

Belmont College Belmont County, Ohio

Audited Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014



Board of Trustees Belmont College 120 Fox-Shannon Place St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

We have reviewed the *Independent Auditor's Report* of the Belmont College, Belmont County, prepared by Rea & Associates, Inc., for the audit period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014. 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. Belmont College is responsible for compliance with these laws and regulations.

Dave Yost Auditor of State

December 29, 2014



# BELMONT COLLEGE BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO

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December 11, 2014

Board of Trustees Belmont College 120 Fox-Shannon Place St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Belmont College, Belmont County, Ohio, (the College) and the aggregate discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the College's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Board of Trustees Belmont College Independent Auditor's Report Page 2 of 3

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the College, and the aggregate discretely presented component unit, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Matters

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4-12 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other 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 the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations* is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards 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. Such 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.

Board of Trustees Belmont College Independent Auditor's Report Page 3 of 3

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2014 on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Lea & Casociates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

The discussion and analysis of Belmont College's financial statements provides an overview of the College's financial activities for the year ending June 30, 2014, with comparative information from fiscal year 2013. Management has prepared the financial statements and the related footnote disclosures along with the discussion and analysis. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with the preparers. The discussion and analysis contains financial activities of Belmont College.

# **About Belmont College**

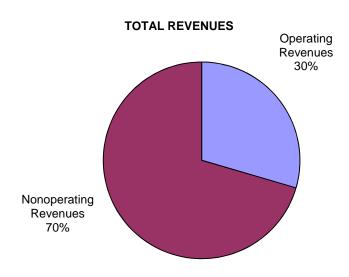
Belmont College is a two year college offering programs in business, engineering, allied health, and public service technologies. The College was chartered in 1971, allowing it to serve the three county areas of Belmont, Harrison, and Monroe Counties.

Belmont College is governed by a board of nine trustees. The Governor of Ohio appoints three members, and six members are elected by a caucus of the boards of education of the school districts in the three counties served by the College.

# **Financial Highlights**

Belmont College's financial position, as a whole, improved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. Its combined net position increased \$1,222,042 or 5.8%, from the previous year.

The following chart provides a graphic breakdown of revenues by category for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014:



In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, revenues and other support exceeded expenses, creating the increase in net position of \$1,222,042 (compared to a \$423,239 increase last year).

# **Using the Annual Report**

This annual report consists of three basic 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). The Statement of Net Assets; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets; and the Statement of Cash Flows, in a format similar to that used by corporations, 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 basic financial statements:

- **Primary Institution (College):** Most of the programs and services generally associated with a university fall into this category, including instruction, research, public service, and support services.
- Component Unit (Foundation): The Foundation is a legally separate, tax-exempt organization supporting the College, is considered a component unit of the College, and is discretely presented in the College's financial statements.

# 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 Belmont College as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" One key to answering this question is the financial statements of the College. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information on the College as a whole and on its activities in a way that helps answer this question. 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 Belmont College's operating results.

These two statements report Belmont College's net position and changes in them. Belmont College's net position amount (the difference between assets and liabilities) 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.

The Statement of Net Position includes all assets and liabilities. It is prepared under the accrual basis of accounting, whereby revenues and assets are recognized when the service is provided and expenses and liabilities are recognized when others provide the service, regardless of when cash is exchanged.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position presents the revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year. Activities are reported as either operating or nonoperating. GASB 35 requires state appropriations to be classified as nonoperating revenues. Accordingly, the College will generate a net operating loss prior to the addition of nonoperating revenues. The utilization of long-lived assets, referred to as capital assets, is reflected in the financial statements as depreciation, which amortizes the cost of an asset over its expected useful life.

Another important factor to consider when evaluating financial viability is the College's ability to meet financial obligations as they become due. The Statement of Cash Flows presents information related to cash inflows and outflows, summarized by operating, capital, financing and investing activities.

These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector institutions. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The Notes to the Financial Statements provide additional details on the numbers in the financial statements. In addition to the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the report includes notes on capital assets, long-term debt, and operating expenses by natural classification.

#### **Condensed Financial Information**

#### **Statement of Net Position**

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>		
<u>Assets</u>				
Current Assets	\$ 16,484,791	\$ 15,695,051		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	6,004,661	5,135,023		
Other noncurrent assets	160,178	152,206		
Total assets	22,649,630	20,982,280		
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Current Liabilities	1,159,199	544,331		
Noncurrent Liabilities	67,979	172,207		
Total liabilities	1,227,178	716,538		
<b>Deferred Inflows of Resources</b>				
Deferred student tuition and fees	321,784	387,116		
Total deferred inflows of resources	321,784	387,116		
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	6,004,661	5,135,023		
Restricted				
Nonexpendable	56,510	56,510		
Expendable	4,442,146	4,002,714		
Unrestricted	10,597,351	10,684,379		
Total net assets	\$ 21,100,668	\$ 19,878,626		

A review of the College's statement of net position at June 30, 2014 shows that the College continues to build a strong financial foundation.

<u>Assets:</u> As of June 30, 2014, the College's total assets amount to \$22,649,630. Investment in capital assets totaled \$6,004,661, or 26 percent, of total assets. Cash and cash equivalents represented \$486,551, or 2 percent, of total assets. Investments represented \$14,126,060, or 62 percent of the total assets.

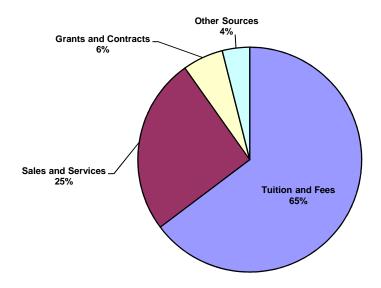
<u>Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources:</u> At June 30, 2014, the College's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources totaled \$1,548,962. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and deferred student tuition and fees represented \$1,480,983 or 96 percent of total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.

