DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OIG Project No. 22-1-45GG

January 2023



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

ACCOUNTABILITY * INTEGRITY * PROFESSIONALISM

TRANSPARENCY * CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT * EXCELLENCE

Mission

Our mission is to independently audit, inspect, and investigate matters pertaining to the District of Columbia government in order to:

- prevent and detect corruption, mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse;
- promote economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability;
- inform stakeholders about issues relating to District programs and operations; and
- recommend and track the implementation of corrective actions.

Vision

Our vision is to be a world-class Office of the Inspector General that is customer-focused and sets the standard for oversight excellence!

Core Values

Accountability * Integrity * Professionalism
Transparency * Continuous Improvement * Excellence



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Office of the Inspector General

Inspector General



January 31, 2023

The Honorable Muriel Bowser Mayor of the District of Columbia Mayor's Correspondence Unit John A. Wilson Building 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 316 Washington, D.C. 20004 The Honorable Phil Mendelson Chairman Council of the District of Columbia John A. Wilson Building 1350 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 504 Washington, D.C. 20004

Dear Mayor Bowser and Chairman Mendelson:

Enclosed is the final report entitled *University of the District of Columbia Basic Financial Statements (With Independent Auditor's Report) for Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021* (OIG No. 22-1-45GG). McConnell & Jones LLP (MJ) conducted the audit and submitted this component report as part of our overall contract for the audit of the District of Columbia's general-purpose financial statements for fiscal year 2022.

On January 3, 2023, MJ issued its opinion and concluded that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. MJ identified no material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting but has made three recommendations intended to improve the effectiveness of internal control over the District operations and programs (see OIG No. 22-1-45GG(a)).

If you have questions about this report, please contact me or Fekede Gindaba, Assistant Inspector General for Audits, at (202) 727-2540.

Sincerely,

Dantel W. Lucas Inspector General

DWL/ws

Enclosure

cc: See Distribution List

Mayor Bowser and Chairman Mendelson UDC FY 2022 Basic Financial Statements OIG Final Report No. 22-1-45GG January 31, 2023 Page 2 of 2

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- Mr. Wayne McConnell, Managing Partner, McConnell & Jones LLP

University of the District of Columbia Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (With Independent Auditor's Report Therein)

A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia





UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

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Robin Sharps

Accounts Payable Supervisor

Cheryl Jones-Ables Kennesha Walsh

Krishna Saraiya

Internal Auditor

Special appreciation to:

All fiscal and accounting personnel at the University and the District and its Component Units whose continuous efforts and cooperation to submit accurate, timely financial data made this report possible.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor, Members of the Council of the Government of the District of Columbia, Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and Inspector General of the Government of the District of Columbia Washington, D.C.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the University of the District of Columbia (the University), a component unit of the Government of the District of Columbia, and the University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc, and the District of Columbia Law School Foundation, the discretely presented component units of the University, as of and for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the University's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the University and the discretely presented component units as of September 30, 2022, and 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc. and the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation, which represent 100 percent, of the assets, net position and revenues of the University's discretely presented component units. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those components' units, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or

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events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the University's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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

Emphasis of Matters

As discussed in Note 9 to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2022 the University adopted GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 11, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements.



We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 3, 2023, on our consideration of the University's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the University's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Washington, D.C. January 3, 2023

McConnell of Junes

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Management's Discussion and Analysis provides a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the University of the District of Columbia (the University) as of and for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, and 2021, with 2020 for comparative purposes. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the university's basic financial statements and the related note disclosures. The financial statements, disclosures, and management's discussion and analysis are the responsibility of management.

Basic Financial Statements

The University is a component unit of the Government of the District of Columbia and an integral part of the District's *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. The basic financial statements of the University consist of the University and its component units. The financial position and results of operations of the component units are discretely presented. The treatment of each component unit is governed by pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The University has two component units, the University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc. (the Foundation) and the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation (the School of Law Foundation). The Foundation and the School of Law Foundation were determined to be discretely presented component units of the University because resources were significant and required presentation in accordance with GASB Statement Number (No.) 14, The Financial Reporting Entity; No. 39 Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14; and No. 61 The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34. The two component units follow the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting standards for not-for-profit entities. Separate financial statements are issued for each of the component units and can be obtained from each Foundation. Note 2 (a) provides detailed information on the University's financial reporting entity.

Additionally, the basic financial statements of the University are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 34*. These financial statements focus on the financial condition, the results of operations, and cash flows of the University as a whole.

The Statements of Net Position present the financial position of the University and include all assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and the various categories of net position. Net position is defined as assets, less liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, and represents the institutional equity of the University.

Net position is presented in three major categories. The first category, net investment in capital assets, represents the equity in property, plant and equipment owned and/or controlled by the University. The University does not have any debt related to its capital assets. The main University campus resides on property owned by the Federal government. The University uses several buildings owned by the District and Federal governments, as well as several privately-owned buildings. The second category is restricted net position. Nonexpendable restricted net position represents the endowment corpus from the Federal government in lieu of land and other private donors. Expendable restricted net position represents funds received from grantors and contracts, which are available for expenditure, but have not been obligated as of the reporting date. The third category is unrestricted net position which is available to the University for any lawful purpose determined by the Board of Trustees of the University.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position present the revenues earned and expenses incurred during the year, both operating and non-operating. These statements also reconcile the amount of beginning net position to the amount of ending net position as presented in the Statements of Net Position. Operating revenues are received for goods and services provided to the various customers, students and other constituents of the University. Operating expenses are those expenses paid or accrued to acquire or produce the goods and services in return for the operating revenues and to carry out the mission of the University. Non-operating revenues are received from legislative and/or investment sources in order to carry out the mission and goals set by the Board of Trustees. For example, appropriations from the Government of the District of Columbia (the District) are non-operating revenues because they are provided by the District to the University and the District does not directly receive commensurate goods and/or services for those revenues.

The Statements of Cash Flows present the inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents during the year. The cash flow activity is summarized by operating, noncapital, capital and related financing activities and investing activities. The statements reconcile the amount of beginning cash and cash equivalents to the ending amount of cash and cash equivalents, which is shown on the Statements of Net Position. These statements also reconcile the operating loss as shown on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position to the net cash used in operating activities.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Financial Highlights

Condensed Financial Information

Table 1 – Condensed Statements of Net Position as of September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in \$000):

	 2022	_	2021		2020
Assets:					
Current assets	\$ 56,870	\$	55,048	\$	58,004
Noncurrent assets:					
Investments	48,247		58,322		46,185
Capital assets, net of depreciation	247,086		247,007		250,107
Right-to-use assets, net of amortization	40,414		47,812		-
Long-term lease receivables	15,866		20,206		-
Other	 55	_	55		55
Total assets	408,538		428,450		354,351
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities	40,841		40,786		47,240
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Long-term lease liabilities	 34,378	_	41,257		
Total liabilities	75,219		82,043		47,240
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Lease related	 20,206		23,412		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	 20,206	_	23,412		
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	247,086		247,007		250,107
Restricted: Nonexpendable	7,568		7,568		7,242
Expendable	2,677		2,628		2,325
Unrestricted	 55,782		65,792	. <u> </u>	47,437
Total net position	\$ 313,113	\$	322,995	\$	307,111

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Table 2 – Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position for the Years Ended September 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (in \$000):

	 2022	2021	2020
Operating revenues:			
Tuition and fees	\$ 22,495 \$	24,913 \$	28,881
Federal, local and private grants and			
contracts	45,051	29,826	18,852
Auxiliary enterprises and other sales and			
services	374	421	520
Other	 2,210	6,972	4,460
Total operating revenues	70,130	62,132	52,713
Less operating expenses	 (193,764)	(172,492)	(171,028)
Operating Loss	 (123,634)	(110,360)	(118,315)
Non-operating revenues (expenses) net:			
District of Columbia appropriations	93,959	91,083	89,123
Investment income (net of investment expenses)	(10,257)	10,073	4,230
Other gifts/grants	7,904	8,490	9,169
Lease interest	148	21	-
Lease revenue	 3,206	132	-
Total non-operating revenues, net	 94,960	109,799	102,522
(Decrease)/increase in net position			
before capital appropriations	(28,674)	(560)	(15,793)
Capital appropriations	 18,792	16,444	60,500
Increase in net position	(9,881)	15,884	44,707
Net position, beginning of year	 322,995	307,111	262,404
Net position, end of year	\$ 313,113 \$	322,995 \$	307,111

The net position decreased by \$9.9 million or 3.1%; from \$323.0 million in FY 2021 to \$313.1 million in FY 2022. The change was mainly due to \$20.3 million or 201.8%, decrease in investment income resulting from poor market condition in FY 2022 and a \$4.9 million or 69.0% decrease in other operating revenues due to a higher contingency liability recovery in FY 2021 compared to FY 2022. The decreases were offset by an increase of \$13.7 million or 51.6% in Federal grants and contracts due to the CARES Act funding and a \$1.6 million or 46.7% in local and nongovernmental grants and contracts.

The net position increased by \$15.9 million or 5.2%; from \$307.1 million in FY 2020 to \$323.0 million in FY 2021. The change was mainly due to a \$11.0 million or 58.2% in Federal grants and contracts due to the CARES Act funding and a \$5.8 million or 138.1% in investment income due to a strong market performance in FY 2021 compared to FY 2020.

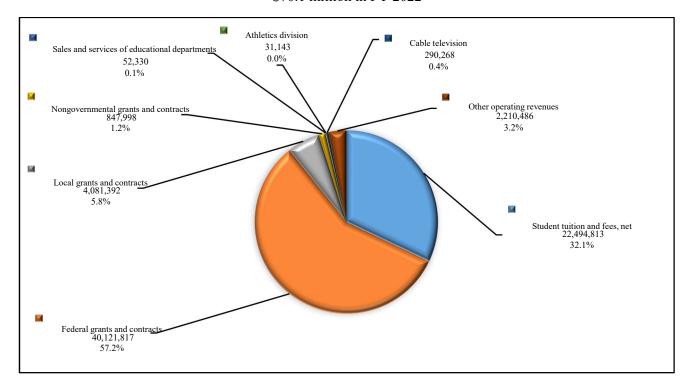
(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

OPERATING REVENUES BY SOURCE

\$70.1 million in FY 2022



Total operating revenues increased by \$8.0 million or 12.9% from \$62.1 million in FY 2021 to \$70.1 million in FY 2022. The change was primarily due to an increase in Federal, local and nongovernmental grants and contracts and other operating revenues. This increase was offset by decreases of student tuition and fees, net. Federal grants and contracts increased by \$13.7 million or 51.6% primarily due to an increase in federal grant activity resulting from the CARES awards during FY 2022. Additionally, local grants and contracts increased by \$1.2 million or 40.6% and nongovernment grants and contracts increased by \$0.4 million or 85.5% resulted from an increase in grant activity in FY 2022. Student tuition and fees decreased \$2.4 million or 9.7% due to a decline in student enrollment for the year and other operating revenues decreased by \$4.9 million or 69.0% primarily due to an increase in the cost recovery revenues from the reduction of litigation contingency reserves in FY 2021.

Total non-operating revenues decreased by \$14.8 million or 13.5% from \$109.8 million in FY 2021 to \$95.0 million in FY 2022. This was a result of \$20.3 million or 201.8% decrease investment earnings due to poor market conditions. The decrease was offset by an increase of District of Columbia appropriations by \$2.9 million or 3.2% and a \$3.2 million increase lease revenue in FY 2022.

