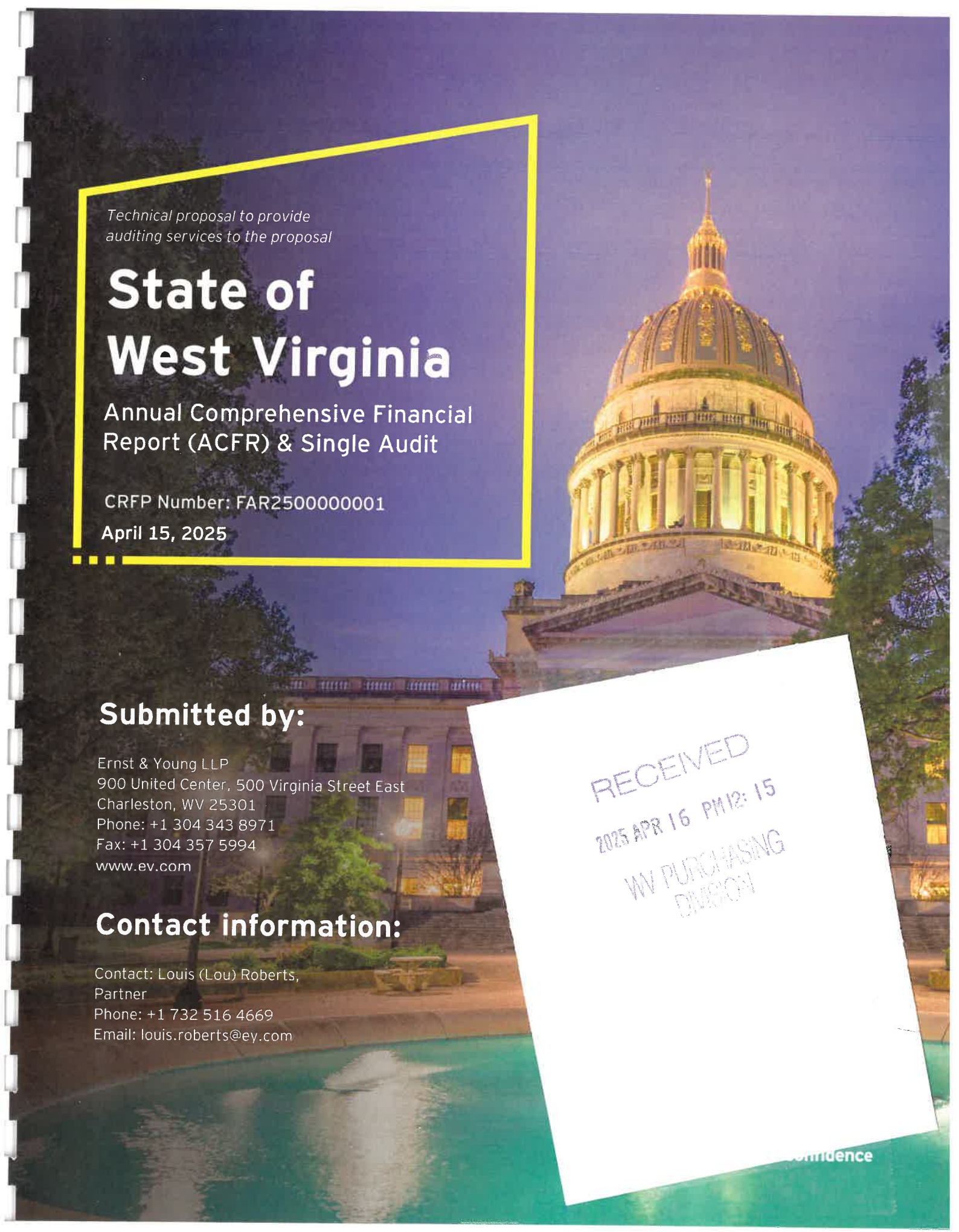
Technical proposal to provide auditing services to the proposal

State of West Virginia

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) & Single Audit

CRFP Number: FAR2500000001

April 15, 2025



RECEIVED
2025 APR 16 PM 12: 15
WV PURCHASING DIVISION

Submitted by:

Ernst & Young LLP
900 United Center, 500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301
Phone: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
www.ey.com

Contact information:

Contact: Louis (Lou) Roberts, Partner
Phone: +1 732 516 4669
Email: louis.roberts@ey.com

Title page

CRFP subject:	Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) & Single Audit
RFQ number:	FAR2500000001
Vendor's name:	Ernst & Young LLP
Business address:	900 United Center, 500 Virginia Street East, Charleston, WV 25301
Telephone number:	+1 732 516 4669
Fax number:	+1 304 357 5994
Name of contact person:	Louis Roberts
E-mail address:	louis.roberts@ey.com
Vendor signature:	Louis M Roberts by LOUIS M ROBERTS
Date:	April 15, 2025

DESIGNATED CONTACT: Vendor appoints the individual identified in this Section as the Contract Administrator and the initial point of contact for matters relating to this Contract.

(Printed Name and Title) Louis Roberts, Partner

(Address) 900 United Center, 500 Virginia Street East, Charleston, WV 25301

(Phone Number) / (Fax Number) +1 732 516 4669

(email address) louis.roberts@ey.com

CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE: By signing below, or submitting documentation through wvOASIS, I certify that: I have reviewed this Solicitation/Contract in its entirety; that I understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein; that this bid, offer or proposal constitutes an offer to the State that cannot be unilaterally withdrawn; that the product or service proposed meets the mandatory requirements contained in the Solicitation/Contract for that product or service, unless otherwise stated herein; that the Vendor accepts the terms and conditions contained in the Solicitation, unless otherwise stated herein; that I am submitting this bid, offer or proposal for review and consideration; that this bid or offer was made without prior understanding, agreement, or connection with any entity submitting a bid or offer for the same material, supplies, equipment or services; that this bid or offer is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud; that this Contract is accepted or entered into without any prior understanding, agreement, or connection to any other entity that could be considered a violation of law; that I am authorized by the Vendor to execute and submit this bid, offer, or proposal, or any documents related thereto on Vendor's behalf; that I am authorized to bind the vendor in a contractual relationship; and that to the best of my knowledge, the vendor has properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

By signing below, I further certify that I understand this Contract is subject to the provisions of West Virginia Code § 5A-3-62, which automatically voids certain contract clauses that violate State law; and that pursuant to W. Va. Code 5A-3-63, the entity entering into this contract is prohibited from engaging in a boycott against Israel.

Ernst & Young LLP
(Company)

(Signature of Authorized Representative)

Louis Roberts, Partner April 15, 2025
(Printed Name and Title of Authorized Representative) (Date)

+1 732 516 4669 +1 304 357 5994
(Phone Number) (Fax Number)

louis.roberts@ey.com
(Email Address)

Shape the future
with confidence

Ernst and Young LLP
900 United Center
500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301

Tel: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
ey.com

Cover letter

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0130

April 15, 2025

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Evaluation Committee:

We appreciate the opportunity to present our proposal for continuing our services to the State of West Virginia (the State). The State is a highly esteemed client of Ernst & Young LLP (EY) and our Charleston office. For over 75 years, EY has demonstrated its commitment to West Virginia by maintaining a local presence. We are excited to keep delivering outstanding audit services through a team that is personally invested in West Virginia and possesses a profound understanding of the State.

While many firms may promise quality, experience, and dedication during the proposal process, we believe our track record speaks for itself. We have already proven our quality, experience, and commitment, and we will continue to serve the State with the same exceptional dedication, flexibility, and expertise.

No other firm understands the requirements for completing the audit of the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and the State's Single Audit, conducted in accordance with the Uniform Guidance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, better than we do. Our in-depth knowledge of the interrelationships among various agencies, the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS), and your ERP system, wvOASIS, sets us apart. The State has consistently received the attention of our most senior industry professionals, and we are eager to maintain our commitment to providing you with high-quality audit services.

You are our priority and a key client for EY. We are committed to providing Exceptional Client Service and we listen to your feedback. We are focused on the following topics that we know are important to the State:

- **Audit Quality.** We want to emphasize our unwavering commitment to audit quality, which is paramount in serving the State. At EY, we understand that high-quality audits are essential for ensuring transparency, accountability, and trust in financial reporting. Our approach to audit quality is built on a foundation of rigorous standards, continuous improvement, investment in professional staff, technology investments, and a deep understanding of the unique challenges faced by governmental entities. Our audit methodology incorporates the latest industry practices and regulatory requirements, ensuring that we not only meet but exceed the expectations set forth in the RFP. We employ a comprehensive risk assessment process that allows us to tailor our audit procedures to address the specific risks associated with your operations and financial reporting.
- **Fixed audit fees.** We understand that a fixed fee structure is essential for your planning and budgeting, and we respect your decision to refine the scope of the audit through the RFP process. Our team is confident that this refined approach will not only enhance the audit process but also provide greater value to the citizens of West Virginia. With our extensive experience, we are well-positioned to understand the necessary hours required to deliver a quality audit. We are familiar with the complexities of your major grant programs, the decentralization of internal controls, and the IT systems in use. Additionally, we recognize the impact of recurring findings and have developed a fixed fee that ensures we maintain the high level of quality you expect from us.
- **Appointing a project lead and coordinating with our subcontractor.** In January 2025, EY made a further investment in West Virginia and in Adam Carr, who will be rejoining our West Virginia team. Adam is an executive who is already familiar with your operations through his involvement in the State of West Virginia audit. He will oversee the overall coordination of the audit, including managing our Suttle & Stalnaker ("S&S") resources to ensure that our teams work seamlessly together for you. Both EY and S&S bring extensive experience in auditing the State and conducting audits for other state and local governments. This is an area where you have provided us with valuable feedback, and we believe our new approach will align with your expectations. We will actively seek your feedback throughout the process to ensure we are meeting your needs.

Shape the future with confidence

- **No burden of transition time for your personnel.** We recognize that your personnel are dedicated to supporting the new Governor's initiatives aimed at enhancing prosperity and efficiency within the State. Our established understanding of your systems, processes, and controls, coupled with the strong relationships we have built with West Virginia personnel across various departments, positions us uniquely to support your goals without any transition time. By choosing EY, you eliminate the risks associated with auditor changes, such as organizational disruption, inexperienced teams, and potential audit quality concerns. Our team is familiar with your operations, ensuring that there is no learning curve or downtime, allowing your staff to concentrate on delivering essential services to the citizens of West Virginia. With the delays and schedule changes that the State can experience and as highlighted in the RFP, you know that EY has the depth of resources to ensure that you are prioritized so that your deadlines can be met. We are committed to providing a consistent and experienced audit team, including the addition of Adam Carr in our Charleston office, which enhances our local presence and responsiveness. This continuity ensures that you receive the dedicated support you need, even amidst the inevitable delays and schedule changes that can arise. With no transition, your timeline won't be impacted by having to "educate" new auditors when your focus should be on continuing to deliver services to the citizens of West Virginia.
- **Experienced local team with unmatched knowledge of the State of West Virginia and demonstrated ability to meet your deadlines.** Our core team including the executives Lou Roberts, Coordinating Partner, Adam Carr, and Chris Deweese possess an understanding of you that cannot be matched by any other service provider. As previously discussed with you, it is still our intent for Susan Wheeler to return as your coordinating partner for the fiscal year 2026 audit. This is consistent with our fresh perspective approach and our commitment to serving you with local resources. With the timing of the RFP, this knowledge will be critical to keeping your audit on course. We can hit the ground running and will not be spending time getting up to speed. No other firm has the in-depth knowledge of the interworking relationships among the various agencies, the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS), your ERP system, wvOASIS, and your other critical systems that support your Federal major programs. Our team is returning from the prior year, allowing the State to reap immediate benefits and enable you to be on the path to meet your deadlines.

With EY, you can be confident that your audit timelines will remain intact, and we will be responsive to your feedback, allowing you to focus on what truly matters–advancing the Governor's exciting initiatives for the State.

As you review our proposal, we hope that you will agree that EY is still the most qualified firm to perform the ACFR and Single Audit for the State. We are very proud of our relationship with the State, and we commit to building upon our past successes in the years to come. If you have any questions, or require additional information, please feel free to call me directly at +1 732 516 4669.

Sincerely,

Louis Roberts	Susan Wheeler
Coordinating Partner	Office Managing Partner

Table of contents

Cover letter i
Our response to your CRFP 1
Attachment A: Vendor Response Sheet 1
Attachment B: Mandatory Specification Checklist 75
Attachment C: Cost Sheet 81
Attachment D: Entities Audited on a Stand-Alone Basis 82
Attachment E: Timetable for Completion of Audit 83
Appendix 1: Quality control reports 85
Appendix 2: Sample reports requested in Section 4, Subsection 4.3.6 92
Appendix 4: Team CPE history 117
Appendix 5: CPA and applicable licenses 160
Appendix 6: Our summary of services and timeline 182
Appendix 7: Vendor certification / signature page 188
Appendix 8: Signed solicitation and addendums 190
Appendix 9: Additional documentation 200
Appendix 10: Exceptions and clarifications 212

Information in these materials relating to our approach, methodologies or pricing is confidential and proprietary to Ernst and Young LLP and may not be disclosed to third parties without our prior written consent.

Ernst and Young LLP (EY US or the Firm) is submitting this proposal. EY US is part of the global organization of member firms (collectively, EY) of Ernst and Young Global Limited, separate legal entities that perform professional services under the EY name worldwide.

Our response to your CRFP

Ernst & Young LLP has adhered to the instructions the State of West Virginia (the State) provided on preparing and submitting this response to your Centralized Request for Proposal (CRFP). The following requirements are met by Ernst & Young LLP (EY) as the primary contractor, and by Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC (S&S) subcontractor (S&S referred to as "proposed subcontractor firm" throughout the document).

Attachment A: Vendor Response Sheet

Provide a response regarding the following: firm and staff qualifications and experience in completing similar projects including any prior experience in completing similar projects for West Virginia state government; references; copies of any staff certifications or degrees applicable to this project,· proposed staffing plan,· descriptions of past projects completed entailing the location of the project, project manager name and contact information, type of project, and what the project goals and objectives where and how they were met.

Also, describe the approach and methodology proposed for this project. This should include how each of the goals and objectives listed is to be met. You must describe the use of technology within your audit plan.

As outlined in the RFP, we have provided responses as follows:

Response Request	Section or page numbers
Firm qualifications	Page 2
Staff qualifications	Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.2 and Appendix 3
Experience completing similar projects including any prior experience in completing similar projects for West Virginia state government	Page 12
References	Page 9
Copies of staff certifications or degrees	Appendix 5
Proposed staffing plan	Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.2
Descriptions of past projects completed: location of the project, project manager name and contact information, type of project, and what the project goals and objectives were and how they were met.	Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1 and Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3
Describe the approach and methodology proposed for this project. This should include how each of the goals and objectives listed is to be met.	Page 35
Describe the use of technology within your audit plan.	Page 22 and Page 35

Firm qualifications

Our background

Ernst & Young LLP (EY US or the US firm), a limited liability partnership, is a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited, an organization whose locally owned member firms operate under the "EY" name in more than 150 countries around the world. The Americas area, formed in 2006, comprises member firms in 30 countries and more than 98,000 people.

The US firm is a substantial entity, with more than 56,000 people working in the US. The US firm is owned by approximately 3,600 US partners and principals. The US firm's fiscal year 2024 total revenues were approximately $21.8 billion. The workplace culture of the US firm is recognized by organizations such as Fortune magazine, the Great Place to Work Institute, which frequently place EY US near the top of their lists for countries across the Americas Area.

We have been in business for more than 100 years. Our roots date back to the early 1900s and to the lasting legacies of two visionaries: Arthur Young and A.C. Ernst. In 1989, Ernst & Whinney merged with Arthur Young to create EY, a leading, global integrated professional services firm

We're a global leader in Assurance, Tax, Transaction and Consulting services. Worldwide, our 390,000 people are united by an unwavering commitment to quality in the services we offer and to help our people and clients build a better working world. At the top of the agenda is harnessing the power of emerging digital technologies to enhance sector-specific capabilities, to help our clients get ahead and stay ahead of the curve. Our services are as follows:

- Assurance: Our Assurance practice protects and serves the public interest. Our services promote transparency, support investor confidence and drive long-term, sustainable growth.
- Tax: The business world is in a state of flux. Our Tax practice equips our clients to navigate complexity and risks, leading to better business decisions. We help enterprises understand global tax policies and laws and comply with their responsibilities.
- Transaction (EY-Parthenon): How organizations manage their capital today will define their competitive position tomorrow. EY-Parthenon enables clients to reimagine ecosystems, reshape portfolios and reinvent themselves for a better future.
- Consulting: In Consulting, we are building a better working world by transforming businesses through the power of people, technology and innovation.

EY exists to build a better working world, helping to create long-term value for clients, people and society and build trust in the capital markets. Enabled by data and technology, diverse EY teams in over 150 countries provide trust through assurance and help clients grow, transform and operate. Working across assurance, consulting, law, strategy, tax and transactions, EY teams ask better questions to find new answers for the complex issues facing our world today.

Our Americas Assurance Practice and Charleston Office

Our Americas Assurance practice is made up of more than 29,000 high-performing, and highly engaged people in 160 office locations across the US, Canada, the Caribbean and South America. Across our expansive geographic footprint, we generated nearly $17.3 billion in global assurance revenue in FY24, with $5.5 billion for US Audit.

We are also proud of the immense impact our people have had in our communities by volunteering countless hours, serving on hundreds of non-profit boards and raising significant charitable donations.

To provide our clients with the breadth and depth of industry experience and knowledge they require, our GPS practice across the United States is managed as one team. This approach enables our engagement teams to leverage the knowledge and experience of peers in other physical locations. Our technical competencies include traditional assurance and tax compliance and planning, along with a wide range of advisory, risk, growth, operational, finance and transaction-based services. Louis (Lou) Roberts, your coordinating partner, is a leader among the US GPS Assurance Practice. He will work closely with Susan Wheeler, the Charleston Office Managing Partner so that you will have access to the right resources at the right time. Our primary goal is to provide each client with professionals who have the training, knowledge and experience to deliver excellent client service, all managed from a consistent, local core team. Other firms can promise you this capability, but you know and expect this level of service with EY because you have experienced it.

Continued investment in West Virginia

In our ongoing dedication to West Virginia, we are pleased to announce the expansion of our Charleston office executive team, with the return of Adam Carr to EY as your project lead. You are already familiar with Adam Carr and Valeri Jones, both located in Charleston, who have consistently demonstrated transparency and availability in their roles. They will collaborate closely with Lou Roberts, Coordinating Partner, Susan Wheeler, Managing Partner of the Charleston Office, and Chris Deweese, Member Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC (S&S), ensuring that you receive timely resources and swift resolutions to any issues that may arise. Our commitment is further strengthened by the fact that the majority of our team resides in West Virginia. We pride ourselves on being accessible in-person, with timely responses to your needs. We believe that our local presence and established relationship with you distinguish us from our competitors.

Charleston, West Virginia office

EY has demonstrated our commitment to West Virginia by being part of the State's business community for more than 75 years. Our subcontractor firm, S&S, has demonstrated the same commitment. S&S has been doing business in West Virginia for more than 50 years. Collectively, EY and S&S employee over 130 professionals in the West Virginia market. The majority of our professional staff, as well as the professional staff of our subcontractor firm, are graduates of West Virginia colleges and universities. By having a local presence, you know that we are committed to your success. Our Charleston office provides services to state government, banking, mining, energy, distribution and manufacturing entities across the State. Your local team has the experience to manage large multifaceted engagements and has the resources to deliver on your timeline.

Making a difference for our capitol city and West Virginia

We are committed to helping build a stronger West Virginia. Our corporate responsibility efforts focus on three areas: education, entrepreneurs and equity in the workforce. EY and S&S invest our time, talents and treasures in numerous nonprofit organizations in the local area. A select list of some of these nonprofit affiliations are as follows:

YMCA	Clay Center	Mountain Heart Camp
Parkersburg Area Jaycees	Fund for the Arts	Alzheimers Association
YWCA Charleston	Counseling Connection	Children's Home Society
WELD Charleston Chapter	Make a Wish of Greater Pennsylvania and West Virginia	Tech Connect
Education Elevators	Heart and Hand Outreach Ministries	Chemical Alliance Zone
National Wild Turkey Federation	Susan G Komen Race for the Cure	West Virginia Society of CPAs
United Way of Central West Virginia	WV Chamber of Commerce	Charleston Area Alliance
Marshall University Beta Alpha Psi	West Virginia Land Trust	CAMC Foundation

In addition, EY encourages giving back to the community and specifically sponsors an annual community service day. We volunteered over 70 hours of service at the Human Resources Development Foundation.

Piedmont Elementary Mentoring Program - several of S&S employees donate their time to meet weekly and be mentors to students at Piedmont Elementary school.

Our assurance practice

EY has more than 130,000 people globally who provide audit and other assurance services to our clients. Our professionals work together with our clients' accounts to ensure their reporting complies with the requisite audit standards and regulations, provide a robust and clear perspective to audit committees, and deliver critical information to investors and other stakeholders. We provide a consistent audit by assembling the right multidisciplinary team to address your most complex issues, using a proven global methodology and deploying the latest, high quality auditing tools. We work to give you the benefit of our broad sector experience, our deep subject matter knowledge and the latest insights from our work worldwide.

In addition to audit, assurance includes our Financial Accounting Consulting Services (FAAS) practice which supports our clients in determining, monitoring and disclosing financial and nonfinancial insights. Our multidisciplinary teams cover a wide range of accounting and reporting, transaction accounting, treasury, and corporate governance services that allow businesses to meeting changing market conditions, demands for greater transparency, and changing regulatory requirements. FAAS also regularly supports audit teams on complex accounting and reporting issues. Your executives will have access to work with FAAS on such matters as they arise. Many of audit personnel including members of your team also support FAAS projects which provides them a unique perspective to GASB implementation.

Complex multi-faceted audits

With our experience, we listen to you and understand the complexities of the audit of the State of West Virginia. You need a team that can manage multiple deadlines and requirements and avoid duplicative requests and procedures. EY has the depth of experience and resources and have performed audits on complex state and local government entities, with multiple component units and locations, complex Federal audits with a global presence, and complex private and public companies with locations around the world. With these multi-faceted audits, we recognize that collaboration and coordination with management is key and our internal coordination needs to be seamless. You need an experienced team and our proposed executives have experience in this environment and with YOU. People make the difference in any professional relationship. Our team is designed to give you the level of service, relevant industry and technical experience and coordination you require.

Approach to a multi-faceted audit

- Local EY project lead
- Executives experienced with West Virginia
- Collaborative EY executive and management meetings
- One technology platform – utilizing EY Client Portal
- Coordinated client assistance requests (eliminates emails and multiple requests)
- Focus on the timeline with key milestones

Lou Roberts has significant experience auditing YOU and other complex governmental entities with multiple opinion units and large Federal government agencies. Lou understands this coordination effort with a multi-disciplined team so that your deadlines are met. Working alongside Lou will be Adam Carr, who will serve as the Project Lead for both the ACFR and UG engagements. Adam sits in Charleston, WV and has significant experience auditing YOU. Adam understands the intricacies of how the State of West Virginia and its agencies operate. Adam will work directly with the EY and S&S team to ensure you have a consistent and seamless client experience.

In addition to our team's experience, our technology is instrumental in a successful complex audit. Our proposed team, including our subcontractor, will utilize the EY audit methodology and audit platform, EY Canvas. We have learned that it is important not only for our team to function on one platform, but also to facilitate the coordination of our client requests reducing your effort in the audit process. We will utilize the EY client Portal so that you can also manage our requests across individual workstreams or all the workstreams. Working with EY, you will know the information that is still outstanding and will be able to manage your deadlines. This eliminates maintaining separate open items lists as our technology is embedded in our audit methodology. Our technology tools are outlined fully in this response.

Public sector experience

Our US Government & Public Sector (GPS) practice comprises professionals skilled in the auditing, accounting and budgeting methods, systems and controls that today's state and local governments use. In addition, professionals have years of experience with the systems, programs and issues unique to our government clients.

EY has been attuned to the needs of government agencies since the founding of the firm, and we have had a specific practice devoted to the public sector – for more than 50 years. Our GPS practice is among EY's overall key growth drivers. We have established a diverse network of GPS professionals across mature and emerging markets around the world, which provides advisory, assurance, transactions and tax services to government clients at the national, regional and municipal level in more than 100 countries.

Industry focus is the cornerstone of our firm's approach to professional services. We realize that experience and insight are required to serve the demands of today's governments, and we are dedicated to delivering ideas and measurable results to help our clients achieve their missions and overcome their challenges. Our vast resources give our clients the management information they need to respond to their rapidly changing financial environment and operational demands.

Our GPS practice is comprised of professionals across the country who understand the issues facing state government agencies. With 2,500 professionals across the country that serve the public sector, EY has one of the largest public sector practices in the profession. Annually, we serve more than 2,500 public sector audit and management consulting clients, including some of the largest and most prominent federal, state and local governments; their departments; special districts and authorities. These clients include states and state agencies, US territories colleges and institutions, local governments, special districts and a number of large federal government and civilian agencies including the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, and various Department of Defense components.

Our GPS team members are skilled not only in auditing, but also in the budgeting methods, systems and controls that today's state and local government entities utilize. They have multiple years of experience with the systems, programs and issues of the public sector; and in fact, several of them were formerly policymakers, senior executives or department heads in government. Additionally, our local team has extensive state and local government experience. The team selected to serve you has been providing services to the State of West Virginia as well as other West Virginia State agencies. Your team, led by both Lou and Adam, also has experience providing services to State agencies and cities located across the United States and its territories. Your team members are committed to this industry segment and are leaders in this segment, both regionally and nationally. Additionally, in Susan's position as Office Managing Parter and in EY's national professional practice, government auditing and in GPS assurance, she serves as a technical resource for engagement teams across the United States and territories, leads industry trainings and supports our internal quality review process as well as the peer review process.

Your executive team has assisted multiple entities as well as multiple engagement teams with the implementation of GASB pronouncements and changes in the Uniform Guidance. Our local professionals are closely linked across the country to share best practices and to provide every public sector client the best technical service and thought leadership available. As you will see in our proposal, we have a prestigious list of clients comparable to your organization that allow us to bring an understanding of best practices to your audits.