<u>Net Position:</u> Net position at June 30, 2014 totaled \$21,100,668, or 93 percent, of total assets. Net investment in capital assets totaled \$6,004,661, or 28 percent, of total net position. Restricted and unrestricted net position represented 21 percent and 50 percent of total net assets, respectively.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets

	2014	2013	Change	
Operating Revenues:				
Tuition and fees	\$ 2,882,538	\$ 4,081,827	\$ (1,199,289)	
Grants and contracts	261,475	302,256	(40,781)	
Auxiliary services	1,131,660	1,270,318	(138,658)	
Other	176,243	109,924	66,319	
Total operating revenues	4,451,916	5,764,325	(1,312,409)	
Operating Expenses:				
Education and General	12,558,775	14,320,998	(1,762,223)	
Depreciation	470,342	469,248	1,094	
Auxiliary enterprises	1,029,112	1,116,942	(87,830)	
Total operating expenses	14,058,229	15,907,188	(1,848,959)	
Net operating revenues (expenses)	(9,606,313)	(10,142,863)	536,550	
Nonoperating Revenues:				
State appropriations	5,297,532	5,291,862	5,670	
Other nonoperating revenues	3,825,821	4,863,767	(1,037,946)	
Net nonoperating revenues	9,123,353	10,155,629	(1,032,276)	
Income before other revenues	(482,960)	12,766	(495,726)	
Capital appropriations	410,473	410,473	0	
Capital grants and gifts	1,294,529	0	1,294,529	
Increase in net position	1,222,042	423,239	798,803	
NET POSITION, beginning of year	19,878,626	19,455,387	423,239	
NET POSITION, end of year	\$ 21,100,668	\$ 19,878,626	\$ 1,222,042	

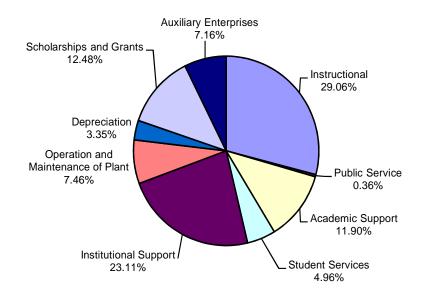
#### **OPERATING REVENUES - FISCAL YEAR 2014**



Total operating revenues were \$4,451,916 for the year ended June 30, 2014. The most significant sources of operating revenue for the College are net tuition and fees (65 percent) and auxiliary enterprises, which is the bookstore (25 percent). Student tuition and fees are down in the current year by approximately 29.38% from the prior year. This decrease is primarily due to a decline in FTE over the same period.

There are other significant recurring sources of revenues essential to the operation of the College, including state appropriations, federal Pell grants, and investment income, which are considered nonoperating revenues as defined by GASB 35. The College's state appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2014, amounted to \$5,297,532. Pell grant awards amounted to \$3,639,898, a decrease of 21.89% from the prior fiscal year. This decrease is also a result of the decline in FTE.

# **OPERATING EXPENSES - FISCAL YEAR 2014**



Operating expenses, including \$470,342 of depreciation, totaled \$14,058,229. 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 (29.06 percent), scholarships and grants (12.48 percent), institutional support (23.11 percent), and academic support (11.90 percent). 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. Educational and general expenses are down in the current year by approximately 12.4% from the prior year. This is primarily due to budget decreases in response to the FTE decline experienced over the same period.

# The Statement of Cash Flows

Another way to assess the financial health of an institution is to look at the Statement of Cash Flows. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of an entity during a period. The Statement of Cash Flows also helps user access:

- an entity's ability to generate future net cash flows
- its ability to meet its obligations as they come due
- its need for external financing

#### **Statement of Cash Flows**

	 2014	 2013	 Change
Cash provided by (used by):		 	
Operating activities	\$ (8,765,269)	\$ (10,146,537)	\$ 1,381,268
Noncapital financing activities	10,271,373	9,971,962	299,411
Capital and related financing activities	(931,942)	191,775	(1,123,717)
Investing activities	(543,408)	 (861,848)	318,440
Net increase (decrease) in cash	30,754	 (844,648)	 875,402
Cash, beginning of year	455,797	1,300,445	 (844,648)
Cash, end of year	\$ 486,551	\$ 455,797	\$ 30,754

Major cash sources of funds included in operating activities are student tuition and fees of \$3,267,880, grants and contracts of \$251,424 and auxiliary services of \$1,170,149. The largest cash payments for operating activities were to employees for wages and benefits.

The largest cash receipts in the noncapital financing activities group are federal grants and the operating appropriation from the State of Ohio.

Cash used for capital and related financing activities increased in 2014 due to an HVAC and lighting project at the main building as well as construction of the new Health Sciences Center.

# **Capital and Debt Administration**

Capital Assets

At June 30, 2014, the College had \$6,004,661 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation of \$7,497,339. Depreciation charges totaled \$470,342 for the current fiscal year. Details of these assets for the two years are shown below:

	2014	2013	Change
Capital Assets			
Land and land improvements	\$ 572,995	\$ 642,121	\$ (69,126)
Construction in Progress	1,313,421	0	1,313,421
Buildings and improvements	3,641,504	3,880,326	(238,822)
Machinery and equipment	407,866	517,913	(110,047)
Vehicles	40,373	57,847	(17,474)
Library books and materials	28,502	36,816	(8,314)
Totals	\$ 6,004,661	\$ 5,135,023	\$ 869,638

More detailed information about the College's capital assets is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements.

Debt

The College had no debt outstanding at June 30, 2014.

#### **Economic Factors that Will Affect the Future**

Belmont College is committed to providing the highest quality academic opportunities possible, while simultaneously ensuring students have access to affordable higher education. As a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, the College receives a portion of its revenue through state support for higher education, also referred to as "state share of instruction." State funds significantly help to keep tuition rates low. Otherwise, Belmont College would have to charge substantially more in order to provide the same higher education services. The ability to increase tuition rates has been limited by the State of Ohio through a mandate that limits our institutions ability to increase tuition by no more than \$100 annually.

Belmont College continues to experience an enrollment decline which began following the College's peak enrollment in fiscal year 2010. The College has persevered through the effects of lower enrollment that has resulted from the recent surge of employment in the oil and gas industry in the local area. Despite the fact that overall enrollment has been down, engineering and industrial technology programs show the most positive enrollment trends; this may be attributed to students hoping to obtain higher paying jobs that require a degree in the energy industry.