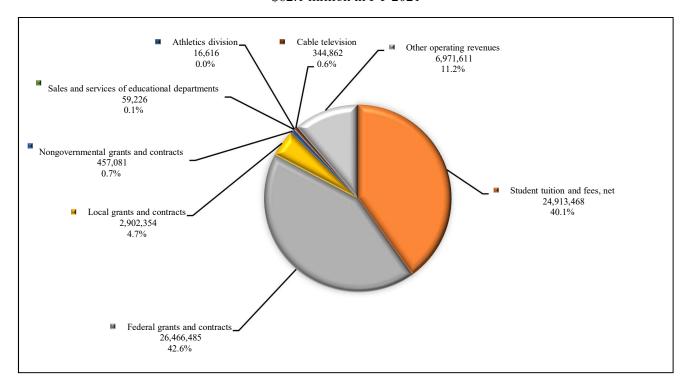
(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

OPERATING REVENUES BY SOURCE

\$62.1 million in FY 2021



Total operating revenues increased by \$9.4 million or 17.9% from \$52.7 million in FY 2020 to \$62.1 million in FY 2021. The change was primarily due to an increase in Federal grants and contracts; and other operating revenues. This increase was offset by decreases of student tuition and fees, net, local grants and contracts, non-governmental grants and contracts, and sales services of educational departments. Federal grants and contracts increased by \$13.1 million or 98.5% due to an increase in CARES funds awarded in FY 2021. Other operating revenues increased by \$2.5 million or 56.3% primarily due to a reduction in the litigation contingency reserves accruals. Student tuition and fees decreased by \$4.0 million or 13.7% due to a decline in student enrollment in the Summer and Fall semesters, Local grants and contracts decreased by \$1.6 million or 35.2% due to expiration of local grants awards and reduction in grant spending activities. Non-governmental contracts decreased by \$0.6 million or 56.3% due to the expiration of private grant funding in FY 2021. Other operating revenues increased by \$2.5 million or 56.3% primarily due to an increase in the cost recovery revenues from the reduction of litigation contingency reserves. Additionally, sales and services of educational departments decreased by \$0.05 million or 45.1% due to the University offering fewer continuing education programs enrollment during the fiscal year.

Total non-operating revenues increased by \$7.3 million or 7.1% from \$102.5 million in FY 2020 to \$109.8 million in FY 2021. This was the result of \$5.8 million or 138.2% increase in the unrealized gains and income earnings in FY 2021 from improved market conditions, increase of District of Columbia appropriations by \$2.0 million or 2.2%, \$.1 million or 9.4% increase in gifts for scholarships and \$.1 million increase in lease revenues. This was offset by a decrease in Federal nonoperating grants by \$0.8 million or 10.4% due to a decrease in Pell grants awarded in FY 2021.

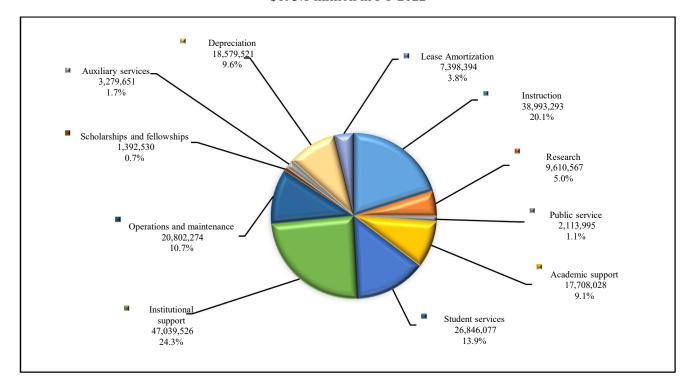
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Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

OPERATING EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

\$193.8 million in FY 2022



(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Table 3 – Expenses by Function for the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in \$000):

	FY 2022		FY 20	21	Increase/(Decrease)			
		Percent of		Percent of		Percent		
Expenses by function	 Amount	total	 Amount	total	 Amount	change		
Instruction	\$ 38,993	20.1%	\$ 36,164	23.2%	\$ 2,829	7.8%		
Research	9,611	5.0%	8,369	4.9	1,242	14.8%		
Public service	2,114	1.1%	1,785	1.0	329	18.4%		
Academic support	17,708	9.1%	16,293	9.4	1,415	8.7%		
Student services	26,846	13.9%	18,553	9.0	8,293	44.7%		
Institutional support	47,040	24.3%	43,710	25.3	3,330	7.6%		
Operations and maintenance	20,802	10.7%	19,284	11.2	1,518	7.9%		
Scholarships and fellowships	1,392	0.7%	1,459	5.8	(67)	(4.6)%		
Auxiliary services	3,280	1.7%	2,423	1.4	857	35.4%		
Depreciation	18,580	9.6%	18,124	10.5	456	2.5%		
Lease Amortization	7,398	3.8%	6,328	3.7	1,070	16.9%		
	\$ 193,764	100.0%	\$ 172,492	100.0%	\$ 21,272	12.3%		

The \$21.3 million or 12.3% increase in expense by functional activities from FY 2021 to FY 2022 was primarily due to increases in instruction by \$2.8 million or 7.8%, research by \$1.2 million or 14.8%, academic support by \$1.4 million or 8.7%, student services by \$8.3 million or 44.7%, institutional support by \$3.3 million or 7.6%, operations and maintenance by \$1.5 million or 7.9%, auxiliary service by \$0.9 million or 35.3%, depreciation \$.5 million or 2.5% and lease amortization by \$1.1 million or 16.9%.

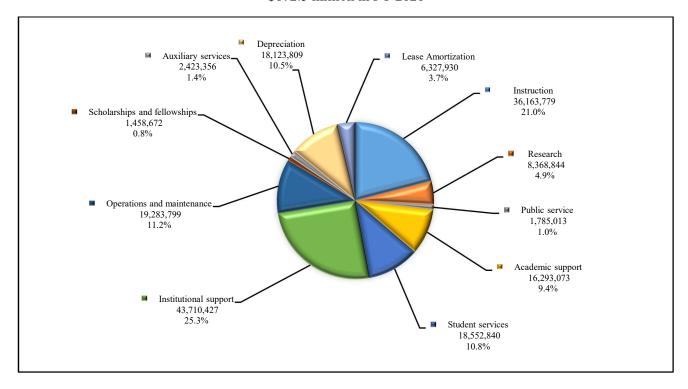
(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

OPERATING EXPENSES BY FUNCTION

\$172.5 million in FY 2021



(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Table 4 – Expenses by Function for the Years Ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 (in \$000):

		FY 2021			FY 20	20	Increase/(Decrease)			
Expenses by function	_	Amount	Percent of total		Amount	Percent of total	 Amount	Percent change		
Instruction	\$	36,164	21.0%	\$	36,176	23.2%	\$ (12)	(0.0)%		
Research		8,369	4.9		6,385	3.7	1,984	31.1%		
Public service		1,785	1.0		2,072	1.2	(287)	(13.9)%		
Academic support		16,293	9.4		17,076	9.9	(783)	(4.6)%		
Student services		18,553	10.8		19,433	9.0	(880)	(4.5)%		
Institutional support		43,710	25.3		48,738	28.3	(5,028)	(10.3)%		
Operations and maintenance		19,284	11.2		20,762	12.0	(1,478)	(7.1)%		
Scholarships and fellowships		1,459	0.8		1,065	5.8	394	37.0%		
Auxiliary services		2,423	1.4		3,384	2.0	(961)	(28.4)%		
Depreciation		18,124	10.5		15,937	9.2	2,187	13.7%		
Lease Amortization		6,328	3.7		-	0.0	6,328	%		
	\$	172,492	100.0%	\$	171,028	100.0%	\$ 1,464	0.9%		

The \$1.5 million or 0.9% increase in expense by functional activities from FY 2020 to FY 2021 was primarily caused by a \$6.3 million increase in lease amortization, \$2.2 million or 13.7% increase in depreciation and \$2.0 million or 31.1% increase in research. The increase was offset by \$5.0 million or 10.3% decrease in institutional support, \$1.5 million or 7.1% decrease in operations and maintenance, \$1.0 million or 28.4% decrease in auxiliary services, \$0.9 million or 4.5% decrease in student services, and an \$0.8 million or 4.6% decrease in academic support expenses.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Enrollment

The University maintains an open admissions policy for its Community College and a rolling admission policy for the Flagship (Van Ness Campus). The undergraduate programs at the University include the Community College and its Flagship. The total official student enrollment for the Fall 2022 and Fall 2021 semesters was 3,577 and 3,476 students, respectively, representing an increase of 2.9%. In Fall 2022 and Fall 2021, the student body was comprised of 65.2% and 62.1% District residents, 10.9% and 11.2% Metro area residents, and 23.9% and 26.7% non-residents, respectively. Full time equivalent enrollments are 2,758 for Fall 2022 and 2,711 for Fall 2021. Total student tuition and fees revenues decreased by \$4.0 million or 13.71% from \$28.9 million in FY 2021 to \$24.9 million in FY 2022. Total student tuition and fees, net revenues decreased by \$2.9 million or 9.1% from \$31.8 million in FY 2020 to \$28.9 million in FY 2021.

Capital Improvement Program

The University participates in the District's Capital Improvement Program. Accordingly, the University trustees, the District Council and the Congress of the United States have approved a 6-year capital improvement plan totaling \$65.0 million, for FY 2017 through FY 2022, financed through funding sources provided by the District. The execution of the University's capital improvement plan is contingent upon sufficient funding being received from the District since the University has no separate long-term borrowing authority.

Factors Impacting Future Periods

There are a number of factors that could impact future financial periods. Many of these factors relate to the sources of the University's funding including the District's appropriation, tuition revenues, grants received, contracts earned, and gifts received. The appropriations from the District provide nearly 50% of the University's total funding and are therefore a key factor in determining the extent of the programs that the University can offer. Tuition rates are determined pursuant to the University's mission to provide affordable higher education. The level of support that the University is able to obtain from its funding sources determines its ability to maintain or expand programs that meet its mission and ongoing operational needs.

In FY 2022, the University continued to experience revenue losses primarily due to decreases in enrollment compared to pre-pandemic levels and other activities that were directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic continued during the year. The University's enrollment is currently rebounding from the effects of the pandemic. Fall 2022 enrollment increased by 130 students, or 3.8% from Fall 2021. The University is also projecting Fall 2023 enrollment will increase by 177 students or 5%. Additionally, the University estimates Spring 2023 enrollment will increase by 96 students or 3% compared to Spring 2021 by the end of the add/drop period. These increases are attributed to targeted marketing, increased staffing in the Office of Admissions, and in-person recruitment initiatives resuming. Meanwhile, revenues from other sources, such as facility rentals and parking facilities, are expected to increase due to the reinstatement of parking fees and increased lease and rental revenue.

