASB Implementation Guide has indicated Pell grants should be considered non-operating revenues.

NOTE 3 – STATE SUPPORT

The College is a state-assisted institution of higher education that receives a student-based subsidy from the State of Ohio. This subsidy is determined annually based upon a formula devised by the Ohio Department of Higher Education.

In addition to the student subsidies, the State of Ohio provides the funding for the construction and renovation of major plant facilities on the College's campus. The funding is obtained from the issuance of special obligation bonds issued by the Ohio Public Facilities Commission (OPFC), which proceeds in turn cause the construction and subsequent lease of the facility to the Ohio Department of Higher Education. Upon completion of a facility, the Ohio Department of Higher Education turns over control to the College, which capitalizes the cost thereof.

Neither the obligation for special obligation bonds issued by OPFC, nor the annual debt service charges for principal and interest on the bonds are reflected in the College's financial statements. These costs are currently being funded through appropriations to the Ohio Department of Higher Education by the General Assembly.

The facilities are not pledged as collateral for the special obligation bonds. Instead, the bonds are supported by a pledge of monies in the Higher Education Bond Service Fund established in the custody of the Treasurer of State. If sufficient monies are not available from this fund, a pledge exists to assess a special student fee uniformly applicable to students in state-assisted institutions of higher education throughout the State.

Outstanding debt issued by OPFC is not included on the College's statement of net position. In addition, the appropriations by the General Assembly to the Ohio Department of Higher Education for payment of debt service are not reflected as appropriation revenue received by the College, and the related debt service payments are not recorded in the College's accounts.

NOTE 4 – CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

State statutes classify monies held by the College into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demand on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the College treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits the Board of Trustees has identified as not required for use within the current period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing no more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings accounts including passbook accounts.

NOTE 4 – CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Protection of the College's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, or by the financial institutions participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution.

Interim monies held by the College can be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury notes, bills, bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;

2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;

3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least two percent and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;

4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio, and with certain limitations including a requirement for maturity within ten years from the date of settlement, bonds and other obligations of political subdivisions of the State of Ohio, if training requirements have been met;

5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;

6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;

7. The State Treasurer’s investment pool (STAR Ohio and STAR Plus); and

8. Certain bankers’ acceptances for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days) and commercial paper notes (for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days) in an amount not to exceed 40 percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time if training requirements have been met.

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements, and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and shortselling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the College, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the treasurer or qualified trustee or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

Fair Value Measurements
Statement No. 72 of the Government Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”) *Fair Value Measurements and Application*, set forth the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB 72 are described as follows:

NOTE 4 – CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

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

Level 2
Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3
Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Unobservable inputs reflect the College's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability (including assumptions about risk). Unobservable inputs are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the College's own data.

The asset's level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The determination of what constitutes observable requires judgment by the College's management. College management considers observable data to be that market data which is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable, and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by multiple independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

The categorization of an investment with the hierarchy is based upon the relative observability of the inputs to its fair value measurement and does not necessarily correspond to College management's perceived risk of that investment. The College had no investments subject to fair value measurement in fiscal year 2025.

Cash on Hand
The College maintained cash on hand in the amount of $750 at June 30, 2025 and 2024.

Investments As of June 30, 2025, the College had the following investments and maturities:

	Carrying/Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Net Asset Value (NAV):		
STAR Ohio	$ 5,381,213	<1

Investments As of June 30, 2024, the College had the following investments and maturities:

	Carrying/Fair Value	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
Net Asset Value (NAV):		
STAR Ohio	$ 5,129,373	<1

Interest Rate Risk Interest rate risk arises because potential purchasers of debt securities will not agree topay face value for those securities if interest rates subsequently increase. The College's investment policy addresses interest rate risk by requiring that the College's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments, thereby avoiding that need to sell securities on the open market prior to maturity, and by investing operating funds primarily in short-term investments.

NOTE 4 – CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk The College has no investment policy dealing with investment credit risk beyond the requirements in state statutes. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service The weighted average of maturity of the portfolio held by STAR Ohio as of June 30, 2025, is 30 days and carries a rating of AAAm by S&P Global Ratings.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits
Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the College will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2025, $11,299,748 of the College's bank balance of $12,100,617 was uninsured and collateralized. At June 30, 2024, $9,807,857 of the College's bank balance of $10,307,857 was uninsured and collateralized. The College's financial institution was approved for a reduced collateral rate through the Ohio Pooled Collateral System.

The College has no deposit policy for custodial risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits either be insured or be protected by:

Eligible securities pledged to the College and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured; or

Participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State.

NOTE 5 – ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025		
	Gross Receivables	Allowance	Net Receivables
Current Receivables:			
Students	$ 2,571,063	$ 236,708	$ 2,334,355
Reimbursement receivable - grants and contracts	3,417,224	-	3,417,224
Other	291,718	-	291,718
Total Accounts Receivable	$ 6,280,005	$ 236,708	$ 6,043,297

	2024		
	Gross Receivables	Allowance	Net Receivables
Current Receivables:			
Students	$ 2,872,604	$ 236,708	$ 2,635,896
Reimbursement receivable - grants and contracts	2,432,022	-	2,432,022
Other	372,518	-	372,518
Total Accounts Receivable	$ 5,677,144	$ 236,708	$ 5,440,436

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the changes in the capital assets is presented as follows:

	Balance at 6/30/2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance at 6/30/2025
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$ 980,000	$ -	$ -	$ 980,000
Construction in Progress	445,744	1,658,800	-	2,104,544
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	1,425,744	1,658,800	-	3,084,544
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	29,174,512	83,363	-	29,257,875
Land Improvements	3,503,445	-	-	3,503,445
Movable Equipment	6,734,318	201,663	-	6,935,981
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	39,412,275	285,026	-	39,697,301
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	16,065,886	868,023	-	16,933,909
Land Improvements	3,158,233	28,054	-	3,186,287
Movable Equipment	4,107,427	402,598	-	4,510,025
Total Accumulated Depreciation	23,331,546	1,298,675	-	24,630,221
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, net	16,080,729	(1,013,649)	-	15,067,080
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 17,506,473	$ 645,151	$ -	$ 18,151,624

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	2024			
	Balance at 6/30/2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance at 6/30/2024
Non-Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Land	$ 980,000	$ -	$ -	$ 980,000
Construction in Progress	-	445,744	-	445,744
Total Non-Depreciable Capital Assets	980,000	445,744	-	1,425,744
Depreciable Capital Assets:				
Buildings	29,108,075	66,437	-	29,174,512
Land Improvements	3,468,322	35,123	-	3,503,445
Movable Equipment	5,815,386	918,932	-	6,734,318
Total Depreciable Capital Assets	38,391,783	1,020,492	-	39,412,275
Less Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings	15,198,379	867,507	-	16,065,886
Land Improvements	3,128,986	29,247	-	3,158,233
Movable Equipment	3,796,984	310,443	-	4,107,427
Total Accumulated Depreciation	22,124,349	1,207,197	-	23,331,546
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, net	16,267,434	(186,705)	-	16,080,729
Total Capital Assets, net	$ 17,247,434	$ 259,039	$ -	$ 17,506,473