Specific engagements performed have included audits of financial statements, audits of compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, evaluations of internal controls, assessments of compliance with laws and regulations, assessments of the relevance and reliability of performance data and a variety of agreed-upon procedures (AUP). These engagements have required an extensive knowledge of legislative and accounting requirements for federal entities, including generally accepted accounting principles and United States OMB Circulars.

While other firms may say they have experience auditing states, we are the firm with experience auditing the State of West Virginia and with this experience, we have addressed key issues such as:

Key issue	Our response and what that meant to you
Implementation of new accounting standards, more recently: GASB 96, SBITAs; GASB 94, PPPs; and GASB 87, Leases	Most recently we collaborated with you on GASB 87, 94 and 96. We started our discussions early, engaged our EQR partner throughout, performed interim procedures and finalized our auditing of this standard well before your ACFR deadline. Now, we are looking forward to hitting the ground running with your implementation of GASB 101, *Compensated Absences*. You know from your experience with this team that we will have a project timeline so that the implementation of new standards does not impact your reporting deadlines. We also will not be distracted learning your processes.
Leveraging your ERP system, wvOASIS.	We have worked diligently with you to leverage your system and reduce audit burden on your personnel. This has enabled us to reduce sample sizes on the core audit as well as streamline the procedures around new accounting standards implementation.
Significant increase in Federal monies reported on the schedule of expenditures in Federal awards.	We have a solid understanding of your major federal programs. With the increase in Federal monies, we are able to identify the qualified resources and keep your audit on time. We brought you valuable insight through our insight from EY's participation with standard setters including the Government Quality Center Audit.

In addition to our experience with our auditing of the State of West Virginia and related state agencies and US Territories Guam and Northern Marina Islands, we also have experience providing assurance and advisory services to state and local governments throughout the United States, Washington DC and US territories. We have provided a sample of clients in Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1 and Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3.

With our experience auditing West Virginia, Guam and Northern Marina Islands, we have met your Goal/Objective 1 of engaging a firm with Statewide and territory auditing experience. We are invested in the State and believe that no other firm can meet this goal to the extent that we have due to our experience auditing you, the State of West Virginia.

EY's role with standard setters

Our US GPS professionals keep the pulse of the industry they serve through a variety of professional networks through which they actively participate, confirming that their advice to you will be both timely and relevant. They work closely with professional organizations such as:

- Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB);
- Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA);
- National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (NASACT);
- Council of State Governments (CSG);
- Association of Government Accountants (AGA);
- Intergovernmental Audit Forum and Financial Management Improvement Program (IAFFMIP);
- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA):
  - AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center
  - AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center Executive Committee
  - AICPA State and Local Government Expert Panel

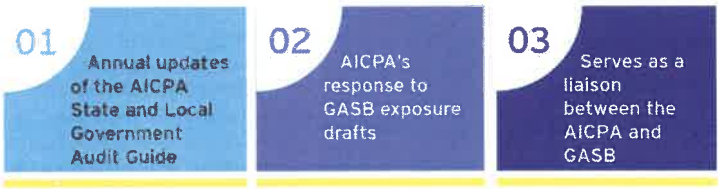
Our professionals, including Susan Wheeler and Jeremy Robinson included in this proposal, actively participate on several panels and committees of these professional organizations and have provided thought leadership through leading-edge articles. We also speak at meetings of the various professional public sector organizations.

Lou and Adam work closely with Jeremy Robinson, who is in our national audit professional practice. Jeremy serves on the AICPA Governmental Audit Quality Center Executive Committee. They communicate frequently with him about the latest topics impacting you. By working closely with Lou and Adam, you will be kept informed of the latest GASB and Uniform Guidance developments and proposed changes. This will enable you to plan for upcoming changes and be prepared for the implementation.

EY's participation with standard setters

Susan Wheeler, Charleston OMP and National APPAU

Susan is EY's representative on the AICPA State and Local Government Expert Panel. This committee supports the following AICPA initiatives:



In addition, both Lou Roberts and Adam Carr are members of the GFOA and have served as reviewers in the GFOA Certificate of Achievement Award program. We have assisted the State of West Virginia with the criteria for this award throughout the years.

Our proposed subcontractor firm

EY has successfully worked with third-party vendors in a prime/subcontractor model on various engagements for many years and has developed a rigorous master services agreement (MSA) along with statement of work (SOW) templates that define scope, deliverables, timelines, and milestones that serve as a framework to provide our high-quality standards and timely delivery of services. These legal agreements are supported by our delivery model construct, quality assurance guidelines and governance, inducting subcontractors into an EY team with EY delivery standards.

EY has established an overall framework for subcontractors we will follow in order to facilitate prompt and seamless service to our clients. They pass through our established governance model (MSA/SOW, data privacy and confidentiality, non-disclosure agreement, etc.) and are required to adhere to EY guidelines and standards. While the MSA/SOW construct establishes legal accountability and ownership, our project delivery model and quality assurance program supports the successful delivery of the work products within the established project timelines.

We achieve successful partnerships by keeping our clear joint focus on YOU and YOUR needs. Our subcontractors use our methodology and our software. We can see and review their workpapers in real time. This provides better project management, consistent audit quality and a better overall experience.

Our experienced subcontractor: Suttle & Stalnaker

Organization

S&S, founded in 1973, is an independently owned CPA firm – a PLLC - professional limited liability company registered under the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office. S&S is an accounting and business consultation firm located in Charleston and Morgantown, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, that has been in business for 50 years. S&S is a member of Allinial Global. Allinial Global is an accounting firm association of legally independent accounting and consulting firms with offices in North America and throughout the world through international members and partnerships. The member firms of Allinial Global share education, marketing resources, and technical knowledge in a wide range of services and sectors. S&S has over 130 professionals.

Qualifications

S&S has a rich heritage with both governmental entities and colleges and universities in the State of West Virginia. Professional services include, but are not limited to:

- Financial audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards (GAS)
- Student financial assistance cluster audits in accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance
- Agreed-upon procedures of the purchasing policies and procedures
- Benchmarking analysis
- Agreed-upon procedures for various NCAA requirements
- Attestation engagements for the closeout of the Perkins program
- Attestation engagement for the Indirect Cost Proposals
- Internal audit engagements
- Special projects as requested

In addition to serving the State for more than 40 years, S&S has performed audits and/or consulting services for several governmental entities including West Virginia Insurance Commission, West Virginia Parkways Authority, West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation, West Virginia Department of Transportation (division of highway), West Virginia Educational Broadcast Authority and Affiliates, West Virginia Economic Development Authority, Workforce West Virginia, West Virginia Racing Commission, , West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities - DMTF, New River Community and Technical College, Fairmont State University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Eastern Community and Technical College, BridgeValley Community and Technical College, West Virginia Council for Community and Technical Colleges, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College.

In addition, S&S has also performed audits or reviews of various research and development corporations and foundations that are component units of the colleges and universities. S&S personnel are frequent speakers and presenters on various accounting matters and also participate in many of the accounting programs for the various West Virginia colleges and universities. This preeminence in the public sector is not the result of casual experience acquired through an ongoing accounting practice, but rather from the commitment of the firm to the highest standards of service in this sector.

Coordination with subcontractor - we heard you

You have been generous in sharing feedback about our team's performance and approach to the audit. We have listened and have responded accordingly, taking decisive action to strengthen the team and revitalize our audit.

Here's what's changing

The team serving you is perhaps the most critical factor in a successful, mutually beneficial audit relationship. You expect a team with the right technical, industry and communication skills to work effectively with your people and within your culture. In assembling EY audit teams, we strive to balance professional skepticism with a collaborative and responsive approach. Forming trusted relationships involves many intangible factors; with that in mind and recognizing your desire for changes in our team, we have responded decisively. We are adding a new Project Lead to your account, Adam Carr, Senior Manager. Adam previously served the State of West Virginia leading both the ACFR and Uniform Guidance audit teams. Adam has over 17 years' experience serving State and Local government audit clients.

A refreshed approach to communication, collaboration and technology will be at the forefront of the audit. Better communication and collaboration with our subcontractors is the broad, overarching theme. We plan to have EY executives lead all entrance/exit meetings, key status meetings, and resolve technical/compliance issues timelier. You already have experience with Adam leading these status meetings and the insight he brings.

References

Chicago Housing Authority			
Address	60 E Van Buren 11th Floor Chicago, IL 60605	**Contact**	Mr. Michael Moran, Chief Finance Officer +1 312 742 8500 mmoran@thecha.org

Scope of work:

We have audited the Chicago Housing Authority's (CHA) financial statements since 2015. In addition to performing the audit of CHA's ACFR, we have also performed numerous other services to assist them over the years. On an annual basis, we also perform the following:

- Uniform Guidance audit of its various Federal financial assistance awards;
- Reviewed CHA's annual comprehensive financial report
- Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")
- Examination procedures relative to its lender servicing program;
- Most recently worked closely with CHA through the implementation of GASB 96, Subscription-based information technology

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Through our many years of experience with CHA, we have provided timely guidance to management as well as the Board of Trustees in addressing current business issues.

West Virginia Public Employee Insurance Agency (WVPEIA) and West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (WVRHBT)			
Address	601 57th Street, Southeast Suite 2 Charleston, WV 25304-	**Contact**	Mr. Jason Haught, Interim Director & Chief Financial Officer +1 304 558 7850 jason.a.haught@wv.gov

Scope of work:

We have audited WVPEIA and WVRHBT's financial statements since 2021. In addition to the basic financial statements, we have also audited the schedule of employer other post-employment benefits allocations and schedule of other post-employment benefits amounts by employer of the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund ("RHBT").

We also issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS").

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

New York City Housing Development Corporation			
Address	110 William Street 10th Floor New York, NY 10038	**Contact**	Ms. Cathleen Baumann Executive Vice President & Treasurer +1 212 227 9681 cbaumann@nychdc.com

Scope of work:

We have audited the New York City Housing Development Corporation's financial statements since 1999. In addition to performing the audit, we have also performed numerous other services to assist them over the years. On an annual basis, we also perform the following:

- **Uniform Guidance audit of its various Federal financial assistance awards;**
- **Examination procedures relative to its lender servicing program;**
- **Audit of its OPEB trust;**
- Most recently worked closely with the Corporation through the implementation of GASB 87, *Leases* and GASB 84, *Fiduciary Activities*
- Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in **Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")**

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Through our many years of experience with the Corporation, we have provided timely guidance to management as well as the Board of Trustees in addressing current business issues.

New York City Economic Development Corporation			
Address	One Liberty Plaza New York, NY 10006	**Contact**	Ms. Amy Chan, Controller +1 212 312.3855 achan@edc.nyc

Scope of work:

We have audited the New York City Economic Development Corporation's (NYCEDC) financial statements since 2001. In addition to performing the audit, we have also carried out numerous other services to assist the corporation over the years, including:

- Assisted the NYCEDC with financial reporting of its ferry operations
- Review of NYCEDC's compliance with its investment guidelines
- Issue a management letter on its system of internal control
- Audit of its defined contribution pension plans
- Audits of its public purpose funds
- Most recently worked closely with NYCEDC through the implementation of GASB 94, *PPP's* and GASB 96, *SBITA's*
- Assisted NYCEDC in the establishment of its procedures and reporting relative to compliance with the New York State Public Authorities Accountability Act (PAAA)
- Provided training to various audit committee members on their roles and responsibilities under the state's PAAA regulations
- Performed various project audits to assist NYCEDC in its compliance of various project agreements, which were performed of the Wards Island Waterfront Pathway Project, 125th Street Garage Plaza and Mart, and the Stuyvesant Cove Projects
- Helped develop its accounting and reporting requirements relative to its stadium transactions
- Assisted NYCEDC in evaluating the operation of the various program initiatives with the New York City Empowerment Zone, wherein we performed monitoring procedures with respect to the Upper Manhattan Empowerment Zone and the Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation
- Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Through our many years of experience with NYCEDC, we have provided timely guidance to management as well as the board of directors in addressing current business issues.

Massachusetts Port Authority			
Address	One Harborside Drive, Suite 200S Boston, MA 02128	**Contact**	Ms. Paige Lombard, Comptroller +1 617 568 5077 plombard@massport.com

Scope of work:

We have audited the Massachusetts Port Authority financial statements since 2011. In addition to performing the audit, we have also performed numerous other services to assist them over the years. On an annual basis, we also perform the following:

- Uniform Guidance audit of its various Federal financial assistance awards;
- Audit of its OPEB trust;
- Comfort letter procedures for bond issues
- Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Guam, Territory of the United States			
Address	Govt. of Guam Department of Administration P.O. Box 7420 Tamuning, Guam 96931	Contact	Mr. Edward Birn Director Department of Administration +1 671 475 1250 edward.birn@doa.guam.gov

Scope of work:

We have audited the Government of Guam's (GovGuam) financial statements since 2022 are currently engaged to audit the financial statements for 2024. In addition to performing the audit of GovGuam's ACFR, we have also performed numerous other services to assist them over the years. On an annual basis, we also perform the following:

- Uniform Guidance audit of its various Federal financial assistance awards;
- Reviewed GovGuam's annual comprehensive financial report
- Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")
- We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

Northern Mariana Islands, Territory of the United States			
Address	CNMI Department of Finance P.O. Box 5234 CHRB Saipan MP, 96950	Contact	Mrs. Tracy B. Norita Secretary of Finance +1 670 664 1100 t.norita@dof.gov.mp

Scope of work:
We have audited the Government of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNMI) financial statements for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021 and are engaged to perform audit services for FYE 2022 and 2023.

On an annual basis, we also perform the following:
Uniform Guidance audit of its various Federal financial assistance awards;
Reviewed CNMI's annual comprehensive financial report
Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting related to the financial statements and compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements and other matters, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements, as required by the auditing standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States ("GAS")
We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and GAS. Our audit included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In addition to these references, we have provided a detail list of similar projects and project managers in Sections 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1 and Subsection 4.2.1.3. Our subcontractors' references can be found in Subsection 4.2.1.3.

Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1: List audits that have been completed that demonstrate the ability to manage an audit engagement of this magnitude.

Why EY: managing audits of this magnitude

EY is experienced in auditing entities of your magnitude. You have the best of both worlds, a local experienced team that is focused on West Virginia being a key account in this market and has the bench strength of EY. Your local team has experience with audits of this size and your experienced executives have the access to all of EY. This is what makes our relationship so successful and enables us to meet your deadlines.

With this proposed engagement, we are not only managing an engagement that is large by an hours perspective, but also an engagement that faces complex accounting and reporting matters and has multiple locations, auditors and project owners. We have both the government accounting and auditing knowledge as well as project management experience for large engagements. You need a service provider with strong qualifications in project management of large complex engagements to achieve your reporting objectives. This is critical to your success.

01 Our experience managing large, complex engagements

At EY, **managing engagements of this magnitude is what we do every day.** Your local team has this experience not only with you but with other large state and local government and Federal audits. Successful project management starts with understanding with **YOUR** deadline and working back to critical dates. We have provided proposed timelines throughout this proposal. One key to this is having a local Project Lead responsible for the entire engagement so you have one point of contact while managing the project with multiple experienced executives. You know that we have the depth of resources to complete areas simultaneously to manage your timeline.

02 Our technology investments

For the State, our technology investments have been realized with the scalable, reliable and easy-to-use EY technology platform, EY Canvas, which enables us to more effectively manage large-scale engagements such as the State of West Virginia. We use this technology to better leverage resources at multiple locations using multiple audit firms. This enables you to have a seamless team no matter if they are working downtown at the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, at West Virginia University or at your financial reporting office on Washington Street by the capitol complex. Our team members see real-time workpapers from other team members without emailing and other cumbersome processes. We think that this technology and approach is critical to a large-scale project and this sets us apart from our competitors. We have highlighted our technology tools and our digital audit throughout this proposal.

03 Proactive/collaborative audit protocol

At EY we believe a proactive and collaborative approach enables a timely resolution. EY's audit methodology, built in milestones, and collaborative team enable this to be successful. While there were no new GASBS adopted in 2024 in the past several years, you have dealt with several accounting matters: Kronos malware attack; implementation of GASB 87, *Leases, GASB 94 PPP's, and GASB 96, SBITAs;* and a significant increase in Federal monies and major program composition. Our team worked with you throughout the years to review drafts of memorandums, provide collaborative feedback, understand the timeline, ask our questions and manage expectations. We audited documentation real time and had information reviewed through our EQR partner levels so that questions were not brought up late in audit on questions that were anticipated. This enabled us to resolve these matters earlier in the audit. Lou believes that managing the questions that we know about early in the process will enable there to be time later in the process for questions that could not have been anticipated by EY or management. You experienced this and know that we can deliver.

04 Our audit methodology and project management

EY's audit methodology is designed to be customized to manage audits of every size. EY GAM has built in milestones so the stages of the audit are reviewed in a timely manner by all levels of the engagement team. This ensures that every phase of the audit from planning to reporting is reviewed in a timely manner. Some key points of our project management tools that are important for audits of this magnitude:

- Timely review and approval by all levels for all audit phases.
- Management of audit tasks for all team members including the core audit team, audit executives, subject matter resources and subcontractors. We function as one team.
- Management of all tasks across all locations and agencies. Members of our time can access workpapers at any time and from anywhere.
- Real time access to workpapers. No emails and version problems.
- Linking of the client assistance requests to our audit steps. This avoids duplicate client requests and minimizes your burden.

05 Transparency in communication

Your team is committed to transparent communications. You experienced this transparency during the 2024 audit and our commitment to that protocol.

- We utilize EY Canvas for our client assistance requests. With EY Canvas, you have the ability to monitor outstanding requests and follow up with your owners to keep the project on track.
- We held detailed weekly status meetings (FARS and DHHR specifically) to outline our status, information that we needed to complete areas, and critical items. This also provided you the opportunity to highlight any concerns. We resolved many open items and questions during these calls and were able to develop a successful plan for resolution.
- We also provided weekly written communication, through our "Red, Yellow, Green" letter. This letter is meant to be a high level summary that identifies key matters impacting both the financial statements and Single Audit and categorizes those items into one of three categories (red, yellow or green) based upon both the significance to the audit process and the potential impact if the items are not completed. Similar to prior years we included a fourth color, purple, to highlight the items that are most critical to the audit.

This level of transparency keeps the project on target and manages expectations.

06 Our audit staffing bench strength

While the majority of the audit team remains local, EY has access to over 9,000 people across the United States, and has utilized these resources in the past to help the State of West Virginia during peak audit hours. The Charleston office works closely with our Columbus office which has over 350 professionals and 20 professionals dedicated to government and public sector. Lou and Adam work closely with Rob Heffelman, Columbus senior manager, in identifying the right resources to supplement our local team. This enables us to maintain continuity in areas such as pensions and OPEB and complete multiple areas simultaneously to keep the project on time so we can deliver by your deadlines. We believe that this approach is critical.

Included in our audit bench strength is our seamless integration of our subcontractor firms and the combined use of the EY Canvas platform to complete and document audit procedures. All of the audit workpapers are housed in one central location which can be accessed by the engagement team at a moment's notice.

Experience in managing audit engagements of this magnitude

EY has a plethora of experience managing audit engagements of this magnitude. This extends from state, federal and local government audits as well as multinational private and public companies. We manage audits of this magnitude with multiple locations, entities and auditors every day. This is what we do best.

Our clients, like you, have critical filing and reporting deadlines and we understand the importance of project management and meeting those deadlines. Our proposed local team also has this experience, and we understand how to manage large projects. You have experienced this firsthand with our communication protocols and our transparency throughout the audit. We have found that detailed status calls are much more meaningful to you and to us. This protocol has enabled us to meet your deadlines.

EY's experience

Annually EY performs 450 audits in the United States with >10,000 audit hours*

** To ensure that you are getting the client service that you deserve, EY has an annual partner workload evaluation process so that you know that your executives will have experience with large audits but will not be over committed. This enables us to deliver great client service.*

Audits of this magnitude highlights: States and US Territories

We have experience auditing you, the State of West Virginia. We also have experience auditing US Territories, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. Both Guam's and the Northern Mariana Islands' financial reporting are prepared under GASB identically to a State. EY has been engaged to audit the primary government (government-wide financial statements) as well as various authorities/component units. We also refer to the opinions of other auditors in our report for the entities not audited by EY. Both Guam and Norther Mariana Islands have similar complexities to a State including pension and/or OPEB plans. We also perform the Uniform Guidance audits for both Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands and the major programs are generally consistent with West Virginia, including Medicaid, Highway Planning & Construction Cluster, Child Care & Development Block Grant Cluster, Child Nutrition Cluster, Special Education Cluster, and Unemployment Insurance. We also have significant experience auditing your larger programs, the Student Financial Assistance and the Research and Development Clusters. Susan and Jermey serve as technical resources to the Guam and Northern Mariana Island teams.

Below is a sample list of recent audit engagements of this magnitude that demonstrate our ability to audit large governments with multiple locations and/or auditors and the effectiveness of our audit platform, EY Canvas.

Project	Type of project*	Engagement partner/ Executives	Total hours	Project/ EY office location(s)	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
State of West Virginia	Financial Statement and Single Audit (with GFOA Certificate) EY subcontracts with one other firm	Lou Roberts, Adam Carr, Karthik Ramaswamy, & John DiSanto	>15,000	Charleston, WV Various locations throughout WV	Sarah Long Chief Financial Officer Department of Administration 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Bldg. 1 Rm E-119, Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 558 4331
Guam, territory of the United States	Financial Statement and Single Audit, including a number of authorities and blended component units	Chris Wolseley, Rizalito Paglingayen	>10,000	Guam	Mr. Edward Birn Govt. of Guam Department of Administration P.O. Box 7420 Tamuning, Guam 96931 +1 671 475 1250

Project	Type of project*	Engagement partner/ Executives	Total hours	Project/ EY office location(s)	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
Northern Mariana Islands	Financial Statement and Single audit, including a number of authorities and blended component units	Chris Wolseley, Rizalito Paglingayen	>5,000	Guam	Mrs. Tracy B. Norita CNMI Department of Finance P.O. Box 5234 CHRB Saipan MP, 96950 +1 670 664 1100
Massachusetts Port Authority	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit	Lou Roberts & Susan Wheeler	>5,000	Boston, MA	Paige Lombard Comptroller One Harborside Drive, Suite 200S Boston, MA 02128 +1 617 568 5077
Chicago Housing Authority	Financial Statement and Single Audit (with GFOA Certificate) EY subcontracts with two other firms	Susan Wheeler & Lou Roberts	>4,000	Chicago, IL Charleston, WV	Mike Moran Chief Finance Officer 60 E Van Buren, 11th Floor Chicago, IL 60605 +1 312 742 8500

** See Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3 for a description of each type of project along with goals and how they were met.*

In addition to the projects above we have provided additional projects in Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3. EY has projects of this magnitude that are too numerous to list in their entirety. Please see the select listing of other audit engagements of this magnitude that demonstrates EY's ability to manage audits with similar or more hours than the State of West Virginia and with multiple locations and/or multiple auditors below:

- Department of the Navy
- Defense Logistics Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Railroad Passenger Corporation
- United States Postal Service
- United States Department of Health and Human Services
- Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority
- United Bankshares, Inc.
- Natural Resource Partners, LP
- MRC Global, Inc.
- UGI, including Mountaineer Gas
- Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- United States Air Force

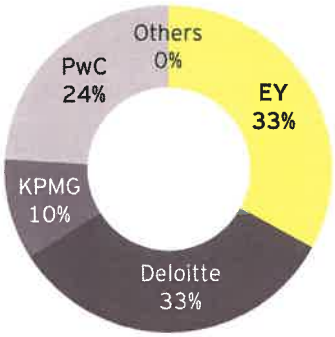
In addition to our public sector experience, our public company audit experience also demonstrates our ability to audit clients of this magnitude. We continue to have the leading market share in auditing Fortune 100 companies (33%), Fortune 1000 companies (31%), Forbes Global 2000 companies (29%), and Russell 3000 companies (27%). In 2024, we also continued to audit four of the top 10 companies on Fortune's list of most admired companies.

EY is the leading auditor of companies in the US-Central Region

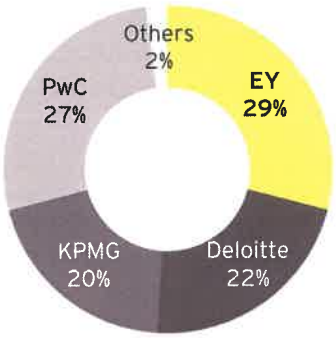
#1

- US Fortune 1000
- US Fortune 100
- Forbes Global 2000
- Russell 3000

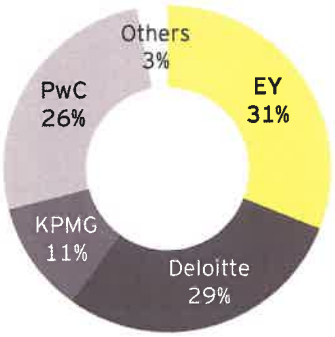
2024 Fortune 100 - Percent of companies audited - US-Central Region only (as of March 2025)



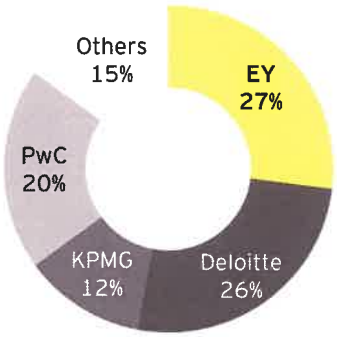
2024 Forbes Global 2000 - Percent of companies audited - Americas Only (as of March 2025)



2024 Fortune 1000 - Percent of companies audited - US-Central Region only (as of March 2025)



2024 Russell 3000 - Percent of companies audited - US-Central Region only (as of March 2025)



Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.2: List proposed audit staff with degrees, qualifications, and experience also describe aspects of the engagement which may require the services of specialists or involve consultation outside the engagement.

Why EY: our team

A local team that knows you and knows your processes

You know us. We are a locally based team that knows you and knows your processes, operations, objectives and timelines better than any firm or combination of firms that may propose to serve you. We are poised to continue our relationship and continually challenge our approach. This means that your personnel will not waste time training new auditors on understanding your organization's protocols, the critical success factors in achieving your deadlines, and most importantly on how the State operates its business. Rather than focusing on "getting up to speed," we are focused on taking our audit approach to the next level by leveraging your ERP system and providing you meaningful insight.