# **Economic Factors that Will Affect the Future (continued)**

Beginning with the fiscal year 2015, a new state funding model for higher education will be fully implemented. This funding model will no longer focus on enrollment numbers, but rather on performance metrics and completion rates. While facing the challenges higher education today, Belmont College has not only remained strong, but has become stronger by evolving into a comprehensive community college.

In the fall of 2015, Belmont College will open the new Health Sciences Center accommodating all Allied Health programs including: Associate Degree Nursing (ADN), Licensed Practical Nursing (LPN), and Medical Assisting Technologies. The new building will house state-of-the-art classroom and science labs for biology, anatomy, and chemistry that will enhance the learning environment and provide opportunities for students to nurture collaboration and creativity. With the addition of this facility, Belmont College hopes to strengthen enrollment in the health sciences sector.

Belmont College is conscientious of the financial implications of the enrollment decline. As a result, the College has implemented a strategy combining calculated risk and budget adjustments to stabilize and enhance revenue where possible, and to compensate for revenue reduction where necessary.

Belmont College's new president, Dr. Paul F. Gasparro, who was recently inaugurated on December 4, 2014, recognizes that reacting to the enrollment decline is simply a stop-gap measure. New and innovative program offerings, class schedules, and providing the best student services possible are the true solution to the enrollment decline. Among the innovations that are currently being implemented are the following: a new Fast Track Business degree, in which students can complete in18 months or less; courses offered in the welding program are now available during daylight, evening and midnight shifts; satellite locations are being expanded; and more than 20 new short term certificates are being added.

The overall financial health of Belmont College is strong, having more than adequate cash flow and reserves. Though the business of higher education is rapidly changing, Belmont College is strategically positioned to adapt to the new paradigms that are emerging, not only today, but in years to come.

# **Contacting the College's Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide the Ohio Department of Education, our citizens, taxpayers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the College's finances and to show the College's accountability for the money it received. If you have questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact John S. Koucoumaris, Vice President of Administrative Affairs, at Belmont College, 120 Fox-Shannon Place, St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950.

# BELMONT COLLEGE BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF NET POSITION For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

		Belmont College		
	Belmont College	Foundation		
ASSETS	Demiont Conege	roundation		
Current Assets:				
Cash equivalents	\$ 470,841	\$ 61,837		
Investments	13,981,592	716,928		
Interest receivable	161,823	0		
Accounts receivable, net	1,168,291	0		
Intergovernmental receivable	583,988	0		
Pledges receivable	0	26,491		
Supplies inventory, at cost	118,256	0		
Total current assets	16,484,791	805,256		
	, ,	,		
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	15,710	0		
Restricted investments	144,468	297,062		
Capital assets, non-depreciable	1,589,421	0		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	4,415,240	0		
Total noncurrent assets	6,164,839	297,062		
TOTAL ASSETS	22,649,630	1,102,318		
<u>LIABILITIES</u>				
Current Liabilities:				
Contracts payable	571,754	0		
Accrued liabilities	295,892	0		
Accrued vacation/sick leave	291,553	0		
Total current liabilities	1,159,199	0		
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued vacation/sick leave	67,979	0		
Total noncurrent liabilities	67,979	0		
Total honculfent habilities	07,979			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,227,178	0		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred fees income	321,784	0		
Total deferred inflows of resources	321,784	0		
NEW DOCKEYON				
NET POSITION	004 661	0		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	6,004,661	0		
Restricted:				
Nonexpendable:	56510	250 554		
Scholarships	56,510	270,756		
Expendable:	122.225	1 40 0=0		
Scholarships	133,397	168,379		
Instructional Department uses	332,885	0		
Capital projects	3,975,864	138,000		
Unrestricted	10,597,351	525,183		
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 21,100,668	\$ 1,102,318		

**Component Unit** 

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

# BELMONT COLLEGE BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Belmont Colleg	Component Unit Belmont College ge Foundation
REVENUE:	Demiont Cones	ge Foundation
Operating Revenues:		
Student tuition and fees (net of scholarship allowances of \$547,866 & \$2,064,274)	\$ 2,882,53	8 \$ 0
State grants and contracts	44,59	
Federal grants and contracts	216,88	
Private gifts and contracts		0 138,375
Auxiliary Enterprises:		,
Sales and services	1,131,66	0 0
Other sources	176,24	
Total revenues	4,451,91	
EXPENSES:		
Operating Expenses:		
Educational and General:		
Instructional	4,085,07	0 0
Public service	50,03	4 0
Academic support	1,673,49	8 0
Student services	697,86	9 0
Institutional support	3,248,78	3 26,915
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,048,68	6 0
Depreciation	470,34	2 0
Scholarships and grants	1,754,83	5 18,800
Total Educational and General	13,029,11	
Auxiliary Enterprises	1,029,11	2 0
Total Expenses	14,058,22	9 45,715
Operating Loss	(9,606,31	3) 110,517
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		
State appropriations	5,297,53	2 0
Federal Grants & Contracts	3,639,89	
Gifts	39,41	
Investment income	148,94	
Unrealized gain on Investments		0 73,069
Gain/(Loss) on sale of assets	(2,43	
Net nonoperating revenues	9,123,35	3 111,119
Income before other revenues, expenses, gains or losses	(482,96	0) 221,636
Capital appropriations	410,47	3 0
Capital grants and gifts	1,294,52	
Total other revenues	1,705,00	2 0
Increase in Net Assets	1,222,04	2 221,636
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	19,878,62	6 880,682
Net Assets, End of Year	\$ 21,100,66	8 \$ 1,102,318