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities during fiscal years 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Balance 6/30/2024	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2025	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences (1)	$ 679,571	$ -	$ (243,837)	$ 435,734	$ 65,000
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	6,263,558	-	(205,993)	6,057,565	-
SERS	3,181,759	-	(189,009)	2,992,750	-
Total Net Pension Liability	9,445,317	-	(395,002)	9,050,315	-
Net OPEB Liability:					
STRS	-	-	-	- (a)	-
SERS	887,953		(327,492)	560,461	-
Total Net OPEB Liability	887,953	-	(327,492)	560,461	-
Long-Term Liabilities	$ 11,012,841	$ -	$ (966,331)	$ 10,046,510	$ 65,000

(a) OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of $597,145 as of June 30, 2025.
(1) Balance restated - See Note 16.

NOTE 7 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

	Balance 6/30/2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/2024	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences (1)	$ 635,144	$ 44,427	$ -	$ 679,571	$ 40,691
Net Pension Liability:					
STRS	6,926,507	-	(662,949)	6,263,558	-
SERS	3,010,039	171,720	-	3,181,759	-
Total Net Pension Liability	9,936,546	171,720	(662,949)	9,445,317	-
Net OPEB Liability:					
STRS	-	-	-	- (a)	-
SERS	733,000	154,953	-	887,953	-
Total Net OPEB Liability	733,000	154,953	-	887,953	-
Long-Term Liabilities	$ 11,304,690	$ 371,100	$ (662,949)	$ 11,012,841	$ 40,691

(a) OPEB for STRS has a Net OPEB asset in the amount of $565,674 as of June 30, 2024.
(1) Balance restated - See Note 16.

NOTE 8 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Payable to vendors and contractors	$ 1,535,662	$ 706,229
Accrued Wages and Benefits	899,905	903,075
Other Accrued Liabilities	109,378	110,715
Total Accounts Payable	$ 2,544,945	$ 1,720,019

NOTE 9 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES - WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

The Washington State Community College Foundation (Foundation) is a legally separate, tax-exempt component unit of Washington State College of Ohio (College).

The accompanying financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared in accordance with pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the Foundation's financial information in the College's financial reporting entity for these differences.

The Foundation has adopted the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) No. 958 *Not-For-Profit Entities*. Under ASC No. 958 the Foundation is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to two classes of net assets as follows:

Without Donor Restrictions
Net assets that are not subject to donor-imposed restrictions (donors include other types of contributors, including makers of certain grants).

With Donor Restrictions
Net assets that are subject to donor-imposed restrictions (donors include other types of contributors, including makers of certain grants).

NOTE 9 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES - WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction expires or purpose restriction is accomplished, net assets with donor restrictions are reclassified to net assets without donor restrictions and reported as net assets released from restrictions.

Contributions to the Foundation are recognized and reported as revenue at fair value upon the earlier of the period in which a pledge becomes unconditional or the period in which the contribution is received.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Deposits
Custodial credit risk is the risk of the inability to recover the value of deposits, investments, or collateral securities in the possession of an outside party in the event of a depository financial institution or counterparty failure to a transaction. The Foundation has not established a policy for deposits at this time.

As of June 30, 2025, $50,080 of the College's bank balance of $300,080 was uninsured and collateralized.

As of June 30, 2024, $62,335 of the College's bank balance of $312,335 was uninsured and collateralized.

Investments
Foundation investments are stated at fair value with changes in fair value being recognized as gains and losses during the period in which they occur. The following summarizes the fair value of investments of the Foundation as of June 30, 2025 and 2024:

Investment Type	2025 Fair Value	2024 Fair Value
Equities	$ 1,882,434	$ 1,624,519
Fixed Income	525,154	518,670
Money Market Funds	113,957	-
Total	$ 2,521,545	$ 2,143,189

As defined in FASB ASC 820, fair value is the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the Foundation's principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. FASB ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1
Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2
Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3
Significant unobservable inputs that reflect a reporting entity's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would rise in pricing an asset or liability.

Equities are deemed level 1 inputs and money market and fixed income are deemed level 2 inputs.

NOTE 9 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES - WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

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

Investment Type	2025	2024
Time/Purpose Restricted	$ 1,818,598	$ 1,622,365
Donor Restricted Endowment	697,402	682,402
Total	$ 2,516,000	$ 2,304,767

Donor-Restricted Endowment Fund
The Foundation's endowment fund was established to support Washington State College of Ohio. The contributions to the endowment fund contain donor restrictions that stipulate the original principal is to be held and invested by the Foundation indefinitely, and income from the fund is to be expended for support. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, net assets associated with the endowment fund are classified and reported based on the existence of donor imposed restrictions.

Interpretation of UPMIFA: The Foundation has interpreted the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act ("UPMIFA") as requiring the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary.

As a result of this interpretation, the Foundation classifies as perpetual in nature (a) the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment, (b) the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment, and (c) accumulations to the permanent endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation is added to the fund. The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified as perpetual in nature is classified as purpose or time restricted until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the Foundation in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by UPMIFA.

In accordance with UPMIFA, the Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

a. The duration and preservation of the fund
b. The purposes of the organization and the donor-restricted endowment fund
c. General economic conditions
d. The possible effect of inflation and deflation
e. The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
f. Other resources of the organization
g. The investment policies of the organization

The changes in endowment net assets for the years ending June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
Endowment Net Assets, Beginning of Year	$ 682,402	$ 662,402
Contributions	$ 15,000	$ 20,000
Investment Return net	-	-
Endowment Net Assets, End of Year	$ 697,402	$ 682,402

NOTE 9 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES - WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

Support Provided to the College
During the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024 the Foundation provided resources of $263,349, and $268,657, respectively, to or on behalf of the College for scholarships and other purposes.

Liquidity and Availability of Financial Assets
The following reflect the Foundation's financial assets as of the June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, reduced by amounts not available for general use because of contractual or donor-imposed restrictions within one year of the financial statement date.