You will see throughout this proposal that even though your team knows you, we are always identifying ways to improve. We are listening to you and our goal is to exceed your expectations.

One integrated team

EY, our proposed subcontractor and our subject matter resources will work together as one cohesive team, freely sharing knowledge and resources, including EY's technology, audit methodology and computers. We heard you, and we have committed to strengthen the relationship between us and our subcontractors. Functioning as one team allows us and you to gain efficiencies during the audit. Our firm is integrated operationally and technologically, to the point that people and resources from any of our offices can be quickly mobilized and joined in collaboration to serve wherever they are needed most. This is important as we onboard new team members. Our team will be connected, responsive and insightful as we work together. Our team's public sector experience, our understanding of the State's objectives, and local access to our firm's national technical resources give us a strong, local advantage to serve you. Our subject matter resources outlined on the following pages are part of EY and your engagement team. This enables us to be responsive to your needs.

What's new for 2025:

We heard you.

- Added Adam Carr, EY project lead, as an experienced project leader on your account to facilitate a seamless integrated team
- Committed to the State dealing with one seamless firm

A local team with bench strength

Your team and EY have demonstrated that the timelines and deadlines can be met for the financial statement and Uniform Guidance audits. We work hand-in-hand on the audit timeline and provide you meaningful detailed weekly updates both in meetings and written communications.

When you have delays outside your control, you know that EY has the bench strength to deliver the professional resources to manage these timelines and meet your deadline. You have experienced our ability to deliver quality professional resources in the critical peak times. We have also worked together on accelerating the timeline to limit the strain on your resources and are excited to continue that momentum.

With EY continuing to serve as your auditor, the pace of change will not be slowed, as would be the case with another service provider learning your systems and processes. As such, we are in the best position to continue delivering seamless service with little or no disruption to you. This is important as your team can focus on what is important to you – the State's operations.

EY continues to invest locally bringing on subject matter executives, like Adam Carr, who will play a direct oversight role in both the ACFR and UG audits. Adam brings both GASB and Uniform Guidance expertise to you locally when you need it.

Well-connected team delivering you the right resources and valuable insights

Your team is being led by Lou Roberts, a client service partner in our GPS practice. He is well connected to our depth or resources to bring you a fresh perspective and timely best practices relating to topics such as managing resources with the significant changes in Uniform Guidance, and accounting developments related to the adoption of new accounting standards. With his and Adam Carr's leadership, you can be assured that you will have the right resources when you need them.

We see every year as a new opportunity for continuous improvement to this process and want you to continue to experience that. We look forward to continuing our momentum.

A team you know and trust

We are extremely proud of the outstanding team that has and will continue to serve the State. This team is led by your coordinating partner, Lou Roberts and Adam Carr, with additional highly qualified executives who have significant experience working with you through complex issues. You know that this team is flexible to changing circumstances and is focused on delivering a quality work product while keeping the audit on schedule. Lou works on a number of governmental engagements throughout the country serving as either the coordinating, engagement, engagement quality review partner or subject-matter resource. Adam also works on several governmental engagements throughout the country serving an engagement team member or Uniform Guidance subject matter resource. Adam is in Charleston, will meet with you in your office and is accessible to you. Lou and Adam believe that client accessibility is critical to exceptional client service. Adam will regularly meet with your team real-time and will continue the tradition of "same-day" meetings with your team. Lou and Adam listen to your suggestions and provides timely, effective responses. Other firms can promise this level of attention, but you know that EY delivers on the promise and will make adjustments when you provide us suggestions for improvement.

Team continuity and qualifications snapshot

We are committed to have a deep team that minimizes your disruption today and if turnover occurs, we have the bench strength to keep the engagement on track to meet your deadlines. Your executive team has been selected to demonstrate our commitment to providing great service to the State of West Virginia

- 100% has experience with the State of West Virginia and worked on WV previously
- 100% of assurance professionals have Uniform guidance experience
- 100% of assurance professionals have GASB experience
- 100% of our subject matter specialists have worked on the respective audit area for WV previously
- 100% have government auditing standards and the required CPE
- Nearly 75% of the Core Assurance Partners through Managers reside in West Virginia; the remaining team members will travel to West Virginia
- 100% committed to a fresh perspective

We are accountable to you and manage this team. You had a partner/member in every weekly meeting. We are accessible to answer your questions and make real tie decisions. That's our level of commitment and you know that we will deliver.

Lou and Adam will serve as the overall point of contact for audit services and work closely with you to provide quality services and monitor your overall satisfaction. You have experienced both Lou and Adam's hands-on style and accessibility. Lou knows that timely executive involvement in the audit process is critical to a successful client relationship, and he is actively involved in all aspects of his engagements from planning to reporting. Lou is focused on working closely with management and the partners/member assigned to the engagement to address technical issues so that they are resolved timely. Lou and Adam know that addressing the accounting and auditing issues when they arise is critical to issuing the financial statements and Single Audit in a timely manner.

As your current auditors with a firsthand understanding of your organization and deadlines, the EY professionals assigned to your engagement understand your expectations. We know you and you know us, and we know that collectively, we can meet your deadlines. We will be poised to start the moment we are engaged. We also understand that you want a mutually agreed to timeline. We understand your needs and can adapt quickly as needed. Our audit process has evolved as you have evolved and changed, and we are eager to continue serving you. This enthusiasm and commitment will continue to facilitate responsive, appropriate services focused on addressing issues of risk for the State.

In addition, you experience your own turnover within various agencies, and you also experience organizational changes. Only EY and our subcontractors can offer continuity of service while other aspects of the audit are changing, thus minimizing disruption to the State's operations, and avoiding challenges to accounting and reporting positions established in the past, among other things. We believe the State values experience and accessibility in its audit provider. Members of our team have significant experience serving the State and are primarily based right here in Charleston, which allows for them to be available whenever the need arises. Our institutional knowledge of your operational environment and familiarity of communication protocols and key personnel at individual agencies will bring no interruption to your daily operations. This is very critical in meeting your timeline.

Fresh perspective

Broad industry experiences and fresh perspective

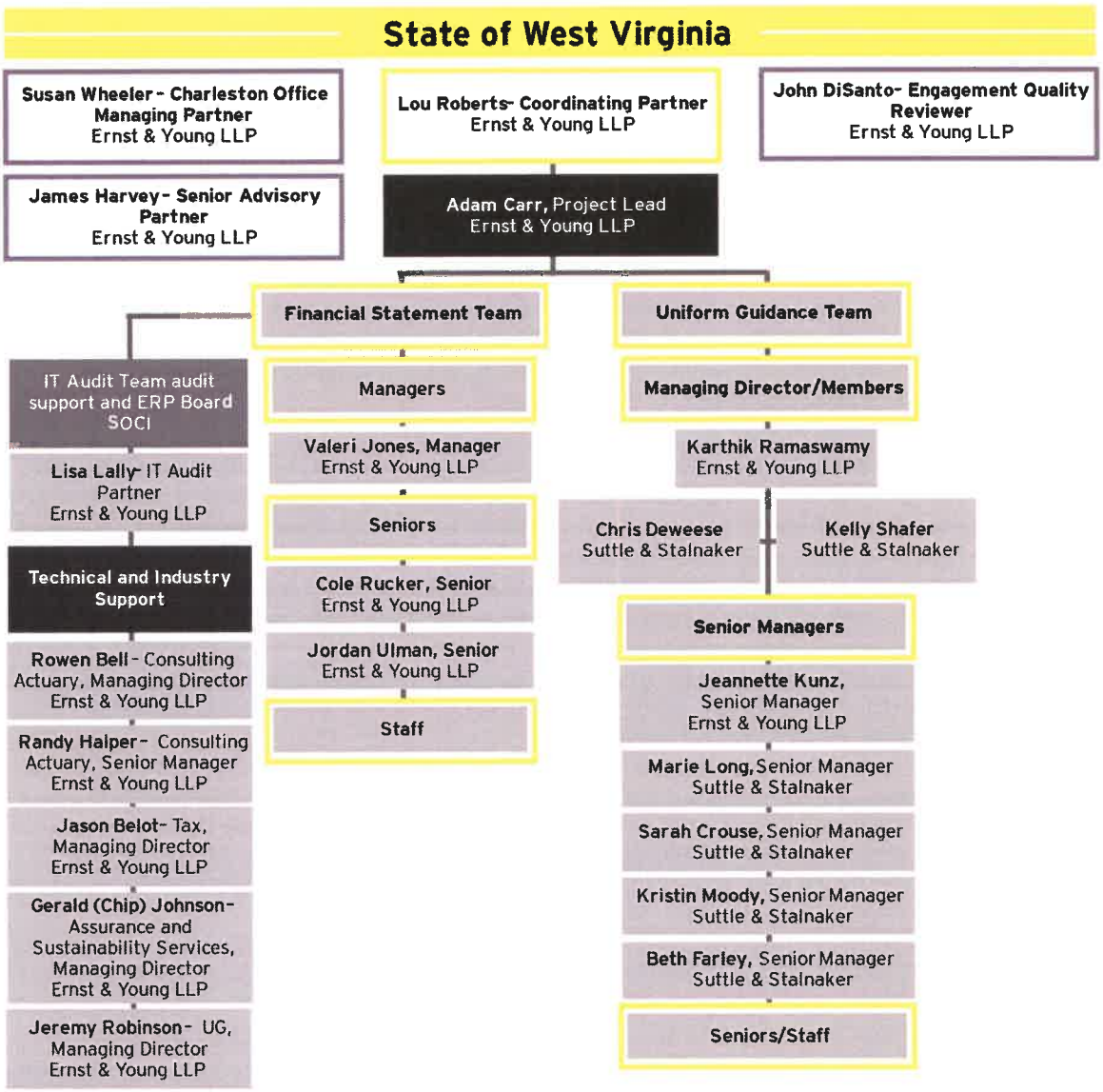
We are also focused on having a "fresh look" at our methodology and approach, and our team roles like our "engagement quality reviewer" and our managing director on the Single Audit confirm that you continue to have that "fresh look". These roles are designed to confirm quality and to obtain new perspectives and innovations. We believe this is imperative to maintain a successful relationship. We stay abreast of industry developments and maintain a fresh perspective with the following:

- Your team participates in EY's annual government accounting/auditing, including Uniform Guidance update each year. This allows your team to have knowledge of the latest developments in the industry, including Uniform Guidance.
- In addition to our core audit and accounting trainings, your team participates in quarterly audit quality webcasts as well as trainings on updates to the digital audit.
- Lou Roberts, Coordinating Partner, is a leader within our GPS practice. Lou has a unique perspective not only serving as the Coordinating Partner of the State of West Virginia in prior years but also serving other large state and local governments and large federal clients. Lou also serves as a subject matter expert on FAAS engagements and has served on the special review committee for GFOA certificate reviews.
- Adam Carr, Senior Manager, located in Charleston is onboarding to the engagement as the Project Lead for both the ACFR and Single Audit. You have worked with Adam before and know the depth of knowledge he brings to the team. Adam will be an integral part of the engagement team, working with you on all aspects of the audit.
- Susan Wheeler, Charleston Office Managing Partner, is the lead in EY's national professional practice, audit–GASB. She researches and responds to GASB questions from teams across the United States and US Territories. This gives her a national perspective of accounting and auditing issues. She also is on the AICPA State and Local Expert Panel. This panel reviews the AICPA State and Local Audit Guide annual, assists the AICPA with comment letters on exposure drafts and meets with the GASB on at least an annual basis. She has relationships at both the AICPA and GASB as well as the other Big Four firms and understands their perspectives. As previously discussed with you, it is still our intent for Susan Wheeler to return as your coordinating partner for the fiscal year 2026 audit. This is consistent with our fresh perspective approach and our commitment to serving you with local resources.
- John DiSanto, Engagement Quality Reviewer, will supplement Lou's knowledge on governmental accounting and reporting and Uniform Guidance compliance issues and brings a fresh perspective. He has a deep knowledge of the public sector and can provide a broad viewpoint.
- Jeremy Robinson, Managing Director, is the United States leader on government auditing standards and Uniform Guidance audits. He will serve in a consultative and education capacity to the State team. He serves on the AICPA Government Audit Quality Center Executive Committee. This committee establishes general policies of GAQC and oversees its activities. He works closely with Susan in EY's national professional practice, audit–Government auditing standards and Uniform Guidance. He works closely with teams across the United States to keep teams informed of the latest developments in governmental auditing and Uniform Guidance.

Our teaming approach provides us the opportunity to bring you the best of EY and a national perspective.

Our team

The organizational chart below outlines our core team to serve the State. We have included detailed biographies of all our proposed team members in **Appendix 3**. You will see that our team is deep. This is to ensure that we can manage multiple work streams to identify questions earlier in the audit process. As evidenced in the following pages, we are proposing a qualified team, including partners, managers and supervising seniors as well as qualified audit staff and professionals or consultants. **This is consistent with the State's Goal/Objective 2 - Qualified audit staff and specialists or outside consultants, and Goal/Objective 3 - Qualified senior audit staff, including partners, managers and supervisors.**



** The CRFP did not request senior and staff levels to be provided. Senior and staff will be assigned to the State audit based on qualifications, experience, and location. We will focus on continuity as we have in the past.*

Our technical resources

Our team also includes professionals who have particular knowledge of IT, actuarial and tax, or knowledge in the public sector under the direction of Lou Roberts. Our team to serve the State remains consistent, providing the quality services that you have grown accustomed to receiving, as well as offering you the continuity of the knowledge we have gained of the State's operations that you would not receive with a new auditing firm.

As you have experienced, our technical resources are accessible and focused on your account. Lou and the rest of the executives are committed to delivering that level of access in the coming years. We believe that the availability and accessibility of all of our technical resources distinguishes us from other firms. You do not have to wonder if you will see them or get to know them because you already see and know us. Lou will continue that tradition.

IT professionals

With continually evolving and highly technology-dependent operations, many organizations, such as the State, are operating in and dependent upon particularly advanced computing environments deployed with security measures to control and protect both the systems and the information that these systems store and process. EY has a group of individuals that focuses on evaluating both control and security over IT in a governmental environment.

We staff our Technology Risk practice with professionals who are both auditors focusing on process analysis and internal controls and IT professionals well-versed in IT processes/controls and the computer technologies deployed by our clients (e.g., ERP environments, mainframe systems, distributed/network systems running a variety of operating systems, web-based systems, cloud hosted systems). This integrated background provides our professionals with the ability to better understand business risks and the needs of our clients and, therefore, provides them the preferred skill sets for performing various risk and control-related procedures in supporting the audit.

Our IT audit team will continue to be led by Lisa Lally, Partner. Lisa will be leading the planning and execution of agency IT reviews; managing the wvOASIS ERP SOC 1 audit of the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board (WV ERP Board); and supporting the ACFR and Uniform Guidance audits (e.g., Banner, Rapids, FACTS, PATH, Medicaid, SOC report, Automated Benefit Payments, GenTax and Kronos). Many of our IT staff, including Lisa, hold one or more IT-related professional accreditations such as CA, CPA, CISA, CIA and CISSP. Some of them have also received technical certifications from organizations such as Microsoft, Novell and Cisco.

Our IT professionals and approach contribute to greater audit efficiencies in our audit approach and the SOC 1 engagement

With collective effort among the WV ERP Board, various agencies and EY, we have continued to achieve an effective IT general control environment, which has reduced the substantive audit effort across the State. Further, with our ability to effectively place reliance on the State's applications (given our effective conclusion), we have challenged our test of control procedures internally and identified areas to gain efficiencies through testing automated application controls, system interfaces, and benchmarking reports compared to manually-intensive controls testing. Therefore, we will continue our prior-year IT audit approach to integrate the effective IT general controls into the overall audit process. Our IT professionals will work closely with the EY core audit team and with state personnel to update our understanding of your information technology environment and the IT processes and controls in place at each agency that supports your objectives. Being that we know your current systems and supporting environment, this update will be minimal. Our integrated approach provides you with a seamless audit of your information technology environment and the business processes that it supports.

In the initial planning phase, we include our IT professionals to update our understanding of the State's systems that process a significant amount of transactions relating to the State's financial statements and major programs and update our review and evaluation of the IT general controls for these systems. We then design tests of IT general controls at those agencies where we have determined controls to be effective, including the establishment and subsequent updating of benchmarks of computerized applications that process data for certain major program funds for those systems.

The use of IT may support the significant classes of transactions from initiation through reporting and/or the sources and preparation of information to produce electronic audit evidence. Accordingly, the IT environment may affect:

- The procedures followed in obtaining a sufficient understanding of accounting and systems of internal control
- The considerations of inherent risk and control risk through which we arrive at our combined risk assessment
- The design and execution of tests of controls and substantive procedures appropriate to reduce audit risk to an acceptable level

The IT auditors will also communicate with the audit team and review the planning documents for all major programs and the financial statement audit in order to identify additional uses of computer-assisted audit techniques. This will assist in improving engagement efficiency and avoid unwarranted reliance on computer-generated reports or controls for processes where the controls at the agencies or major programs were deemed to be ineffective. This will determine that appropriate procedures are integrated into the audit approach for those significant accounts and major programs where reliance is being placed on the computer controls.

Because of effective IT general controls and application controls on individual systems, we took a reliance approach on IT general controls and application controls on selective systems, and we were able to design our substantive audit procedures accordingly, ultimately reducing our scope of substantive testing around several significant classes of transactions. We plan to further leverage these application controls in future audits, which has been reflected in our audit approach.

Lisa Lally, Partner, will return to the engagement and lead the IT audit team with the new contract. Lisa will issue the annual WV ERP board SOC 1 report. Lisa and team understand the importance of meeting your deadlines related to this report; you have other auditors relying on the wvOASIS SOC 1 report and if this deadline is delayed, that creates a delay in the entire process. For the current year, we already understand your ERP system and the related controls. We will not be learning about your system for the first time. We will be updating our understanding and we will be able to start immediately with your team at wvOASIS. We already know your IT systems; no other firm has that level of knowledge about your system, which is imperative in meeting your deadlines.

Subject-matter resource (SMR) professionals

Because we are familiar with the State, we also understand where other professionals and resources are needed to assist with the audit process. We will continue to utilize EY subject-matter resources (SMRs) to assist in these matters. Our SMRs have been, and will continue to be, heavily integrated into the audit approach. Our SMRs are EY professionals, an integral part of our team and are not "independent contractors." They will work closely with, and at the direction of, the engagement team. This really demonstrates the importance of engaging EY. We have the depth of resources to address your complex accounting issues "in-house." We do not have to subcontract this experience. Some examples of where we have utilized SMRs in the past, and would anticipate utilizing them in the future, include:

Audit area	Subject matter resource
Medicaid, incurred but not reported	Rowen Bell, Executive Director Consulting Actuary, will assist the audit team in testing and evaluating the adequacy of the year-end Medicaid liability. He brings to the State audit engagement considerable knowledge of the West Virginia environment and related actuarial implications as a result of his extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Pension liabilities and assumptions	Our People Advisory Services Group, led by Randy Halper, will be utilized to review the State pension plan liability assumptions for reasonableness. Randy has extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Environmental liabilities	Our team will utilize Chip Johnson, an environmental professional, to address important matters related to the State's environmental liabilities such as landfills and special reclamation. With his environmental background, he brings valuable insight to the team so that we can audit this area efficiently.
Tax	Jason Belot, Tax Executive Director and will assist the team in tax regulations impacting revenue recognition and refund payable estimates.
Uniform Guidance	Jeremy Robinson, Managing Director, is the firms leader on Uniform Guidance audits and serves as a technical resource to Uniform Guidance teams throughout the United States. He works closely with Lou and Adam throughout the Single Audit to maintain a quality work product.

Our technical resources

Our team also includes professionals who have particular knowledge of IT, actuarial and tax, or knowledge in the public sector under the direction of Lou Roberts. Our team to serve the State remains consistent, providing the quality services that you have grown accustomed to receiving, as well as offering you the continuity of the knowledge we have gained of the State's operations that you would not receive with a new auditing firm.

As you have experienced, our technical resources are accessible and focused on your account. Lou and the rest of the executives are committed to delivering that level of access in the coming years. We believe that the availability and accessibility of all of our technical resources distinguishes us from other firms. You do not have to wonder if you will see them or get to know them because you already see and know us. Lou will continue that tradition.

IT professionals

With continually evolving and highly technology-dependent operations, many organizations, such as the State, are operating in and dependent upon particularly advanced computing environments deployed with security measures to control and protect both the systems and the information that these systems store and process. EY has a group of individuals that focuses on evaluating both control and security over IT in a governmental environment.

We staff our Technology Risk practice with professionals who are both auditors focusing on process analysis and internal controls and IT professionals well-versed in IT processes/controls and the computer technologies deployed by our clients (e.g., ERP environments, mainframe systems, distributed/network systems running a variety of operating systems, web-based systems, cloud hosted systems). This integrated background provides our professionals with the ability to better understand business risks and the needs of our clients and, therefore, provides them the preferred skill sets for performing various risk and control-related procedures in supporting the audit.

Our IT audit team will continue to be led by Lisa Lally, Partner. Lisa will be leading the planning and execution of agency IT reviews; managing the wvOASIS ERP SOC 1 audit of the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board (WV ERP Board); and supporting the ACFR and Uniform Guidance audits (e.g., Banner, Rapids, FACTS, PATH, Medicaid, SOC report, Automated Benefit Payments, GenTax and Kronos). Many of our IT staff, including Lisa, hold one or more IT-related professional accreditations such as CA, CPA, CISA, CIA and CISSP. Some of them have also received technical certifications from organizations such as Microsoft, Novell and Cisco.

Our IT professionals and approach contribute to greater audit efficiencies in our audit approach and the SOC 1 engagement

With collective effort among the WV ERP Board, various agencies and EY, we have continued to achieve an effective IT general control environment, which has reduced the substantive audit effort across the State. Further, with our ability to effectively place reliance on the State's applications (given our effective conclusion), we have challenged our test of control procedures internally and identified areas to gain efficiencies through testing automated application controls, system interfaces, and benchmarking reports compared to manually-intensive controls testing. Therefore, we will continue our prior-year IT audit approach to integrate the effective IT general controls into the overall audit process. Our IT professionals will work closely with the EY core audit team and with state personnel to update our understanding of your information technology environment and the IT processes and controls in place at each agency that supports your objectives. Being that we know your current systems and supporting environment, this update will be minimal. Our integrated approach provides you with a seamless audit of your information technology environment and the business processes that it supports.

In the initial planning phase, we include our IT professionals to update our understanding of the State's systems that process a significant amount of transactions relating to the State's financial statements and major programs and update our review and evaluation of the IT general controls for these systems. We then design tests of IT general controls at those agencies where we have determined controls to be effective, including the establishment and subsequent updating of benchmarks of computerized applications that process data for certain major program funds for those systems.

The use of IT may support the significant classes of transactions from initiation through reporting and/or the sources and preparation of information to produce electronic audit evidence. Accordingly, the IT environment may affect:

- The procedures followed in obtaining a sufficient understanding of accounting and systems of internal control
- The considerations of inherent risk and control risk through which we arrive at our combined risk assessment
- The design and execution of tests of controls and substantive procedures appropriate to reduce audit risk to an acceptable level

The IT auditors will also communicate with the audit team and review the planning documents for all major programs and the financial statement audit in order to identify additional uses of computer-assisted audit techniques. This will assist in improving engagement efficiency and avoid unwarranted reliance on computer-generated reports or controls for processes where the controls at the agencies or major programs were deemed to be ineffective. This will determine that appropriate procedures are integrated into the audit approach for those significant accounts and major programs where reliance is being placed on the computer controls.

Because of effective IT general controls and application controls on individual systems, we took a reliance approach on IT general controls and application controls on selective systems, and we were able to design our substantive audit procedures accordingly, ultimately reducing our scope of substantive testing around several significant classes of transactions. We plan to further leverage these application controls in future audits, which has been reflected in our audit approach.

Lisa Lally, Partner, will return to the engagement and lead the IT audit team with the new contract. Lisa will issue the annual WV ERP board SOC 1 report. Lisa and team understand the importance of meeting your deadlines related to this report; you have other auditors relying on the wvOASIS SOC 1 report and if this deadline is delayed, that creates a delay in the entire process. For the current year, we already understand your ERP system and the related controls. We will not be learning about your system for the first time. We will be updating our understanding and we will be able to start immediately with your team at wvOASIS. We already know your IT systems; no other firm has that level of knowledge about your system, which is imperative in meeting your deadlines.

Subject-matter resource (SMR) professionals

Because we are familiar with the State, we also understand where other professionals and resources are needed to assist with the audit process. We will continue to utilize EY subject-matter resources (SMRs) to assist in these matters. Our SMRs have been, and will continue to be, heavily integrated into the audit approach. Our SMRs are EY professionals, an integral part of our team and are not "independent contractors." They will work closely with, and at the direction of, the engagement team. This really demonstrates the importance of engaging EY. We have the depth of resources to address your complex accounting issues "in-house." We do not have to subcontract this experience. Some examples of where we have utilized SMRs in the past, and would anticipate utilizing them in the future, include:

Audit area	Subject matter resource
Medicaid, incurred but not reported	Rowen Bell, Executive Director Consulting Actuary, will assist the audit team in testing and evaluating the adequacy of the year-end Medicaid liability. He brings to the State audit engagement considerable knowledge of the West Virginia environment and related actuarial implications as a result of his extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Pension liabilities and assumptions	Our People Advisory Services Group, led by Randy Halper, will be utilized to review the State pension plan liability assumptions for reasonableness. Randy has extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Environmental liabilities	Our team will utilize Chip Johnson, an environmental professional, to address important matters related to the State's environmental liabilities such as landfills and special reclamation. With his environmental background, he brings valuable insight to the team so that we can audit this area efficiently.
Tax	Jason Belot, Tax Executive Director and will assist the team in tax regulations impacting revenue recognition and refund payable estimates.
Uniform Guidance	Jeremy Robinson, Managing Director, is the firms leader on Uniform Guidance audits and serves as a technical resource to Uniform Guidance teams throughout the United States. He works closely with Lou and Adam throughout the Single Audit to maintain a quality work product.