Beginning from April 2020 to this year, UDC was awarded a total of \$60 million in funding under Section 18004(a)(2) of the CARES Act (Pub. L. 116-136). The funding has an expected performance period of April 24, 2020 to June 30, 2023 and will therefore be instrumental in defraying UDC's revenue losses in FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Requests for Information

Management's Discussion and Analysis is designed to provide a general overview of the University's finances. Questions concerning any information provided in this report, or requests for additional financial information, should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, University of the District of Columbia, 4200 Connecticut Avenue NW, Building 39, 2nd floor, Washington, D.C. 20008.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Statements of Net Position

As of September 30, 2022 and 2021

		202 University of the District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia Foundations (Component Units)			Restated University of the District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia Foundations (Component Units)		
Assets									
Current assets:									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	22,880,207 \$	5	-	\$	30,030,676 \$			
Cash and cash equivalents (restricted)		2,676,698		616,267		2,627,626	988,133		
Accounts receivable, net		8,968,666		858,285		8,444,235	1,416,296		
Grants and contracts receivable		9,572,853		-		5,214,193	-		
Due from the District of Columbia		6,021,290		-		5,266,148	-		
Accrued interest receivable		52,371		-		37,793	-		
Lease receivable - current portion		4,340,368				3,205,723	056455		
Other receivable		2,357,739		1,537,707		-	956,177		
Other current assets	_	-		62,506		220,895	75,073		
Total Current Assets		56,870,192		3,074,765		55,047,289	3,435,679		
Noncurrent assets:									
Investments		40,679,335		-		50,427,301	-		
Investment (restricted)		7,568,086		25,277,419		7,894,466	26,314,153		
Depreciable capital assets, net		219,700,859		400.402		224,983,840	400.402		
Non-depreciable capital assets		27,384,798		480,492		22,023,486	480,492		
Right-to-use assets, net		40,413,884		-		47,812,278	-		
Long-term lease receivables		15,866,017		-		20,206,385	-		
Other long-term receivables		55,100		-		55,100	- 244.524		
Other noncurrent assets	_	-		237,349			344,724		
Total Noncurrent Assets		351,668,079		25,995,260		373,402,856	27,139,369		
Total Assets	_	408,538,271		29,070,025		428,450,145	30,575,048		
Liabilities									
Current liabilities:		9 570 696		16 202		9 720 005	14 129		
Accounts payable		8,579,686		16,393		8,739,995	14,128		
Accrued payroll		5,385,563		-		7,838,040	-		
Litigation contingencies		475,000		-		425,000	-		
Compensated absences		8,249,234		-		6,427,832	-		
Unearned revenues		8,617,904		-		8,882,782	-		
Due to the District of Columbia		72,040		-		11,408	-		
Lease liabilities - current portion		6,878,854		974 355		6,555,561	142 900		
Other current liabilities Total Current Liabilities	_	2,582,335		874,255		1,906,061	142,800		
	_	40,840,616		890,648		40,786,679	156,928		
Noncurrent Liabilities:		24 277 962				41 256 717			
Long-term lease liabilities Total Noncurrent Liabilities	_	34,377,863				41,256,717			
Total Liabilities Total Liabilities	_	34,377,863		-		41,256,717	156,020		
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	_	75,218,479		890,648		82,043,396	156,928		
		20 206 285				22 412 109			
Lease related	_	20,206,385				23,412,108			
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	20,206,385	-	-		23,412,108			
Net Position		247.005.557		400 402		247 007 226	400 400		
Net investment in capital assets		247,085,657		480,492		247,007,326	480,492		
Restricted: Nonexpendable endowments		7,568,086		23,858,170		7,568,086	24,703,330		
Expendable:									
Pre-K enhancement		2,676,698		-		2,627,626	-		
Unrestricted		55,782,966		3,840,715		65,791,603	5,234,298		
Total Net Position	\$	313,113,407	5	28,179,377	\$	322,994,640 \$	30,418,120		

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

	_	University of the District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia Foundations (Component Units)	2021 University of the District of Columbia	University of the District of Columbia Foundations (Component Units)
Revenues		· ·	_		
Operating revenues:					
Student tuition and fees, net	\$	22,494,813 \$	- \$	24,913,468 \$	-
Federal grants and contracts		40,121,817	-	26,466,485	-
Local grants and contracts		4,081,392	-	2,902,354	-
Nongovernmental grants and contracts		847,998	216,800	457,081	147,500
Sales and services of educational departments		52,330	-	59,226	-
Auxiliary enterprise:					
Athletics division		31,143	-	16,616	-
Cable television		290,268	-	344,862	-
Contributions		-	6,242,590	-	3,716,412
Other operating revenues		2,210,486	10,467	6,971,612	3,720
Total Operating Revenues	-	70,130,247	6,469,857	62,131,704	3,867,632
Expenses					
Operating expenses:					
Salaries		75,765,312	-	70,941,718	-
Benefits		16,644,377	-	16,716,943	-
Scholarships and fellowships		25,526,302	1,059,268	20,457,831	544,552
Contractual services, supplies and other		41,476,479	-	30,954,219	-
Utilities and other		8,373,471	-	8,969,092	-
Program services		-	2,058,949	-	1,459,523
Management & general		-	542,209	-	371,710
Fundraising		-	203,331	-	156,135
Depreciation		18,579,521	-	18,123,809	-
Lease Amortization		7,398,394	-	6,327,930	-
Total Operating Expenses	-	193,763,856	3,863,757	172,491,542	2,531,920
Operating Loss (Income)	-	(123,633,609)	2,606,100	(110,359,838)	1,335,712
Non-operating revenues (expenses) net:					
District of Columbia appropriations		93,958,734	-	91,083,335	-
Investment (loss)/income, (net of investment expenses)		(10,257,015)	(4,844,843)	10,073,122	4,350,255
Gifts for scholarships		1,441,563	-	1,513,398	_
Federal non-operating grants		6,462,394	-	6,976,913	-
Lease interest revenue		148,652	-	21,335	-
Lease revenue		3,205,723	-	131,724	-
Total Non-operating revenues (expenses), net	-	94,960,051	(4,844,843)	109,799,827	4,350,255
Loss before other revenues, expenses, gains, or losses	-	(28,673,558)	(2,238,743)	(560,011)	5,685,967
Capital appropriations		18,792,325	-	16,443,775	-
Change in Net Position	-	(9,881,233)	(2,238,743)	15,883,764	5,685,967
Prior year adjustment		-	-	-	83,663
Net position					
Net Position, Beginning		322,994,641	30,418,120	307,110,876	24,648,490
Net Position, Ending	\$	313,113,407 \$	28,179,377 \$	322,994,641 \$	30,418,120

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended September 30, 2022 and September 30, 2021

	_	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Tuition and fees	\$	21,798,475 \$	26,732,817
Grants and contracts		39,695,513	33,955,990
Payments to vendors		(56,344,926)	(49,085,630)
Payments to employees		(93,040,764)	(88,510,138)
Other payments		(21,803,963)	(21,386,255)
Net cash used by operating activities		(109,695,665)	(98,293,216)
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:			
District of Columbia appropriations - operating		93,958,734	91,083,335
Advances from / (Distributions to) the District of Columbia		(2,560,023)	2,181,388
Gifts for scholarships		1,441,563	1,513,398
Direct loan receipts		(13,669,091)	(17,916,995)
Direct loan payments		13,669,091	17,916,995
Federal Pell grant		6,462,394	6,976,914
Lease interest		136,178	21,335
Lease revenue		3,205,723	131,724
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		102,644,569	101,908,094
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:	_		
Purchase of capital assets		(18,657,852)	(15,024,516)
Capital appropriations		18,792,325	16,443,775
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities		134,473	1,419,259
Cash flows from investing activities:	_	131,173	1,117,237
Proceeds from sales/maturities of long-term investments		7,600,676	7,608,293
Investment income		1,309,589	1,602,535
Investment expense		(339,765)	(405,585)
Purchase of investments		(8,755,274)	(10,871,343)
Net cash used by investing activities		(184,774)	(2,066,100)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	_	(7,101,397)	2,968,037
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning		32,658,302	29,690,265
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$	25,556,905 \$	32,658,302
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:	Ψ		,,
Operating loss	\$	(123,633,609) \$	(110,359,838)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash:	Þ	(123,033,007) 5	(110,557,050)
Depreciation		18,579,521	18,123,809
Lease Amortization		7,398,394	6,327,930
Effect of changes in operating assets and liablilities		7,370,371	0,327,730
Accounts receivable, net		(524,431)	3,038,660
Grants and contracts receivable		(4,911,518)	3,973,413
Other current assets		220,895	(60,687)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(2,562,786)	(11,755,106)
Compensated absences		1,821,402	754,926
Unearned revenue			
Onearned revenue Due to the District of Columbia		(264,877)	(1,062,653)
		60,632	(14,894)
Other current liabilities		676,274	(930,845)
Lease liabilities	_	(6,555,561)	(6,327,930)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(109,695,665) \$	(98,293,216)

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Statements of Net Position

As of September 30, 2022 and 2021

	_	University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc.			University of the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation			_	Total		
ASSETS	_	2022	_	2021	2022*	_	2021*	_	2022	_	2021
Current assets											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	338,686	\$	578,292	\$ 277,581	\$	409,841	\$	616,267	\$	988,133
Investments		13,434,685		12,485,666	11,842,734		13,828,487		25,277,419		26,314,153
Accounts receivables		858,285		1,416,296	-		-		858,285		1,416,296
Other receivables		1,473,143		913,405	64,564		42,772		1,537,707		956,177
Prepaid expenses		57,974		70,673	4,532		4,400		62,506		75,073
Total Current assets	-	16,162,773	-	15,464,332	12,189,411	-	14,285,500	_	28,352,184	-	29,749,832
Noncurrent assets											
Artwork collection		480,492		480,492	-		-		480,492		480,492
Other noncurrent assets		237,349		344,724	-		-		237,349		344,724
Total Noncurrent assets	-	717,841	-	825,216	<u> </u>	-		-	717,841	-	825,216
Total Assets	-	16,880,614	_	16,289,548	12,189,411	_	14,285,500		29,070,025		30,575,048
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS											
Current Liabilities											
Accounts payable		16,393		14,128	-		-		16,393		14,128
Academic awards payable		-		-	874,255		142,800		874,255		142,800
Total Liabilities	-	16,393	-	14,128	874,255	-	142,800	_	890,648	-	156,928
Net Assets											
Without Donor Restrictions		3,627,455		3,660,666	693,752		2,054,124		4,321,207		5,714,790
With Donor Restrictions		13,236,766		12,614,754	10,621,404		12,088,576		23,858,170		24,703,330
Total Net Assets	\$	16,864,221	\$	16,275,420	\$ 11,315,156	\$	14,142,700	\$	28,179,377	\$	30,418,120
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$	16,880,614	\$	16,289,548	\$ 12,189,411	\$ _	14,285,500	\$ _	29,070,025	\$	30,575,048

^{*} For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively

UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Statement of Activities

For the Years Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

	_	University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc.		University of the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation					Total			
DELETIVE A CURPORT	_	2022	2021	_	2022*	2021	*	_	2022	2021		
REVENUE & SUPPORT												
Contributions	\$	5,547,962	3,124,933	\$	694,628	\$ 5	91,479	\$	6,242,590 \$	3,716,412		
Other		-	-		10,467		3,720		10,467	3,720		
Grants		-	-		216,800	1	47,500		216,800	147,500		
Interest & dividends		219,398	137,494		210,836		19,622		430,234	157,116		
Net realized and unrealized gains/(losses) on investments		(3,194,514)	1,522,062		(2,080,563)	2,6	71,077		(5,275,077)	4,193,139		
Total Revenue & Support	_	2,572,846	4,784,489	_	(947,832)	3,4	33,398		1,625,014	8,217,887		
EXPENSES												
Program services		404,808	540,823		1,654,141		918,700		2,058,949	1,459,523		
Scholarship & fellowship		1,059,268	544,552		-		-		1,059,268	544,552		
Management & general		408,840	250,395		133,369	1	21,315		542,209	371,710		
Fundraising		111,129	149,357		92,202		6,778		203,331	156,135		
Total Expenses	_	1,984,045	1,485,127	_	1,879,712	1,0	46,793		3,863,757	2,531,920		
Change in Net Assets		588,801	3,299,362		(2,827,544)	2,3	86,605		(2,238,743)	5,685,967		
Prior period adjustments		-	-		-		83,663		-	83,663		
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	_	16,275,420	12,976,058	_	14,142,700	11,672	432.00		30,418,120	24,648,490		
Net Assets - End of Year	\$	16,864,221 \$	16,275,420	\$_	11,315,156	\$14,1	42,700	§	28,179,377 \$	30,418,120		

 $[\]ensuremath{^{\star}}$ For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

(1) Background and History of the University of the District of Columbia

The University of the District of Columbia (the University) traces its roots to 1851 and the Miner Normal School. Land grant status was awarded in 1968. In 1977, the District of Columbia Teachers College, the Federal City College, and the Washington Technical Institute were consolidated into the University of the District of Columbia. The University currently offers over 76 undergraduate and graduate academic degree programs through the College of Arts and Sciences; School of Business and Public Administration; School of Engineering and Applied Sciences; and the David A. Clarke School of Law. In addition, the University offers a variety of practical, nonacademic educational programs and training through the Division of Community Outreach and Extension Services (COES).