	2025	2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 303,138	$ 411,560
Investments	2,521,545	2,143,189
	$2,824,683	$ 2,554,749
Less Amounts Unavailable for General Expenditures Within One Year, Due To:		
Donor-Restricted Purpose or Time	1,818,598	1,622,365
Donor-Restricted to Maintain as an Endowment	697,402	682,402
Financial Assets Available to Meet Cash Needs for General Expenditures Within One Year	$ 308,683	$ 249,982

As part of the Foundation's liquidity management, the Foundation invests cash in excess of requirements in various types of investments. The Foundation has a goal to maintain financial assets, which consist of cash and short-term investments, on hand to meet 30 days of normal operating expenses, which were, on average, approximately $24,800 at June 30, 2025 and $26,000 at June 30, 2024.

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NOTE 9 – COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES - WASHINGTON STATE COMMUNITY COLLEGE FOUNDATION

Expense Disclosures

Some categories of expense are attributable to more than one activity and require allocation, applied on a consistent basis. Other expenses are assigned directly to specific activities as expenditures are made.

2025	Program	Management and General	Total Expenses
Scholarships	$ 164,674	$ -	$ 164,674
Grant-Related	30,416	-	30,416
Student-Related	68,259		68,259
Contracted Services	-	30,121	30,121
Events	-	4,081	4,081
Total Expenses	$ 263,349	$ 34,202	$ 297,551

		Supporting Activities	
2024	Program	Management and General	Total Expenses
Scholarships	$ 140,869	$ -	$ 140,869
Grant-Related	114,814	-	114,814
Student-Related	18,148	-	18,148
Contracted Services	-	32,922	32,922
Events	-	5,551	5,551
Total Expenses	$ 273,831	$ 38,473	$ 312,304

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The Statewide retirement systems provide both pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB).

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Pensions and OPEB are a component of exchange transactions-–between an employer and its employees—of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions/OPEB are provided to an employee—on a deferred-payment basis—as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions and OPEB are a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Net Pension Liability/Net OPEB Liability (Asset) (Cont.)

The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) represent the College's proportionate share of each pension/OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension/OPEB liability (asset) calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the College's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The College cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions/OPEB are financed; however, the College does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension and OPEB.

GASB Statements No. 68/75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires funding to come from these employers. All pension contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes pension costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits. In addition, health care plan enrollees pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. State statute requires the retirement systems to amortize unfunded pension liabilities within 30 years. If the pension amortization period exceeds 30 years, each retirement system's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension/OPEB liability (asset). Resulting adjustments to the net pension/OPEB liability (asset) would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The Ohio revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension/OPEB liability (asset)* on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *accounts payable and accrued liabilities.*

The remainder of this note includes the required pension disclosures. See Note 11 for the required OPEB disclosures.

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Plan Description – College non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Plan Description - School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (Cont.)

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before August 1, 2017 *	Eligible to Retire on or after August 1, 2017
Full Benefits	Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially Reduced Benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. New benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. The COLA is indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent. A three-year COLA suspension was in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. The Retirement Board approved a 2.5 percent COLA for calendar year 2024.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the College is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 14.0 percent. For fiscal year 2025, the Retirement Board did not allocate any employer contribution to the Health Care Fund.

The College's contractually required contribution to SERS was $341,865 for fiscal year 2025 and $343,243 for fiscal year 2024.

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – College licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Plan Description - State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Cont.)

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. The calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of credited service. Effective August 1, 2023, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of services credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 33 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, any member can retire with unreduced benefits with 34 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 65. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent upon a determination by its actuary that it was necessary to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Effective July 1, 2022, an ad-hoc COLA of 3 percent of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2023 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2018. Effective July 1, 2023, a permanent 1 percent COLA of the base benefit was granted to eligible benefit recipients to begin on the anniversary of their retirement benefit in fiscal year 2024 as long as they retired prior to July 1, 2019.

Eligibility changes for DB Plan members who retire with actuarially reduced benefits effective August 1, 2023, can retire with 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective June 1, 2025 - July 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 28 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60. Effective on or after August 1, 2027, retirement eligibility for reduced benefits is 29 years of service credit at any age; or five years of service credit and age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 11.09 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices offered by STRS. The remaining 2.91 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate is deposited into the member's DC account and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age fifty and after termination of employment.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. The 2025 employer and employee contribution rate of 14 percent was equal to the statutory maximum rates. For 2025, the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The College's contractually required contribution to STRS Ohio was $661,564 for fiscal year 2025 and $611,728 for fiscal year 2024.

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

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the College's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense measured as of June 30, 2024:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Current Year	0.0585025%	0.03148158%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Prior Year	0.0575830%	0.02908557%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0009195%	0.00239601%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	$2,992,750	$6,057,565	$9,050,315
Pension Expense (Gain)	$358,823	$326,904	$685,727

The net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the College's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense measured as of June 30, 2023:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Current Year	0.0575830%	0.02908557%	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Prior Year	0.0556510%	0.03115820%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.0019320%	-0.00207263%	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	$3,181,759	$6,263,558	$9,445,317
Pension Expense (Gain)	$337,549	$376,974	$714,523

Other than contributions made subsequent to the measurement date and differences between projected and actual earnings on investments; deferred inflows/outflows of resources are recognized in pension expense beginning in the current period, using a straight line method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions, determined as of the beginning of the measurement period. Net deferred inflows/outflows of resources pertaining to the differences between projected and actual investment earnings are similarly recognized over a closed five-year period.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

At June 30, 2025, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$114,261	$381,468	$495,729
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	83,416	417,437	500,853
Changes of assumptions	26,773	279,166	305,939
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	341,865	661,564	1,003,429
Total	$566,315	$1,739,635	$2,305,950

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$0	$3,317	$3,317
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	187,196	520,827	708,023
Changes of assumptions	0	210,132	210,132
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	371,555	371,555
Total	$187,196	$1,105,831	$1,293,027

$1,003,429 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2026	($86,967)	($334,807)	($421,774)
2027	196,854	566,281	763,135
2028	(17,586)	(143,470)	(161,056)
2029	(55,047)	(115,764)	(170,811)
Total	$37,254	($27,760)	$9,494

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Net Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

At June 30, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$136,759	$228,355	$365,114
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	127,270	34,609	161,879
Changes of assumptions	22,537	515,838	538,375
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	343,243	611,728	954,971
Total	$629,809	$1,390,530	$2,020,339

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$0	$13,897	$13,897
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	44,724	18,773	63,497
Changes of assumptions	0	388,278	388,278
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	0	464,444	464,444
Total	$44,724	$885,392	$930,116

$954,971 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2025	$105,309	($170,045)	($64,736)
2026	(91,668)	(343,948)	(435,616)
2027	225,830	531,568	757,398
2028	2,371	(124,165)	(121,794)
Total	$241,842	($106,590)	$135,252

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations. Future benefits for all current plan members were projected through 2137.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2024, compared with June 30, 2023, are presented below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Inflation	2.4 percent	2.4 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement	2.0 percent, on or after April 1, 2018, COLAs for future retirees will be delayed for three years following commencement
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of System expenses	7.00 percent net of System expenses
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)	Entry Age Normal (Level Percent of Payroll)

Mortality rates for both 2024 and 2023 were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weight Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Future improvement in mortality rates is reflected by applying the MP-2020 projection scale generationally.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2020.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Cont.)