Our technical resources

Our team also includes professionals who have particular knowledge of IT, actuarial and tax, or knowledge in the public sector under the direction of Lou Roberts. Our team to serve the State remains consistent, providing the quality services that you have grown accustomed to receiving, as well as offering you the continuity of the knowledge we have gained of the State's operations that you would not receive with a new auditing firm.

As you have experienced, our technical resources are accessible and focused on your account. Lou and the rest of the executives are committed to delivering that level of access in the coming years. We believe that the availability and accessibility of all of our technical resources distinguishes us from other firms. You do not have to wonder if you will see them or get to know them because you already see and know us. Lou will continue that tradition.

IT professionals

With continually evolving and highly technology-dependent operations, many organizations, such as the State, are operating in and dependent upon particularly advanced computing environments deployed with security measures to control and protect both the systems and the information that these systems store and process. EY has a group of individuals that focuses on evaluating both control and security over IT in a governmental environment.

We staff our Technology Risk practice with professionals who are both auditors focusing on process analysis and internal controls and IT professionals well-versed in IT processes/controls and the computer technologies deployed by our clients (e.g., ERP environments, mainframe systems, distributed/network systems running a variety of operating systems, web-based systems, cloud hosted systems). This integrated background provides our professionals with the ability to better understand business risks and the needs of our clients and, therefore, provides them the preferred skill sets for performing various risk and control-related procedures in supporting the audit.

Our IT audit team will continue to be led by Lisa Lally, Partner. Lisa will be leading the planning and execution of agency IT reviews; managing the wvOASIS ERP SOC 1 audit of the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board (WV ERP Board); and supporting the ACFR and Uniform Guidance audits (e.g., Banner, Rapids, FACTS, PATH, Medicaid, SOC report, Automated Benefit Payments, GenTax and Kronos). Many of our IT staff, including Lisa, hold one or more IT-related professional accreditations such as CA, CPA, CISA, CIA and CISSP. Some of them have also received technical certifications from organizations such as Microsoft, Novell and Cisco.

Our IT professionals and approach contribute to greater audit efficiencies in our audit approach and the SOC 1 engagement

With collective effort among the WV ERP Board, various agencies and EY, we have continued to achieve an effective IT general control environment, which has reduced the substantive audit effort across the State. Further, with our ability to effectively place reliance on the State's applications (given our effective conclusion), we have challenged our test of control procedures internally and identified areas to gain efficiencies through testing automated application controls, system interfaces, and benchmarking reports compared to manually-intensive controls testing. Therefore, we will continue our prior-year IT audit approach to integrate the effective IT general controls into the overall audit process. Our IT professionals will work closely with the EY core audit team and with state personnel to update our understanding of your information technology environment and the IT processes and controls in place at each agency that supports your objectives. Being that we know your current systems and supporting environment, this update will be minimal. Our integrated approach provides you with a seamless audit of your information technology environment and the business processes that it supports.

In the initial planning phase, we include our IT professionals to update our understanding of the State's systems that process a significant amount of transactions relating to the State's financial statements and major programs and update our review and evaluation of the IT general controls for these systems. We then design tests of IT general controls at those agencies where we have determined controls to be effective, including the establishment and subsequent updating of benchmarks of computerized applications that process data for certain major program funds for those systems.

The use of IT may support the significant classes of transactions from initiation through reporting and/or the sources and preparation of information to produce electronic audit evidence. Accordingly, the IT environment may affect:

- The procedures followed in obtaining a sufficient understanding of accounting and systems of internal control
- The considerations of inherent risk and control risk through which we arrive at our combined risk assessment
- The design and execution of tests of controls and substantive procedures appropriate to reduce audit risk to an acceptable level

The IT auditors will also communicate with the audit team and review the planning documents for all major programs and the financial statement audit in order to identify additional uses of computer-assisted audit techniques. This will assist in improving engagement efficiency and avoid unwarranted reliance on computer-generated reports or controls for processes where the controls at the agencies or major programs were deemed to be ineffective. This will determine that appropriate procedures are integrated into the audit approach for those significant accounts and major programs where reliance is being placed on the computer controls.

Because of effective IT general controls and application controls on individual systems, we took a reliance approach on IT general controls and application controls on selective systems, and we were able to design our substantive audit procedures accordingly, ultimately reducing our scope of substantive testing around several significant classes of transactions. We plan to further leverage these application controls in future audits, which has been reflected in our audit approach.

Lisa Lally, Partner, will return to the engagement and lead the IT audit team with the new contract. Lisa will issue the annual WV ERP board SOC 1 report. Lisa and team understand the importance of meeting your deadlines related to this report; you have other auditors relying on the wvOASIS SOC 1 report and if this deadline is delayed, that creates a delay in the entire process. For the current year, we already understand your ERP system and the related controls. We will not be learning about your system for the first time. We will be updating our understanding and we will be able to start immediately with your team at wvOASIS. We already know your IT systems; no other firm has that level of knowledge about your system, which is imperative in meeting your deadlines.

Subject-matter resource (SMR) professionals

Because we are familiar with the State, we also understand where other professionals and resources are needed to assist with the audit process. We will continue to utilize EY subject-matter resources (SMRs) to assist in these matters. Our SMRs have been, and will continue to be, heavily integrated into the audit approach. Our SMRs are EY professionals, an integral part of our team and are not "independent contractors." They will work closely with, and at the direction of, the engagement team. This really demonstrates the importance of engaging EY. We have the depth of resources to address your complex accounting issues "in-house." We do not have to subcontract this experience. Some examples of where we have utilized SMRs in the past, and would anticipate utilizing them in the future, include:

Audit area	Subject matter resource
Medicaid, incurred but not reported	Rowen Bell, Executive Director Consulting Actuary, will assist the audit team in testing and evaluating the adequacy of the year-end Medicaid liability. He brings to the State audit engagement considerable knowledge of the West Virginia environment and related actuarial implications as a result of his extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Pension liabilities and assumptions	Our People Advisory Services Group, led by Randy Halper, will be utilized to review the State pension plan liability assumptions for reasonableness. Randy has extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Environmental liabilities	Our team will utilize Chip Johnson, an environmental professional, to address important matters related to the State's environmental liabilities such as landfills and special reclamation. With his environmental background, he brings valuable insight to the team so that we can audit this area efficiently.
Tax	Jason Belot, Tax Executive Director and will assist the team in tax regulations impacting revenue recognition and refund payable estimates.
Uniform Guidance	Jeremy Robinson, Managing Director, is the firms leader on Uniform Guidance audits and serves as a technical resource to Uniform Guidance teams throughout the United States. He works closely with Lou and Adam throughout the Single Audit to maintain a quality work product.

Our technical resources

Our team also includes professionals who have particular knowledge of IT, actuarial and tax, or knowledge in the public sector under the direction of Lou Roberts. Our team to serve the State remains consistent, providing the quality services that you have grown accustomed to receiving, as well as offering you the continuity of the knowledge we have gained of the State's operations that you would not receive with a new auditing firm.

As you have experienced, our technical resources are accessible and focused on your account. Lou and the rest of the executives are committed to delivering that level of access in the coming years. We believe that the availability and accessibility of all of our technical resources distinguishes us from other firms. You do not have to wonder if you will see them or get to know them because you already see and know us. Lou will continue that tradition.

IT professionals

With continually evolving and highly technology-dependent operations, many organizations, such as the State, are operating in and dependent upon particularly advanced computing environments deployed with security measures to control and protect both the systems and the information that these systems store and process. EY has a group of individuals that focuses on evaluating both control and security over IT in a governmental environment.

We staff our Technology Risk practice with professionals who are both auditors focusing on process analysis and internal controls and IT professionals well-versed in IT processes/controls and the computer technologies deployed by our clients (e.g., ERP environments, mainframe systems, distributed/network systems running a variety of operating systems, web-based systems, cloud hosted systems). This integrated background provides our professionals with the ability to better understand business risks and the needs of our clients and, therefore, provides them the preferred skill sets for performing various risk and control-related procedures in supporting the audit.

Our IT audit team will continue to be led by Lisa Lally, Partner. Lisa will be leading the planning and execution of agency IT reviews; managing the wvOASIS ERP SOC 1 audit of the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board (WV ERP Board); and supporting the ACFR and Uniform Guidance audits (e.g., Banner, Rapids, FACTS, PATH, Medicaid, SOC report, Automated Benefit Payments, GenTax and Kronos). Many of our IT staff, including Lisa, hold one or more IT-related professional accreditations such as CA, CPA, CISA, CIA and CISSP. Some of them have also received technical certifications from organizations such as Microsoft, Novell and Cisco.

Our IT professionals and approach contribute to greater audit efficiencies in our audit approach and the SOC 1 engagement

With collective effort among the WV ERP Board, various agencies and EY, we have continued to achieve an effective IT general control environment, which has reduced the substantive audit effort across the State. Further, with our ability to effectively place reliance on the State's applications (given our effective conclusion), we have challenged our test of control procedures internally and identified areas to gain efficiencies through testing automated application controls, system interfaces, and benchmarking reports compared to manually-intensive controls testing. Therefore, we will continue our prior-year IT audit approach to integrate the effective IT general controls into the overall audit process. Our IT professionals will work closely with the EY core audit team and with state personnel to update our understanding of your information technology environment and the IT processes and controls in place at each agency that supports your objectives. Being that we know your current systems and supporting environment, this update will be minimal. Our integrated approach provides you with a seamless audit of your information technology environment and the business processes that it supports.

In the initial planning phase, we include our IT professionals to update our understanding of the State's systems that process a significant amount of transactions relating to the State's financial statements and major programs and update our review and evaluation of the IT general controls for these systems. We then design tests of IT general controls at those agencies where we have determined controls to be effective, including the establishment and subsequent updating of benchmarks of computerized applications that process data for certain major program funds for those systems.

The use of IT may support the significant classes of transactions from initiation through reporting and/or the sources and preparation of information to produce electronic audit evidence. Accordingly, the IT environment may affect:

- The procedures followed in obtaining a sufficient understanding of accounting and systems of internal control
- The considerations of inherent risk and control risk through which we arrive at our combined risk assessment
- The design and execution of tests of controls and substantive procedures appropriate to reduce audit risk to an acceptable level

The IT auditors will also communicate with the audit team and review the planning documents for all major programs and the financial statement audit in order to identify additional uses of computer-assisted audit techniques. This will assist in improving engagement efficiency and avoid unwarranted reliance on computer-generated reports or controls for processes where the controls at the agencies or major programs were deemed to be ineffective. This will determine that appropriate procedures are integrated into the audit approach for those significant accounts and major programs where reliance is being placed on the computer controls.

Because of effective IT general controls and application controls on individual systems, we took a reliance approach on IT general controls and application controls on selective systems, and we were able to design our substantive audit procedures accordingly, ultimately reducing our scope of substantive testing around several significant classes of transactions. We plan to further leverage these application controls in future audits, which has been reflected in our audit approach.

Lisa Lally, Partner, will return to the engagement and lead the IT audit team with the new contract. Lisa will issue the annual WV ERP board SOC 1 report. Lisa and team understand the importance of meeting your deadlines related to this report; you have other auditors relying on the wvOASIS SOC 1 report and if this deadline is delayed, that creates a delay in the entire process. For the current year, we already understand your ERP system and the related controls. We will not be learning about your system for the first time. We will be updating our understanding and we will be able to start immediately with your team at wvOASIS. We already know your IT systems; no other firm has that level of knowledge about your system, which is imperative in meeting your deadlines.

Subject-matter resource (SMR) professionals

Because we are familiar with the State, we also understand where other professionals and resources are needed to assist with the audit process. We will continue to utilize EY subject-matter resources (SMRs) to assist in these matters. Our SMRs have been, and will continue to be, heavily integrated into the audit approach. Our SMRs are EY professionals, an integral part of our team and are not "independent contractors." They will work closely with, and at the direction of, the engagement team. This really demonstrates the importance of engaging EY. We have the depth of resources to address your complex accounting issues "in-house." We do not have to subcontract this experience. Some examples of where we have utilized SMRs in the past, and would anticipate utilizing them in the future, include:

Audit area	Subject matter resource
Medicaid, incurred but not reported	Rowen Bell, Executive Director Consulting Actuary, will assist the audit team in testing and evaluating the adequacy of the year-end Medicaid liability. He brings to the State audit engagement considerable knowledge of the West Virginia environment and related actuarial implications as a result of his extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Pension liabilities and assumptions	Our People Advisory Services Group, led by Randy Halper, will be utilized to review the State pension plan liability assumptions for reasonableness. Randy has extensive experience serving the State and other similar engagements.
Environmental liabilities	Our team will utilize Chip Johnson, an environmental professional, to address important matters related to the State's environmental liabilities such as landfills and special reclamation. With his environmental background, he brings valuable insight to the team so that we can audit this area efficiently.
Tax	Jason Belot, Tax Executive Director and will assist the team in tax regulations impacting revenue recognition and refund payable estimates.
Uniform Guidance	Jeremy Robinson, Managing Director, is the firms leader on Uniform Guidance audits and serves as a technical resource to Uniform Guidance teams throughout the United States. He works closely with Lou and Adam throughout the Single Audit to maintain a quality work product.

In addition to assisting the audit engagement team in performing audit procedures, we will continue to leverage our SMRs for thought leadership discussions with the State. As we have in prior years, we will look for opportunities to make investments with the State.

Additional staff members and bench strength

In addition to the key team members described in the previous pages, EY and proposed our subcontractor firm have other senior and staff auditors who have experience serving the State, its agencies or other governmental entities. This is critical to addressing unexpected changes to the schedule. EY has demonstrated that we can deliver quality professionals at peak work times so that your deadlines can be met, even when delays outside your control could potentially derail the timeline. You want results, not excuses. There are many aspects to this engagement, and we have the bench strength to deliver a team that can accomplish the timeline objective. Others may promise this, but you have experienced this level of commitment with EY. Lou Roberts, your coordinating partner, will work with Susan Wheeler, Charleston office managing partner, who has the ability to request, reassign and supplement resources on an "as-needed" basis. Susan will use her connections to EY leadership, as well as her knowledge of the State, to see that the team is being served by the right resources on a consistent basis.

Continuing professional education

EY is proud to be recognized for our long-term commitment to developing our people, and we fully understand that leading organizations cannot stay on the leading edge without continuous updates to its people and processes. That is why our partners and staff spend a significant number of hours each year taking CPE courses through formal classroom-style channels, web-based learning and self-study. EY mandates that all assurance professionals have at least 80 hours of formal continuing education programs over a two-year period. Most of our professionals exceed that requirement. Every member of your proposed team has met or exceeds the yearly quota for CPE credits. Please see Appendix 4 for details of CPE for each team member.

We aspire to be the employer of choice for leadership development and career experiences

More specifically to you, our team members participate in training sessions on Performing a Government Auditing Standards and Uniform Guidance Audit and a two-day national technical conference specific to auditing public sector and governmental entities, not-for-profit and health care clients. The conference is comprised of Uniform Guidance and GAS sessions and industry-specific topics. All audit professionals assigned to the State engagement will remain in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards 24-hour annual CPE specialty requirement. Members of our engagement team have also served as facilitators for these continuing education courses.

To make certain of compliance with firm and other CPE requirements, EY has developed a comprehensive automated CPE tracking system. Self-development activities, such as participating in our quality assurance review team and residency programs and researching literature for lectures, articles and publications, are other ways in which our personnel further promote their professional development.

Staff continuity

Professional services firms have grown accustomed to a certain inevitable level of employee turnover. Despite this industry reality, EY has embedded techniques into our firm's culture that are designed to mitigate turnover. We are committed to creating an environment that delivers exceptional experiences that bring our people lasting career value, experiences that support their ability to serve our clients and the communities in which we live and work. The exceptional EY experience means a strong foundation: learning, coaching and meaningful career conversations, as well as transformative professional experiences that help them grow, develop and lead, in business and in life. Our success creating an excellent professional work environment is reflected in that we are the only Big Four firm to make Fortune's "100 Best Companies to Work For" list for 20 consecutive years. You have experienced our commitment with our proposed team. The majority of our proposed team has experience with the State of West Virginia.

Team continuity and growth opportunities

We are committed to maintaining the audit team presented to you in our proposal. Other firms can promise this, but you can see with our proposed team that we will deliver. One of the steps that we will take is to create ongoing opportunities on the West Virginia engagement for team members who are promoted from one level to the next, while maintaining proper staffing leverage and not becoming too top-heavy. Audit team members including Valeri Jones and Jordan Ullman have experienced this growth opportunity serving on the State in a number of capacities: audit staff, senior and manager, respectively. Our goal is to have our staff grow and develop with the account and leverage their institutional knowledge and relationships. West Virginia is a highly valued client of the Charleston Office as well as the government public sector audit practice, we are focused on maintaining the proposed team. While we recognize that no firm can guarantee that the team to serve you will remain the same over the lifetime of the contract, EY will make every effort to maintain team continuity, which benefits not only West Virginia, but the engagement team.

Also, in structuring our team, we have allowed for natural progression and development of team members. Should events bring about a significant personnel change, we will inform you in writing of these matters. Or, if the State requests a change, we will respond appropriately.

Sectoin 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3: List prior government experience (description of past projects completed entailing the location of the project, project manager name and contact information, type of project, and what the project goals and objectives were and how they were met) including any prior experience in completing similar projects for West Virginia state government.

Prior government experience

As discussed throughout our proposal, the team that we bring to the State has a wealth of experience serving both the State as well as other government agencies. Each biography provided in our response to Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.2 includes that individual's prior government experience. Our team brings more than 450 years of professional accounting and auditing experience. In addition, the table provided in our response to Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1 provides detailed information regarding our most recent experience on government engagements that are similar in size and scope to the State engagement and describes how we have met the project goals and objectives.

As discussed in the previous few pages, the team that we bring to the State has a wealth of experience serving both the State as well as other state agencies. In addition, the following table provides detailed information about select government engagements, which further demonstrates our ability to serve the State. In our view, no qualification is as relevant as our experience auditing you, the State of West Virginia. We know your processes, IT functions, critical areas, and focus on the timeline better than any other firm. We are in West Virginia, available in-person when you need us most.

Focusing on our proposed team members, relevance, and demonstrating the diversity of our government experience which is important to a government-wide audit, we have provided a sample of engagements below:

Other state and local government audits

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Project/ EY office location(s)	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
State of West Virginia	Financial Statement and Single Audit (with GFOA Certificate)	2024	Lou Roberts & Karthik Ramaswamy	Charleston, WV	Eric Householder Cabinet Secretary of the Department of Administration 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Bldg. 1 Rm E-119, Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 558 4331
West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency	Financial Statement Audit	2024	Lou Roberts	Charleston, WV	Jason Haught Interim Director & Chief Financial Officer 601 57th Street, Southeast, Suite 2 Charleston, WV 25304 +1 304 558 7850
West Virginia Retiree Health and Benefit Trust	Financial Statement Audit and Allocation Schedules Audit	2024	Lou Roberts	Charleston, WV	Jason Haught Interim Director & Chief Financial Officer 601 57th Street, Southeast, Suite 2 Charleston, WV 25304
West Virginia Investment Management Board	Financial Statement Audit	2024	Megan Lockhart & Lou Roberts	Charleston, WV	Melissa Petit Chief Financial Officer & Chief Operating Officer 500 Virginia Street, East, Suite 200 Charleston, WV 25301 +1 304 345 2672
West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board	SOC 1 Audit	2024	Kevin Wasko	Charleston, WV	Ken Hartsog West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 356 2446
Chicago Housing Authority	Financial Statement Audit and Uniform Guidance Audit	2024	Susan Wheeler & Lou Roberts	Charleston, WV Chicago, IL	Mike Moran Chicago Housing Authority 60 E Van Buren 11th Floor Chicago, IL 60605 +1 312 742 8500
Orlando Utilities Commission, including the OPEB plan	Financial Statement Audit	2024	John Di Santo	Orlando, FL	Wade Durham Group Controller 100 W Anderson St. Orlando, FL 32801 +1 407 423-9018
New York City Housing Development Corporation	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit	2024	Danielle Hurlburt	New York, NY	Cathleen Bauman Executive Vice President & Treasurer 110 William Street New York, NY 10038 +1 212 227 9681
New York City Economic Development Corporation	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit	2024	Kim Hancy & Susan Wheeler	New York, NY	Amy Chan Controller One Liberty Plaza, 165 Broadway New York, NY 10006 +1 212 312 3855

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Project/ EY office location(s)	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
New York State Housing Finance Agency	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit	2024	Lou Roberts	New York, NY	Sonya Kinkle Controller 641 Lexington Ave # 4 New York, NY +1 212 872 0565
Massachusetts Port Authority	Financial Statement Audit, OPEB Trust Audit and Single Audit	2024	Lou Roberts & Mary Martini	Boston, MA	Paige Lombard Controller One Harborside Drive, Suite 200S East Boston, MA 02128 +1 617 568 5077 plombard@massport.com
JEA	Financial Statement Audit	2024	John Di Santo & Lou Roberts	Jacksonville, FL	Joe Orfano Chief Financial Officer 225 North Pearl St, Jacksonville, FL 32202 +1 904 677 1873
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit	2024	John Di Santo & Lou Roberts	Tallahassee, FL	Angie Sellers Chief Financial Officer 227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 5000 Tallahassee, FL 32301 +1 850 488 4197
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, territory and commonwealth of the United States	Financial statement Audit and Single Audit*	2022	James Whitt, Rizalito Paglingayen	Guam	Mr. Edward Birn Govt. of Guam Department of Administration P.O. Box 7420 Tamuning, Guam 96931 +1 671 475 1250
Guam, territory of the United States	Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit*	2023	Chris Wolseley, Rizalito Paglingayen	Guam	Mrs. Tracy B. Norita CNMI Department of Finance P.O. Box 5234 CHRB Saipan MP, 96950 +1 670 664 1100

** See Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1 for a more detailed description of this audit.*

Project goals and objectives for the engagements provided above were similar for each engagement. The following is a summary:

- Financial statement audit – The goal and objective of the financial statement audit was to complete an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and/or GAS and provide for reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements were free of material misstatement. We also obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that were appropriate in the circumstances. We also evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management as well as evaluated the overall presentation of the financial statements. In order to achieve those goals for each financial statement audit, we developed an audit approach tailored to the specific client in a fashion similar to the way our audit approach has been developed for the State. We then developed a plan with management and with a solid understanding of the timeline, and worked as a team to make certain all deadlines were met and goals achieved. For those with a GFOA certificate, we worked closely with management, reviewing the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

With our solid understanding of the requirements and our experience as reviewers of financial statements in accordance with GFOA requirements, we were able to provide accurate, helpful and timely feedback which assisted these clients to be successful in achieving the GFOA certificate.

- Single Audit/Uniform Guidance Audit - The goals and objectives of the Single Audits were to complete an audit in accordance with the Single Audit Act of 1996 and Uniform Guidance. In order to achieve this goal, we worked closely with management to identify major programs in a timely manner. We then developed our audit approach for both internal controls and compliance for each major program based upon the applicable compliance requirements per OMB Compliance Supplement. We worked closely with management in order to complete the required testing and document and communicate any findings in a timely manner. We developed a plan with management and with a solid understanding of the timeline worked as a team to make certain all deadlines were met and goals achieved.
- wvOASIS SOC 1 Examination - The goals and objectives of the SOC 1 Type 2 service auditor's examination, in accordance with Statement on Standards for Attestations Engagements No. 18 of the AICPA, is for the issuance of the report inclusive of the information technology general controls objectives for the wvOASIS ERP application. These objectives include application software development, system software and network changes, logical access, automated job scheduling, problem management and tracking, and data backup and recovery. The project goals and objectives have been achieved through our collaboration in confirming management's description is adequate and fairly stated. Additionally, we have scoped the report with management to include the breadth of services provided by WV ERP Board, which has helped alleviate routine audit requests as the report has been a mechanism for communicating WV ERP Board's services and control environment operating effectiveness. In addition, as part of the annual SOC 1 examination, we have provided management with thought leadership and feedback related to their control environment and role as a service organization. We developed a plan with management and with a solid understanding of the timeline, and worked as a team to make certain all deadlines were met and goals achieved.

Other state and local government audits

In addition to the examples provided above, EY has a broad range of audit experience with state and local government entities. This includes the following types of state and local governmental entities:

- 529 plans
- Economic development authorities
- Colleges/universities
- Port authorities
- Housing authorities
- Public school systems
- Airport authorities
- Solid waste authorities
- Power/utilities authorities
- Gaming authorities
- Health authorities and systems
- Retirement systems

We can provide more details at your request.

Our depth of experience across state and local government sets us apart from our competitors. You know that you have access to subject matter resources no matter what your challenges are. You have also experienced Lou Roberts and Adam Carr getting you in touch with the right subject matter resource when you needed them.

Knowledge of state and local government audits and uniform guidance

As noted above, our GPS practice is one of the largest in the nation and has direct relevance to requirements outlined in your CRFP as necessary to perform a meaningful audit of the State. Your team has the experience and knowledge that you need and expect from your service provider. For example:

- Government Auditing Standards - Almost every audit of state and local governments and special authorities must be in accordance with Government Auditing Standards, which requires an audit of the entities' financial statements, a review of compliance with laws and regulations and consideration of the internal control over financial reporting. The professionalism, knowledge and skills necessary to efficiently and effectively perform these audits are the same as those needed to meet your audit requirements.

Your team members have this experience and education. They have this experience with you as well as other similar clients.

- Government Wide Experience and government accounting standards – Many of our public sector clients have the same level of complexity as the State of West Virginia. These audits require a deep knowledge of GASB and fund accounting, as well as an understanding of the relationships amongst the state agencies, the impact on the financial reporting and the implementation of new accounting standards.

Your team is proficient in government-wide accounting and reporting and the GASB pronouncements. This is important as you adopt new accounting standards and continue to refine your processes. Through her role in EY's national auditing practice, Lou and Adam advise engagement teams (both audit and advisory) or government-wide account and reporting matters. This is just one example of how your team has the experience you need.

- Internal controls – All of these audits must include consideration of internal control. Professional judgment and public sector-specific audit experience are needed to determine whether the planned controls are working as intended. More importantly, experience is needed to assess whether the planned controls are adequate for your activities and protect your assets. Equally important, the review of internal controls is a vital initial step in defining the current state and determining the future state of your business process improvement opportunities.