The University is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 15 members, of which eleven members are appointed by the District's Mayor, three members elected by the alumni, one member elected by the student body and the President of the University Ex-officio. Currently the University has 13 members with two unfilled vacancies by the District's Mayor.

The University is located on a 21.8-acre site and includes ten buildings (the Van Ness Campus). Jurisdiction was assigned to the University by the United States General Services Administration (GSA) to be utilized for educational purposes. The estimated value of the Van Ness site has not been recorded in the financial statements as it is property of the U.S. Federal government.

In January 2009, the board of trustees approved the creation of a new University System, which now includes the University and the University of the District of Columbia Community College (UDC-CC). Beginning in Fall 2009, UDC-CC served the District of Columbia (the District or DC) residents by integrating workforce preparation, employability skill development, quality education and remediation, economic development and employer linkages, school to career training – providing a seamless transition from K-12 to adult education and literacy to college preparation and continuous lifelong learning. This institution provides opportunities to DC residents, employers, the University, and the District of Columbia. Effective January 3, 2022 the Community College commenced operations at the Bertie Backus Campus located at 5171 South Dakota Avenue, NE, Washington DC 20017.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the University are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as applied to governmental colleges and universities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted primary standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting standards.

The significant accounting policies followed by the University are summarized below:

(a) Financial Reporting Entity

The University's financial statements are presented in accordance with GASB Statement Number 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*; No. 39 *Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component*

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14; and No. 61 The Financial Reporting Entity: Omnibus—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 34.

GAAP defines a financial reporting entity as a body that consists of a primary government and its component units. The University, including its components, is a discretely presented component unit of the District because it meets the following criteria:

- The District holds the corporate powers of the University.
- The District appoints a voting majority of the University's board.
- The District is able to impose its will on the University.
- The University has the potential to impose a financial burden on or provide financial benefit to the District.
- The University is fiscally dependent on the District.
- It would be misleading to exclude the University from the District's financial statements.

Component units are legally separate organizations which have a fiscal dependency and financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government and other organizations for which the significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) and the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation (School of Law Foundation) are deemed component units of the University and complete copies of the audited financial statements of these component units are available at their respective offices located on the campus of the University.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The Foundation and the School of Law Foundation are legally separate entities and are reported as discretely presented component units in the financial statements based on the nature and significance of their relationship to the University. The Foundation and the School of Law Foundation are reported as of and for their fiscal years ended September 30 and June 30, respectively.

The Foundation was incorporated on March 15, 1978, under the District of Columbia's Nonprofit Corporation Act. The purpose of the Foundation is to solicit funds for student scholarships, and to advance and benefit the programs and mission of the University of the District of Columbia. The Foundation is funded primarily from private contributions and investment income.

The School of Law Foundation was established on December 9, 1993. It operates exclusively for the benefit of the University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law (the "School of

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Law") and accepts and holds contributions for the benefit of the School of Law. The School of Law Foundation receives support in the form of contributions from alumni of the School of Law, family and friends of Joseph L. Rauh, members of the legal community and members of the general public. The School of Law Foundation applies income and principal from contributions for the sole benefit of the School of Law. Specifically, the School of Law Foundation applies contributions to support the School of Law by (1) supporting programs that promote excellence in legal education, and (2) providing financial support for the students, faculty, programs, and facilities of the School of Law.

The School of Law Foundation has established a separate fund to support the establishment of an endowed chair, the Joseph L. Rauh Chair of Public Interest Law. In the unlikely event that the School of Law (now named the UDC David A. Clarke School of Law) is forced to cease operations, the directors of the School of Law Foundation will use the Rauh Fund to establish a Joseph L. Rauh Chair of Public Interest Law at another law school pursuant to the by-laws of the Foundation.

(b) Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to what is being measured; basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Thus, the accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund or activity is determined by its measurement focus and basis of accounting. The University follows GASB standards of accounting and financial reporting.

Financial statements of the component units of the University are presented in accordance with GAAP prescribed by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). 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 component units' financial information in the University's financial reporting entity for these differences.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation is incurred.

Revenue from government and private grant and contract agreements are recognized as it is earned when expenses are incurred in accordance with the agreements. Any funding received in advance of expenses is recorded as unearned revenue in the statement of net position.

The University is considered to be a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities and follows the business-type activities reporting requirements of GAAP which provides a comprehensive look at the University's financial activities and requires that resources be classified for accounting and reporting purposes into three net position categories depending on the presence or absence of externally imposed restrictions. Accordingly, the accompanying comparative financial statements of the University have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities are included in the statement of net position. Net position of the University is segregated into three net position categories depending on the presence or absence of externally imposed restrictions as follows:

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Net investment in capital assets – Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. As of September 30, 2022, and 2021, the University had no debt outstanding.

Restricted – Consists of net position restricted for nonexpendable and instructional endowments, which are subject to externally imposed stipulations that the University maintains them permanently. Expendable restricted net position includes restricted expendable net position, the use of which is subject to externally imposed stipulations that can be fulfilled by actions of the University pursuant to those stipulations or that expire by the passage of time.

Unrestricted — Consists of net position that is not subject to externally imposed stipulations. Unrestricted net position may be designated for specific purposes by action of the board of trustees or may otherwise be limited by contractual agreements with outside parties.

(c) Application of Accounting Standards

The accompanying financial statements are presented in accordance with GAAP as prescribed by GASB.

Based on the explanations previously provided, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the University's policy is to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

(d) Services Provided by/to the District

The District provides certain central administrative services and pays disability and unemployment benefits on behalf of the University's employees. The University reimburses the District for a portion of the administrative costs based on a formula derived by the District; this is recorded as due to the District of Columbia. The University receives maintenance, administrative services, and leasing arrangements through other District agencies. The charges for such interagency services are included as expenses in the basic financial statements.

Amounts owed to the University relating to the capital appropriations from the District and services provided by the University for grants and contracts are recorded as receivables from the District of Columbia.

(e) Fund Accounting

For the purposes of financial reporting, the University is considered a single enterprise fund. However, for internal accounting purposes, and to ensure observance of limitations and restrictions placed on the use of the resources available to the University, accounts are maintained in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Fund accounting principles require classifying resources for accounting purposes into funds that are in accordance with specified activities or objectives.

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(f) Current and Noncurrent Classifications

Current assets are used to designate cash and other assets, or resources commonly identified as those which are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or consumed during a normal operating business cycle which is usually one year or less. Current liabilities are defined as obligations whose liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets, or the creation of other current liabilities. Noncurrent assets are used to support the functions of the University and are expensed over the years the assets are used.

(g) Operating and Non-operating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses are generally associated with those activities that relate directly to the core activities of instruction, research, and public service that form the essence of the University's mission (e.g., tuition and fees, Federal and private grants and contracts, auxiliary income). Included in non-operating revenues are District appropriations, investment and endowment income, and gifts for scholarships. GAAP specifically define the District's appropriations as non-operating revenues. Expenses are recognized as incurred.

(h) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash-on-hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit with financial institutions, and all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less; except those deposits and investments representing endowments.

(i) Receivables

Receivables relate to transactions involving student tuition and fees, student loans, and grants and contracts net of an allowance for doubtful account. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based upon management's judgment including such factors as previous collection history and characterization of the respective receivables. Receivables have also been recognized for students registered and billed for semesters to be held subsequent to year end. Since the revenue recognition criteria has not been met in this instance, a corresponding amount is recognized as unearned revenue.

(j) Investments

Fair value is established as readily determinable current market value for equities and other debt securities. The fair value of the University's investments in limited partnerships is based on management's valuation using estimates and assumptions from information and representations provided by the respective general partners, in the absence of readily ascertainable market values. The University uses net asset value per share as a basis for determining fair value for limited partnerships. Unrealized and realized gains and losses are included in investment income in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. For the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with GAAP and as prescribed by GASB, the University displays investment income net of investment expenses.

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(k) Capital Assets and Depreciation/Amortization

Land, buildings, furniture, fixtures, and equipment are stated at cost at the date of acquisition, estimated historical cost (if actual cost records are not available) or fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. The University capitalizes equipment that has a fair market value or cost of \$5,000 or more at the date of acquisition and an expected useful life of three (3) or more years. When assets are sold or otherwise disposed of, the asset and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any remaining gain or loss is included in operations. Repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Capital assets are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

A summary of useful lives is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – Estimated Useful Lives (by Asset Category)

Category	Depreciation/Amortization Period
Buildings	50 years
Building improvements	Remaining Life of the Building
Land improvements	20 years
Right-to-use assets	Shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of lease term or 10 years

(1) Leases

Lessor Agreements

The University recognizes a lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources in its basic financial statements. UDC initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be collected during the lease term at the commencement of the lease. A lease receivable is subsequently reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. A corresponding deferred inflow of resources is initially recognized at the initial amount of the lease receivable and adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. The deferred inflows of resources are recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Lessee Agreements

The University recognize a lease liability with an initial individual value of \$5,000 or more in its basic financial statements. A lease asset is measured as the lease liability, plus any lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus direct cost, minus incentive amount received. The right to use asset is amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset except if the lease contract contains a purchase option and the University has determined that it is reasonably certain of being exercised then the asset is amortized based on the useful life of the underlying asset.

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The University uses the District's incremental borrowing rate obtained from the District Office of Finance and Treasury as of the lease commencement date based on the lease terms inclusive of extension options expected to be exercised.

The lease accounts for non-variable payments for the lease of the applicable underlying assets. Any payments for operational cost are not considered part of the lease arrangement. The calculation includes any fixed in substance periodic percentage or amount increases as per the lease agreement.