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined by using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' *Statement of Investment Policy*. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating an arithmetic weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes.

The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table as of June 30, 2024:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	3.00 %	0.97 %
US Equity	22.00	4.68
Non-US Equity Developed	12.00	4.96
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.00	5.66
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	18.00	2.38
Private Equity	14.00	7.10
Real Estate	13.00	3.64
Infrastructure	7.00	4.80
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.86
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The total pension liability for 2024 was calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent. The discount rate determination did not use a municipal bond rate. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employers would contribute the actuarially determined contribution rate of projected compensation over the remaining 20-year amortization period of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability. The actuarially determined contribution rate for fiscal year 2024 was 14 percent. Projected inflows from investment earnings were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.00 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability. The annual money weighted rate of return, calculated as the internal rate of return on pension plan investments, for fiscal year 2024 was 9.31 percent.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Cont.)

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate.

Fiscal Year 2025:	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,578,496	$2,992,752	$1,657,641

Fiscal Year 2024:	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$4,696,111	$3,181,759	$1,906,203

Changes in Benefit Terms and Assumptions since the prior measurement date There were no changes in benefit terms. The Cost-of-Living adjustment was increased from 2.00% to 2.50% for calendar year 2025.

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation compared to those used in the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation are presented below

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.50 percent
Salary increases	From 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent based on age	From 2.5 percent to 12.5 percent based on age
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 percent	3.00 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

For 2024 and 2023, post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Disable Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board.

NOTE 10 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Cont.)

The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.90%
International Equity	22.00	7.70
Alternatives	19.00	9.10
Fixed Income	22.00	4.50
Real Estate	10.00	5.10
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.40
Total	100.00%	

* Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.
** 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.4 percent, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2024.

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the College's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.00 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

Fiscal Year 2025:	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$9,771,913	$6,057,565	$2,915,864

Fiscal Year 2024:	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$9,631,968	$6,263,558	$3,414,807

Assumptions and Benefit Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate remained at 7.00% for the June 30, 2024 valuation. Demographic assumptions were changed based on the actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

See Note 10 for a description of the net OPEB liability (asset).

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Health Care Plan Description - The College contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. The following types of credit purchased after January 29, 1981 do not count toward health care coverage eligibility: military, federal, out-of-state, municipal, private school, exempted, and early retirement incentive credit. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at www.ohsers.org under Employers/Audit Resources.

The Health Care program is financed through a combination of employer contributions, recipient premiums, investment returns, and any funds received on behalf of SERS' participation in Medicare programs. The System's goal is to maintain a health care reserve account with a 20-year solvency period in order to ensure that fluctuations in the cost of health care do not cause an interruption in the program. However, during any period in which the 20-year solvency period is not achieved, the System shall manage the Health Care Fund on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2025, no allocation was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, pro-rated if less than a full year of service credit was earned. For fiscal year 2025, this amount was $30,000. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the College's surcharge obligations were $2,871 and $13,158, respectively.

The College's contractually required contribution to SERS was $2,871 for fiscal year 2025 and $13,158 for fiscal year 2024.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Health care premiums were reduced by a Medicare Part B premium credit beginning in 2023. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Medicare Part D is a federal program to help cover the costs of prescription drugs for Medicare beneficiaries. This program allows STRS Ohio to recover part of the cost for providing prescription coverage since all eligible STRS Ohio health care plans include creditable prescription drug coverage.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. All benefit recipients pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

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NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset)

The net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2024, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The College's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) was based on the College's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense measured as of June 30, 2024:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Current Year	0.05502830%	0.03148158%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Prior Year	0.05389880%	0.02908557%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00112950%	0.00239601%	
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$560,461	$0	$560,461
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($597,145)	($597,145)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	($126,584)	($133,978)	($260,562)

Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense measured as of June 30, 2023:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Current Year	0.05389880%	0.02908557%	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) - Prior Year	0.05220760%	0.03115820%	
Change in Proportionate Share	0.00169120%	-0.00207263%	
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB Liability	$887,953	$0	$887,953
Proportion Share of the Net OPEB (Asset)	$0	($565,674)	($565,674)
OPEB Expense (Gain)	($95,690)	($37,564)	($133,254)

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset) (Cont.)

At June 30, 2025, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$0	$25,959	$25,959
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	51,311	9,187	60,498
Changes of assumptions	240,550	73,501	314,051
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	2,736	0	2,736
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,871	0	2,871
Total	$297,468	$108,647	$406,115

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$604,322	$64,352	$668,674
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	0	25,639	25,639
Changes of assumptions	257,455	269,310	526,765
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	73,942	29,646	103,588
Total	$935,719	$388,947	$1,324,666

$2,871 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2025	($164,094)	($95,116)	($259,210)
2026	(116,368)	(44,063)	(160,431)
2027	(87,606)	(55,300)	(142,906)
2028	(73,765)	(51,708)	(125,473)
2029	(72,941)	(42,597)	(115,538)
Thereafter	(126,348)	8,484	(117,864)
Total	($641,122)	($280,300)	($921,422)

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Net Other Post Employment Benefit (OPEB) Liability (Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB Liability (Asset) (Cont.)

At June 30, 2024, the College reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Deferred Outflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$1,848	$882	$2,730
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	30,152	10,499	40,651
Changes of assumptions	300,239	83,331	383,570
Differences between projected and actual investment earnings	6,881	1,008	7,889
College contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,158	0	13,158
Total	$352,278	$95,720	$447,998

Deferred Inflows of Resources	**SERS**	**STRS**	**Total**
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	$457,947	$86,281	$544,228
Changes of assumptions	252,191	373,225	625,416
Difference from a change in proportion and differences between College contributions and proportionate share of contributions	82,354	19,021	101,375
Total	$792,492	$478,527	$1,271,019

$13,158 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from College contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (adjustment to net OPEB asset) in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	SERS	STRS	Total
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:			
2025	($157,417)	($178,321)	($335,738)
2026	(132,452)	(79,273)	(211,725)
2027	(85,131)	(27,598)	(112,729)
2028	(48,248)	(38,115)	(86,363)
2029	(28,162)	(34,706)	(62,868)
Thereafter	(1,962)	(24,794)	(26,756)
Total	($453,372)	($382,807)	($836,179)

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2024 compared with June 30, 2023 are presented below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Inflation	2.40 percent	2.40 percent
Future Salary Increases, including inflation		
Wage Increases	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent	3.25 percent to 13.58 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation	7.00 percent net of investment expense, including inflation
Fiduciary Net Position is Projected to be Depleted	2059	2048
Municipal Bond Index Rate:		
Measurement Date	3.93	3.86 percent
Prior Measurement Date	3.86	3.69 percent
Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation		
Measurement Date	4.88	4.27 percent
Prior Measurement Date	4.27	4.08 percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate		
Medicare	5.125 to 4.40 percent	5.125 to 4.40 percent
Pre-Medicare	6.75 to 4.40 percent	6.75 to 4.40 percent
Medical Trend Assumption	7.00 to 4.40 percent	7.00 to 4.40 percent

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Cont.)