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

# BELMONT COLLEGE BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014		Component Unit Belmont College
DIGDELGE (DEGDELGE) DI GLOW AND GLOW DOLLMAN ENTE	Belmont College	Foundation
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	¢ 2.267.990	Φ 0
Tuition and fees	\$ 3,267,880	\$ 0
Grants and contracts	251,424	111,884
Payments to suppliers	(2,636,881)	(26,915)
Payments for utilities	(311,328)	0
Payments to employees Payments for benefits	(6,910,647)	0
Payments for scholarships and grants	(2,017,274) (1,754,835)	(18,800)
Auxiliary Enterprises:	(1,734,633)	(18,800)
Book Store	1,170,149	0
Other receipts	176,243	17,857
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities	(8,765,269)	84,026
Net cash (used for) provided by operating activities	(8,703,209)	64,020
Cash Flows from Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities:		_
State appropriations	5,297,532	0
Federal Grants (Pell Grant - Non Operating)	3,639,898	0
Gifts and grants	1,333,943	0
Net cash provided by non-capital and related financing activities	10,271,373	0
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:		
Purchase of capital assets	(1,342,415)	0
Capital Appropriations	410,473	0
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	(931,942)	0
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Interest on investments	219,102	111,121
Purchase of investments	(762,510)	(226,204)
Net cash used for noncapital financing activities	(543,408)	(115,083)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30,754	(31,057)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, beginning of year	455,797	92,894
Cash and Cash Equivalents, end of year	486,551	61,837
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH		
PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	(9,606,313)	110,517
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net	(),000,313)	110,517
cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation	470,342	0
Change in Assets and Liabilities:	.,,,,,,,,	v
Receivables, net	(92,642)	(26,491)
Inventories	18,036	0
Accrued liabilities	544,975	0
Compensated absences	(34,335)	0
Deferred revenue	(65,332)	0
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$ (8,765,269)	\$ 84,026

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

#### NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF THE REPORTING ENTITY

Belmont College is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and the laws of the State of Ohio. Belmont College is a technical college as defined by Section 3357.01 of the Ohio Revised Code. The College operates under an appointed Board of Trustees.

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.

Belmont College Foundation (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 incomes 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 GASB Statement No. 39, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the College and is discretely presented in the College's financial statements.

#### 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 Government 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.

# **B.** Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the College have been prepared using the economic resource 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.

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

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

# C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

This classification appears on the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Cash Flows and includes petty cash, cash on deposit with private bank accounts and savings accounts.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows and for presentation of the statement of net assets, 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.

#### **D.** Investments

Investments, when purchased, are stated at cost and, if received through gift, at market value at the date of gift if a market value is available; otherwise, they are stated at an appraisal or nominal value. The College has invested in certificates of deposit during the fiscal year.

#### E. Receivables

Receivables consist of tuition and fees and charges to students and charges for auxiliary enterprises' sales and services. Receivables also include amounts due from the Federal government, state and local governments, and private sources in connections with reimbursements of allowable expenditures made pursuant to contracts and grants, and pledges that are verifiable, measurable, and expected to be collected and available for expenditures for which the resource provider's conditions have been satisfied. Receivables are recorded net of estimated uncollectible amounts.

#### F. 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.

#### **G.** Inventories

Inventories, consisting of expendable supplies and merchandise for resale, are stated at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in, first-out method.

#### **H.** Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost at date of acquisition or fair market value at date of donation in the case of gifts. The College capitalizes assets that have a value or cost in excess of \$5,000 at the date of acquisition and an expected useful life of one or more years. Library books are significant in the aggregate and are therefore also capitalized.

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

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 10 to 50 years for buildings, 3 to 15 years for equipment, 10 years for vehicles and 5 years for library books and materials.

#### I. Restricted Assets

Restricted assets represent assets whose use is restricted by external parties or by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

#### J. Noncurrent Long-Term Liabilities

Noncurrent long-term liabilities include compensated absences that will not be paid within the next fiscal year.

# **K.** Compensated Absences

The College has adopted GASB No. 16.

Vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics should be accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if both of these conditions are met:

- a. The employee's right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
- b. It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

A liability sick leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics (hereinafter referred to as "sick leave") should be accrued using one of the following termination approaches:

- a. The sick leave liability generally would be an estimate based on governmental entity's past experience of making termination payments for sick leave, adjusted for the effects of changes in its termination payment policy and other current factors. This approach is known as the termination payment method.
- b. The sick leave liability would be an accrual for those employees expected to become eligible in the near future based on assumptions concerning the probability that individual employees or classes or groups of employees will become eligible to receive termination benefits. This accumulation should be reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination benefit. This approach is known as the vesting method.

For sick leave liability, the College uses the vesting method. The College posts a liability for any employee within five years of retirement. These accumulations are reduced to the maximum amount allowed as a termination payment.

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

#### L. Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of assets by the College that is applicable to a future reporting period. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of assets by the College that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Deferred inflows of resources consist primarily of tuition and fees that have not been earned by June 30, 2014 and relate to the subsequent accounting period.

#### M. Net Position

The College's net position is classified as follows:

**Net Investment in Capital Assets** – This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets.

**Restricted Net Position** – **Nonexpendable** – Nonexpendable restricted net position includes endowments and similar type assets whose use is limited by donors or other outside sources and as a condition of the gift, the principal is to be maintained in perpetuity.

**Restricted Net Position – Expendable** – Expendable restricted net position includes resources in which the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend the resources in accordance with restrictions imposed by external parties.

**Unrestricted Net Position** – Unrestricted net position includes resources derived from student tuition and fees, sales and services, unrestricted gifts, and interest income.

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.

#### N. Scholarship Allowances

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 Assets. 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 Assets. To the extent that revenues from these programs are used to satisfy tuition, fees, and other charges, the College has recorded a scholarship allowance discount.

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

#### O. Operating Activity

The College defines operating activities, as reported on the statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets, as those that generally results from exchange transactions, such as payments received for providing goods and services and payments made for services and goods received. Nearly all of the College's expenses are from exchange transactions. Certain significant revenues relied upon for operations, such as state appropriations, grants, contracts and investments 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 beginning in fiscal year 2009.

# P. 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 Board of Regents. The board of trustees approves the budget.

#### Q. 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.

#### **R.** Use of Estimates

Management of the College has made estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets 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.

#### S. Implementation of New Accounting Policies

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the College has implemented Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, GASB Statement No. 66, Technical Corrections – 2012 – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 10 and No. 62, and GASB Statement No. 70, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees.