Your team is proficient in auditing internal controls and assessing effectiveness. Even more important, your team knows your business processes so we can continue to discuss changes and improvement opportunities rather than just learning the processes.

- Financial systems – Our public sector clients utilize complex financial systems. Accordingly, we have significant experience in auditing in a technologically advanced environment. We also have provided a significant amount of consulting services to public sector clients in assisting them with selecting, installing and implementing new accounting systems. Often systems are well-planned and efficient at installation, but need changes as organizations evolve or people rotate, so "patchwork" fixes become common. The result – client staff are often working much harder than necessary and often without the opportunity to review their efforts to work smarter. Facilitating a process to selectively review accounting and financial systems to identify improvement opportunities can be a key component of what EY as your auditor can provide.
- Uniform guidance – The Uniform Guidance requires auditors to test internal controls over compliance requirements. Often these controls are either highly automated or dependent on IT systems. In accordance with AU-C Section 315 when we plan to test and rely on these controls we also must test the operating effectiveness of the relevant IT general controls that support these IT dependent controls.

Your team has extensive financial system experiences and more importantly experience with your IT systems, including wvOASIS, GenTax, RAPIDS/FACTS, Banner, Path, just to name a few. This enables us to leverage these systems, improve our efficiencies, and reduce the audit burden on your team.

- Uniform Guidance – We have significant experience with Uniform Guidance Compliance audits. We have extensive experience with your Federal programs and we have a significant amount of consulting experience assisting public sector clients with compliance with Federal programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the monies distributed during the pandemic. We are also working with public sector clients that received monies under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Your team has extensive experience with your Federal programs. They also have the depth of experience with other entities so that they can perform an efficient and quality Uniform Guidance audit.

No other team has this level of experience with you.

Advisory practice and bringing you all of EY – In addition to our state and local government auditing practice, we have extensive experience providing advisory services to our public sector clients. We leverage this experience and provide you our perspective on key issues at your request. **Remember there is never a fee for an insight session.** This is part of our commitment to you. Lou is well connected to engage these advisors quickly.

Below are a sample of some projects that we are currently working on. When you meet with James Harvey, our senior advisory partner, he will also discuss operational matters with you and work with Lou to facilitate a discussion with our advisors and subject matter resources, if requested. This type of insight sets us apart from regional firms.

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director EY Office	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
Milwaukee	**Cost Reduction Analysis**	**2023**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description EY was engaged by the Greater Milwaukee Committee in January 2023 to assist the City of Milwaukee in addressing a projected General Fund budget deficit exceeding $150 million. The project focused on identifying cost-reduction options, exploring revenue-increasing opportunities, and facilitating employee workshops for improved accountability and budgeting practices. Key deliverables included a comprehensive analysis of the City's highest-cost services, the identification of over 40 optimization options, and recommendations that influenced state legislation to enhance revenue sharing, ultimately leading to the creation of a new role in the Mayor's office dedicated to implementing these initiatives.				
Cincinnati	**Financial Planning**	**2023**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description The Cincinnati Futures Commission engaged EY to develop a comprehensive 10-year financial plan for the City of Cincinnati, aimed at achieving fiscal sustainability and economic growth amidst a projected budgetary deficit of up to $730 million. The project involved analyzing the City's General Fund revenue streams and expenses, evaluating key assumptions, and prioritizing initiatives to offset the structural deficit through collaboration with city budget officials, benchmarking against peer cities, and identifying cost recovery opportunities. Key deliverables included ten-year projections of financial impacts, an assessment of monetization options for city-owned assets, and recommendations for pension reform. EY's efforts identified nearly $730 million in potential cost savings and additional revenue, providing a strategic blueprint for the City to enhance its economic growth and achieve long-term fiscal stability.				
Houston	**Enterprise assessment**	**2024**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description EY assisted the City of Houston in a comprehensive enterprise assessment that encompassed performance, organizational, financial, and forensic accounting evaluations across all city departments. The project aimed to identify opportunities for improvement in several key areas, including enhancing performance management to align resources with the Mayor's priorities, redesigning the organizational structure and talent placement, optimizing the procurement process, and strengthening policies to mitigate risks associated with noncompliant spending.				
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (FOMB)	**Reorganization/Strategy**	**Ongoing**	**Adam Chepenik San Juan, PR**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description Acting as financial advisor providing guidance and assistance to the Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico to support ongoing turnaround efforts. Supporting the development of the long-term fiscal plan and operating budget, which incorporate reforms and initiatives to preserve fiscal stability. Advising on strategic priorities such as economic development, pension, K-12 education, infrastructure, real estate, and federal funds.				

Federal government audits

In addition to providing auditing services to various state and local governments, including US Territories, EY has audited numerous federal agencies, including the following:

- Department of the Navy
- Defense Logistics Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Railroad Passenger Corporation
- United States Postal Service
- United States Department of Health and Human Services
- Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- United States Air Force

Suttle & Stalnaker's government experience

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Total project hours	Project/ S&S office location	Project manager name and contact information
Single Audit of the State	Participation in financial statement and Uniform Guidance audit for several departments, including numerous federal award programs	2024	Chris Deweese	>5,000	Charleston, WV	Eric Householder Cabinet Secretary of the Department of Administration 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Bldg. 1 Rm E-119, Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 558 4331
West Virginia Legislative Joint Committee (West Virginia Division of Highways)	Annual Financial Statement Audit including assistance with ACFR and FARS forms, including numerous federal award programs	2024	Chris Lambert	3,000	Charleston, WV	Justin Robinson Legislative Post Audit Division West Virginia Legislative Joint Committee 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Building 1, Room 329W Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 347 4800
West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2023	Natalie Luppold	1,250	Charleston, WV	Melinda Ashworth-Kiss Assistant Commissioner West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner 900 Pennsylvania Avenue Charleston, WV 25302 + 1 304 558 3029 ext. 1205
West Virginia Educational Broadcast Authority and Affiliates	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2023	Kelly Shafer	550	Charleston, WV	Sarah Pitzer Chief Financial Officer West Virginia Educational Broadcast Authority 124 Industrial Park Road Beaver, WV 25813 + 1 304 254 7842
West Virginia Economic Development Authority	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	450	Charleston, WV	Steve Webb, Director of Financial Services West Virginia Economic Development Authority NorthGate Business Park 180 Association Drive Charleston, WV 25311 + 1 304 558 3651
Workforce West Virginia	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	400	Charleston, WV	Jane Shinn Administrative Services Manager IV Workforce West Virginia 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305 + 1 304 558 2631
West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities - DMTF	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	250	Charleston, WV	Lucinda K. Butler Executive Director West Virginia State Rail 120 Water Plant Drive Moorefield, WV 26836 + 1 304 538 2305 ext. 223

Below are a sample of some projects that we are currently working on. When you meet with James Harvey, our senior advisory partner, he will also discuss operational matters with you and work with Lou to facilitate a discussion with our advisors and subject matter resources, if requested. This type of insight sets us apart from regional firms.

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director EY Office	Project Manager Name and Contact Information
Milwaukee	**Cost Reduction Analysis**	**2023**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description EY was engaged by the Greater Milwaukee Committee in January 2023 to assist the City of Milwaukee in addressing a projected General Fund budget deficit exceeding $150 million. The project focused on identifying cost-reduction options, exploring revenue-increasing opportunities, and facilitating employee workshops for improved accountability and budgeting practices. Key deliverables included a comprehensive analysis of the City's highest-cost services, the identification of over 40 optimization options, and recommendations that influenced state legislation to enhance revenue sharing, ultimately leading to the creation of a new role in the Mayor's office dedicated to implementing these initiatives.				
Cincinnati	**Financial Planning**	**2023**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description The Cincinnati Futures Commission engaged EY to develop a comprehensive 10-year financial plan for the City of Cincinnati, aimed at achieving fiscal sustainability and economic growth amidst a projected budgetary deficit of up to $730 million. The project involved analyzing the City's General Fund revenue streams and expenses, evaluating key assumptions, and prioritizing initiatives to offset the structural deficit through collaboration with city budget officials, benchmarking against peer cities, and identifying cost recovery opportunities. Key deliverables included ten-year projections of financial impacts, an assessment of monetization options for city-owned assets, and recommendations for pension reform. EY's efforts identified nearly $730 million in potential cost savings and additional revenue, providing a strategic blueprint for the City to enhance its economic growth and achieve long-term fiscal stability.				
Houston	**Enterprise assessment**	**2024**	**Adam Chepenik Washington, DC**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description EY assisted the City of Houston in a comprehensive enterprise assessment that encompassed performance, organizational, financial, and forensic accounting evaluations across all city departments. The project aimed to identify opportunities for improvement in several key areas, including enhancing performance management to align resources with the Mayor's priorities, redesigning the organizational structure and talent placement, optimizing the procurement process, and strengthening policies to mitigate risks associated with noncompliant spending.				
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (FOMB)	**Reorganization/Strategy**	**Ongoing**	**Adam Chepenik San Juan, PR**	**Provided upon request**
Project Description Acting as financial advisor providing guidance and assistance to the Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico to support ongoing turnaround efforts. Supporting the development of the long-term fiscal plan and operating budget, which incorporate reforms and initiatives to preserve fiscal stability. Advising on strategic priorities such as economic development, pension, K-12 education, infrastructure, real estate, and federal funds.				

Federal government audits

In addition to providing auditing services to various state and local governments, including US Territories, EY has audited numerous federal agencies, including the following:

- Department of the Navy
- Defense Logistics Agency
- Defense Intelligence Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- National Railroad Passenger Corporation
- United States Postal Service
- United States Department of Health and Human Services
- Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- United States Air Force

Suttle & Stalnaker's government experience

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Total project hours	Project/ S&S office location	Project manager name and contact information
Single Audit of the State	Participation in financial statement and Uniform Guidance audit for several departments, including numerous federal award programs	2024	Chris Deweese	>5,000	Charleston, WV	Eric Householder Cabinet Secretary of the Department of Administration 1900 Kanawha Blvd. E., Bldg. 1 Rm E-119, Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 558 4331
West Virginia Legislative Joint Committee (West Virginia Division of Highways)	Annual Financial Statement Audit including assistance with ACFR and FARS forms, including numerous federal award programs	2024	Chris Lambert	3,000	Charleston, WV	Justin Robinson Legislative Post Audit Division West Virginia Legislative Joint Committee 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Building 1, Room 329W Charleston, WV 25305 +1 304 347 4800
West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2023	Natalie Luppold	1,250	Charleston, WV	Melinda Ashworth-Kiss Assistant Commissioner West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner 900 Pennsylvania Avenue Charleston, WV 25302 + 1 304 558 3029 ext. 1205
West Virginia Educational Broadcast Authority and Affiliates	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2023	Kelly Shafer	550	Charleston, WV	Sarah Pitzer Chief Financial Officer West Virginia Educational Broadcast Authority 124 Industrial Park Road Beaver, WV 25813 + 1 304 254 7842
West Virginia Economic Development Authority	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	450	Charleston, WV	Steve Webb, Director of Financial Services West Virginia Economic Development Authority NorthGate Business Park 180 Association Drive Charleston, WV 25311 + 1 304 558 3651
Workforce West Virginia	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	400	Charleston, WV	Jane Shinn Administrative Services Manager IV Workforce West Virginia 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305 + 1 304 558 2631
West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities – DMTF	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	250	Charleston, WV	Lucinda K. Butler Executive Director West Virginia State Rail 120 Water Plant Drive Moorefield, WV 26836 + 1 304 538 2305 ext. 223

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Total project hours	Project/ S&S office location	Project manager name and contact information
West Virginia Racing Commission	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Lambert	300	Charleston, WV	Joe Moore Executive Director West Virginia Racing Commission 900 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 533 Charleston, WV 25302 +1 304 558 2150
West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Lambert	300	Charleston, WV	Bryan Arthur Assistant Director West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation 1201 Greenbrier Street Charleston, WV 25305 + 1 304 558 2350 x53573
West Virginia Parkways Authority	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Lambert	400	Charleston, WV	Parrish French Director of Finance West Virginia Parkways Authority 3310 Piedmont Road Charleston, WV 25306-6633 + 1 304 926 1900
New River Community and Technical College	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	500	Charleston, WV	Jordan Roark, Chief Financial Officer New River Community and Technical College 280 University Drive Beaver, WV 25813 + 1 304 929 5024
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	425	Charleston, WV	David Meadows Vice President for Finance and Facilities West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine 400 North Lee Street Lewisburg, WV 24901 +1 304 647 6220
Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	325	Charleston, WV	Velva Pennington, CFO Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College 100 College Drive Logan, WV 25601 +1 304 896 7426
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	430	Charleston, WV	Trina Branson Chief Financial Officer 316 Eastern Drive P.O. Box 59 Moorefield, WV 26836 +1 304 434 8000
BridgeValley Community and Technical College	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	360	Charleston, WV	Cathy Aquino Chief Financial Officer 2001 Union Carbide Drive South Charleston, WV 25303 +1 304 205 6600

Project	Type of project	Date	Engagement partner/ Executive director	Total project hours	Project/ S&S office location	Project manager name and contact information
West Virginia Council for Community and Technical Colleges Education	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Chris Deweese	405	Charleston, WV	Ms. Misty Price Vice Chancellor for Finance 2001 Union Carbide Drive South Charleston, WV 25303 +1 304 558 0265
Fairmont State University	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	400	Charleston, WV	John W. Nisbet Vice President/CFO Finance and Administration Fairmont State University 1201 Locust Avenue Fairmont, WV 26554 +1 304 367 4000
Pierpont Community and Technical College	Annual Financial Statement Audit	2024	Kelly Shafer	300	Charleston, WV	Carolyn Fletcher Director of Accounting Pierpont Community and Technical College 500 Galliher Drive Fairmont, WV 26554 +1 304 534 7702

Section 4,Subsection 4.2.1.4: Describe specific audit work plan including; subcontractors; the firm's responsibilities under the applicable auditing standards and federal regulations; and how the firm's approach to this engagement will demonstrate that all requirements are met. Also describe specific audit work plan for any potential problems in performing all services described in this RFP including; the effects of GASB standards; the firm's approach to resolving these problems; and any special assistance that will be requested of the Agency or the State agencies. Also, give a detailed explanation of the extent that technology will be used in the auditing process and how it will affect sample size, automation of the engagement and overall flow of the audit.

Scope of work to be performed

The West Virginia Purchasing Division is soliciting proposals for the Department of Administration (DOA), Finance Division to provide an audit on the Single Audit of the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, generally accepted government auditing standards, Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200 Subpart F, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (the Uniform Guidance), GASB pronouncements, other applicable laws, and federal and governmental requirements.

The services to be provided under this contract are for a statewide audit of the State, including both the financial and compliance components, except that we understand the State agencies which had separate financial and Uniform Guidance audits will continue to be audited by other auditors in the current year, with the exception of the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities. We intend to place reliance on and refer to these other auditors in our reports. In addition, we understand that certain divisions under the Department of Transportation, which include Public Transit, Public Port Authority, Aeronautics Commission, Motor Vehicles and Office of Administrative Hearings are included under this contract.

Upon reappointment as your independent auditors, we will determine (1) whether the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and (2) whether the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. S&S will provide support EY with the Uniform Guidance audit. They follow our approach and utilize our technology. All of their workpapers are subject to our review procedures and quality standards. Based on your feedback, we acknowledge some communication issues in the previous year related to our subcontractor, we have developed a plan, described in the beginning pages of this RFP, to mitigate these issues.

In conjunction with the Uniform Guidance audit, we will

- Perform procedures to obtain an understanding of internal control over federal programs sufficient to plan the audit to achieve a low-assessed level of control risk for major programs, when possible.
- Perform compliance procedures to determine whether the State has complied with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that may have a direct and material effect on each major program. Perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the summary schedule of prior audit findings, and report if we conclude that the summary schedule materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding.
- Through the data collection form process, we will communicate to the State which federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities are required to receive a copy of the reporting package.

You know from prior experience with us that we listen to your feedback and take it seriously. Based on prior experience, we are confident that we will make adjustments to your satisfaction.

We understand that all work under the proposed contract should be under the direction of the DOA. Written reports will be submitted initially in draft form in order that changes may be discussed and agreed upon before final issuance. Any public statements that may be required will be discussed with the DOA prior to the statements being made or released. Furthermore, we will retain all working papers and reports for a minimum of five years after the issuance, unless we are notified by the DOA of the need to extend the retention period. Access to our workpapers and reports will be allowed in accordance with professional standards and our firm's policies with regard to such matters.

Lou Roberts, Adam Carr, and Chris Deweese will work closely to determine that the State continues to be served in all aspects of our audit by our professionals with appropriate experience. In conducting our audit, we will commence audit procedures as soon as authorized by the State (see proposed timelines in this section and Appendix 6 and by choosing EY there will be no transition time. We are able to begin immediately, causing little disruption to your team due to our prior knowledge and experience completing the State ACFR and Uniform Guidance Audit.

Our proposed team possesses the qualifications to understand the technical, as well as the economic and political issues, of public sector engagements. Collectively, the technical and practical competence of our team has served many government clients well. Most importantly, we have served the State of West Virginia effectively and efficiently. We stay abreast of changes in the public sector, including assisting our clients in meeting ever-changing standards and requirements. We want to continue to provide this same quality service to you.

Additionally, the services are to include the annual service organization controls report (SOC 1) for wvOASIS; see Appendix 2 for details.

Subcontractor involvement: S&S will perform an audit of the financial statements of the West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the provisions of the Uniform Guidance, when applicable.

We have included the summary of the services that we are to provide in Appendix 6. We have a clear understanding of the scope of services and the related deliverables.

Our audit approach:
People driven; technology and AI enhanced

The audit approaches of accounting firms may appear similar in many respects (e.g., scope, deliverables, risk assessment and materiality). However, our focus on exceptional client service and our market-leading audit technology distinguishes us from other firms. We are committed to working with the State's management to codevelop an audit plan that responds to both your practical needs and to the risks and emerging issues in your industry and business.

EY's Global Audit Methodology (GAM) has been empowered by our recent investments in our people, processes and digital technology. The methodology is driven by a single global platform, EY Canvas. The State will be connected to our audit platform through the EY Canvas Client Portal. Furthermore, our comprehensive suite of data analytics tools, EY Helix and Alteryx, enables us to obtain a deeper understanding of your business.

GAM is a top-down, process-driven, risk-based approach that is effective, efficient and focused on the issues that matter most to the State. Our structure and our platform allow for greater transparency and streamlined communications between the audit team and the State.

At EY, we take pride in our approach to client service during the audit process. We believe this is our single most distinctive competency compared to other accounting organizations and firms. We listen to our clients, assess their needs, make adjustments as necessary, and provide them with the highest-quality audit.

Our approach to a client relationship goes well beyond the performance of the audit and includes the aspects of service delivery essential to providing outstanding service. While we adhere to the EY GAM and leverage leading-class advanced audit support tools, we also bring significant experience that we have gained from previous experiences, including our knowledge of working with organizations similar to the State. Our approach to the audit is practical, flexible and scalable to fit your needs. This, combined with our risk-based approach to the audit, allows us to appropriately focus our attention and efforts on the areas that matter most to the State.

Our audit approach and client service are different

Single dedicated team – Our core service team will execute all aspects of the audit relationship. You know our team and know that we function as one cohesive team.

Executive focus – We dedicate more hours at our executive level. This results in greater audit efficiencies and overall reduced cost and frustration to the State. The State will continue to work with an experienced team, not unsupervised staff. You know that we will deliver. You experience this on every update call with EY partner/project manager participation.

Collaborative approach – We will continually work with the State to codevelop an audit that best meets your needs and leverages the work you already do. You know that we will deliver.

Risk-focused/technology driven – We are responsive to changes in the public sector; we tailor our audit based on matters material to the financial statements. You know that we will deliver. We leverage our technology to focus on risk and reduce the audit burden on your staff.

Continuous issue resolution – We resolve issues as they arise in real time. Technical accounting consultation matters are handled judiciously. We provide transparent communications related to findings and provide you time to respond and provide us feedback prior to the findings being finalized.

Responsiveness to your feedback – Our collaborative approach has allowed us to work closely with you to receive your feedback and adjust our approach when needed, never compromising quality. You know that we listen and respond quickly to your concerns. You can expect that level of responsiveness going forward from your executives. You have our cell phone numbers and know that we are accessible and responsive.

Other firms can promise this, but you know that we deliver.

We are collaborative, transparent, and responsive.

By following EY GAM that is customizable to your specific requirements, including generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance, you can be assured that our approach meets the specific requirements under the standards.

Furthermore, we understand the needs and requirements associated with a government entity can be very different than those experienced by a publicly traded or privately held company. We have hand-selected a team that you know and trust and one that is experienced in working with public sector entities and meets the

Upon reappointment as your independent auditors, we will determine (1) whether the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and (2) whether the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) is presented fairly in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole. S&S will provide support EY with the Uniform Guidance audit. They follow our approach and utilize our technology. All of their workpapers are subject to our review procedures and quality standards. Based on your feedback, we acknowledge some communication issues in the previous year related to our subcontractor, we have developed a plan, described in the beginning pages of this RFP, to mitigate these issues.

In conjunction with the Uniform Guidance audit, we will

- Perform procedures to obtain an understanding of internal control over federal programs sufficient to plan the audit to achieve a low-assessed level of control risk for major programs, when possible.
- Perform compliance procedures to determine whether the State has complied with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that may have a direct and material effect on each major program. Perform procedures to assess the reasonableness of the summary schedule of prior audit findings, and report if we conclude that the summary schedule materially misrepresents the status of any prior audit finding.
- Through the data collection form process, we will communicate to the State which federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities are required to receive a copy of the reporting package.

You know from prior experience with us that we listen to your feedback and take it seriously. Based on prior experience, we are confident that we will make adjustments to your satisfaction.

We understand that all work under the proposed contract should be under the direction of the DOA. Written reports will be submitted initially in draft form in order that changes may be discussed and agreed upon before final issuance. Any public statements that may be required will be discussed with the DOA prior to the statements being made or released. Furthermore, we will retain all working papers and reports for a minimum of five years after the issuance, unless we are notified by the DOA of the need to extend the retention period. Access to our workpapers and reports will be allowed in accordance with professional standards and our firm's policies with regard to such matters.

Lou Roberts, Adam Carr, and Chris Deweese will work closely to determine that the State continues to be served in all aspects of our audit by our professionals with appropriate experience. In conducting our audit, we will commence audit procedures as soon as authorized by the State (see proposed timelines in this section and Appendix 6 and by choosing EY there will be no transition time. We are able to begin immediately, causing little disruption to your team due to our prior knowledge and experience completing the State ACFR and Uniform Guidance Audit.

Our proposed team possesses the qualifications to understand the technical, as well as the economic and political issues, of public sector engagements. Collectively, the technical and practical competence of our team has served many government clients well. Most importantly, we have served the State of West Virginia effectively and efficiently. We stay abreast of changes in the public sector, including assisting our clients in meeting ever-changing standards and requirements. We want to continue to provide this same quality service to you.

Additionally, the services are to include the annual service organization controls report (SOC 1) for wvOASIS; see Appendix 2 for details.

Subcontractor involvement: S&S will perform an audit of the financial statements of the West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the provisions of the Uniform Guidance, when applicable.

We have included the summary of the services that we are to provide in Appendix 6. We have a clear understanding of the scope of services and the related deliverables.

Our audit approach: People driven; technology and AI enhanced

The audit approaches of accounting firms may appear similar in many respects (e.g., scope, deliverables, risk assessment and materiality). However, our focus on exceptional client service and our market-leading audit technology distinguishes us from other firms. We are committed to working with the State's management to codevelop an audit plan that responds to both your practical needs and to the risks and emerging issues in your industry and business.

EY's Global Audit Methodology (GAM) has been empowered by our recent investments in our people, processes and digital technology. The methodology is driven by a single global platform, EY Canvas. The State will be connected to our audit platform through the EY Canvas Client Portal. Furthermore, our comprehensive suite of data analytics tools, EY Helix and Alteryx, enables us to obtain a deeper understanding of your business.

GAM is a top-down, process-driven, risk-based approach that is effective, efficient and focused on the issues that matter most to the State. Our structure and our platform allow for greater transparency and streamlined communications between the audit team and the State.

At EY, we take pride in our approach to client service during the audit process. We believe this is our single most distinctive competency compared to other accounting organizations and firms. We listen to our clients, assess their needs, make adjustments as necessary, and provide them with the highest-quality audit.

Our audit approach and client service are different

Single dedicated team – Our core service team will execute all aspects of the audit relationship. You know our team and know that we function as one cohesive team.

Executive focus – We dedicate more hours at our executive level. This results in greater audit efficiencies and overall reduced cost and frustration to the State. The State will continue to work with an experienced team, not unsupervised staff. You know that we will deliver. You experience this on every update call with EY partner/project manager participation.

Collaborative approach – We will continually work with the State to codevelop an audit that best meets your needs and leverages the work you already do. You know that we will deliver.

Risk-focused/technology driven – We are responsive to changes in the public sector; we tailor our audit based on matters material to the financial statements. You know that we will deliver. We leverage our technology to focus on risk and reduce the audit burden on your staff.

Continuous issue resolution – We resolve issues as they arise in real time. Technical accounting consultation matters are handled judiciously. We provide transparent communications related to findings and provide you time to respond and provide us feedback prior to the findings being finalized.

Responsiveness to your feedback – Our collaborative approach has allowed us to work closely with you to receive your feedback and adjust our approach when needed, never compromising quality. You know that we listen and respond quickly to your concerns. You can expect that level of responsiveness going forward from your executives. You have our cell phone numbers and know that we are accessible and responsive.

Other firms can promise this, but you know that we deliver.

We are collaborative, transparent, and responsive.

Our approach to a client relationship goes well beyond the performance of the audit and includes the aspects of service delivery essential to providing outstanding service. While we adhere to the EY GAM and leverage leading-class advanced audit support tools, we also bring significant experience that we have gained from previous experiences, including our knowledge of working with organizations similar to the State. Our approach to the audit is practical, flexible and scalable to fit your needs. This, combined with our risk-based approach to the audit, allows us to appropriately focus our attention and efforts on the areas that matter most to the State.