The following information in this paragraph is applicable to both 2024and 2022. Mortality rates among healthy retirees were based on the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below Median Healthy Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 94.20 percent for males and set forward 2 years and adjusted 81.35 percent for females. Mortality among disabled members were based upon the PUB-2010 General Disabled Retiree mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 5 years and adjusted 103.3 percent for males and set forward 3 years and adjusted 106.8 percent for females. Mortality rates for contingent survivors were based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Contingent Survivor mortality table projected to 2017 with ages set forward 1 year and adjusted 105.5 percent for males and adjusted 122.5 percent for females. Mortality rates for actives are based on PUB-2010 General Amount Weighted Below Median Employee mortality table. Mortality rates are projected using a fully generational projection with Scale MP-2020.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended June 30, 2020. The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2016 through 2020, and was adopted by the Board in 2021. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a long-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected return, net of investment expense and inflation) were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.00 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2020 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	3.00 %	0.97 %
US Equity	22.00	4.68
Non-US Equity Developed	12.00	4.96
Non-US Equity Emerging	6.00	5.66
Fixed Income/Global Bonds	18.00	2.38
Private Equity	14.00	7.10
Real Estate	13.00	3.64
Infrastructure	7.00	4.80
Private Debt/Private Credit	5.00	5.86
Total	100.00 %	

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2024 was 4.88 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability at June 30, 2023 was 4.27 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the contribution rate of 1.50 percent of projected covered payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and no contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – SERS (Cont.)

net position was projected to be depleted in 2059 by SERS' actuaries. The Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index Rate was used in the determination of the single equivalent interest rate for both the June 30, 2023, and the June 30, 2024, total OPEB liability. The Municipal Bond Index Rate is the single rate that will generate a present value of benefit payments equal to the sum of the present value determined by the long-term expected rate of return, and the present value determined by discounting those benefits after the date of depletion. The Municipal Bond Index Rate was 3.93 percent at June 30, 2024, and 3.86 percent at June 30, 2023.

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (3.88%) and higher (5.88%) than the current discount rate (4.88%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%) and higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%) than the current rate.

Fiscal Year 2025	1% Decrease (3.88%)	Current Discount Rate (4.88%)	1% Increase (5.88%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$747,354	$560,461	$411,948

Fiscal Year 2025	1% Decrease (6.00% decreasing to 3.40%)	Current Trend Rate (7.00% decreasing to 4.40%)	1% Increase (8.00% decreasing to 5.40%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$378,850	$560,461	$799,173

Fiscal Year 2024	1% Decrease (3.27%)	Current Discount Rate (4.25%)	1% Increase (5.27%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$1,135,058	$887,953	$693,101

Fiscal Year 2024	1% Decrease (5.75% decreasing to 3.40%)	Current Trend Rate (6.75% decreasing to 4.40%)	1% Increase (7.75% decreasing to 5.40%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$652,349	$887,953	$1,200,161

Assumption and Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate was changed from 4.27% to 4.88%. Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience.

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, actuarial valuation and the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation are presented below:

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
Projected salary increases	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent	Varies by service from 2.5 percent to 8.5 percent
Investment Rate of Return	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.00 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return	7.00 percent	7.00 percent
Health Care Cost Trends		
Medical		
Pre-Medicare	7.50 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	7.50 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-112.22 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	-10.94 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Prescription Drug		
Pre-Medicare	8.00 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	-11.95 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate
Medicare	-15.14 percent initial 3.94 percent ultimate	1.33 percent initial 4.14 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For 2024 and 2023, healthy retirees post-retirement mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, adjusted 110 percent for males, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020; pre-retirement mortality rates are based on Pub-2010 Teachers Employee Table adjusted 95 percent for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the Pub-2010 Teachers Disabled Annuitant Table projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2024, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2021. An actuarial experience study is done on a quinquennial basis.

Investment Return Assumptions - STRS Ohio's investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized on the following page:

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Cont.)

Asset Class	Target Allocation *	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **
Domestic Equity	26.00%	6.90%
International Equity	22.00	7.70
Alternatives	19.00	9.10
Fixed Income	22.00	4.50
Real Estate	10.00	5.10
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.40
Total	100.00%	

* Final target weights reflected at October 1, 2022.
** 10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.4 percent, and is net of investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS' investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.00 percent as of June 30, 2024. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed STRS continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2024. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.00 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2024.

Sensitivity of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2024, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.00 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

Fiscal Year 2025	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($485,519)	($597,145)	($694,285)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rates
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($700,847)	($597,145)	($472,431)

NOTE 11 – DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS (Cont.)

Actuarial Assumptions – STRS (Cont.)

Fiscal Year 2024	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.00%)
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($478,769)	($565,674)	($641,359)

	1% Decrease in Trend Rates	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase in Trend Rates
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB (asset) liability	($644,871)	($565,674)	($470,283)

Assumption and Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date The discount rate remained unchanged at 7.00% for the June 30, 2024 valuation. Healthcare trends were updated to reflect emerging claims and recoveries experience as well as benefit changes effective January 1, 2025. The larger Medicare trends for Years 2027 and 2028 reflect the assumed impact of the expiration of current Medicare Advantage contract on December 31, 2028.

NOTE 12 – OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURAL CLASSIFICATION

	2025	2024
Salaries and wages	$ 8,456,048	$ 8,151,080
Employee benefits	2,546,987	2,935,407
Utilities	331,042	313,618
Supplies and other services	3,810,854	2,963,162
Depreciation	1,298,675	1,207,197
Student scholarships and financial aid	1,791,037	1,566,702
	$ 18,234,643	$ 17,137,166

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT

Comprehensive

The College is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destructions of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The College contracts with Markel Insurance Company and United Educators Insurance Company for general liability insurance. Property insurance, including boiler and machinery coverage, is contracted with Marsh USA, Inc. The College has not had a significant reduction in coverage from the prior year. There were no settled claims from these risks that have exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past three years.