GASB Statement No. 65 properly classifies certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources or recognizes certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities as outflows of resources (expenses) or inflows of resources (revenues). These changes were incorporated in the College's fiscal year 2014 financial statements; however, there was no effect on beginning net position.

GASB Statement No. 66 resolves conflicting accounting and financial reporting guidance that could diminish the consistency of financial reporting and thereby enhance the usefulness of the financial reports. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 66 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the College.

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

GASB Statement No. 70 improves comparability of financial statements by requiring consistent reporting and specifying information required to be disclosed for extending and receiving non-exchange financial guarantees. The implementation of GASB Statement No. 70 did not have an effect on the financial statements of the College.

#### **NOTE 3 – STATE SUPPORT**

The College is a state-assisted institution of higher education which receives a student-based subsidy from the State of Ohio. This subsidy is determined annually based on a formula devised by the Ohio Board of Regents.

In addition to the student subsidies, the State of Ohio provides the funding for the construction 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 precedes in turn causes, the construction of subsequent lease of the facility to the Ohio Board of Regents. Upon completion of a facility, the Board of Regents 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 Board of Regents 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 the state-assisted institutions of higher education throughout the state.

- A. Construction in progress for any portion of the facilities being financed by state agencies for use by the College should be recorded on the College's books of account until such time as the facility is completed.
- B. Outstanding debt issued by OPFC is not included on the College's balance sheet. In addition, the appropriations by the General Assembly to the Board of Regents 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 – DEPOSITS 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.

#### **NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

Inactive deposits are public deposits the Board of Trustees has identified as not required for use within the current two year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either by evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation or 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 not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings accounts including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may 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. Bond and other obligations of the State of Ohio.
- 5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, pass-book 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 (STAROhio);
- 8. Certain bankers' acceptances and commercial paper notes for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty days in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the interim monies available for investment at any one time.

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, by surety company bonds deposited with the treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

#### **NOTE 4 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

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 short selling 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.

According to State law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within 5 years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the College's name. During 2014, the College and public depositories complied with the provisions of these statutes.

#### **Cash on Hand:**

At year end, the College had \$915 in undeposited cash on hand, which is included in the statement of net assets of the College as part of cash and cash equivalents.

#### **Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits:**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the College's deposits may not be returned. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities in amounts equal to at least 105% of the carrying value of the deposits. Such collateral, as permitted by the Ohio Revised Code, is held in single financial institution collateral pools at Federal Reserve Banks, or at member banks of the Federal Reserve System, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as collateral against all of the public deposits it holds or as specific collateral held at the Federal Reserve Bank in the name of the College.

At fiscal year-end, the carrying amount of the College's deposits was \$14,611,696. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures," as of June 30, 2014, none of the College's bank balance of \$14,811,108 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed above.

#### **Investments:**

As of June 30, 2014, the College had no investments as defined by GASB Statement No.40.

# **NOTE 5 - RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2014 were as follows:

	Allowance						
		Gross	for	r Doubtful	Net		
	Receivables		Receivables Accounts		R	eceivables	
Current Receivables:							
Students	\$	1,486,301	\$	(563,724)	\$	922,577	
Interest		161,823		0		161,823	
Intergovernmental		583,988		0		583,988	
Other		245,714		0		245,714	
Total Current Receivables	\$	2,477,826	\$	(563,724)	\$	1,914,102	

#### NOTE 6 – DONOR RESTRICTED ENDOWMENTS

If a donor has not provided specific instructions, state law permits the Board to authorize for expenditure the new appreciation (realized and unrealized) of the investments of endowment funds. When administering its power to spend net appreciation, the Board is required to consider the College's "long- and short-term needs, present and anticipated financial requirements, expected total return on its investments, price-level trends, and general economic conditions." Any net appreciation that is spent is required to be spent for the purposes for which the endowment was established. All expenditures must be approved by the Board.

At June 30, 2014, there was no net appreciation on donor restricted assets available to be spent.

# NOTE 7 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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

		ance					Balance
	July 1, 2013		 Additions		Reductions		ne 30, 2014
Capital Assets, Non Depreciable:							
Land	\$	276,000	\$ 0	\$	0	\$	276,000
Construction/Work in Progress		0	1,313,421		0		1,313,421
Total Non-depreciable		276,000	1,313,421		0		1,589,421
Capital Assets, Depreciable:							
Land Improvements		769,652	0		0		769,652
Buildings and improvements	8,	906,328	0		0		8,906,328
Machinery and Equipment	1,	334,578	19,022		34,543		1,319,057
Motor Vehicles		232,430	0		0		232,430
Library books and materials		640,597	9,972		130,114		520,455
Total Depreciable	11,	883,585	28,994	-	164,657		11,747,922
Less Accumulated Depreciation:							
Land Improvements		403,531	69,126		0		472,657
Buildings and improvements	5,	026,002	238,822		0		5,264,824
Machinery and Equipment		816,665	126,634		32,108		911,191
Motor Vehicles		174,583	17,474		0		192,057
Library books and materials		603,781	18,286	-	130,114		491,953
Total Accumulated Depreciation	7,	024,562	470,342	-	162,222		7,332,682
Total Capital Assets,							
Depreciable, net	4,	859,023	 (441,348)		2,435		4,415,240
Capital Assets, net	\$ 5,	135,023	\$ 872,073	\$	2,435	\$	6,004,661

# NOTE 8 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities is as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Current
	July 1, 2013	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2014	Portion
Compensated Absences	\$ 393,867	\$ 82,553	\$ 116,888	\$ 359,532	\$ 291,553
			0		
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 393,867	\$ 82,553	\$ 116,888	\$ 359,532	\$ 291,553

#### NOTE 9 – OPERATING EXPENSES BY FUNCTION AND NATURAL CLASS

	Salaries and		Scholarships and			Supplies and Other							
		Benefits		Fellowships		Utilities		Services		Depreciation		Total	
Instruction & depart-													
mental research	\$	3,807,029	\$	0	\$	0	\$	278,041	\$	0	\$	4,085,070	
Public service		33,673		0		0		16,361		0		50,034	
Academic support		1,456,635		0		0		216,863		0		1,673,498	
Student services		596,146		0		0		101,723		0		697,869	
Institutional support		2,224,777		0		0		1,024,006		0		3,248,783	
Operations and													
maintenance		545,850		0		311,328		191,508		0		1,048,686	
Scholarships & grants		0		1,754,835		0		0		0		1,754,835	
Auxiliary enterprises		223,371		0		0		805,741		0		1,029,112	
Depreciation		0		0		0		0		470,342		470,342	
				_									
Totals	\$	8,887,481	\$	1,754,835	\$	311,328	\$	2,634,243	\$	470,342	\$	14,058,229	