(m) Compensated Absences

Benefit Accumulation Policies

The University's policy allows employees to accumulate unused sick leave, with no maximum limitation. Generally, administrative and other non-faculty employees may carry over a maximum of 240 hours of annual leave beyond December 31 of each calendar year. Carryover of annual leave in excess of 240 hours is permitted with the approval of appropriate University officials. The accrued annual leave balance is payable to administrative and other non-faculty employees upon termination of employment.

In accordance with the provisions of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations (DCMR), Title 8, when an administrative or faculty University employee retires at sixty (60) years of age or older, or upon total disability or death, the employee or the deceased's estate is entitled to receive a lump sum payment equal to ten percent (10%) of the unused accumulated sick leave computed at the employee's current base rate of pay.

The University reports a liability for compensated absences that is strictly limited to leave that:

- is attributable to services already rendered; and
- is not contingent on a specific event (such as illness) that is outside the control of the employer and employee, except as noted below:

As a matter of University policy, the University is liable for 10% of unused accumulated sick leave upon retirement of eligible employees as described above. This policy eliminates the contingency on a future event outside the control of both the employer and employee. Consequently, the University recognized the sick leave liability for this category of employees using the vesting method to measure such liability.

Other than as noted above, the University does not record a liability for accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits. At the time of retirement, unused sick leave can be used to determine employees' years of service. One month would be added to the years and months of service of employees who have accumulated 22 days of sick leave in the Civil Service Retirement System and in the District Retirement Program. Expenses for such sick leave are not accrued because it is considered in connection with calculating pension cost.

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Administrative and other non-faculty University employees earn annual and sick leave during the year at varying accrual rates, depending on the employee's classification and years of service.

The University records annual leave as an expense and related liability as the benefit accrues to employees. Also, the liability for accumulated annual leave of the employees of the University is recorded based on current salary rates and accumulated leave hours.

(n) Unearned Revenues

Tuition and fee revenues, as well as program revenues are shown as unearned revenues when related to future financial periods because the earning process has not been completed. Tuition and fees revenues are proportionately earned in the academic semester to which they relate. Tuition and fees related to the portion of the academic semester falling after the fiscal year end are reported as unearned revenues. The University records grant revenue and a receivable for intergovernmental grants to the extent that costs have been incurred in accordance with the terms of the grant agreements. Indirect costs recovered are based on predetermined rates by type of expense.

(o) Income Tax Status

As an independent agency of the District, the University is exempt from Federal income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made. However, the University is subject to federal income taxes on net unrelated business income, if any, under the provisions of Section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code. The University did not have any unrelated business income subject to income tax for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

(p) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Estimates and assumptions may also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from management's estimates.

(q) Scholarship Allowances

A scholarship allowance is the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the University and the amount that is paid by the student or by third parties making payments on behalf of the student. Accordingly, some of the student financial aid and scholarships awarded by the University are considered to be scholarship allowances. Tuitions and fees revenue in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position is reflected net of these allowances.

(r) Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 7, employees may receive post-retirement health care and life insurance benefits. Employees eligible for such benefits include 15 pre-1987 (Civil

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Service) and 32 post-1987 (DC Defined Contribution) employees. The cost of providing such benefits to employees hired on or prior to September 30, 1987 is borne by the U.S. Federal government and the University has no liability for this cost. Pursuant to the D.C. Code 1-621, employees hired on or after October 1, 1987, who subsequently retire may be eligible to continue their health care benefits. Furthermore, in accordance with D.C. Code 1-622, these employees may convert their group life insurance to individual life insurance. The University bears responsibility for the cost relating to employees hired on or after October 1, 1987. The University's portion of the post-employment benefits actuarial liability is not separately determined from the District's. The entire liability is recorded on the books of the District; therefore, the University does not record a liability for the costs of post-retirement benefits but records such costs as expenses when related insurance premiums are paid.

For employees hired after October 1, 1987, the University pays 75% of the cost of health insurance, for eligible retirees, their spouse and dependent(s). In addition, the University pays 33% of the cost of life insurance depending on the elected coverage for eligible retirees. The University has recognized \$87,087 and \$65,987 for post-retirement health premiums paid during FY 2022 and 2021, respectively. Five (5) retirees received post-retirement health benefits during fiscal years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. The District, which is legally responsible for the contributions to OPEB plans, conducted an actuarial study of its obligations under the Plan. See the District's annual financial report for additional information regarding these OPEB plans.

(s) Adoption of new Accounting Standards

New Accounting Standards Adopted

GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases: In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. The objective of GASB No. 87 is to improve the accounting and financial reporting for leases by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases. GASB No. 87 establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the principle that leases are financings of the right to use an asset. GASB No. 87 is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021, the University's fiscal year 2022. See Note 9: Leases, for implementation of this statement.

Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020: the objective of this standard is to addresses practices that have been identified during the implementation of certain GASB statements such as Statement No. 87, Leases. As amended by GASB statement No. 95, the requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021, the University's fiscal year 2022. Implementation of this statement had no effect on the financial statements of the University.

Statement No. 97, Certain component unit criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – and amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB statement No. 32: The objective of the statement among other things, is provide additional guidance to determine whether the primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021, the University's fiscal year 2022. Implementation of this statement had no effect on the financial statements of the University.

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New Accounting Standards to be adopted in the Future

Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations: the objective of this standard is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations. As amended by GASB statement No. 95 the requirements of this statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, the University's fiscal year 2023.

Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates: This statement addresses certain accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of Interbank Offered Rate (IBOR). As amended by GASB statement No. 95 the requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022, the University's fiscal year 2023.

Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability of Payment Arrangements: This statement addresses issues related to public-private and public partnership arrangements (PPPs) in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (government or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate non-financial assets. The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022, the University's fiscal year 2023.

Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements: This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements for government end users (governments). The requirements of this statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022, the University's fiscal year 2023. The University is in the planning stage to implement this statement in fiscal year 2023.

Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62: This statement addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements and the reporting of accounting changes. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, the University fiscal year 2024.

Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences: This statement addresses the recognition and measuring of liabilities and expenses for compensated absences that have not been used and used but not paid. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, the University fiscal year 2025.

(s) Subsequent Events

The University evaluated subsequent events and transactions through January 3, 2022, the date these financial statements were available for issue and have determined that no material subsequent events have occurred that would affect the information presented in the accompanying financial statements or require additional disclosure.

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(t) Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The District requires that all cash be deposited with the District Treasurer except for endowment and miscellaneous income funds which are deposited in a postsecondary education fund bank account. However, the University is allowed to maintain funds generated from its own operations in separate bank accounts. The majority of payments are processed centrally by the District.

The University's Postsecondary Education Fund bank account is the depository account for all gifts and contributions, funds for receipt of services rendered, institutional fees, fines and collections including tuition, and all other monies made available to the University, other than the funds included in the annual operating, capital and educational improvement funds appropriated by Congress. These funds are administered by the University's Board of Trustees to supplement the University's appropriation. Restricted cash represents funds received from the District of Columbia for Pre-K enhancement project.

The University's cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, are reflected in Table 2:

Table 2 – Unrestricted and restricted cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

		2022		2021
Cash and cash equivalents:		_		
Unrestricted:				
Wells Fargo	\$	17,184,651	\$	24,360,464
JP Morgan Chase		214,500		_
Stifel		5,279,278		5,468,434
FVC Bank		100,848		100,848
Industrial Bank		100,930		100,930
Subtotal unrestricted		22,880,207	_	30,030,676
Restricted:		_		
Wells Fargo		2,676,698		2,627,626
Subtotal restricted	_	2,676,698		2,627,626
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	25,556,905	\$	32,658,302

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The University's cash and cash equivalents, which consists of the following as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, are reflected in Table 3:

Table 3 – Summary of cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Cash and demand deposits:		
Wells Fargo	\$ 19,861,349	\$ 26,988,090
JP Morgan Chase	214,500	_
Stifel	5,279,278	5,468,434
Subtotal cash and demand deposits	25,355,127	32,456,524
Certificates of deposit:		
FVC Bank	100,848	100,848
Industrial Bank	100,930	100,930
Subtotal certificates of deposit	201,778	201,778
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,556,905	\$ 32,658,302

As of September 30, 2022, and 2021, the bank balances of cash on deposit were \$29,341,273 and \$35,015,862, respectively, with reconciling differences primarily related to outstanding checks. The FDIC standard deposit insurance amount is \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank. Currently, the Wells Fargo account has a balance that exceeds the insured amount, by \$23,610,216 and is collateralized by securities held by the District or by its agent in the District's name. The Stifel account balance of \$5,279,278 consists of cash held as investments which are normally in money market products and, therefore, do not require collateralization.

(4) Receivables

The University's receivable balances as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 are reflected in Table 4:

Table 4 – Receivable balances as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	_				
		Receivable	Allowance		Net
Accounts receivable	\$	11,757,327	(2,788,661)	\$	8,968,666
Grants and contracts receivable		9,572,853	-		9,572,853
	_		2021		
	_	Receivable	Allowance		Net
Accounts receivable	\$	12,401,462	(3,957,227)	\$	8,444,235
Grants and contracts receivable		5,214,193	-		5,214,193

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(5) Investments

Investments held by Stifel as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 were approximately \$53.6 million and \$63.8 million, respectively.

(a) Investments Authorized

The purpose of the University of the District of Columbia Endowment Policy is to provide direction for the investment, expenditure and management of the University of the District of Columbia's (UDC) endowment funds, consistent with the best interest of the University and the philosophy and practices of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) of the District of Columbia. The University's endowment fund includes land grant funds appropriated by Congress under the First Morrill Act (P.L. 90-354); gifts, bequests, and other funds directed to be held to support the University program/activities; and funds assigned by the Board of Trustees to function as an endowment. Endowment funds are to be used to support the mission of the University.

The policy applies to all endowment funds of the University, which consist of the following:

UDC Land Grant Fund: Pursuant to the First Morrill Act of 1862, each eligible state received a total of 30,000 acres of federal land to be used toward establishing and funding educational institutions. Federal City College (FCC), one of the University's predecessor institutions, was considered a land-grant college, and in lieu of the donation of public lands for the endowment, FCC received \$7,241,706. Fund restrictions are as follows: (i) The capital shall remain forever undiminished; (ii) No portion of the fund, including interest, may be applied to the purchase, construction, preservation or repair of any building or buildings; (iii) all expenses of management and taxes shall be paid by the District. The UDC Land Grant Fund shall not be co-invested with any other UDC endowment funds.

Post-Secondary Education Fund: Consists of contributions and gifts received by the University and funds received for services. The Fund also includes the proceeds from the sale of the University's radio station, WDCU. Other sources of funds donated to the university for Endowment purposes will be consolidated into this Fund unless designated as restricted by the donor. The Post-Secondary Education Fund is an unrestricted fund.