The College pays the State Worker's Compensation System a premium based on a rate per $100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative cost.

The College provides life insurance, and accidental death and dismemberment insurance to its employees.

The College contracts with the Jefferson Health Plan for hospitalization and major medical, Trustmark Health Benefits, Inc. for dental insurance and Vision Service Plan for vision insurance. The College pays 80 percent of the total monthly premiums for dental and vision coverages and the employee pays for the remaining 20 percent. The

NOTE 13 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Cont.)

Comprehensive (Cont)

College pays 80 percent, or 90 percent of the total monthly premiums for hospitalization and major medical and the employees pay the remaining 50 percent, 20 percent, or 10 percent depending on level of benefit chosen. Premiums are paid from the same funds that pay the employees' salaries.

The College is involved from time to time in routine litigation. Management does not believe that the ultimate resolution of this litigation will be material to its financial condition or results of operations.

Medical Self-Insurance

Effective January 1, 2019, medical insurance is offered to employees through a self-insurance plan. The College is a member of the Jefferson Health Plan, Health Benefits Program, a risk and cost saving pool, in which monthly premiums are paid to the fiscal agent who in turn pays the claims on the College's behalf. The claims liability of $232,631 reported in the financial statements at June 30, 2025 is based on an estimate provided by the third party administrator and the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk

Financing and Related Insurance Issues", as amended by GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus", which requires that a liability for unpaid claim costs, including estimates of costs relating to incurred, but not reported claims, be accrued at the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims.

Changes in claims activity for the past three fiscal years are as follows:

Year	Beginning Balance	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	Ending Balance
2025	$242,439	$1,592,332	$1,602,140	$232,631
2024	205,300	1,677,459	1,640,320	242,439
2023	180,291	1,397,337	1,372,328	205,300

NOTE 14 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

According to GASB, a related party is defined as a party that has the ability to influence, or is influenced by, the reporting entity. This includes individuals or entities that are related through control, ownership, or other significant relationships.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, the College did not engage in any transactions with related parties as defined above. There were no loans, advances, or other financial arrangements with individuals or entities that could be classified as related parties.

NOTE 15 – NET POSITION RESTRICTED BY ENABLING LEGISLATION

Of the College's $2,042,169 in restricted net position, none was restricted by enabling legislation.

NOTE 16 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For fiscal year 2025, the College has implemented GASB Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences" and GASB Statement No. 102, "Certain Risk Disclosures".

NOTE 16 – NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Cont.)

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences, was issued June 2022. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 100, the change has been applied retroactively. Comparative statements for fiscal year 2024 have been restated. GASB for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

This implementation of Statement No. 101 had the following effect on net position as of the beginning of fiscal year 2024.

	2024
Net Position at June 30, 2023, As Previously Presented	$21,100,778
Adjustment for Implementation of GASB No. 101	(352,140)
Net Position at June 30, 2023, As Restated	$20,748,638

GASB Statement No. 102 improves financial reporting by providing users with timely information regarding certain concentrations or constraints and related events that have occurred or have begun to occur that make a government vulnerable to a substantial impact. As a result, users will have better information with which to understand and anticipate certain risks to a government's financial condition. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 102 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the College.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0585025%	0.0575830%	0.0556510%	0.0527845%	0.5597330%	0.0545581%	0.0507724%	0.0552136%	0.0616484%	0.0716504%
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,992,750	$ 3,181,759	$ 3,010,039	$ 1,947,595	$ 3,702,192	$ 3,264,307	$ 2,907,829	$ 3,298,891	$ 4,512,094	$ 4,088,441
College's covered payroll	$ 2,451,736	$ 2,284,471	$ 2,078,879	$ 1,821,986	$ 1,887,379	$ 1,877,541	$ 1,736,193	$ 1,690,957	$ 2,200,850	$ 2,291,070
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	122.07%	139.28%	144.79%	106.89%	196.16%	173.86%	167.48%	195.09%	205.02%	178.45%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	78.52%	76.06%	75.82%	82.86%	68.55%	70.85%	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%

Amounts presented as of the College's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
College's proportion of the net pension liability	0.03148158%	0.02908557%	0.03115820%	0.03082104%	0.03185151%	0.03129198%	0.03204103%	0.03362876%	0.03307519%	0.03695785%
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 6,057,565	$ 6,263,558	$ 6,926,507	$ 3,940,747	$ 7,706,932	$ 6,920,033	$ 7,045,103	$ 7,988,584	$ 11,071,263	$ 10,114,575
College's covered payroll	$ 4,369,486	$ 3,928,543	$ 4,050,714	$ 3,619,543	$ 3,723,893	$ 3,550,557	$ 3,527,793	$ 3,475,757	$ 3,616,936	$ 3,591,036
College's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	138.63%	159.44%	170.99%	108.87%	206.96%	194.90%	199.70%	229.84%	306.10%	281.66%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.50%	80.02%	78.88%	87.80%	75.50%	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