#### NOTE 10 – PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS

#### A. School Employees Retirement System

The College contributes to the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. 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 state statute per Chapter 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained on SERS' website at <a href="https://www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

Plan members are required to contribute 10% of their annual covered salary and the College is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate. The current rate is 14% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended, up to a statutory maximum amount, by the SERS' Retirement Board. The Retirement Board acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund) of the System. For fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, the allocation to pension and death benefits is 13.1%. The remaining .9% of the 14% employer contribution rate is allocated to the Health Care and Medicare B funds. The College's required contributions to SERS for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$242,174, \$262,593, and \$280,505 respectively; equal to the required contributions for each year.

# NOTE 10 – PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)

#### B. State Teachers Retirement System

The College participates in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system. STRS Ohio is a statewide retirement plan for licensed teachers and other faculty members employed in the public schools of Ohio or any school, community school, college, university, institution or other agency controlled, managed and supported, in whole or in part, by the state or any political subdivision thereof. STRS Ohio provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS Ohio issues a stand-alone financial report that may be obtained by writing to STRS Ohio, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771 or by calling toll free 1-888-227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Ohio Web site at <a href="https://www.strsoh.org">www.strsoh.org</a>.

New members have a choice of three retirement plans options. In addition to the Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, new members are offered a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. The DC Plan allows members to allocate all their member contributions and employer contributions equal to 10.5% of earned compensation among various investment choices. The Combined Plan offers features of the DC Plan and the DB Plan. In the Combined Plan, member contributions are allocated to investment choices by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. Contributions into the DC Plan and the Combined Plan are credited to member accounts as employers submit their payroll information to STRS Ohio, generally on a biweekly basis. DC and Combined Plan members will transfer to the DB Plan during their fifth year of membership unless they permanently select the DC of Combined Plan.

DB Plan Benefits - Benefits are established by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. Any member may retire who has (1) five years of service credit and attained age 60, (2) 25 years of service credit and attained age 55, or (3) 30 years of service credit regardless of age. The annual retirement allowance, payable for life, is the greater of the "formula benefit" or the "money purchase benefit" calculation. Under the "formula benefit," the retirement allowance is based on years of credited service and final average salary, which is the average of the member's three highest years' salaries. The annual allowance is calculated by using a base percentage of 2.2% multiplied by the total number of years of service credit (including Ohio-valued purchased credit) times the final average salary. The 31st year of earned Ohio service credit is calculated at 2.5%. An additional one-tenth of a percent is added to the calculation for every year of earned Ohio service over 31 years (2.6% for 32 years, 2.7% for 33 years and so on) 100% of final average salary is reached. For members with 35 or more years of Ohio contributing service, the first 30 years will be calculated at 2.5% instead of 2.2%. Under the "money-purchase benefit" calculation, a member's lifetime contributions plus interest at specified rates are matched by an equal amount from other STRS funds. This total is then divided by an actuarially determined annuity factor to determine the maximum annual-retirement allowance.

#### **NOTE 10 – PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

DC Plan Benefits – Benefits are established by Chapter 3307.80 and 3307.89 of the Ohio Revised Code. For members who select the DC plan, all member contributions and employer contributions at a rate of 10.5% are placed in an investment account. The member determines how to allocate the member and employer money among various investment choices. 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. Employer contributions into members' accounts are vested after the first anniversary of the first day of paid service. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member dies before retirement begins, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Combined Plan Benefits – Member contributions are allocated by the member, and employer contributions are used to fund a defined benefits payment. A member's defined benefit is determined by multiplying 1% of the member's final average salary by the member's year of service credit. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60. The defined contribution portion pf the account may be taken as a lump sum or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity at age 50.

Eligible faculty of Ohio's public college and universities may choose to enroll in either STRS Ohio or an alternative retirement plan (ARP) offered by their employer. Employees have 120 days from their employment date to select a retirement plan.

A retiree of STRS or other Ohio public retirement system is eligible for reemployment as a teacher following the elapse of two months from the date of retirement. Contributions are made by the reemployed member and employer during the reemployment. Upon termination of reemployment or age 65, whichever comes later, the retiree is eligible for an annuity benefit or lump sum payment in addition to the original retirement allowance. A reemployed retiree may alternatively receive a refund of only member contributions with interest before age 65, once employment is terminated.

Benefits are increased annually by the 3% of the original base amount for DB Plan participants.

The DB and Combined Plans offer access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the plans and their eligible dependents. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. By Ohio law, health care benefits are not guaranteed.

A DB of Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who becomes disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible spouses and dependents of members who die before retirement may qualify for survivor benefits. A death benefit of \$1,000 is payable to the beneficiary of each deceased retired member who participated in the Defined Benefit Plan. Death benefit coverage of up to \$2,000 can be purchased by members in the DB, DC or Combined Plans. Various other benefits are available to members' beneficiaries.

Chapter 3307 of the Revised Code provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions. Contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board, upon recommendation of its consulting actuary, not to exceed statutory maximum rates of 10% for members and 14% for employers.

#### **NOTE 10 – PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS (Continued)**

Contribution requirements and the contributions actually made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012 were 10% of covered payroll for members and 14% for employers. Employer contributions actually paid should be disclosed in both dollar amounts and as a percentage of the employer's covered payroll for the current year and the two preceding years. Member and employer contributions actually made for DC and Combined Plan participants will be provided upon written request. The College's required contributions for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$648,923, \$719,012 and \$808,600 respectively; 100% has been contributed for each fiscal year.

#### NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The College provides comprehensive health care benefits to retired teachers and their dependents through the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio) and to retired non-certified employees and their dependents through the School Employees Retirement System (SERS). Both systems are on pay-as-you-go basis.