By following EY GAM that is customizable to your specific requirements, including generally accepted auditing standards, Government Auditing Standards and the Uniform Guidance, you can be assured that our approach meets the specific requirements under the standards.

Furthermore, we understand the needs and requirements associated with a government entity can be very different than those experienced by a publicly traded or privately held company. We have hand-selected a team that you know and trust and one that is experienced in working with public sector entities and meets the

government auditing standards CPE requirements. This includes onboarding Adam Carr back onto the engagement team with his deep knowledge of the State and includes both our core team as well as industry and subject-matter resources. We are also experienced with the Government Finance Officer Association's (GFOA's) Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting and have worked with the State in consistently achieving this recognition. Lou and Adam are also reviewers for the GFOA, are knowledgeable of the requirements, and support other EY teams as subject-matter resources. We will continue to work with you to determine and execute an audit plan that effectively and efficiently addresses the differing levels of risk, materiality disclosure, internal controls and timing.

Top-down, risk-based, data-driven decisions

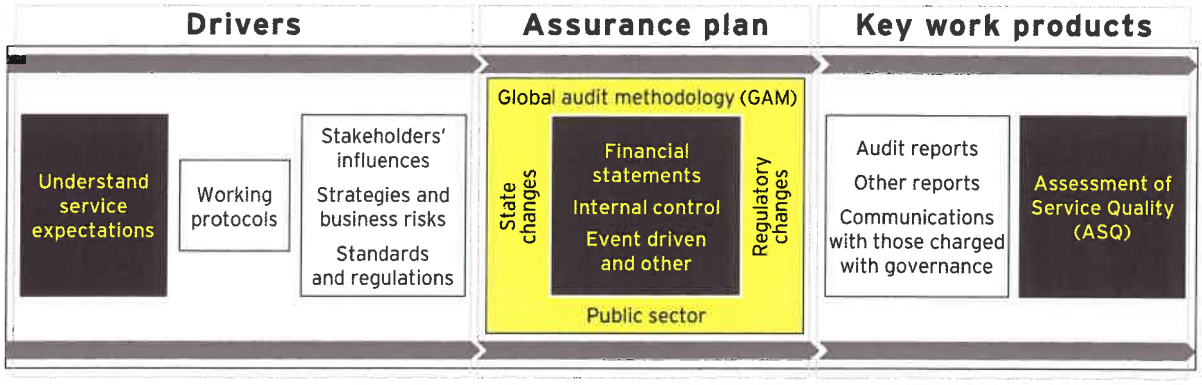
Our audit plan will be based on the risks that are relevant to you and your current environment. Accordingly, our audit effort is appropriately aligned with the significant issues affecting the State. We have prepared a preliminary audit plan and will validate this approach with you, confirming the audit timelines fit with your schedule. Our account leaders will focus on critical audit areas throughout the year, auditing transactions as they occur where possible. We will maintain open, honest and transparent communications with those charged with governance throughout the audit. Data is the fuel that drives the engine of the digital audit. By analyzing the data, the audit team can understand the process as well as focus our procedures on specific risk areas and decrease our reliance on random sampling. You have experienced our methodology which has been approved by our regulators and seen a reduction in the audit burden of sampling.

Benefits of our methodology include:

- Risk based to focus on what matters
- Flexible so that we can deliver customized services
- Industry-aligned interfaces to assist teams in designing effective and efficient audits
- Automated workflows and issue prioritization to accelerate conclusions
- Embedded project management tools that allow us to be efficient with both our time and yours
- Built-in approach for auditing accounts through analytics, reducing the extent of client support needed
- Built on a service delivery framework of responsiveness, collaboration and transparency

Our audit approach is customized to your needs:

- Designed for public sector
- Addresses your specific risks and concerns
- Tailored to the current state and future state
- Reduces your level of effort and limits disruptions for your people
- Integrates audit, subject matter resources, subcontractors and IT for a more efficient approach



Our technology, a differentiator

What's new in technology:

You are already familiar with EY's technology. We are sure you are wondering what's new and how can this benefit the State of West Virgina.

EY is building on the strengths of our robust, globally scaled technology suite, and investing $1b in assurance technology to further advance the EY Digital Audit (described in more detail below). EY is also investing $1.4b in the development of AI technology with the release of our global EY.ai platform. EY's AI-enabled audit technologies are designed to:

- Provide clarity over accounting processes through correlation analyses and AI-enabled anomaly detection and pattern recognition
- Enable digitalization of large volumes of unstructured data by reading, validating and extracting key information for automation and analysis
- Create a guided audit workflow, supporting real-time risk assessments and right-sizing of the audit procedures based on the State's data, and our collective knowledge

New technology improves the client and EY experience

We are excited about our new technologies and how they will impact the industry today and in the future.

Firms that are not looking at the evolution of technology will not keep pace with their clients.

We are focused on the evolution of technology and recognizing the need to keep your data safe. See page 71 for more information about data security.

Against the backdrop of elevated stakeholder interest and the changing policy landscape regarding the development and usage of AI, EY launched our AI Assurance framework, enabling EY to respond to the use of AI in the State's financial statement reporting process.

The framework provides guidance regarding:

- How the use of AI applications and other emerging technologies fits within an entity's overall strategies and the models implemented to achieve those strategies
- The types of management controls expected to address the risks of material misstatement as it relates to AI
- Considerations related to identifying the risks of material misstatement arising from management's use of AI applications within the financial reporting processes

What's new: Latest EY technologies

- **EY Financial Statements Tie-out:** AI machine learning automates the clerical accuracy, internal consistency and agrees prior-year number tie-outs, reducing the risk of errors and comment turnaround time.
- **Canvas AI:** Advanced risk assessment leveraging collective industry-specific insights from EY audit engagements across the globe, fine-tuning our audit strategy, improving audit quality and effectiveness.
- **EYQ:** Our personal AI assistant provides quick responses to our questions, leveraging EY audit methodology and industry thought leadership, and accelerates the deployment of generative AI-based skills and utilities.
- **Confirmation Bot:** Confirmation Bot for Accounts Receivable (AR) confirmations represents a significant advancement in the efficiency and accuracy of financial auditing processes.

The EY Digital Audit is a value driver for you

Our data-driven approach allows us to connect with your teams virtually to capture data and conduct our audit procedures effectively and efficiently.

Our technology connected teams and single audit approach are all fully operable in a remote and virtual environment. We will leverage our experience with remote collaboration and virtual communication tools for effective project execution to manage your transition and beyond.

Our technology investments have helped us innovate our audit:

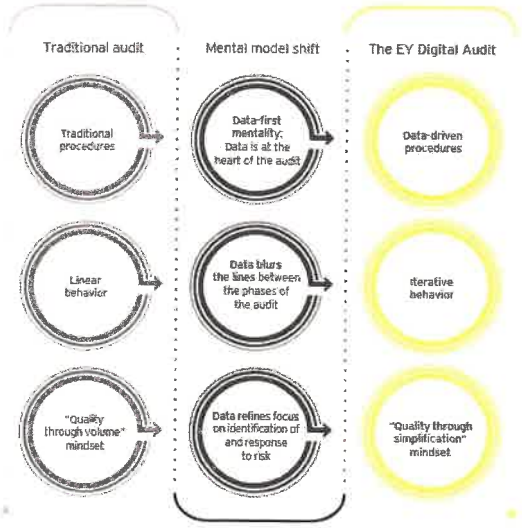
- Better risk management – Bringing you confidence and peace of mind
- Better collaboration – Supporting a seamless process that works for you
- Better insight – Driving greater value for your business
- Better questions– Eliminates immaterial, time-consuming questions and focuses questions on the State's risks.

Our approach leverages the State's investment in people, processes and technology, to provide greater insights and a high-quality audit.

Moving from traditional to digital – changing the auditor mindset

We are living in a Transformative Age, in which technology is reshaping every aspect of business and society. As this transformation takes place, the question being asked is: how does the role of the auditor change and evolve? The answer is the EY Digital Audit, the profession's first connected data-driven audit.

As part of the EY Digital Audit, engagement teams obtain and assess 100% of the State's data, centralize the audit coordination model and drive consistency in procedures performed, allowing EY teams to focus on areas requiring judgment (as compared to traditional audits that focus on data sampling). This is supported by EY Canvas, a global audit platform that helps EY teams address audit objectives and meet project management milestones. Our methodology provides a framework for applying a consistent thought process to all audits and is customized to address the characteristics of the type of entity under audit and the applicable auditing standards. EY GAM is used by 100% of our audit professionals and is fully integrated into EY Canvas. The State will be connected to our audit platform through the EY Canvas Client Portal. Further, our comprehensive suite of data analytics tools, enables us to obtain a deeper understanding of your organization.



This digitally transformed audit is underpinned by a strategy built on four key pillars:

- **Connecting** teams to one another and to the organizations they audit via a secure platform for a digital-first approach
- **Automating** audit procedures and processes, reducing client burden and allowing EY teams to focus on areas requiring judgment

- **Analyzing** data with advanced and emerging technologies, providing more robust audit evidence to support conclusions
- **Driving value** by harnessing the power of data and providing clients with insights to better manage risk and help deliver new perspectives

The EY Digital Audit is leading to enhanced transparency and accountability for the organizations and communities EY teams serve; a transformation driven by the purpose of inspiring the confidence and trust to help a complex world to work. This is a transformation not just in technology but also in how EY professionals help deliver audits and how stakeholders, whether their needs are regulatory, compliance or risk-focused, are served. We work with the State's management to co-develop an audit plan that is responsive to both your practical needs and risks / emerging issues in the public sector industry, which supports organizations as they undergo their own transformation.

Technology Driven Approach

Technology is a differentiator amongst accounting firms, and we believe that our suite of audit technology separates us from our competitors. You have experienced our technology in the prior year and we continue to strive to make improvements.

Our technology tools allow us to achieve efficiencies in the audit process by identifying hidden patterns and trends in financial data to enable smarter, risk-based auditing and by reducing duplicate audit requests and endless email request chains, enabling us to promptly report any findings. We have successfully used these analytics across our audit practice, and our regulators have inspected a number of these audits without exceptions.

- Efficient single-digital connection to the audit
- On-demand insights to your business and industry
- Transparent monitoring of status of worldwide audit and KPI's
- Direct information flow between the State and EY teams

No. 1 Digital Audit Platform in the profession*

We are the only firm with analyzers developed for every significant accounting process and fully integrated with Audit methodology

* Rated via external market assessment study

150+ countries
all using all using EY Canvas and Helix/Alteryx

580 billion+
lines of credit journal entry data analyzed over the last year

Our team relies on certain technologies that allow us to collaborate in a secure manner and efficiently conduct our work. We also have more pointed solutions that will allow us to apply our vast industry knowledge and leading practices to your specific environment.

EY Digital Audit - Technology tools powering your audit

EY Canvas: Single Global Technology Platform
Driving consistency, communication, quality and visibility worldwide. *Below are EY technologies embedded into the Canvas Platform.*

EY Canvas
Single global technology platform driving consistency, communication and quality worldwide.

VALUE TO STATE
- Transparent project management
- Secured and streamlined communication
- Real-time assessment of progress

EY Helix
Market-leading global suite of data analytic tools enabling a **deeper understanding** of your business.

VALUE TO STATE
- Analyze large volumes of audit-relevant data to derive insights
- Identifies anomalies and risks that matter most
- Enhanced audit quality

Artificial Intelligence
Leading-edge EY technology in our audits is a strategic opportunity to provide unique and actionable, business insights.

VALUE TO STATE
- Detect the risks and issues that matter
- Use data to predict outcomes as part of the enhance audit evidence
- Assist with the performance of an effective and efficient audit

The EY Digital Audit is a value driver for you

Our data-driven approach allows us to connect with your teams virtually to capture data and conduct our audit procedures effectively and efficiently.

Our technology connected teams and single audit approach are all fully operable in a remote and virtual environment. We will leverage our experience with remote collaboration and virtual communication tools for effective project execution to manage your transition and beyond.

Our technology investments have helped us innovate our audit:

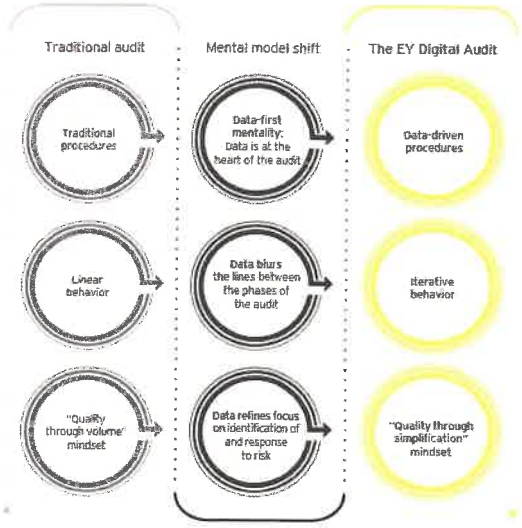
- Better risk management – Bringing you confidence and peace of mind
- Better collaboration – Supporting a seamless process that works for you
- Better insight – Driving greater value for your business
- Better questions– Eliminates immaterial, time-consuming questions and focuses questions on the State's risks.

Our approach leverages the State's investment in people, processes and technology, to provide greater insights and a high-quality audit.

Moving from traditional to digital – changing the auditor mindset

We are living in a Transformative Age, in which technology is reshaping every aspect of business and society. As this transformation takes place, the question being asked is: how does the role of the auditor change and evolve? The answer is the EY Digital Audit, the profession's first connected data-driven audit.

As part of the EY Digital Audit, engagement teams obtain and assess 100% of the State's data, centralize the audit coordination model and drive consistency in procedures performed, allowing EY teams to focus on areas requiring judgment (as compared to traditional audits that focus on data sampling). This is supported by EY Canvas, a global audit platform that helps EY teams address audit objectives and meet project management milestones. Our methodology provides a framework for applying a consistent thought process to all audits and is customized to address the characteristics of the type of entity under audit and the applicable auditing standards. EY GAM is used by 100% of our audit professionals and is fully integrated into EY Canvas. The State will be connected to our audit platform through the EY Canvas Client Portal. Further, our comprehensive suite of data analytics tools, enables us to obtain a deeper understanding of your organization.



This digitally transformed audit is underpinned by a strategy built on four key pillars:

- **Connecting** teams to one another and to the organizations they audit via a secure platform for a digital-first approach
- **Automating** audit procedures and processes, reducing client burden and allowing EY teams to focus on areas requiring judgment

- **Analyzing** data with advanced and emerging technologies, providing more robust audit evidence to support conclusions
- **Driving value** by harnessing the power of data and providing clients with insights to better manage risk and help deliver new perspectives

The EY Digital Audit is leading to enhanced transparency and accountability for the organizations and communities EY teams serve; a transformation driven by the purpose of inspiring the confidence and trust to help a complex world to work. This is a transformation not just in technology but also in how EY professionals help deliver audits and how stakeholders, whether their needs are regulatory, compliance or risk-focused, are served. We work with the State's management to co-develop an audit plan that is responsive to both your practical needs and risks / emerging issues in the public sector industry, which supports organizations as they undergo their own transformation.

Technology Driven Approach

Technology is a differentiator amongst accounting firms, and we believe that our suite of audit technology separates us from our competitors. You have experienced our technology in the prior year and we continue to strive to make improvements.

Our technology tools allow us to achieve efficiencies in the audit process by identifying hidden patterns and trends in financial data to enable smarter, risk-based auditing and by reducing duplicate audit requests and endless email request chains, enabling us to promptly report any findings. We have successfully used these analytics across our audit practice, and our regulators have inspected a number of these audits without exceptions.

- Efficient single-digital connection to the audit
- On-demand insights to your business and industry
- Transparent monitoring of status of worldwide audit and KPI's
- Direct information flow between the State and EY teams

No. 1 Digital Audit Platform in the profession*

We are the only firm with analyzers developed for every significant accounting process and fully integrated with Audit methodology

* Rated via external market assessment study

150+ countries
all using all using EY Canvas and Helix/Alteryx

580 billion+
lines of credit journal entry data analyzed over the last year

Our team relies on certain technologies that allow us to collaborate in a secure manner and efficiently conduct our work. We also have more pointed solutions that will allow us to apply our vast industry knowledge and leading practices to your specific environment.

EY Digital Audit - Technology tools powering your audit

EY Canvas: Single Global Technology Platform
Driving consistency, communication, quality and visibility worldwide. *Below are EY technologies embedded into the Canvas Platform.*

EY Canvas
Single global technology platform driving consistency, communication and quality worldwide.

VALUE TO STATE
- Transparent project management
- Secured and streamlined communication
- Real-time assessment of progress

EY Helix
Market-leading global suite of data analytic tools enabling a **deeper understanding** of your business.

VALUE TO STATE
- Analyze large volumes of audit-relevant data to derive insights
- Identifies anomalies and risks that matter most
- Enhanced audit quality

Artificial Intelligence
Leading-edge EY technology in our audits is a strategic opportunity to provide unique and actionable, business insights.

VALUE TO STATE
- Detect the risks and issues that matter
- Use data to predict outcomes as part of the enhance audit evidence
- Assist with the performance of an effective and efficient audit

EY and our subcontractor utilize EY Canvas. Again, our approach of a completely integrated team using EY's technology sets us apart from our competitors. We are not working in silos using different approaches, forms/templates and technology. Our integrated approach allows our team to be seamless to you, which is how we are able to manage a project of this magnitude, with multiple locations and firms, and still meet deadlines on a consistent basis.

EY Canvas

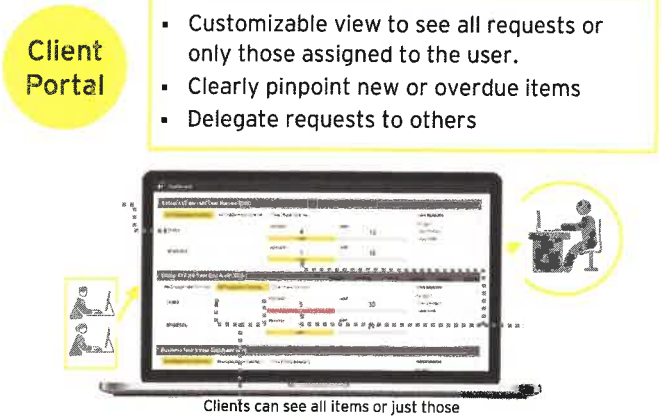
Benefits to West Virginia include:

- One seamless audit delivered by teams (both EY and S&S) linked through one global methodology and one online audit platform
- Better risks identification and response, allowing findings to be promptly reported
- Centralized planning and monitoring of the audit, providing enhanced capability to the team
- Audit approach quick customization to make relevant changes for the State's specific needs and to be responsive to the ever-evolving regulatory environment
- Real-time monitoring of the audit (increasing transparency).
- Streamlined client communications and documentation sharing via integrated, secure online portal
- Improved project management and ability to monitor key milestones in the audit

Client Portal

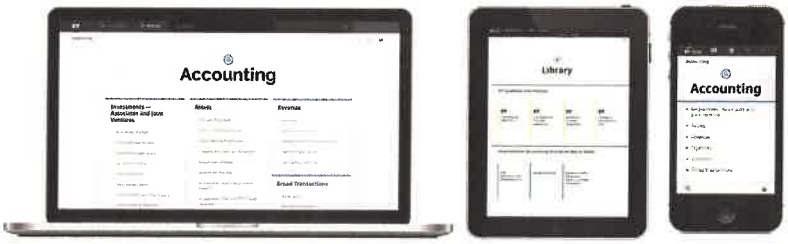
Benefits to West Virginia include:

- Improved communication through reduction of email requests with the you, saving you time when supporting the audit
- On-demand visibility into the status of audit requests, improving project management
- Reduced risk of duplicate requests by integrating them directly into EY Canvas
- Better security of client data and automated uploading into EY Canvas, creating confidence that data has been properly delivered to EY



Clients can see all items or just those assigned to them.

EYQ Assurance Knowledge and EY Atlas



EYQ Assurance Knowledge, integrated with EY Atlas, leverages GenAI and user-initiated prompts to search and summarize information from EY's accounting and audit research platform. The benefits of EYQ Assurance Knowledge include:

- Strengthens audit quality: Conversation-based queries make accessing the EY knowledge repository easier, helping ensure EY teams have even more direct access to the right guidance for executing confident, high-quality audits in accordance with relevant standards.
- Accelerates information gathering: Uses semantic search to retrieve relevant guidance and other relevant information from EY Atlas, bringing more confidence to EY teams to get to the right answer faster for our clients on accounting- and auditing-related topics.

EY Atlas is our cloud-based platform for accessing accounting and auditing content including external standards, EY Interpretations and thought leadership. The platform allows us to incorporate artificial intelligence and speech

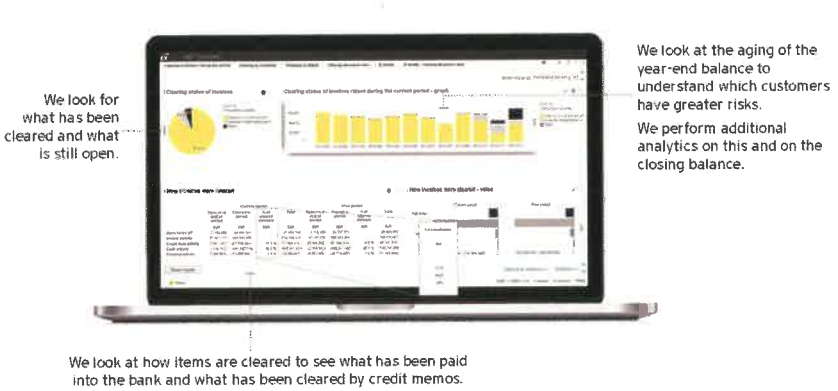
recognition capability and allows us to bring a leading-class research experience to our people and clients. The benefits of EY Atlas include:

- Better research results, delivered in real-time
- Relevant, up-to-date accounting, auditing and industry information, integrated within EY Canvas
- Clients' direct access to EY technical insights relating to accounting, financial reporting and regulatory filing matters with EY Atlas Client Edition

This platform is available to all of our team members on their computers. We can research accounting and auditing issues real-time, which provides for meaningful conversations with you. We can provide you valuable research quickly while also minimizing the effort.

EY Helix/Alteryx Designer

EY Helix, our global suite of data analytics, is embedded in our audit process to help us provide deeper insights to our clients. EY Helix, built to scale from the largest to the smallest of our clients, is an integral element of our audits. Applying analytics to the audit process enables us to obtain broad audit coverage, adjust the timing of our audit work and identify areas of focus to proactively address issues that require attention well before the pressures of year-end. EY Helix also allows our teams to easily identify anomalies and direct the investigative effort in the right areas – on a timely basis, avoiding surprises. We are able to provide management relevant feedback and insightful dialogue throughout the audit to help enhance your business processes and controls.



Applying analytics to the audit process enables us to obtain broad audit coverage, giving an option to customize our audit work and identify areas of focus to proactively address issues that require additional attention timely. Alteryx Designer is a solution that accelerates the process of data preparation, blending and analysis. It streamlines predictive, statistical and spatial analysis with the help of repeatable workflows, allowing creation and sharing of insights in hours instead of weeks. The use of Alteryx Designer empowers our team to combine the preparation and validation of raw data, sampling and analytics for multiple funds and accounts simultaneously.

Data analytics at work – the analysis of revenue data for the State of West Virginia

Using your sophisticated ERP system, we can extract raw data to analyze cash receipts and revenues collected by the State. For example, in order to confirm that all revenue is recorded when cash is received, we use analytics to perform a multi-account correlation. By analyzing the revenue make up, we obtain a better overall understanding of the account to focus our audit procedures. Further, we customize our workflow exports to pull individual transactions that are likely more significant to the financial statements, out of the multitude of individual transactional data points. With the results from our customized Alteryx workflow, we perform a fraction of the sampling for ACFR revenue, as compared to a traditional audit. This is a differentiator from our competitors. Your team can focus on the higher-risk areas and shorten the overall timeline. We can also glean insights about process improvements that we can share. We have utilized this solution in other areas of the audit, such as cash disbursements and expenses, and continue to review other ways that customized analytical procedures can be used to improve audit efficiency.

EY and our subcontractor utilize EY Canvas. Again, our approach of a completely integrated team using EY's technology sets us apart from our competitors. We are not working in silos using different approaches, forms/templates and technology. Our integrated approach allows our team to be seamless to you, which is how we are able to manage a project of this magnitude, with multiple locations and firms, and still meet deadlines on a consistent basis.

EY Canvas

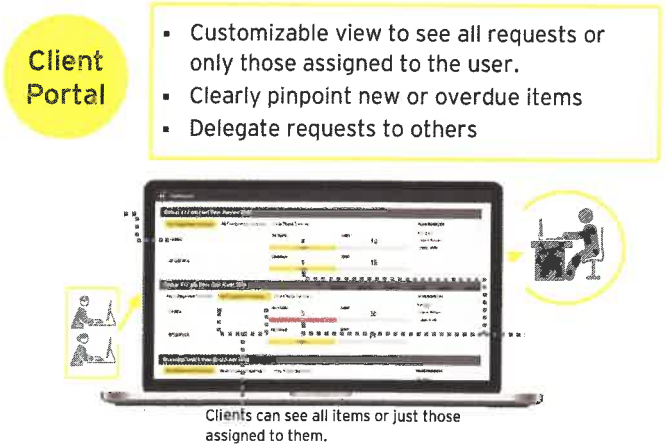
Benefits to West Virginia include:

- One seamless audit delivered by teams (both EY and S&S) linked through one global methodology and one online audit platform
- Better risks identification and response, allowing findings to be promptly reported
- Centralized planning and monitoring of the audit, providing enhanced capability to the team
- Audit approach quick customization to make relevant changes for the State's specific needs and to be responsive to the ever-evolving regulatory environment
- Real-time monitoring of the audit (increasing transparency).
- Streamlined client communications and documentation sharing via integrated, secure online portal
- Improved project management and ability to monitor key milestones in the audit

Client Portal

Benefits to West Virginia include:

- Improved communication through reduction of email requests with the you, saving you time when supporting the audit
- On-demand visibility into the status of audit requests, improving project management
- Reduced risk of duplicate requests by integrating them directly into EY Canvas
- Better security of client data and automated uploading into EY Canvas, creating confidence that data has been properly delivered to EY



EYQ Assurance Knowledge and EY Atlas

EYQ Assurance Knowledge, integrated with EY Atlas, leverages GenAI and user-initiated prompts to search and summarize information from EY's accounting and audit research platform. The benefits of EYQ Assurance Knowledge include:

- Strengthens audit quality: Conversation-based queries make accessing the EY knowledge repository easier, helping ensure EY teams have even more direct access to the right guidance for executing confident, high-quality audits in accordance with relevant standards.
- Accelerates information gathering: Uses semantic search to retrieve relevant guidance and other relevant information from EY Atlas, bringing more confidence to EY teams to get to the right answer faster for our clients on accounting- and auditing-related topics.