(b) Asset Allocation / Exposures

It is a fundamental policy of the CFO or CFO's designee that the investment portfolios of the University's endowment funds should be diversified to reduce the risk of undue exposure to any one sector or security. The asset allocation is based upon on the underlying investment strategy of the manager and not the structure of the investment vehicle. Accordingly, endowment funds must be allocated with the following parameters approved by the CFO or CFO's designee:

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ASSET CLASS	ALLOCATIONS							
	Minimum	Target	Maximum					
Cash + Short Bonds	0%	8%	20%					
Developed Government Bonds	0%	9%	20%					
Investment Grade Bonds	0%	4%	20%					
High Yield + Emerging Market Bonds	0%	8%	25%					
Developed Market Equities	20%	38%	45%					
Emerging Market Equities	5%	10%	15%					
Commodities	0%	5%	10%					
Real Estate	0%	4%	15%					
Alternative Trading Strategies	0%	14%	30%					

Exceptions outside of any minimum or maximum range, due potentially to market conditions or other considerations, will be assessed by the CFO or the CFO's designee and a written justification will be provided regarding the allocation.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

The University is exposed to interest rate risk on its fixed income bonds held. Interest rate risk is measured by the average duration for which bonds are held. The Investment Policy Statement states that fixed income investments must be readily marketable and may not include illiquid securities. Interest rate risk is managed by the investment managers. They have discretion within their portfolios to determine the duration position that best maximizes the performance.

(d) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counter party to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The University invests in obligations of corporations, government notes and bonds, government agency securities and money market instruments. The University is exposed to credit risk on its fixed income holdings.

Credit risk is measured by the average quality of the fixed income securities held, which at the end of the University's fiscal year ranged from AAA to nonrated issues. The Investment Policy Statement targets an exposure to developed government bonds of 9% (maximum: 20%), to investment grade bonds of 4% (maximum: 20%), and high yield/emerging markets bonds of 8% (maximum: 25%). On September 30, 2022, the actual exposure to each of these asset classes was 4.9%, 8.6% and 3.7%, respectively.

(e) Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counter party, the University would not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the

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possession of an outside party. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the University, and are held by either (a) the counter party or (b) the counter party's trust department or agent but not in the University's name. The University had no custodial credit risk exposure during the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

(f) Derivative and Alternative Investments

The University's investment portfolio does not include any outright purchase of derivatives. Some derivatives exposure exists within the investment portfolio; however, the derivative position is managed by the investment manager and not the District staff. The Investment Policy Statement authorizes that no more than 30% of the total market value of the endowment may be invested in the alternative asset class. The target exposure is 14%. As of September 30, 2022, 9.9% was invested in alternative strategies.

Table 5 – Summary of University Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	Fair Market Value						
Asset Classes	2022	2021					
Cash & Short Maturity Bonds	\$ 5,279,278	\$ 5,468,434					
Developed Government Bonds	2,651,743	3,106,345					
Investment Grade Bonds	4,630,839	5,101,752					
High Yield & Emerging Market Bonds	1,961,805	2,204,979					
Developed Markets Equities	27,450,903	35,541,018					
Emerging Markets Equities	3,381,446	4,790,407					
Commodities	1,464,926	1,128,434					
Real Estate	1,473,257	1,871,717					
Alternatives Trading Strategies	5,272,400	4,614,907					
Total	\$ 53,566,597	\$ 63,827,993					

Included in the above investment balances as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, is cash and cash equivalents of \$5,279,278 and \$5,468,434, respectively.

	2022	2021
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 5,279,278	\$ 5,468,434
Accrued Interest Receivable	39,898	37,792
Investments	48,247,421	58,321,767
Total Investments, Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 53,566,597	\$ 63,827,993

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(g) Fair Value Measurements

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72 (GASB 72), Fair Value Measurement and Application, clarifies the definition of fair value for financial reporting, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosures about the use of fair value measurements. GASB 72 established a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 observable market inputs that are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (for example, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets).
- Level 3 unobservable inputs (including the University's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments).

An asset or a liability categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following tables present the University's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, by the GASB 72 valuation hierarchy (in dollars).

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The University's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2022:

			Fair Value Measurement Using						
			Quoted Prices	Signi	ficant				
			in Active	Ot	her	S	ignificant		
			Markets for	Obsei	vable	Un	observable		
			Identical Assets	Inp	outs		Inputs		
		9/30/2022	(Level 1)	(Lev	rel 2)	(Level 3)			
Investments by fair value level									
Equity securities									
Developed markets equities	\$	19,009,233	\$ 19,009,233	\$	-	\$	-		
Emerging markets equities		1,791,914	1,791,914		-		-		
Real estate equities		1,473,257	1,473,257		-		-		
Total equity securities		22,274,404	22,274,404		-				
Fixed income securities		_					_		
Developed government bonds		2,631,794	2,631,794		-		-		
High yield and emerging markets bonds		783,676	783,676		-		-		
Investment grade bonds		4,610,890	4,610,890		-		-		
Total fixed income securities		8,026,360	8,026,360		-		-		
Mutual Funds									
High yield and emerging markets bonds funds		1,178,129	1,178,129		-		-		
Total mutual funds		1,178,129	1,178,129				-		
Commodities funds		1,464,926	<u> </u>				1,464,926		
Total investments by fair value level	\$	32,943,819	\$ 31,478,893	\$		\$	1,464,926		
Investments measured at the net asset value (NA	V)								
Long-only international equity	,								
International growth private fund	\$	4,048,460							
International value private fund		4,393,210							
Emerging markets private fund		1,589,532							
Alternative investments		, ,							
Private debt hedge fund		558,742							
Closed-end private equity fund		1,572,750							
Real estate private equity		3,140,908							
Total investments measured at the NAV		15,303,602							
Total investments measured at fair value	\$	48,247,421							
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September 30, 2022 and 2021

The University's assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2021:

			Fair Value Measurement Using						
			Quoted Prices						
			in Active	Ot	her	Sign	ificant		
			Markets for	Obsei	vable	Unobs	servable		
			Identical	Inp	uts	Inj	puts		
		9/30/2021	(Level 1)	(Lev	rel 2)	(Le	vel 3)		
Investments by fair value level							_		
Equity securities									
Developed markets equities	\$	23,428,942	\$ 23,428,942	\$	-	\$	-		
Emerging markets equities		2,420,522	2,420,522		-		-		
Real estate equities		1,871,717	1,871,717		-		-		
Total equity securities		27,721,181	27,721,181		-	•	_		
Fixed income securities									
Developed government bonds		3,086,798	3,086,798		-		-		
High yield and emerging markets bonds		920,019	920,019		-		-		
Investment grade bonds		5,085,482	5,085,482		-		-		
Total fixed income securities		9,092,299	9,092,299		-		-		
Mutual Funds									
High yield and emerging markets bonds funds		1,282,988	1,282,988		-		-		
Total mutual funds		1,282,988	1,282,988				_		
Commodities funds		1,128,434	-		-	1,1	28,434		
Total investments by fair value level	\$	39,224,902	\$ 38,096,468	\$	-	\$ 1,1	28,434		
Investments measured at the net asset value	(NA	(V)							
Long-only international equity	(2.12	,							
International growth private fund	\$	7,108,290							
International value private fund		5,086,030							
Emerging markets private fund		2,287,638							
Alternative investments									
Private debt hedge fund		695,806							
Closed-end private equity fund		1,294,619							
Real estate private equity		2,624,482							
Total investments measured at the NAV		19,096,865							
Total investments measured at fair value	\$	58,321,767							

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Equity Securities: This investment category consists of common stock and preferred stock issued by both U.S. and international corporations. In addition, it includes common stock for real estate corporations both in the commercial and residential sectors. Developed market equities are mainly public companies in developed markets as defined by their inclusion in the MSCI World Index. Emerging market equities are mainly public companies in emerging markets as defined by their inclusion in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. Common stocks and preferred stocks are traded actively on exchanges and price quotes for these shares are readily available. These assets are classified in level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fixed Income Securities: This investment category consists of U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Government bonds, asset backed securities, corporate bonds and municipal bonds. Developed government bonds are fixed income instruments with maturities longer than three years, issued by developed sovereigns and government related agencies which include U.S. government bonds, U.S. municipal bonds and non-U.S. government bonds. Investment grade bonds are fixed income securities issued by corporations in developed markets with credit ratings of BBB- or better. High yield and emerging markets bonds represent fixed income securities issued by corporations with credit ratings of BB+ or lower, emerging markets sovereigns and government related agencies, and emerging markets corporations. These assets are valued based on obtaining market pricing and other observable market inputs for similar securities from a number of industry standard data providers or a broker quote in a non-active market. These assets are classified as level 1 investments.

Mutual Funds: This investment category consists of open-ended mutual funds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The mutual funds are invested in high yield and emerging markets bonds, which include fixed income securities issued by corporations with credit ratings of BB+ or lower, emerging markets sovereigns and government related agencies, and emerging markets corporations. These mutual funds publish a daily NAV and transact at that price. The mutual funds held are deemed to be actively traded and support classification of the fair value measurement as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

Commodities Fund: The investment objectives of the fund are to provide a partial price hedge with an attractive risk/return profile, as compared to other products using a commodity index or a pool of commodities. Partial or complete redemption may be made, upon five (5) days' prior written notice, on the last business day of each calendar month or at such times and on such terms as the General Partner of the fund may, in his/her sole discretion, allow. The valuation techniques and inputs categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon Level 3; and uses the income approach, where the advisor considers a list of factors to determine whether there has been significant decrease in the relation to normal market activity.

Investments Measured at the Net Asset Value (NAV)

These investments category consists of six funds that include hedge funds and other funds/products that employ dynamic trading strategies aiming at achieving either relative or absolute returns. These alternative investment funds are organized as limited partnerships that are not traded on an exchange, and these funds do not redeem shares on a daily basis. The funds have varying restrictions on liquidity and transferability. The fair values of the investments in this type have been determined using the NAV per share of the investments. The funds have varying redemption restrictions such as lock ups or gates. A lock-up period

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is a window of time when investors of a closely held investment vehicle, are not allowed to redeem or sell shares. A gate is a restriction placed on a fund limiting the amount of withdrawals from the fund during a redemption period. These investments have redemption frequency that ranges from monthly to quarterly and a redemption notice period that ranges from 5 to 90 calendar days. The details of the funds are as follows:

September 30, 2022:

Investments	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
International growth private fund ¹	\$ 4,048,460	\$ -	Monthly	5 days
International value private fund ²	4,393,210	-	Monthly	5 days
Emerging markets private fund ³	1,589,532	-	Monthly	30 days
Private debt hedge fund ⁴	558,742	-	Quarterly	90 days
Closed-end private equity fund ⁵	1,572,750	-	Quarterly	n/a
Real estate private equity ⁶	3,140,908	-	Monthly	7 days
• • •	\$15,303,602			

September 30, 2021:

Investments	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (If Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
International growth private fund ¹	\$ 7,108,290	\$ -	Monthly	5 days
International value private fund ²	5,086,030	-	Monthly	5 days
Emerging markets private fund ³	2,287,638	-	Monthly	30 days
Private debt hedge fund ⁴	695,806	-	Quarterly	90 days
Closed-end private equity fund ⁵	1,294,619	-	Quarterly	n/a
Real estate private equity ⁶	2,624,482	-	Monthly	7 days
	\$ 19,096,865			

- 1. International growth private market fund: The fund is designed to pursue long-term capital appreciation by investing in high-quality, attractively valued, non-U.S. growth companies of all market capitalizations. Their investment process is based on a highly analytical research-driven process and builds portfolios from the bottom-up. The strategy invests primarily in developed markets, but also may invest up to 20% of the fund's net assets at market value, at the time of purchase, in emerging markets. Currency hedging is used for defensive purposes and is only used under certain conditions.
- 2. International value private market fund: This fund seeks to invest in undervalued companies that are generating high returns on capital, are financially strong and are managed by people who are working to

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build value over time. The investment team seeks to invest in companies with histories of generating strong free cash flow, improving returns on capital and strong competitive positions in their industries. These criteria help to rule out businesses that are statistically cheap, but whose values are deteriorating over time. The team believes that investing in companies with strong balance sheets helps to reduce the potential for capital risk and provides company management the ability to build value when attractive opportunities are available.