STRS: Ohio law authorizes STRS Ohio to offer a cost-sharing, multiple-employer health care plan. STRS Ohio provides access to health care coverage to eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined plans. Coverage under the current program includes hospitalization, physician's fees, prescription drugs and reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Pursuant to 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code, the Retirement Board has discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the associated health care costs will be absorbed by STRS Ohio. All benefit recipients, for the most recent year, 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. Of the 14% employer contribution rate, 1% of covered payroll was allocated to post-employment health care for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The 14% employer contribution rate is the maximum rate established under Ohio law. The College's contributions to fund health care for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$46,352, \$51,358, and \$57,757 respectively.

**SERS:** In addition to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, the School Employees Retirement System of Ohio (SERS) administers two postemployment benefit plans.

#### **Medicare Part B Plan**

The Medicare B plan reimburses Medicare Part B premiums paid by eligible retirees and beneficiaries as set forth in Ohio Revised Code (ORC) 3309.69. Qualified benefit recipients who pay Medicare Part B premiums may apply for and receive a monthly reimbursement from SERS. The reimbursement amount is limited by statute to the lesser of the January 1, 1999 Medicare Part B premium or the current premium. The Medicare Part B premium for calendar year 2013 was \$104.90 for most participants, but could be as high as \$335.70 per month depending upon their income. SERS' reimbursement to retirees was \$45.50.

The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates a portion of the current employer contribution rate to the Medicare B Fund. For fiscal year 2013, the actuarially required allocation is .74%. The College's contributions for the year ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012 were \$12,801, 13,880, and 15,227 respectively, which equaled the required contributions each year.

# **NOTE 11 – POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)**

#### Health Care Plan

ORC 3309.375 and 3309.69 permit SERS to offer health care benefits to eligible retirees and beneficiaries. SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. SERS offers several types of health plans from various vendors, including HMO's, PPO's, and traditional indemnity plans. A prescription drug program is also available to those who elect health coverage. SERS employs two third-party administrators and a pharmacy benefit manager to manage the self-insurance and prescription drug plans, respectively.

The ORC provides the statutory authority to fund SERS' postemployment benefits through employer contributions. Active members do not make contributions to the postemployment benefit plans.

The Health Care Fund was established under, and is administered in accordance with, Internal Revenue Code 105(e). Each year after the allocation for statutorily required benefits, the Retirement Board allocates the remainder of the employer 14% contribution to the Health Care Fund. For the year ended June 30, 2013, the health care allocation was .16%. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated according to service credit earned. State law provides that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2% of that employer's SERS- covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5% of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2013, the minimum compensation level was established at \$20,525. The surcharge, added to the unallocated portion of the 14% employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The College's contributions assigned to health care for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were \$30,069, \$32,842, and \$38,496 respectively.

The SERS Retirement Board establishes 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.

The financial reports of SERS' Health Care and Medicare B plans are included in its *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*. The report can be obtained on SERS' website at <a href="www.ohsers.org">www.ohsers.org</a> under Employers/Audit Resources.

#### **NOTE 12– RISK MANAGEMENT**

The College is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During fiscal year 2014, the College contracted with Argonaut Insurance Company for commercial property insurance. The policy includes a \$1,000 deductible.

Professional and general liability is protected by Argonaut Insurance Company with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit, \$3,000,000 annual aggregate limit and no deductible. Vehicles are covered by Argonaut Insurance Company and hold a \$250 deductible for comprehensive and a \$500 deductible for collision. Automobile liability has a \$1,000,000 combined single limit of liability, with no annual aggregate. An excess liability policy provides an additional \$5,000,000 in limits over all other liability coverage.

# **NOTE 12– RISK MANAGEMENT** (Continued)

Blanket student professional liability is provided by CNA Insurance Company with a \$1,000,000 single occurrence limit and a \$5,000,000 annual aggregate limit and not deductible.

Travel accident insurance for employees and trustees is provided by AIG Insurance Group.

Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the past three years. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from last year.

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

#### **NOTE 13- CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS**

As of June 30, 2014, the College has commitments with the following companies for various construction projects.

Contractor	Contract Amount	Amount Paid as of June 30, 2014	Amount Remaining on Contracts	
Health Sciences Center:	 			
Perspectus Architecture, LLC - Architecture and Design	\$ 730,760	\$445,358	\$	285,402
Ruscilli Construction Company, Inc Construction Manager	608,039	51,448		556,591
Main Building HVAC and Lighting Upgrades:				
Karpinski Engineering, Inc Design Services	230,990	143,724		87,266
Colaianni Construction, Inc Construction	 1,668,786	0		1,668,786
Total	\$ 3,238,575	\$640,530	\$	929,259

#### **NOTE 14- CONTINGENCIES**

The College received financial assistance from federal and state agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and a condition specified in the grant agreements and is subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the College. However, in the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the College at June 30, 2014.

# BELMONT COLLEGE BELMONT COUNTY, OHIO NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

#### NOTE 15- COMPONENT UNIT DISCLOSURES

The Belmont College Foundation (Foundation) is a legally separate, tax-exempt component unit of Belmont College (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.

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. Contributions with donor-imposed restrictions are reported as temporarily or permanently restricted support while contributions without donor-imposed restrictions are reported as unrestricted support.

#### Equity in Pooled 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, 2014, the carrying amount of the Foundation's deposits was \$61,837 and the bank balance of \$61,837 was covered by FDIC.

*Investments* – Foundation investments are stated at fair value with changes in market 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, 2014:

	Fair	
Investment Type	Value	
Cash and Money Market Funds	\$	31,759
Equities		519,019
Fixed Income		463,212
Total	\$	1,013,990

#### Pledges Receivable:

As the collection of pledges is estimated to be probable, the Foundation recorded a receivable of \$26,491 at June 30, 2014. All pledges are expected to be received within one year and have been reported as current assets.

#### Support Provided to the College:

During the year ended June 30, 2014 the Foundation provided \$18,800 to or on behalf of the College for scholarships and other purposes.