EY Atlas is our cloud-based platform for accessing accounting and auditing content including external standards, EY Interpretations and thought leadership. The platform allows us to incorporate artificial intelligence and speech

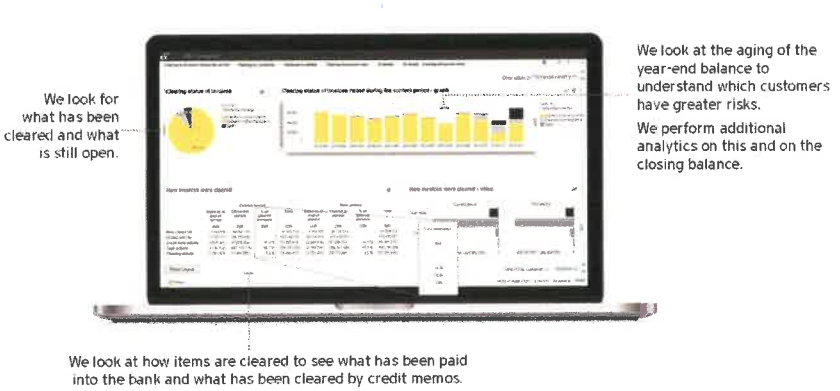
recognition capability and allows us to bring a leading-class research experience to our people and clients. The benefits of EY Atlas include:

- Better research results, delivered in real-time
- Relevant, up-to-date accounting, auditing and industry information, integrated within EY Canvas
- Clients' direct access to EY technical insights relating to accounting, financial reporting and regulatory filing matters with EY Atlas Client Edition

This platform is available to all of our team members on their computers. We can research accounting and auditing issues real-time, which provides for meaningful conversations with you. We can provide you valuable research quickly while also minimizing the effort.

EY Helix/Alteryx Designer

EY Helix, our global suite of data analytics, is embedded in our audit process to help us provide deeper insights to our clients. EY Helix, built to scale from the largest to the smallest of our clients, is an integral element of our audits. Applying analytics to the audit process enables us to obtain broad audit coverage, adjust the timing of our audit work and identify areas of focus to proactively address issues that require attention well before the pressures of year-end. EY Helix also allows our teams to easily identify anomalies and direct the investigative effort in the right areas – on a timely basis, avoiding surprises. We are able to provide management relevant feedback and insightful dialogue throughout the audit to help enhance your business processes and controls.



Applying analytics to the audit process enables us to obtain broad audit coverage, giving an option to customize our audit work and identify areas of focus to proactively address issues that require additional attention timely. Alteryx Designer is a solution that accelerates the process of data preparation, blending and analysis. It streamlines predictive, statistical and spatial analysis with the help of repeatable workflows, allowing creation and sharing of insights in hours instead of weeks. The use of Alteryx Designer empowers our team to combine the preparation and validation of raw data, sampling and analytics for multiple funds and accounts simultaneously.

Data analytics at work – the analysis of revenue data for the State of West Virginia

Using your sophisticated ERP system, we can extract raw data to analyze cash receipts and revenues collected by the State. For example, in order to confirm that all revenue is recorded when cash is received, we use analytics to perform a multi-account correlation. By analyzing the revenue make up, we obtain a better overall understanding of the account to focus our audit procedures. Further, we customize our workflow exports to pull individual transactions that are likely more significant to the financial statements, out of the multitude of individual transactional data points. With the results from our customized Alteryx workflow, we perform a fraction of the sampling for ACFR revenue, as compared to a traditional audit. This is a differentiator from our competitors. Your team can focus on the higher-risk areas and shorten the overall timeline. We can also glean insights about process improvements that we can share. We have utilized this solution in other areas of the audit, such as cash disbursements and expenses, and continue to review other ways that customized analytical procedures can be used to improve audit efficiency.

Benefits include:

- Greater confidence in financial reporting by revealing hidden patterns and trends in our clients' financial data
- A fuller picture of the State's activities, enabled by analyzing larger populations of audit-relevant data to present and identify the risks that matter
- Clear identification of trends and anomalies in account balances by fund and other client specific coding identifiers, to help direct our investigative effort in the right areas
- Relevant feedback and insights provided during the audit to help our clients improve their processes and controls
- Efficiencies for our clients thanks to customizable procedures

Integrating IT into the audit and our experience with your systems

At EY, we believe there is efficiency in integration, which allows us to deliver exceptional client service. Our IT team is integrated into our audit process. Performing audits in complex IT environments is what we do every day. Our IT professionals are not only familiar with your ERP system, they are also familiar with all of your systems that have a material impact on the financial statement and Uniform Guidance audits. In addition to wvOASIS, we know your systems and utilize IT professionals in evaluating the effectiveness of IT controls in several systems including:

- wvOASIS
- GenTax
- RAPIDS
- FACTS
- Banner (utilized by the colleges/universities)
- Automated Benefit Payment System
- UC Tax
- PATH

The integration of our IT professionals and the audit team is critical to meeting your deadlines. The conclusions relating to these systems impact our audit procedures. We already understand which systems are critical and will be updating that understanding so we can get started on the first day. We will not be wasting time identifying and understanding these systems. This would delay the finalization of our audit approach. As you update and change systems, you also know that we will evolve with you. We will update our audit approach and will utilize your systems to their fullest capabilities. You invest in these systems to modernize the State. You do not want an auditor remaining in the past with an outdated methodology. Our methodology will evolve with the evolution of your processes, too. This also means that your team can focus on continuing to modernize the State and not educating auditors.

What this means to you:

- Provides greater audit coverage
- Allows us to ask meaningful questions
- Reduces our transaction testing
- Reduces audit fatigue
- Allows us to satisfy the Uniform Guidance audit requirement to test application controls for highly automated Federal programs such as the student financial assistance cluster

This is just one example of how our technology has improved your audit experience and allows us to maintain audit quality.

Furthermore, utilizing these systems with read only access, our team has demonstrated the ability to access and pull audit support, which takes the additional burden off your staff. In previous years, this was specifically demonstrated within the Unclaimed Property testing procedures. The time reduced by training our team to access support directly from KAPS, was an added efficiency, and results in less effort from your agency contacts. For FY25, you will see the benefit of a continued reduction in audit burden on your staff.

Responsive, open and timely communication

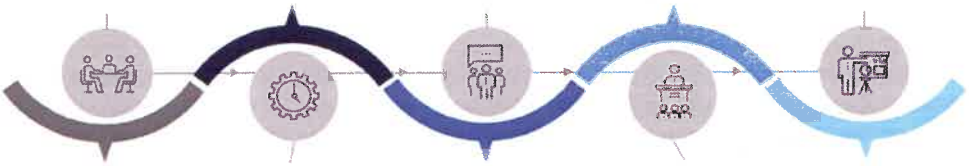
Communication is the cornerstone of the EY audit. Our team is dedicated to communicating clearly, avoiding surprises and proactively addressing issues throughout the audit.

Our planning is critical to a successful audit. Some of our leading communication practices include the following:

Real-time issue meetings
If significant matters arise, we will **act immediately and hold meetings** with executives as needed.

Progress reporting meetings and Periodic status meetings
During the audit, to **manage the workflow and maintain the lines of communication**, we plan to hold timely status meetings with your executives.

Audit closing meetings
We will hold **closure meetings** when our procedures are **close to completion.**



Entrance conferences and Regular planning meetings
Our planning meetings with your management will clearly lay out our **audit approach and timing that we have codeveloped with you.**

Exit conferences and agency closing meetings
We will hold **agency closure meetings** when our procedures are **close to completion** and cover significant findings.

We will establish processes and protocols to communicate early and often so that there is no surprise. Our team and partners will be available and on-site for both regularly planned and impromptu communications. Our planning is critical to a successful audit. Our leading communication practices include:

- Real-time issues meetings – If significant matters arise, we will react immediately and hold on-site meetings with executives, as needed. We are committed to bringing matters to you immediately and having direct conversations with candor while maintaining an open dialogue to resolve issues accordingly. You will continue to have our mobile numbers so you can contact us whenever issues arise.
- Entrance conferences/meetings - As outlined in the CRFP, we will continue to hold entrance conferences with all key financial accounting personnel to discuss interim work to be performed and anticipated audit problems. At this meeting we will also establish an overall liaison, workspace arrangements, communication protocols including identifying any changes to the State's and the firm's key contacts.
- Regular planning meetings – Our planning meetings with your management team will lay out our audit approach and timing. We will highlight any known potential issues before we begin our procedures. We will also provide a forum for you to understand, question and discuss the audit approach and audit procedures to be performed.
- Progress reporting meetings – During the audit, to manage the workflow and maintain open lines of communication, we plan to hold timely status meetings with your key financial reporting personnel, including the Finance Director. At these meetings, we will discuss overall audit status, results to date, issues identified and key open items or action goals. We will provide written minutes of the meeting, including issues discussed and actions to be taken within three working days after the meeting.
- Periodic status meetings – During the audit, we may have less formal status meetings with key personnel to discuss the status of open items on the client assistance package and other minor issues. Significant issues will be elevated to the progress reporting meetings above. In addition, the Finance Director will be informed of these meetings so they can be attended, if interested.
- Exit conferences/agency closing meetings - Exit conferences will be held with the Single Audit Coordinator and other key personnel from each agency relating to our ACFR and Single Audit procedures. At these meetings, we will summarize our results and any significant findings. This will give your agency personnel adequate time to respond to the findings or provide additional information, if applicable. We will coordinate our meetings with FARS so that the State has an understanding of our results.

- Audit closing meetings – We will hold closing meeting upon completion of interim procedures and when the audit is close to completion. Our closing meeting with the State's executives will focus on summarizing audit results and will provide recommendations on operational and control enhancements, considerations and thoughts for next year's audit. In addition, together we will evaluate which parts of the process worked well and which may need adjustment in the following year.

We will also continue to provide you status updates in writing. We leveraged our red, yellow, green letter and added the color purple in prior years to distinguish the most critical items. This provides you a document that you can share with key government officials to keep your project on track. In 2024, we published this document weekly so that all parties were informed of open items and delays. The following are the categories of our written communication:

The following is a summary of the categories used in this and future executive level status communications.

	Low level of concern. Management's progress to date is on schedule, and sufficient resources and time appear to have been dedicated for the State's remaining efforts.
	More than a low level of concern. A significant amount of work remains, and the time schedule will be tight. If delays occur in this area, management may not be able to meet the reporting deadline.
	Significant concern. Management is facing a significant risk of not meeting the reporting deadline. The State appears behind schedule in this area and a significant amount of work remains. The State needs to immediately re-evaluate the project plan and timetable, dedicate additional resources to the project and accelerate progress going forward. If progress is not accelerated, management likely will not be able to meet the reporting deadline.

Purple - Critical items

	Critical items highlighted below.

All items listed are needed for the audit to be completed and could impact our audit conclusions. These critical items are of higher importance because of the significance the request. Responses to all of our requests and follow up questions is critical to the timely completion of the audit.

This letter is designed notify government officials of the status of the audit as well as identify the items that are critical to our completion and conclusions.

What does all of this mean to you?

- No surprises – We designed our procedures to alert you to significant accounting issues and allow sufficient time for resolution. We will keep you informed of issues, but we will also work through the ramifications with you and help you reach the appropriate conclusion.
- Accessibility and responsiveness – Our Charleston-based team will be ready for in-person meetings, discussions and working sessions. Our team provides you access to resources on a timely basis when unique transactions, accounting and tax issues arise. We will also involve management in discussions with the appropriate industry, technical and subject-matter professionals when such discussions are needed.
- Accountability – We are accountable to you for our services. If improvements are needed, we will work with you to develop a follow-up action plan. We will proactively seek your input through our ASQ process.
- Knowledge sharing and thought leadership – We will update you on changes in accounting standards and tax legislation and how these changes will affect you, as well as bring you current and relevant topics that are of interest to you.

We also understand that the need for meetings with key personnel can change throughout the project. We are prepared to adjust our meeting schedule as issues arise. As previously mentioned, key executives, including Adam Carr is located in Charleston, so someone from our executive team will be available to meet with your personnel face to face 52 weeks a year as issues arise. You have experienced our responsiveness and accessibility. Following these meetings, we will provide you minutes of the meeting, including issues discussed and actions to be taken, within three working days of the meeting. This will facilitate an understanding of the discussion as well as the participants' responsibilities.

Audit timeline and commencement of our procedures upon engagement

Auditor transition – a time-consuming, disruptive experience for your people

Auditor change involves much more than simply learning new faces and working styles. It represents significant disruption to your team, additional costs and real risk, including loss of invaluable institutional knowledge and potential challenges to your existing accounting and tax positions.

Rotating audit firms is disruptive and time-consuming and can increase overall costs, both internal and external. Expenses are currently a key focus area for the State of West Virginia, and changing auditors could overburden your already-busy accounting and finance team.

Retaining EY means no ramp-up time required; no undue time commitments needed from your executives, management or staff to learn new methodologies, processes and people; and a reduced risk of error.

From the State's resourcing perspective, transitioning a new auditor also distracts your people from other initiatives important to the Governor's initiatives and the State's taxpayers.

Considerations	Remaining with EY	Auditor change
Institutional knowledge	Your EY audit team has a deep understanding of your business and operations, and we know your people, processes, accounting policies, and financial statements. We are uniquely equipped to help you streamline the audit effort without sacrificing quality.	▪ Auditor change will result in the new auditor having limited knowledge of you, requiring your staff to spend valuable time onboarding and developing relationships with a completely new engagement team. ▪ Experience shows that allegations of audit failure occur much more frequently when a firm is in its first years as an entity's auditors. ▪ Because of the depth of our proposed team and experience, even if we were to have turnover, your key executives can quickly get new team members up to speed with their historical knowledge. Such changes will be nonevents to you.
Audit efficiency	Our audit approach and documentation are well established, requiring no effort by management (or a new auditor) to revisit established positions and history on key technical issues.	▪ Auditor change will require significant time in educating a new team on your accounting policies, business processes, operations, history of key decisions and estimates. With the decentralized nature of the State, this would be very time consuming for your personnel. ▪ Efficiencies gained and our historical understanding for the accounting treatment of significant transactions and related rationale would be lost.
Cost effectiveness	Your internal time, money, effort and resources are focused on moving forward and meeting objectives without delay, allowing you to focus on managing your business and navigating through your current market challenges.	▪ Based on data from the PCAOB and a study conducted by the GAO, the **support costs to bring an auditor up to speed can be as high as 39%** of the new auditor's initial-year audit fees. ▪ A new auditor can underestimate the level of effort required to complete the audit due to nuances within the IT structure and complexities of the engagement.
Team continuity and chemistry	We have a seasoned EY team assembled for the 2025 audit and beyond – a team that combines knowledge of your business and existing relationships with additional industry strength, a highly experienced returning lead partner, and EY senior leadership with extensive governmental experience.	▪ A new auditor will have to identify and assemble a team with appropriate qualifications at a time when the industry overall is experiencing staffing constraints. ▪ Your people will have to develop relationships from the ground up with new and unfamiliar engagement team members.
Meeting deadlines	Because of our deep knowledge of the State and experienced team, we have the ability to meet your deadlines and start the day we are engaged.	▪ A new auditor will not understand the timing nuances of when you can provide information and may not have the professional staff capacity to flex staffing to meet those critical timelines. ▪ A new auditor will have to obtain an understanding of your processes and controls which can delay the beginning of audit execution.

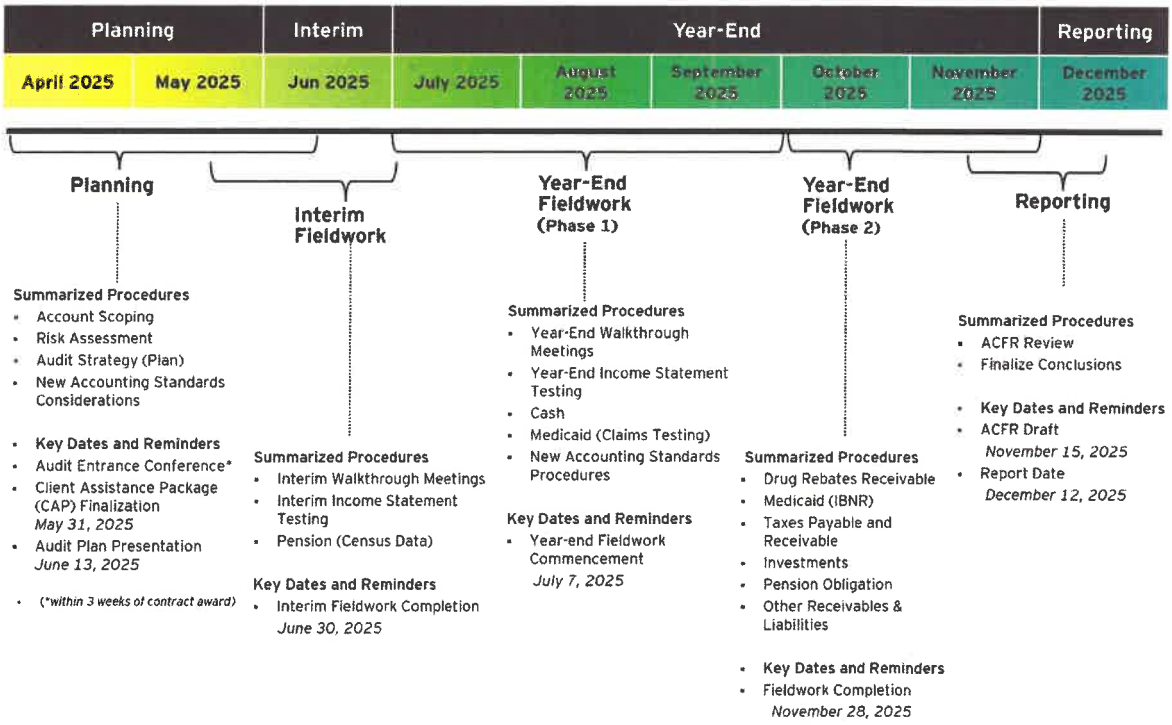
Our audit procedures will commence upon being reconfirmed as your auditors and concluded by the agreed-upon timeline for your reporting needs. Because of our experience, we could begin the day we are engaged! We have included a proposed audit timeline based on the anticipated timing of the reappointment, your required reporting deadlines and our previous experience with auditing the State.

We understand that the timeline needs to be mutually agreed upon and we will work with you regarding the availability of your staff and the related information needed. This timeline will be adjusted accordingly based on your expectations and requirements. We are in a position to accelerate these areas because we are in a position that this will not have to be a linear process. For example, we can do control and substantive testing simultaneously as we already have documentation of your processes. That documentation will just need updated and not created. We know that we will receive several significant audit areas in October and November. We are proposing a deep, experienced team to audit those areas simultaneously. This will minimize late questions in the process. We are the only firm in this position. Because of our prior history with the State, we believe that we are the firm in the best position to meet your timeline. Other firms may propose that they can meet this timeline, but you have experienced that we can and do deliver.

ACFR proposed timeline

This is a high-level proposed timeline related to the ACFR. Because we have no transition time, you can see how quickly we can start planning, perform extensive interim procedures which will allows to maintain the momentum through the fall to achieve your timeline. To meet your deadlines, we need to get started on day one! Only EY is positioned to do this. As you know, we will work through specifics of the timeline during our co-develop sessions. We have provided a more detailed timeline in Appendix 6.

FY25 State of WV – ACFR Proposed Audit Timeline



Real time weekly status meetings and written communications throughout the audit.

We will be on-site during every phase of the audit and will exceed your on-site requirement of >20% of our time.

We are uniquely positioned to be able to meet this timeline because we have met this timeline with your team before. With the State's and EY's continued focus on the financial statement and Single Audit deadlines in 2025, you are in a strong position to continue this momentum. Because of our familiarity with the State, EY will not be learning about your processes and systems; instead, we will continue to focus on improving the timeline by using strong project management strategies and accelerating the timing of procedures to minimize the effort later in the audit process.

For an engagement of this magnitude and timeline, project management and accelerating procedures are critical. We will continue to collaborate with you to finalize a realistic timeline including the changes in the 2025 audit, such as the current year adoption of GASB 101, Compensated Absences. Starting with the deadline and working to the present, we will collectively outline the key project milestones. EY is uniquely qualified to collaborate with you and assist in identifying areas that can be accelerated. We understand the areas that are within your control, take a significant amount of effort and can be completed earlier. You have experienced this over the past year through our collaborative sessions. We will also continue to leverage the client portal in EY Canvas to assist with the project management. This puts you in control of the client assistance process. You can track the outstanding client assistance items in real time without creating an additional administrative burden for your team. To facilitate the timeline above and using the key milestone dates, we will continue to work with you to accelerate areas that can be audited as of an interim date and rolled forward to year end.

This satisfies Goal/Objective 4 - Completed ACFR audit by December 12, 2025

Timeline for subsequent years of the contract - We will commence the audits in subsequent years on a date that is to be mutually agreed upon. The timeline above is impacted by the timing of the CFRP. For example, for year two of the contract, the timeline for both the ACFR and Single Audit can be accelerated even further with planning and walkthroughs being performed in March/April 2026 and even more control, interim and substantive procedures being accelerated into June through August. We could also propose accelerating our IT procedures and the procedures related to the SOC 1 report. This will allow for you to focus on the audited agencies in the fall and the preparation of the ACFR. We will work closely with you to determine your staffing availability throughout the year so as much work as possible can be accelerated out of the reporting time period in October, November and December; and these subsequent timelines would be mutually agreed upon.

Overview of your specific work plan

Planning and scoping – focusing on the risks that matter

EY's audit methodology guides our top-down, risk-based approach, which starts with our deep understanding of the State's processes, organizational goals and timelines. Our audit is designed to provide coverage of the same risks that the State is focused on as you continue to execute on your strategic imperatives and goals as well as transforming your organization to address any regulatory changes.

Comprehensive risk identification and assessment is a fundamental aspect of your audit. At EY, we know that effective risk assessment can only be achieved through a well-developed understanding of your culture, strategy, operations and controls as part of the complex and dynamic ecosystem of regulatory, market and other risks that affect the State. Our firm has that knowledge and will continue to bring the right risk lens in serving the State. We will continue to focus our efforts in the higher-risk areas - the areas and risks that matter most. This means that you will experience a more efficient and effective audit by retaining EY.

Areas of audit focus

Based on our history and knowledge serving you, we understand the various operational and financial reporting risks that exist. We will continue to work with you to identify the risks and any impact on the control environment and financial reporting. Early discussion and ongoing communication about such impacts will allow us to address any changes necessary to the internal control framework or the financial reporting model.

The State's benefits from our high-quality and efficient audit	
Transparency **Gain on-demand visibility into the State's audit through our transparent audit approach**	▪ Enhance your team's efficiency: free up more of your team's time with real-time updates about the status of the audit and improved means of communication delivered through one online platform, EY Canvas and EY Client Portal ▪ Manage your exposure to risk: get a clearer view of your audit and identified risks, delivered by all teams using one consistent methodology, and one online audit platform ▪ Faster issue resolution: deal with issues and avoid surprises through timely information enabled by greater visibility into your audit
Perspective **See the State from a different perspective and anticipate and respond to trends, opportunities and risks through insights obtained throughout the audit**	▪ Anticipate and respond to trends: leverage the strength of our networks to help you anticipate relevant trends, identify the implications and develop a response ▪ Get an enhanced view of the State: receive meaningful insights delivered by our teams using EY Helix and Alteryx, our suite of data analytics ▪ Gain another perspective: understand improvement opportunities identified through our benchmarking capabilities, experience and constructive challenge ▪ Evolve for the future: receive insights and perspectives about matters to help shape your reporting for the future
Confidence **Feel confident in your financial reporting through a high-quality and efficient audit that is tailored to the State and is focused on identifying risk**	▪ As a result of greater transparency and additional perspective, you can be confident in your financial reporting: deliver high-quality, reliable and relevant reporting enabled by EY Canvas, our leading-class, global online audit platform that helps our teams stay focused on your risks ▪ Increase your stakeholders' confidence: safeguard your reputation and increase the confidence of your stakeholders as you make decisions based on risk-focused information provided through our consistent audit approach ▪ Focus on running the State: trust in your dedicated team to deliver a high-quality audit, bringing you professional skepticism and experience

Annual comprehensive financial report

Planning and risk assessment

This phase includes a high level of involvement by our senior audit executives as part of a "planning event" at your offices and involves participation of appropriate state management personnel to preliminarily establish the scope of the audit and to determine expectations and service requirements. Instead of being pure inquiry sessions to a new accounting firm, these meetings will be robust thought-provoking discussions due to our experience auditing the State. We will collaborate and determine any updates that need to occur. During these meetings, we focus on the following:

- Updating our understanding of the State's overall environment and the risks that it faces, including any significant changes in controls
- Understanding any changes in the State's accounting policies and procedures
- Understanding the status of prior-year findings
- Providing our insights and sharing industry best practice related to new accounting or auditing pronouncements and changes in single audit requirements
- Communicating any modification on our audit plan from prior year to promote more effective and efficient audit approaches

Calculate planning materiality

Planning materiality (PM) reflects our preliminary determination of what we believe is material to users of the financial statements and our preliminary estimate of the amount that we would consider material in forming our opinion. PM is used in developing the overall scope of our audit procedures for each opinion unit in the ACFR and for each major program. At the conclusion of the audits, we evaluate whether the effect of audit differences is material to each opinion unit and whether the instances of noncompliance noted in our compliance audit procedures are material in relation to each major program.