Amounts presented as of the College's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of College Pension Contributions
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 341,865	$ 343,243	$ 319,826	$ 291,043	$ 255,078	$ 264,233	$ 253,468	$ 234,386	$ 236,734	$ 308,119
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(341,865)	(343,243)	(319,826)	(291,043)	(255,078)	(264,233)	(253,468)	(234,386)	(236,734)	(308,119)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
College's covered payroll	$ 2,441,893	$ 2,451,736	$ 2,284,471	$ 2,078,879	$ 1,821,986	$ 1,887,379	$ 1,877,541	$ 1,736,193	$ 1,690,957	$ 2,200,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of College Pension Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 661,564	$ 611,728	$ 549,996	$ 567,100	$ 506,736	$ 521,345	$ 497,078	$ 493,891	$ 486,606	$ 506,371
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(661,564)	(611,728)	(549,996)	(567,100)	(506,736)	(521,345)	(497,078)	(493,891)	(486,606)	(506,371)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
College covered payroll	$ 4,725,457	$ 4,369,486	$ 3,928,543	$ 4,050,714	$ 3,619,543	$ 3,723,893	$ 3,550,557	$ 3,527,793	$ 3,475,757	$ 3,616,936
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Nine Years (1)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
College's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.05502830%	0.05389880%	0.05220760%	0.04988100%	0.05206200%	0.05219200%	0.05039600%	0.05557400%	0.06153650%
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 560,461	$ 887,953	$ 733,000	$ 944,043	$ 1,131,486	$ 1,312,517	$ 1,398,124	$ 1,491,460	$ 1,754,017
College's covered payroll	$ 2,451,736	$ 2,284,471	$ 2,078,879	$ 1,821,986	$ 1,887,379	$ 1,877,541	$ 1,736,193	$ 1,690,957	$ 2,200,850
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	22.86%	38.87%	35.26%	51.81%	59.95%	69.91%	80.53%	88.20%	79.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	44.50%	30.02%	30.34%	24.08%	18.17%	15.57%	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the College's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the College's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Nine Years (1)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
College's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	0.03148158%	0.02908557%	0.03115820%	0.03082100%	0.31852000%	0.03129200%	0.03204100%	0.03362876%	0.03307519%
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (597,145)	$ (565,674)	$ (806,790)	$ (649,836)	$ (559,798)	$ (518,271)	$ (514,867)	$ 1,312,070	$ 1,768,870
College's covered payroll	$ 4,369,486	$ 3,928,543	$ 4,050,714	$ 3,619,543	$ 3,723,893	$ 3,550,557	$ 3,527,793	$ 3,475,757	$ 3,616,936
College's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-13.67%	-14.40%	-19.92%	-17.95%	-15.03%	-14.60%	-14.59%	37.75%	48.91%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	158.00%	168.52%	230.73%	174.73%	182.13%	174.74%	176.00%	47.11%	37.33%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.
Amounts presented as of the College's measurement
date which is the prior fiscal year.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of College Contributions for OPEB
School Employees Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ 2,871	$ 13,158	$ 10,515	$ 10,076	$ 11,052	$ 4,968	$ 23,813	$ 30,966	$ 28,184	$ 28,131
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(2,871)	(13,158)	(10,515)	(10,076)	(11,052)	(4,968)	(23,813)	(30,966)	(28,184)	(28,131)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
College's covered payroll	$ 2,441,893	$ 2,451,736	$ 2,284,471	$ 2,078,879	$ 1,821,986	$ 1,887,379	$ 1,877,541	$ 1,736,193	$ 1,690,957	$ 2,200,850
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.12%	0.54%	0.46%	0.48%	0.61%	0.26%	1.27%	1.78%	1.67%	1.28%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Washington State College of Ohio
(fka Washington State Community College)
Washington County, Ohio
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of College Contributions for OPEB
State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio
Last Ten Years

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
College covered payroll	$ 4,725,457	$ 4,369,486	$ 3,928,543	$ 4,050,714	$ 3,619,543	$ 3,723,893	$ 3,550,557	$ 3,527,793	$ 3,475,757	$ 3,616,936
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Pension

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

2023-2025: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2022: For fiscal year 2022, SERS changed from a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) of 2.5% to 2.0%.

2020-2021: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2019: With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board has enacted a three-year COLA delay for future benefit recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

2018: SERS changed from a fixed 3% annual increase to a Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) based on the changed in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-W), with a cap of 2.5% and a floor of 0%.

2014-2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

Changes in assumptions

2025: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

2024: Cost-of-Living-Adjustments was increased from 2.00% to 2.50% for calendar year 2024.

2023: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

2022: The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.00% to 2.40%, the assumed real wage growth was increased from 0.50% to 0.85%, the cost-of-living adjustments were reduced from 2.50% to 2.00%, the discount rate was reduced from 7.50% to 7.00%, the rates of withdrawal, compensation, participation, spouse coverage assumption, retirement, and disability were updated to reflect recent experience, and mortality among active members, service retirees and beneficiaries and disabled members were updated.

2018-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
(2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
(3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
(4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
(5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
(6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates,
(7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement, and
(8) The discount rate was reduced from 7.75% to 7.50%.

2014-2016: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

Pension (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2019-2025: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2018: STRS decreased the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) to zero.

Changes in assumptions

2024-2025: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2023: The following change of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The projected salary increases went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by service from 2.50% to 8.50%.

2022: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%,
(2) The discount rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%,

2019-2021: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

2018: The following changes of assumptions affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75% to 7.45%,
(2) The inflation assumption was lowered from 2.75% to 2.50%,
(3) The payroll growth assumption was lowered to 3.00%,
(4) Total salary increases rate was lowered by decreasing the merit component of the individual salary increases, in addition to a decrease of 0.25% due to lower inflation,
(5) The healthy and disabled mortality assumptions were updated to the RP-2014 mortality tables with generational improvement scale MP-2016, and
(6) Rates of retirement, termination and disability were modified to better reflect anticipated future experience.

2014-2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for these fiscal years.

OPEB

School Employees Retirement System (SERS)

Changes in benefit terms

2017-2025: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

OPEB (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Changes in assumptions

2025 Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The municipal bond index rate went from 3.86% to 3.93%
(2) The single equivalent interest rate went from 4.27% to 4.88%

2024 Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(3) The municipal bond index rate went from 3.69% to 3.86%
(4) The single equivalent interest rate went from 4.08% to 4.27%

2023 Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(5) The municipal bond index rate went from 1.92% to 3.69%
(6) The single equivalent interest rate when from 2.27% to 4.08% medical trend assumptions went from 5.125% to 4.40% Medicare and 6.75% to 4.40% Pre-Medicare to 7.00% to 4.40%

2022 Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Wage inflation decreased from 3.00% to 2.40%
(2) Future salary increases changed from 3.50%-18.20% to 3.25%-13.58%
(3) Investment rate of return decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%
(4) The discount rate decreased from 7.50% to 7.00%
(5) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
    Prior Measurement Date 2.45%
    Measurement Date 1.92%
(6) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
    Prior Measurement Date 2.63%
    Measurement Date 2.27%
(7) Mortality tables changes from the RP=2014 Blue Collar mortality table to the PUB-2010 General Employee Amount Weighted Below median Health Retiree mortality table.

2021: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The discount rate was changed from 3.22% to 2.63%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.13%
    Measurement Date 2.45%

2020: The discount rate was changed from 3.70% to 3.22%

2019: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) The discount rate was changed from 3.63% to 3.70%
(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.56%
    Measurement Date 3.62%
(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
    Prior Measurement Date 3.63%
    Measurement Date 3.70%

OPEB (continued)

School Employees Retirement System (SERS) (continued)

Changes in assumptions (continued)

2018: Amounts reported for the fiscal year incorporate changes in key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability as presented below:

(1) Discount Rate:
- Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
- Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

(2) Municipal Bond Index Rate:
- Fiscal Year 2018 3.56%
- Fiscal Year 2017 2.92%

(3) Single Equivalent Interest Rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation:
- Fiscal Year 2018 3.63%
- Fiscal Year 2017 2.98%

2017: The following changes of assumptions affected the total OPEB liability since the prior measurement date:

(1) The assumed rate of inflation was reduced from 3.25% to 3.00%,
(2) Payroll growth assumption was reduced from 4.00% to 3.50%,
(3) Assumed real wage growth was reduced from 0.75% to 0.50%,
(4) Rates of withdrawal, retirement and disability were updated to reflect recent experience,
(5) Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females,
(6) Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP- 2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120% of male rates, and 110% of female rates, and
(7) Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90% for male rates and 100% for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)

Changes in benefit terms

2023 - 2025: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for these fiscal years.