December 11, 2014

Board of Trustees Belmont College 120 Fox-Shannon Place St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

# Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Belmont College, Belmont County, Ohio, (the College) and the aggregate discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, 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 11, 2014.

#### **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) to determine the 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 may exist that have not been identified.

Belmont College

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* Page 2 of 2

#### **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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

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

Lea & Associates, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio



December 11, 2014

Board of Trustees Belmont College 120 Fox-Shannon Place St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950

# Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

#### Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited Belmont College's (the College) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on Belmont College's (the College) major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014. The College's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

#### Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for the College's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the College's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each of the major federal programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the College's compliance.

Belmont College Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133 Page 2 of 3

# Opinion on the Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the College complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2014.

#### **Other Matters**

The results of our auditing procedures disclosed an instance of noncompliance, which is required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular No. A-133 and which is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2014-001. Our opinion on the major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

The College's response to the noncompliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The College's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

#### **Report on Internal Control Over Compliance**

Management of the College is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the College's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the College's 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.

Belmont College Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and Report on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133 Page 3 of 3

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 2014-001, that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

The College's response to the internal control over compliance finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The College's response was not subject to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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 that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kea Horsocietes, Inc.

New Philadelphia, Ohio

# SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

	Federal					
	CFDA	Federal			Federal	
	Number	Receipts		Dis	Disbursements	
U.S. Department of Education						
Direct Awards						
Student Financial Aid Cluster						
Federal Pell Grant	84.063	\$	3,639,898	\$	3,639,898	
Federal Work Study	84.033		31,805		31,805	
Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268		3,176,869		3,176,869	
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	84.007		89,354		89,354	
Total Student Financial Aid Cluster			6,937,926		6,937,926	
Passed Through Ohio Department of Education						
Vocational Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048		42,320		75,685	
Total U.S. Department of Education			6,980,246		7,013,611	
Total Federal Awards		\$	6,980,246	\$	7,013,611	

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards

#### NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2014

#### NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes federal grant activity of the College and is presented on the cash basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of financial statements.

#### NOTE 2: FEDERAL DIRECT LOAN PROGRAM

The College participates in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program. The College originates the loans which are then funded through the U.S. Department of Education.

Federal Subsidized Loans	\$1,459,817
Federal Unsubsidized Loans	1,711,070
Plus Loans	5,982
Total Federal Direct Student Loans	\$3,176,869

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133, SECTON .505 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

# 1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement	Unmodified
	Opinion	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material control weakness	No
	conditions reported at the financial statement	
	level (GAGAS)?	
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any other significant deficiencies	No
	reported at the financial statement level	
	(GAGAS)?	
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material non-	No
	compliance at the financial statement	
	level (GAGAS)?	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material internal control	No
	weakness conditions reported for major	
	federal programs?	
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any other significant deficiencies in	Yes
	internal control reported for major federal	
	programs?	
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs'	Unmodified
	Compliance Opinion	
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under	Yes
	Section .510?	
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster:	CFDA #'s:
	Federal Pell Grant	84.063
	Federal Work Study	84.033
	Federal Direct Student Loans	84.268
	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	84.007
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B	Type A: >\$300,000
	Programs	Type B: All others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee?	No

# 2. FINDINGS RELATING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

None noted.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133, SECTON .505 (Continued) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

#### 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

#### Significant Deficiency/Non-compliance – Special Tests and Provisions

Finding Number	2014-001
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#### **Program Information:**

Federal Programs and CFDA Numbers:

Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Education

Student Financial Assistance Cluster:

CFDA #84.063 Federal Pell Grant Program

CFDA #84.033 Federal Work Study Program

CFDA #84.268 Federal Direct Loan Program

CFDA #84.007 Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant

Noncompliance – 34 CFR 668.22(e)

**Criteria:** Federal regulation 34 CFR 668.22(e)(4) Total amount of unearned Title IV assistance to be returned. The unearned amount of Title IV assistance to be returned is calculated by subtracting the amount of Title IV earned by the student from the amount of Title IV aid that was disbursed to the student as of the date of the institution's determination that the student withdrew.

**Condition Found:** In our sample of 19 students, we noted 3 returns which were not calculated properly. The errors identified resulted in \$3,410 in unearned aid that should have been returned.

**Cause:** The College did not have proper procedures in place to ensure returns were reviewed by a member of management. Without supervisory review, there were no controls in place to ensure errors in calculations were either prevented or detected in a timely manner.

**Questioned Costs:** We identified \$3,410 in questioned costs for students identified in our sample. Management then performed a review of the return calculations for the summer and fall semesters of 2013 and identified an additional \$1,735 in unearned aid that should have been returned. Our testing was expanded to cover the return calculation performed by management. Based upon the error rates identified for the summer and fall semesters, projected questioned costs for the spring 2014 semester amount to \$5,822. The total known and projected questioned costs amounts to \$10,967.

**Effect:** The College is not in compliance with Return of Title IV Funds regulations that require an institution to return unearned Title IV assistance.

**Recommendations:** We recommend the Financial Aid Director review all returns for accuracy. We recommend the Financial Aid Director formally approve all returns prior to submitting them to the department of education.

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS OMB CIRCULAR A-133, SECTON .505 (Continued) FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

# 3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS (continued)

**Significant Deficiency/Non-compliance – Special Tests and Provisions (continued)** 

Finding Number	2014-001 (continued)

**Management Response:** The College understands the importance of compliance with Title IV requirements. The Financial Aid Director is now reviewing and approving all return calculations prior to submission to the Department of Education. In addition, the financial aid department is now utilizing the automated return calculation within its financial aid system to decrease the risk of incorrect calculations in the future. The College is currently in the process of submitting corrections to the department of education and will return all funds required to be returned.

# SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS JUNE 30, 2014

Finding Number	Finding Summary	Fully Corrected?	Not Corrected, Partially Corrected; Significantly Different Corrective Action Taken; or Finding No Longer Valid; Explain
2013-001	Material Weakness – Financial Reporting	Yes	



#### **BELMONT COLLEGE**

#### **BELMONT COUNTY**

#### **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

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

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU** 

Susan Babbitt

**CERTIFIED JANUARY 6, 2015**