- 3. Emerging markets private fund: This fund approach to investing in emerging markets is a combination of rigorous fundamental stock selection with a top-down macro framework. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of equities that have sound prospects for sustainable growth and represent value in the form of assets and earnings. The fund seeks to take advantage of the multiple market inefficiencies derived from insufficient discounting of geopolitical and macro factors, a relative lack of research in the emerging market space, and the impact of behavioral biases that cause asset prices to diverge from their intrinsic value.
- 4. *Private debt hedge fund*: The fund operates as a closed-end comingled hedge fund and invests primarily in a portfolio of first lien senior secured loans to North American middle market companies. The fund may also invest in mezzanine, second lien, distressed and other securities or instruments, including securities or instruments of non-North American companies.
- 5. Closed-end private equity fund: The fund seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation in a diversified private equity portfolio and a potential for attractive risk-adjusted returns through a dynamic, relative value-based strategy. It is designed primarily for long-term investors and is not intended to be a trading vehicle as investors do not have the right to redeem their Units on a daily basis at a priced based on net asset value. Instead, purchase and repurchase of Units are subject to the approval of the fund's Board of Managers. Subject to board approval and liquidity of underlying investments, investors may receive potential liquidity via quarterly tender offer. Liquidity in any quarter is not guaranteed.
- 6. Real estate private equity: The Trust is a non-exchange traded, perpetual life real estate investment trust that acquires primarily stabilized income-oriented commercial real estate in the United States and, to a lesser extent, real estate-related securities. The objective is to bring Blackstone's leading real estate investment platform with an institutional fee structure and monthly liquidity features to individual investors. There is no public trading market for the stocks, and the repurchase of shares is likely the only way to dispose of the shares which is unguaranteed. The purchase and repurchase price are generally based on the prior month's net asset value ("NAV") (subject to material changes) and are not based on any public trading market. Underlying properties will annually be independently appraised; however, the appraisal of properties is inherently subjective, and the NAV may not accurately reflect the actual price at which our properties could be liquidated on any given day.

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(6) Capital Assets

Capital Assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, is summarized in Table 6 below:

Table 6 – Capital assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2022:

	Balance at September 30, 2021		eptember 30,		Dispositions/ Adjustments		CIP Transfers		Balance at September 30, 2022	
Capital assets subject to depreciation:										
Buildings	\$	392,007,875	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,285,127	\$	401,293,002
Library Books		15,000		-		-		-		15,000
Furniture and fixtures		488,896		5,123		-		-		494,019
Equipment and machinery		11,517,282		2,984,613		-		-		14,501,895
Vehicles		275,185		-		-		-		275,185
Land Improvement		13,865,788				-		1,021,678		14,887,466
Total historic cost	\$	418,170,026	\$	2,989,736	\$	-	\$	10,306,805	\$	431,466,567
Less accumulated depreciation:										
Buildings		(178,600,525)		(16,804,026)		-		-		(195,404,551)
Library Books		(15,000)		-		-		-		(15,000)
Furniture and fixtures		(388,628)		(9,585)		-		-		(398,213)
Equipment and machinery		(8,419,383)		(1,017,333)		-		-		(9,436,716)
Vehicles		(35,105)		(27,519)		-		-		(62,624)
Land Improvement		(5,727,545)		(721,059)		-		-		(6,448,604)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(193,186,186)		(18,579,522)	\$	-	\$		\$	(211,765,708)
Subtotal, depreciable capital assets, net	\$	224,983,840	\$	(15,589,786)	\$		\$	10,306,805	\$	219,700,859
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:										
Land		7,456,544		-		-		-		7,456,544
Construction in progress		14,566,942		15,668,117		-		(10,306,805)		19,928,254
Subtotal, non-depreciable capital assets	\$	22,023,486	\$	15,668,117	\$	-	\$	(10,306,805)	\$	27,384,798
Capital assets, net	S	247,007,326	\$	78,331	\$	_	\$	-	\$	247,085,657
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In FY 2022, the University expended \$18.8 million in capital appropriations for ongoing renovation and construction throughout the University's campus.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Capital Assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2021, is summarized in Table 7 below:

Table 7 – Capital assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2021:

			Balance at						Balance at
		S	eptember 30,			ispositions/	CIP	S	eptember 30,
			2020	Additions	A	djustments	 Transfers		2021
	ject to depreciation:								
Build		\$	381,556,454	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 10,451,421	\$	392,007,875
	ry Books		15,000	-		-	-		15,000
Furn	ture and fixtures		488,896	-		-	-		488,896
Equi	pment and machinery		12,801,904	1,236,491		(2,521,113)	-		11,517,282
Vehi	eles		196,757	78,428		-	-		275,185
Land	Improvement		13,865,788	-			-		13,865,788
	Total historic cost	\$	408,924,799	\$ 1,314,919	\$	(2,521,113)	\$ 10,451,421	\$	418,170,026
Less accumulated	depreciation								
Build	lings		(162,140,878)	(16,459,648)		-	-		(178,600,526)
Libra	ry Books		(12,250)	(2,750)		-	-		(15,000)
Furn	ture and fixtures		(365,146)	(23,481)		-	-		(388,627)
Equi	pment and machinery		(10,016,184)	(924,312)		2,521,113	-		(8,419,383)
Vehi	eles		(14,776)	(20,329)		-	-		(35,105)
Land	Improvement		(5,034,256)	(693,289)		-	-		(5,727,545)
	Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(177,583,490)	\$ (18,123,809)	\$	2,521,113	\$ -	\$	(193,186,186)
Subt	otal, depreciable capital assets, net	\$	231,341,309	\$ (16,808,890)	\$	<u> </u>	\$ 10,451,421	\$	224,983,840
Capital assets not	subject to depreciation:								
Land	•		7,456,544	-		-	-		7,456,544
Cons	truction in progress		11,308,766	 13,709,597			 (10,451,421)		14,566,942
Subt	otal, non-depreciable capital assets, net	\$	18,765,310	\$ 13,709,597	\$		\$ (10,451,421)	\$	22,023,486
	Capital assets, net	\$	250,106,619	\$ (3,099,293)	\$			\$	247,007,326

In FY 2021, the University expended \$15.0 million in capital appropriations for ongoing renovation throughout the University's campus.

Amortized assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2022, is summarized in Table 8 below:

Table 8 – Amortized assets activity for the year ended September 30, 2022:

		Balance at ptember 30, 2021	Dispositions/ Additions Adjustments Transfers					Balance at September 30, 2022		
Right to use assets:										
Buildings		\$ 43,434,690	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	43,434,690	
Equipment and machinery		2,693,518	-		-		-		2,693,518	
Land		8,011,999	-		-		-		8,011,999	
	Total amortized asset	\$ 54,140,208	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	54,140,208	
Less accumulated amortization:										
Buildings		(5,804,131)	(6,791,781)		-		-		(12,595,912)	
Equipment and machinery		(402,465)	(466,734)		-		-		(869,199)	
Land		 (121,334)	 (142,948)		3,069		-		(261,213)	
	Total accumulated amortization	\$ (6,327,930)	 (7,401,463)	\$	3,069	\$	-	\$	(13,726,324)	
	Amortized assets, net	\$ 47,812,278	\$ (7,401,463)	\$	3,069	\$	-	\$	40,413,884	

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(7) Retirement Programs

The University's full-time employees receive pension benefits either through the Federally administered Civil Service Retirement System, the District Retirement System or the University's Retirement Programs.

The University offers retirement plans to its eligible Educational Service and District Service employees. Eligible employees include faculty, administrative and wage grade staff of the University.

(a) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS)

Career service employees hired prior to October 1987 are covered by the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the Federal government's Office of Personnel Management (OPM). The CSRS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and their beneficiaries. The OPM issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for CSRS, which may be obtained at www.opm.gov.

The University contributes 7% of each covered employee's annual salary to the CSRS. The contribution requirements of plan members are established (and may be amended) by the OPM. The University's contributions for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, were \$62,385 and \$67,625, respectively.

(b) Defined Contribution Pension Plans

District Retirement Program – 401(a)

Career service employees hired on or after October 1, 1987, are covered by the defined contribution pension plan of the District's Retirement System. The District sponsors the plan under the provisions of D.C. Code 1-626 with a qualified trust under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 401(a).

The University contributes 5% of the annual base salary to a pension account in the employee's name, beginning with the first pay period following completion of one year of creditable service. Contributions are made each pay period based on the employee's pre-tax base salary (excluding overtime, holiday, and Sunday compensation). Employees do not contribute to this plan. Contributions are fully vested after five years of continuous service. The University's contributions were \$91,699 and \$76,845 for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Teachers Insurance Annuity Association/College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA/CREF)

Eligible Educational Service employees may participate in a contributory pension and retirement plan administered by TIAA/CREF. Under this plan, an employee may contribute a minimum of 5% of his/her base salary. In addition, the University contributes 15% for continuing full-time faculty hired prior to August 16, 2003, and 7% for continuing full time faculty hired on or after August 16, 2003.

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In addition, the University contributes 7% of the annual salary for the law school faculty and administrative staff. Contributions are transferable to other eligible plans. Total FY 2022 payroll for all employees was approximately \$85.8 million, of which employees with total payroll of approximately \$67.0 million were covered under the plan. The pension costs for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$4,432,321 and \$3,115,001, respectively. Generally, employees are fully vested immediately in both their contributions and in the University's contributions. Approximately 773 employees were covered by this plan during the year.

(c) Deferred Compensation Plans

The University provides an additional deferred compensation plan sponsored by Voya Financial and a deferred compensation plan sponsored by MissionSquare Retirement (formerly ICMA Retirement Corporation), but the University does not contribute to either deferred compensation program. Moreover, employee contributions are not assets of the University, and the University has no liability to the plan.

(8) Litigation, Contingencies and Commitments

(a) Risk Management

The University, as a component unit of the District, participates in the District's self-insurance activities. The District retains all risk of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets, errors or omissions, injuries to employees, and natural disasters. The University is only responsible for making annual premium payments for athletic injury insurance. The District reports claims expenses and liabilities when it is probable that loss has occurred, and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated.

The District also records a liability for an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported. Assets are not set aside to finance claims. A disability compensation accrual for claims from injuries to employees is also recorded in the District's basic financial statements. The District, through a separate appropriation, pays all significant losses arising from a lack of commercially provided insurance at no cost to the University.

(b) Grants and Contracts

The University receives a portion of its revenues from Federal grants and contracts, which are to be used for certain, stated purposes. These Federal grants and contracts are subject to review and audit by government agencies. Claims against these resources are generally conditional upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract and grant agreements and applicable Federal regulations, including the expenditure of resources for allowable purposes. Any disallowance resulting from an audit may become a liability of the University. Management of the University is of the opinion that no significant liability, if any, will result from the outcome of these audits.