2022: There was no change to the claims costs process. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2022 from 2.055 percent to 2.1 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2022. The Medicare Part D Subsidy was updated to reflect it is expected to be negative in CY 2022. The Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

2021: There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were updated to reflect the projected FYE 2021 premium based on June 30, 2020 enrollment distribution. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2021 from 1.984% to 2.055% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2021. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the AMA Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed indefinitely.

2020: There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944% to 1.984% per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1% for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

OPEB (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

Changes in benefit terms (continued)

2019: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.900% to 1.944% per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. The Board is extending the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement program for one year. Under this program, benefit recipients currently enrolled in the STRS Ohio Health Care Program and Medicare Part B receive $29.90 per month to reimburse a portion of the Medicare Part B premium. The reimbursement was set to be reduced to $0 beginning January 1, 2020. This impacts about 85,000 benefit recipients.

2018: The subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2019.

2017: There were no changes in benefit terms from the amounts reported for this fiscal year.

Changes in assumptions

2025: The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial – 4.14% ultimate to 7.50% initial – 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from -10.94% initial – 4.14% ultimate to -112.22% initial – 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from -11.95% initial – 4.14% ultimate to 8.00% initial – 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 1.33% initial – 4.14% ultimate to -15.14% initial – 3.94% ultimate.

2024: The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 7.50% initial – 3.94% ultimate to 7.50% initial – 4.14% ultimate; medical Medicare from -68.78% initial – 3.94% ultimate to -10.94% initial – 4.14% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 9.00% initial – 3.94% ultimate to -11.95% initial – 4.14% ultimate; Medicare from -5.47% initial – 3.94% ultimate to 1.33% initial – 4.14% ultimate.

2023: The projected salary increase went from 12.50% at age 20 to 2.50% at age 65 to varies by services from 2.50% to 8.50%. The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: Pre-Medicare from 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate to 7.50% initial - 3.94% ultimate; medical Medicare from -16.18% initial - 4.00% ultimate to -68.78% initial - 3.94% ultimate; prescription drug Pre-Medicare from 6.50% initial - 4.00% ultimate to 9.00% initial - 3.94% ultimate; Medicare from 29.98% initial - 4.00% ultimate to -5.47% initial - 3.94% ultimate.

2022: The long-term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.45% to 7.00%. The discount rate was reduced from 7.45% in the prior year to 7.00% in the current year. The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical Medicare from -6.69% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to -16.18% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 11.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 29.98% initial - 4.00% ultimate.

2021: The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 5.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to -6.69% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 7.73% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 6.50% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug Medicare from 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 11.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate.

2020: The health care cost trend rates were changed to the following: medical pre-Medicare from 6.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 5.87% initial - 4.00% ultimate; medical Medicare from 5.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 4.93% initial - 4.00% ultimate; prescription drug pre-Medicare from 8.00% initial - 4.00% ultimate down to 7.73% initial - 4.00% ultimate and (5.23%) initial - 4.00% ultimate up to 9.62% initial - 4.00% ultimate.

OPEB (continued)

State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) (Continued)

Changes in assumptions (continued)

2019: The discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13% to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45% based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB). Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

2018: The discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB) and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

2017: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for this fiscal year.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE OF OHIO
WASHINGTON COUNTY
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Federal Grantor *Pass Through Grantor* Program / Cluster Title	Federal AL Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures
U.S. Department of Education			
Direct Award			
Student Financial Assistance Cluster:			
Federal Pell Grant Program	84.063		$3,583,916
Federal Work-Study Program	84.033		25,481
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	84.007		73,384
Federal Direct Student Loans (Note D)	84.268		2,902,592
Total Federal Student Financial Assistance Cluster			6,585,373
TRIO Cluster			
TRIO Talent Search	84.044		455,692
TRIO Upward Bound	84.047		346,727
Total TRIO Cluster			802,419
Higher Education Institutional Aid	84.031A		477,735
Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education and Workforce			
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048A	064345-20C3-2011	107,594
Total United States Department of Education			7,973,121
Appalachian Regional Commission			
Direct Award			
Appalachian Area Development	23.002	PW-20857-IM-2022	278,198
Total Appalachian Regional Commission			278,198
U.S. Department of Defense			
Direct Award			
National Defense Education Program	12.006	HQ000342220007	41,538
Total U.S. Department of Defense			41,538
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			$8,292,857

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Washington State College of Ohio (the College) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2025. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the College, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the College.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTNG POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The College has elected not to use the 10-percent / 15-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D – FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS

The College participates in the Federal Direct Student Loan Program. The dollar amounts in the schedule of federal awards expenditures represents new loans advanced during the current fiscal year. The College is a direct lender of these loans funds; however the College is not responsible for collecting these loans in future periods.

ALN Number	Program Name	Amount
84.268	**Federal Subsidized Loans**	**$1,244,605**
84.268	**Federal Unubsidized Loans**	**1,649,829**
84.268	**Federal PLUS Loans**	**8,158**
	Total Federal Direct Student Loans	**$2,902,592**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County
710 Colegate Drive
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of Trustees:

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 *(Government Auditing Standards)*, the financial statements of the business-type activities and the discretely presented component unit of Washington State College of Ohio, Washington County, Ohio (the College), a component unit of the State of Ohio, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2025.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the College's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of 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 College'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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 College'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 College's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio
December 4, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County
710 Colegate Drive
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To the Board of Trustees:

Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program

Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We have audited Washington State College of Ohio's, Washington County, (College) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Washington State College of Ohio's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025. Washington State College of Ohio's major federal program is identified in the *Summary of Auditor's Results* section of the accompanying schedule of findings.

In our opinion, Washington State College of Ohio complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance* section of our report.

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

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Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the College's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- obtain an understanding of the College's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of this testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

BHM CPA Group

BHM CPA Group Inc.
Portsmouth, Ohio
December 4, 2025

Washington State College of Ohio
Washington County

Schedule of Findings
2 CFR § 200.515
June 30, 2025

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Program's Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	Student Financial Assistance Cluster: AL #84.063, #84.033, #84.268, & #84.007
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A\B Programs	Type A: > $750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None noted

3. FINDINGS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

None noted

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OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE OF OHIO

WASHINGTON COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.

Certified for Release 12/23/2025