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(c) Litigation

The University is a party to a number of legal actions. Liabilities have been accrued for these cases amounting to approximately \$475,000 and \$425,000 for FY 2022 and 2021, respectively. The accrued liability reported as litigation contingencies is based on estimates of the payments that will be made upon judgment or resolution of the claim. As of September 30, 2022, and 2021, various claims and lawsuits against the University were settled and the University made settlement payments in the amount of \$32,000 and \$2,012,929, respectively. In the opinion of management, based on the information currently available, the expected outcome of legal actions will not have a materially adverse effect on the University's financial statements.

(9) Leases

(a) Lessor Agreements

The University entered into various contractual agreements as the lessor to lease/sub lease facilities owned or leased by the University. The University leases for facility space currently extend no longer than 15 years. Some contractual agreements include options to extend and those that are deemed reasonably certain to be exercised have been factored into the determination of the lease receivable. Variable payments received, which are not lease related, are not included in the calculation of leases receivable reported at the end of the fiscal year.

The University recognized \$3,205.723 and \$148,651 in lease revenue and interest revenue, respectively, during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

As of September 30, 2022, Lease receivable totaled \$20,206,385 and the deferred inflows of resources balance reported at year end totaled \$20,206,385

Table 9 presents the University's expected future minimum principal and interest lease receipts as of September 30, 2022.

Table 9 – Schedule of Future Lease Collections: Minimum lease receipts:

11
22
34
30
05
03
06
3

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September 30, 2022 and 2021

(b) Lessee Agreements

The University entered into contractual agreements as a lessee for building facilities, office machinery and equipment, and a ground lease. Certain contractual agreements include options to extend and those that are deemed reasonably certain to be exercised have been factored into the determination of the lease liability. The University lease agreements currently extend no longer than 57 years and do not contain any termination penalties, residual value guarantees or other future payments at the conclusion of the agreements. Non-lease payments are not included in the calculation of the lease liability reported at the end of the fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2022, the lease liability totaled \$41,256,717. The value of the Right-to-Use lease assets is \$47,812,278 with accumulated amortization of \$7,398,394. The University recognized \$879,838 and \$7,398,394 in lease interest expense and lease amortization expense, respectively. Further details on Right-to-Use assets are included in Note 6: Capital Assets.

Table 10 presents the University's expected future minimum principal and interest lease payments as of September 30, 2022

Table 10 – Schedule of Future Minimum Lease Commitments: Minimum lease commitments:

Fiscal Year Ending September 30	Principal		Interest		Total	
2023	\$	6,878,854	\$	754,772	\$	7,633,626
2024		7,320,345		618,514		7,938,859
2025		7,652,223		471,849		8,124,072
2026		5,255,868		365,178		5,621,046
2027		1,515,139		324,286		1,839,425
2028 to 2078		12,634,288		7,103,178		19,737,467
Total	\$	41,256,717	\$	9,637,777	\$	50,894,494

(c) Restatement

The University restated its fiscal year 2021 Statement of Net Position to comply with the requirements of GASB No. 87, Leases, in retroactively implementing that standard. The effect of this restatement resulted in the recording of Right-to-use assets, net \$47,812,278, Lease receivables \$23,412,108, Lease payable \$47,812,278 and, Deferred Inflows of Resources \$23,412,108 since the University is a Lessor and a Lessee. The University determined that the restatement does not affect its net position.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements

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(10) Discretely Presented Component Units

Based on significant balances reported in the University's discretely presented component units' Statements of Financial Position, the note disclosures, as reported in the separately issued financial statements, are presented as follows.

University of the District of Columbia Foundation, Inc. (Foundation)

Fair Value Measurement

The following table presents the Foundation's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis consistent with the fair value hierarchy provisions of FASB ASC 820. The Foundation's balances as of September 30, 2022 were as follows:

2022

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	<u>Total</u>
Cash Equivalents	\$ 956,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 956,019
Equities	4,639,129	-	-	4,639,129
Fixed Income	7,839,537			7,839,537
Total Investments	\$ 13,434,685	\$ 	\$ 	\$ 13,434,685

The Foundation's balances as of September 30, 2021 were as follows: 2021

<u> </u>	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	<u>Total</u>
Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,776,233	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,776,233
Equities	3,033,018	-	-	3,033,018
Fixed Income	7,676,415			7,676,415
Total Investments	\$ 12,485,666	\$ _	\$ _	\$ 12,485,666

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Investments

The cost and market values of investments as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, are summarized as follows:

		20	022			2021			
		<u>Ma</u>	ırke	<u>t</u>		<u>Market</u>			
		Cost		<u>Value</u>		Cost		<u>Value</u>	
Cash Equivalents	\$	956,019	\$	956,019	\$	1,776,233 \$	5	1,776,233	
Securities	_	13,717,622		12,478,666		8,578,153	_	10,709,433	
	\$	14,673,641	\$	13,434,685	\$	10,354,386 \$	} <u> </u>	12,485,666	

Investment returns were the following for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	_	2022	2021
Interest and dividends	\$	219,398	\$ 198,787
Unrealized (loss)/gain		(3,414,349)	1,075,515
Realized gain		295,052	446,547
Investment expenses		(75,217)	(61,293)
Total investment (loss) income, net	\$_	(2,975,116)	\$ 1,659,556

Investments were categorized as follows as of September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	 2022	_	2021
Non-Endowment	\$ 956,019	\$	1,776,233
Endowment	 12,478,666		10,709,433
	\$ 13,434,685	\$	12,485,666

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Assets with Donor Restrictions

Net assets with donor restrictions consist of the following at September 30, 2022 and 2021:

	_	2022	 2021
Subject to expenditure for specified purpose:			
Scholarship and academic programs	\$	6,048,122	\$ 3,246,164
Accumulated endowment earnings		760,534	3,404,885
Endowment to be invested in perpetuity		6,428,110	 5,963,705
Net assets with donor restrictions	\$	13,236,766	\$ 12,614,754
Purpose restrictions accomplished:			
Scholarship and academic programs	\$	1,305,118	\$ 459,136
Accumulated endowment earnings		237,163	 99,110
Net assets released from donor restrictions	\$	1,542,281	\$ 558,246

Endowment net asset composition by type of fund as of September 30, 2022:

The endowment net assets composition as of September 30, 2022 by type of fund was as follows:

	<u>_ I</u>	Without Donor Restrictions	 With Donor Restrictions	 Total
Donor-Restricted Endowment Funds:				
Original donor-restricted gift amount and amounts required to be				
maintained in perpetuity by donor	\$	-	\$ 6,428,110	\$ 6,428,110
Accumulated investment earnings		-	 760,534	760,534
Total endowment funds	\$	-	\$ 7,188,644	\$ 7,188,644

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Changes in net assets for the year ended September 30, 2022, as it relates to endowment funds were as follows:

	Without Donor Restrictions	. <u>-</u>	With Donor Restrictions	Total
Endowment net asset, beginning of year	\$ _	\$	9,368,590 \$	9,368,590
Investment income, net	-		(2,371,638)	(2,371,638)
Contributions	-		464,405	464,405
Appropriation of endowment assets for expenditure	-		(237,163)	(237,163)
Other changes - transfer	-		(35,550)	(35,550)
Endowment net assets, end of year	\$ -	\$	7,188,644 \$	7,188,644

Related Party Transactions

The Foundation reimbursed the University \$94,961 and \$96,897 for the year ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, for salaries and benefits of individuals performing management and administrative functions. Occupancy costs are not material and therefore, are not included in the Foundation's financial statements.

Amounts of \$1,074,758 and \$546,336 were paid to the University towards scholarships and other student benefit programs for fiscal years 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Foundation's accounts payable due to the University as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$0 and \$14,128, respectively.

Concentration of Risk

The Foundation maintains its cash in financial institutions where, at times, balances may exceed the federally insured limit of \$250,000. At September 30, 2022 and 2021, the uninsured cash balances totaled \$88,686 and \$328,292, respectively. The Foundation has not experienced any losses on such accounts.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 18, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued, for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2022.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Promise to Give

Promises to give are carried at the original amount pledged. Promises to give over multiple years are measured using the present value of future cash flows based on a discount rate of 3.97 % and 1.32% for the years ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

	 2022	_	2021
Amounts due in less than one year	\$ 1,473,143	\$	913,405
Amounts due in one to five years	 257,500	_	355,000
	 1,730,643	_	1,268,405
Less: Allowance for doubtful pledges	 (20,151)	_	(10,276)
Net receivables	\$ 1,710,492	\$	1,258,129

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

University of the District of Columbia School of Law Foundation (School of Law Foundation)

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The School of Law Foundation has cash at Wells Fargo amounting to \$277,581 and \$409,841 as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

The School of Law Foundation has invested in money market funds, government securities and mutual funds through Morgan Stanley in the amount of \$11,842,734 and \$13,828,487 as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, respectively. These amounts are inclusive of unrealized (loss)/gains of (\$2,949,080) and \$1,643,077 as on June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. All investments of the School of Law Foundation are Level 1 investments.

The School of Law Foundation earned \$210,836 and \$200,687 in interest and dividends in 2022 and 2021, respectively, that include \$210,807 and \$200,658 from Morgan Stanley in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other Receivables

Other receivables consist of the following:

- **Student Loan Receivables**: For fiscal years 2022 and 2021, the students owed \$15,890 and \$15,890, respectively, to the School of Law Foundation. The loans were to be paid upon receipt of the students' guaranteed federal financial aid.
- Advance Receivables: For fiscal years 2022 and 2021, advance receivables of \$48,674 and \$26,882, respectively, consist of advances made to School of Law staff and contractors.

Academic Awards Payable

Academic Awards Payable, as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 were \$874,255 and \$142,800, respectively. The balance of \$874,255 consisted of scholarships, fellowships, and stipends.

Net Assets with Donor Restrictions

The School of Law Foundation's restricted net assets for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$10,621,404 and \$12,088,576, respectively.

Contributions and Donations

The School of Law Foundation received contributions and donations for support from the general public for its activities during FY 2022 amounting to \$694,628 as compared to \$591,479 in FY 2021. These contributions comprised mostly of small contributions.

(A Component Unit of the Government of the District of Columbia)

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

September 30, 2022 and 2021

Grants

The School of Law Foundation received grants for support from private arrangements (private foundations and trusts etc.) during FY 2022 \$216,800 and FY 2021 \$147,500.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the School of Law Foundation to concentration of credit risk consist principally of interest-bearing cash accounts in financial institutions that exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limit of \$250,000 per bank. The bank balance for cash as of June 30, 2022 is as follows:

Bank								
Statement						Carrying		
	Amount		FDIC Insured		Uninsured		Amount	
Wells Fargo	\$	398,714	\$	250,000	\$	148,714	\$	277,581

The cash deposit in Wells Fargo was interest bearing.

Allocation of Functional Expenses

The costs of providing the various programs and activities have been summarized on a functional basis in the Schedule of Functional Expenses. The costs have been charged to the programs and supporting services on actual basis.

Subsequent Events

A review of subsequent period events for the year ended June 30, 2022, was performed through October 18, 2022, the date of School of Law Foundation audit report. No events were noted by Management that required disclosure.



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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor, Members of the Council of the Government of the District of Columbia, Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia and Inspector General of the Government of the District of Columbia Washington, D.C.

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the University of the District of Columbia (the University), a component unit of the Government of the District of Columbia, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the University's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 3, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the University'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 of financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective

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

Washington, D.C. January 3, 2023

McConnell of Jones

To report fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement:



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