Identify significant accounts/disclosure and major funds

At the time of planning, FARS will not have the financial information to prepare a draft of 2025 financial statements. Therefore, for planning purposes, we leverage the prior-year ACFR as well as make inquiries of FARS personnel regarding significant changes that would impact the current-year major fund determination. We will follow major fund determination guidance as outlined in the accounting literature to preliminarily determine the major funds.

Based on the calculation of planning materiality for each opinion unit in the ACFR audit, we then identify the significant accounts at each opinion unit in order to determine the focus of our audit procedures. Generally, all disclosures are significant, including amounts being disclosed and the related disclosure narrative. We map the significant disclosures with significant accounts and, when the team is to perform procedures for one significant account, they will address audit requirements for those relevant disclosures to gain efficiencies. We update our understanding of the sources of information and IT systems that affect these significant accounts.

Strategy and risk assessment

We will update our understanding of the information sources (routine and non-routine data and estimation/judgment processes) that affect the significant accounts identified in the initial phase. We assess the financial statement assertions and the related audit objectives and procedures as they relate to significant accounts or groups of accounts.

Significant processes such as receipts, expenditures, disbursements, payroll, procurement, contracts, capital assets and others will be examined to assess relationship to the financial statements and to assist in planning the more detailed audit procedures. A similar review of the structure of the governmental, proprietary and fiduciary funds will also be made. This will include all of the fund types subject, in whole or in part, to the Single Audit, including General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, Capital Projects Funds, Enterprise Funds, Internal Service Funds and fiduciary-type funds. This review will take into consideration the separate, stand-alone audit reports to be issued by other auditors. Because of the unique operational characteristics of the State, this part of the audit process is vital to determining that audit efforts are focused in the area of real risk versus perceived risk. Those unfamiliar with the State of West Virginia could invest significant time in certain areas, only to find out during the execution phase that the efforts should have been redirected. This creates inefficiency and risk of not meeting your deadline.

Document and design tests of internal controls

Because we know you, we are uniquely qualified to execute on this phase with minimal effort on your part. A firm not familiar with the State will have a significant amount of time just understanding the processes and systems. This will result in a significant amount of your time being used educating them. We will update our understanding of the controls in place by updating our understanding of the flow of transactions, identifying those points within the flow where data errors could occur, and determining whether control procedures have been established to meet the objectives of accounting controls (i.e., to prevent or detect and correct the potential errors). We will update our prior descriptions of the flow of accounting information (forms, policies, procedures and practices) for further evaluation. We design tests of controls to evaluate the operating effectiveness of controls over significant classes of transactions (SCOTs) and significant disclosure processes that address what can go wrongs (WCGWs) for each relevant financial assertion for which we plan to rely on controls.

Our analysis of the aspects of internal control consists of interviewing appropriate personnel, obtaining responses to pertinent questions, confirming responsibilities and observing specific controls. Our approach is designed to show:

- The flow of transactions and highlights of the accounting-related aspects of business process
- The accuracy of the routine financial data (the detailed information about transactions produced by your accounting system and recorded in your books and records)
- The reasonableness of accounting judgments as reflected in the statements (the numerous estimates, evaluations, choices and decisions made in preparing the financial statements)
- The reasonableness of the amounts resulting from non-routine data processes
- The adequacy of control procedures in your IT environment

We consider both the manual and the IT accounting systems in our assessment of the effectiveness of controls. The tests performed of systems in an IT environment frequently differ from those performed in a non-IT environment. Consistent with our prior approach, we will utilize our qualified team of information systems auditors to assist us in our procedures surrounding major IT accounting systems. For the 2025 fiscal year audit, our primary focus will be on the wvOASIS platform, which is centrally administered by the WV ERP Board. We will work closely with the ERP Board to update our documentation of wvOASIS including our documentation of controls within the State's automated accounting system. Further, we will focus on updating our documentation of systems at the State Auditor's Office and other integrated systems). Certain key systems at the Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR) and the Department of Revenue will also require an assessment of IT controls due to their significance to the overall control environment.

The objective of this review is to update our understanding of the systems and the flow of transactions to be able to identify:

- The significant accounting applications in the system and other applications of audit significance
- The errors and unusual conditions that could occur in each significant application
- The essential elements of accounting controls used by you to prevent or detect such situations

We exercise professional judgment in deciding when to test controls, which may be performed prior to the balance sheet date or at the period-end. We plan to test controls that we might rely on early (i.e., before June 30), which will assist us in identifying important matters at an early stage of the audit and consequently resolving them with the assistance of you or developing an effective audit response to address such matters. We are the only firm that will be positioned to complete these procedures in a timely manner since we will already know the systems and the processes.

Perform risk assessment

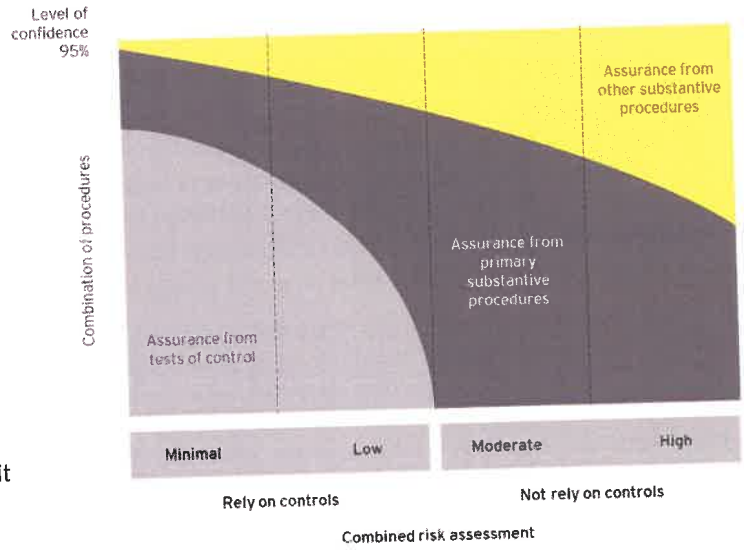
We also will make a combined risk assessment (CRA) of each significant account to identify key components of the account and how they may impact our approach. A risk assessment requires evaluating the likelihood of errors occurring that are important enough to materially affect the financial statements being audited. A risk assessment is a continuing process throughout the audit. The following factors, if present, could reduce the risk of material errors occurring in the accounts and account groups:

- Data for significant accounts are routinely processed by computer and are edited within the processing systems for errors.
- Data are subject to significant management control. For example, asset accounting is subject to a sound procurement process, timely and accurate recording, periodic inventory, etc.
- Stringent budget limitations and a monitored encumbrance system minimize the possibility of large, undetected expenditures that are at variance with legislative or executive approval or intent.

Because of our extensive knowledge of the State, instead of making the assessment from an uninformed perspective, we will base it on information gathered in the initial phase of this audit to document significant changes in our CRAs from the prior period and the effect on our current period audit strategy. The diagram to the right illustrates for each CRA how the combination of tests of controls and substantive procedures provides the necessary audit evidence to draw reasonable conclusions on which to base our opinion.

As our CRA increases, we require more persuasive audit evidence from our substantive procedures to reduce our audit risk to an acceptably low level and draw reasonable conclusions on which to base our opinion.

Combination of procedures dependent on CRA



Prepare audit planning template (APT) – the audit blueprint

The primary objective of this planning phase is to update sufficient information about the State and its operations to enable us to plan the audit. Based on the inputs received from our numerous planning meetings, we will prepare the APT in order to coordinate and control the overall aspects of the audit to make certain detail testing will be performed effectively and efficiently.

Significant steps, tasks and subjects that will be part of the APT include:

- Historical, statistical and financial information
- Summary of important accounting auditing matters including new GASB pronouncements and auditing standards and a brief discussion of our plan to address them, including any changes in the selection and application of the State's accounting policies
- Compliance with GAS CPE requirements
- Overall audit approach and any changes thereto
- Scope of the audit engagement, consistent with the prevailing controls and the tests and reviews mandated by GAAS, GAS and Uniform Guidance
- Schedules of tasks to be completed, including specific timing and staffing assignments, progress reports, meetings, etc., to provide for appropriate communication during the audit and for timely completion of the engagement
- Overview of the accounting systems, accounting policies, applicable legal provision and reporting considerations
- Plans for communicating and coordinating with various state agencies the review of their auditors' workpapers and other information as necessary

John DiSanto, Engagement Quality Reviewer, will be engaged with Lou, Adam, and the rest of your team throughout this process. We will be ready for the execution phase with an agreed upon strategy.

Execution

Based on the knowledge and information obtained during the previous phase of the audit approach, in this phase we perform the tests of controls and substantive procedures we planned in the strategy and risk assessment phase. We reassess our combined risk assessments throughout the audit and determine whether changes are necessary to our audit strategy in response to a change in our combined risk assessments.

Perform tests of controls and substantive transaction testing

The purpose of performing tests of controls is to confirm our initial assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls and the likelihood or actual presence of errors in the accounting data and to provide a basis for us to "rely" on the controls. The nature and extent of the testing of controls will be influenced by our initial assessment of the control procedures being used.

Although we are not required to test controls relative to our financial statement audit, we make every effort to test and rely on such controls. By relying on controls, we can often reduce the extent of our substantive testing of account balances at year-end, which makes for a more efficient audit. Testing and relying on controls also enables us to perform interim testing, which allows for greater flexibility of resources, both ours and yours. When tests of controls can effectively validate account balances, we will adopt this approach. An exception will be the test of controls to comply with the Uniform Guidance requirements which require the controls over federal programs to be tested by the auditor regardless of whether the auditor would otherwise rely upon them.

Our audit approach tries to optimize testing of both prevent controls and detect and correct controls. Prevent controls are those controls such as "a receiving report is required before the purchase status file is updated" that prevent errors such as unreceived goods being posted to the accounting system from occurring. Prevent controls are designed to prevent misstatement from occurring and typically are applied to each transaction during the normal flow of daily processing. Detect and correct controls are those controls such as the State's bank reconciliation or reconciliation of expenditures on the SEFA to the accounting records that will detect and correct errors after the fact. Because detect controls can be applied outside the significant classes of transactions to groups of transactions that have been processed or partially processed, they are performed less frequently than prevent controls. Through updates of our system documentation in the planning phase, we will identify both prevent controls and detect and correct controls and will preliminarily evaluate the controls as either effective or ineffective. We then determine the most efficient and effective approach to test controls.

Integration of technology and data analytics to reduce sample sizes and audit fatigue

Examples of areas where we will perform tests of controls and transaction testing include revenue/cash receipts, expenditures/cash disbursements and payroll. We recognize that you have modernized your IT system, and our approach and technology enable us to maximize the benefits of that system. We believe that this is a differentiator from other firms. Utilizing our customized Alteryx Designer data analytics, we will obtain your transaction data, perform an analysis on the population, and focus on selecting transactions based on a risk assessment. We analyze plausible relationships among both financial and nonfinancial data and investigate identified fluctuations or relationships that are inconsistent with other relevant information or that differ from our expectations by a significant amount. As your incumbent auditors, and living in the State, we know your business and changes in the State environment and legislation; we can set expectations that are sufficiently precise to identify unusual patterns within a population of data, which enables us to reduce our tests of details.

For example, we perform data analytic correlation procedures to validate our understanding of the double-entry postings between revenue and cash. We then identify entries to revenue and cash with double-entry postings to other accounts, determine whether these entries agree with our expectations of the double-entry posting and perform follow up procedures when they do not. Finally, we conclude on whether we have obtained sufficient and appropriate substantive evidence that revenues have occurred, are properly measured and are properly recorded. Using this approach, we can select a sample across the entire revenue data set, minimize transactions selected and still obtain the high-quality audit that you expect in a service provider.

This approach is more efficient and effective and will reduce your audit fatigue related to transaction testing. Some of the transaction documentation is decentralized (across state agencies) and is difficult to obtain from the individual agencies. This approach will reduce your time following up with agencies on open items. This also enables us to accelerate our procedures into earlier time frames, which benefits your timeline.

Sample sizes for testing of controls

The extent of tests of controls is a matter of professional judgment and is based on a variety of factors such as the type of control (prevent versus detect and correct), our prior experience, characteristics of the population and the competence of the people performing the control. Sample sizes for large populations relating to prevent controls typically are statistically determined and are at least 25. For testing of detect and correct controls, a sample size as small as two (e.g., testing the monthly bank reconciliation function) could be selected depending on the control being tested. The size of the sample for our tests of controls/transactions is ultimately based on the relevant professional standards, judgment and population.

Use of third-party service provider reports

Consistent with prior years we understand that a Type II SOC report will be available covering the Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) processing system and electronic benefits transfer (EBT) process. To the extent possible, we will leverage the findings of this report in designing our approach over Medicaid and CHIP payments and EBT process to minimize additional testing. If we determine additional claims testing is necessary, we will select a sample of claims online using our software.

After executing our planned tests of controls, we will evaluate the results of those tests and decide whether the initial assessment of the effectiveness of the controls was appropriate. If the preliminary assessment is confirmed and we are able to rely on those controls, we will use that reliance in determining the extent of our substantive testing.

Perform substantive tests of account balances

The purpose of performing substantive tests is to obtain direct evidence as to the completeness, accuracy and validity of data. The result of these tests, when combined with other procedures, is to verify that balances in the financial statements are fairly presented and that the financial reporting is consistent with prior years and conforms to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Using our established communication protocols, we will communicate our issues, findings and audit differences. You will be able to track open client assistance requests through our EY Canvas Client Portal. We believe that it is important to be transparent throughout the audit. This minimizes surprises and enables you to manage the process. This is critical for a project of this size.

Substantive procedures may involve examining the details of data underlying specific transactions and balances, through key item testing, representative sampling and/or performing analytical review procedures. The substantive procedures emphasize obtaining evidence as to the validity and propriety of the accounting for transactions and balances and are directed at testing the timing, purpose, amount, compliance, allowability, completeness and appropriateness of recorded transactions.

Our substantive tests incorporate, for example, procedures to verify by confirmation and other appropriate procedures that cash and cash equivalents do, in fact, exist; that they are owned; that the account representing cash and cash equivalents is stated in its entirety (i.e., complete); and that cash and cash equivalents are properly classified, described and disclosed in the financial statements (i.e., financial statement line item, opinion unit and footnote disclosures) in conformity with the applicable GASB pronouncements.

All significant accounts (e.g., cash, investments, tax receivables/refunds, Medicaid accruals and due to/from other funds) will be subject to similar substantive procedures. At year-end, we will perform a limited review of internal control and policies to determine whether there have been any significant changes in the controls since the completion of the interim audit work. Significant changes in either internal control or accounting policies will then be evaluated to determine the potential impact on the earlier audit test procedures.

For our substantive procedures, we leverage the data set tested with data analytics to support year-end balance sheet accounts. For example, we utilize the data set for tax revenue and tax refunds to validate management's underlying tax trend data used to estimate tax refunds payable as of June 30. We will also perform additional substantive procedures on the balance sheet based on the specific account and assertion. Our approach emphasizes selecting key items for testing, as this is often the most effective and efficient strategy. A key item is defined by its size relative to the population or its associated risk. If we determine that our testing of data analytics or key items does not provide sufficient audit evidence, we will extend our testing to a representative sample from the remaining items in the population. The design of our sample is influenced by the purpose of our test and the characteristics of the population or subpopulation from which the sample is drawn. To determine a sample size that reduces sampling risk to an acceptably low level, we will utilize the EY Smart Sampling tool, which applies statistically based methodologies to enhance our sampling process. This tool allows us to effectively apply monetary unit sampling or random sampling, ensuring that our substantive tests are aligned with the EY Global Audit Methodology.

Our approach is risk-based and, as such, concentrates on the high-risk accounts. High-risk accounts are defined as such due to the probability of a higher-than-normal error in the balance or due to the size of the balance. The following is a list of accounts as well as high-level key procedures (not all inclusive):

Significant Account	Examples of Procedures
Cash and cash equivalents	▪ Confirmations ▪ Reconciliations
Investments and related income	▪ Confirmations ▪ Reconciliations
Taxes receivable	▪ Reconciliation of subsequent cash receipts ▪ Analytical procedures ▪ Limited transaction testing
Medicaid drug rebates receivable	▪ Key items & representative sample ▪ Allowance Assessment
Due to/from other governments	▪ Analytical procedures ▪ SEFA reconciliation ▪ Key items & representative sample
Capital assets	▪ Analytical procedures
Tax refunds payable	▪ Trend analysis ▪ Analytical procedures ▪ Limited transaction testing
Accounts payable	▪ Search for unrecorded liabilities ▪ Limited transaction testing
Medicaid claims liability	▪ Lag analysis ▪ Testing FMAP rate ▪ Utilizing EY actuarial resource ▪ Evaluate user considerations and SOC 1 report
Accrued and other liabilities (including Claims and Judgements)	▪ Analytical procedures ▪ Limited transaction testing ▪ Relying on State's environmental specialists ▪ Utilizing EY subject-matter resource
Long-term obligations (Debt)	▪ Analytical procedures
Net pension obligation (asset)	▪ Reconciliations ▪ Relying on information provided by the entity for census data testing
Cash receipts and revenue	▪ Data correlations and other analytical procedures ▪ Key item sample ▪ Limited cash anchor transaction testing
Cash disbursements and expenditures (including payroll)	▪ Analytical procedures ▪ Key items & representative sampling
Net position and fund balance	▪ Reconciliations ▪ Fund classification testing

Other uses of analytics

In addition to the analytics described above, we leverage many types of other analytical review procedures based on benchmarks and other databases for use in our audits of public sector clients including custom analytical procedures unique to the State of West Virginia. These procedures include the following:

- Fluctuation analyses (percentages, ratios and averages) and monthly trend analysis by agency/fund comparing current-period revenues and expenditures/expenses to those of the prior year
- Fluctuation analyses (percentages, ratios and averages) by agency comparing current-period assets/liabilities to those of the prior year
- Comparisons (for current year, quarter and month) to past revenue and expenditure balances to budgeted amounts by agency
- Fluctuation analysis of significant statement line items by opinion unit to the prior year
- Fluctuation analyses of key assumptions and trends used in significant estimates such as environmental liabilities and taxes receivable, including the allowance and tax refunds payable
- Predictive analysis to calculate payroll expense by reference to the average number of full-time equivalents and the average pay per period
- Fluctuation analyses of expenditure amounts as compared to the prior year for major programs

Other technology used during the audit process

EY Smart Sample is utilized to determine sample sizes through an innovative, statistically based model that integrates our risk assessments and results from other audit procedures. This tool directly links to the necessary procedures for effectively testing balances and classes of transactions, while also illustrating the trade-offs involved in selecting various combinations of procedures and alternatives. By leveraging EY Smart Sample, we can optimize audit efficiency, designing a tailored combination of tests that offer flexibility in nature, timing, and extent, while ensuring sufficient, competent evidential matter to support our joint auditors' reports. Grounded in statistical theories relevant to auditing, this model empowers us to implement the most effective and efficient procedures for each audit situation, thereby enhancing our control over the audit effort.

The following illustrates examples of the use of technology for statistical sampling to enhance engagement efficiency:

- Statistical sample of transactions to test the validity of year-end taxes receivable, accounts receivable and Medicaid drug rebates receivable
- Statistical sample of disbursements to substantiate the adequacy of year-end expense account balances

Additionally, we will leverage Alteryx to create custom workflows that enhance the State's audit procedures. Alteryx excels in processing large client data files (such as Medicaid claim files, tax revenue files, and tax refund files) significantly reducing processing time and minimizing disruption to your personnel. This approach enhances both efficiency and effectiveness by utilizing system-generated data as the primary source for the information to be examined.

During our substantive testing, we will complete selected detailed audit test procedures and will resolve any remaining accounting and reporting issues that could affect the financial statement disclosures.

Conclusion and reporting

In this final phase of the audit, we perform financial statement procedures, which include an assessment of the adequacy of the disclosures, clerical accuracy and proofreading. We test the compilation of the combining and combined financial statements and the footnotes to the ACFR. We read the introductory and statistical sections to the ACFR. The GFOA checklist is also reviewed by GFOA special review committee members on our team to make certain that Certificate of Achievement requirements are met. We also perform certain general audit procedures, conduct an overall review of the financial statements and draw overall audit conclusions based on our results. The general audit procedures performed here include obtaining management and legal representations as well as reviews of subsequent events.

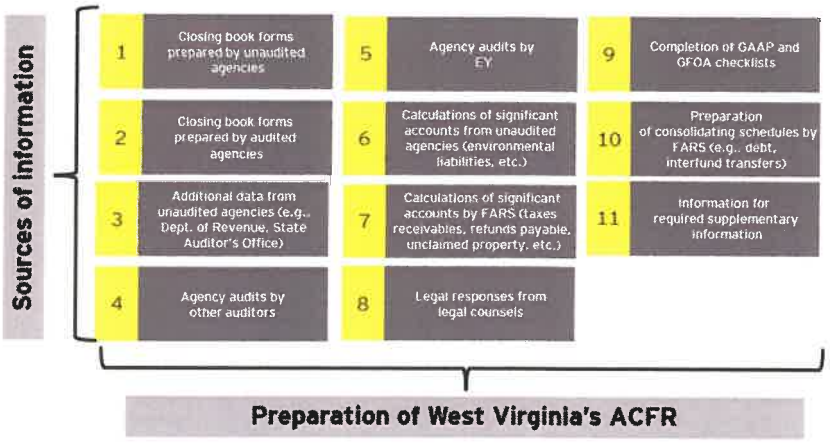
Throughout the audit, we will make inquiries about various facets of the State's operations, commitments, contingencies, pending or actual lawsuits, and judgments and obligations. Responses to our inquiries may be provided both orally and in writing. During this final phase, in order to confirm the continuing appropriateness of earlier representations and to determine a mutual understanding of the subject matters relating to these representations, we request written legal representation from legal counsel and representation from management and the constitutional officers and their representatives.

Also, during this final phase, we perform a review of events occurring subsequent to the date of the financial statements that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. Our objective is to determine if there have been any significant direct or contingent liabilities or if commitments have arisen; significant changes in the status of items accounted for in the financial statements on the basis of estimates or on the basis of tentative, preliminary or inconclusive data; unusual adjustments to the accounts since the balance sheet date; and significant changes in the financial condition or operations since the balance sheet date.

We will perform a final overall analytical review of the financial statements near or at the conclusion of our audit work. This review is conducted to satisfy ourselves that the numbers make sense in light of our understanding of the State, that we have obtained explanations of significant fluctuations between years, and that the financial statements meet generally accepted presentation and disclosure standards.

Our understanding of the reporting process

Our experienced team knows that the preparation of the ACFR is not a linear process. In fact, FARS gathers information from a variety of sources in consolidating the government-wide financial statements and in preparing the State's ACFR.



No other firm understands this process better than EY. By completing areas earlier in the process, we will continue to assist you in accelerating these timelines. Since we understand this process, we are prepared to have our professional resources when you need them so that we can audit the information as you provide it to our team.

Communications regarding the timeline

For both the ACFR and the Single Audit, we keep the Secretary informed of significant hurdles that could impact the deadline. This enables you to control your timeline. We will work with you to develop a communication protocol which will include a combination of informal and formal face-to-face meetings; our red, yellow, green letter; and conference calls. Our partners and executives will be proactive in this process. With good communication, the State remains in control of achieving your deadlines. Should the need arise, we understand that all requests for extensions of the deadline be submitted within writing to the Finance Director at least 10 working days before the first deadline for which an extension is requested. The request will include:

- What deadline the request applies to;
- The new date of submission should the request be granted and the impact the request will have on subsequent report deadlines; and
- A concise discussion of the reason(s) for the delay which includes the cause of the delay, what events precipitated the delay, what action was taken to resolve the issues involved without a delay, and the likelihood of meeting the new submission date.

The Finance Director will either grant or reject the request within 10 working days of receipt, in a written notification to the audit firm.

Executive and partner involvement

As you have experienced, our key executives will facilitate active executive involvement and review throughout the process and not just at the end in the "review phase" of the engagement. They will participate in local face-to-face meetings and review workpapers in the field. In addition, the partners and executives will perform a portion of their review at your offices. We have found that this is the most efficient approach and eliminate late disruptive questions.

We will continue to work side by side with FARS so that your deadlines can continue to be achieved. We know how important this is to you and have developed a plan that has been demonstrated to meet your ACFR audit deadline. None of our competitors have this experience with you. **This is consistent with your Goal/Objective 4, Completed ACFR audit by December 12, 2025.** See Attachment E for our understanding of the timeline.

Administrative and proofing assistance

EY's Creative Services Group (CSG), a group of professionals who focus on proofreading and preparing financial statements and other documents, also reviews the ACFR. We meet with the State to discuss any proposed revisions, questions or concerns.

No surprises

Throughout our process, when applicable, we meet with the State's team to discuss developments in the audit and/or resolve accounting issues. All issues and audit adjustments will be discussed with you throughout the process so there are no surprises when you receive a draft report. Such meetings are held regularly from the beginning of fieldwork until the final report is issued in accordance with an agreed-upon schedule and includes the required progress reports. Potential financial statement adjustments identified during the audit are communicated throughout the audit and formally documented as well as the effects of these adjustments are summarized in the final phase. You know that we are transparent and are committed to no surprises during this phase. Lou and Adam are committed to continuing that tradition.

Draft and final reports

All written reports and deliverables will be provided to you to review in draft form to provide the opportunity for you to discuss any necessary changes and agree upon the final draft prior to issuance. Appendix 6 outlines the summary of proposed services and lists the respective reports. For each report, we will provide all reports, findings, recommendations, revisions, management letter comments and suggestions for improvement to the Finance Director. We work with the Finance Director on the timing of these reports so there are no surprises. We understand that the Finance Director will review the draft reports and it is not expected that this process will take more than one week. Once all issues are resolved, the final signed audit reports are to be delivered within seven working days but no later than the final delivery dates specified in the CRFP. We are confident that with the appropriate dialogue between management and the team, all reporting issues will have been identified and resolved well in advance of all final reports being issued on or before December 15, 2023.

Uniform Guidance audit considerations

We recognize that the Uniform Guidance audit is a dynamic audit. Our Uniform Guidance approach will be led by Adam Carr, Project Lead. While S&S will support the uniform guidance audit by auditing specific programs primarily at DHHR, EY is your contact and will be focused on managing the project from planning to reporting. Adam will lead this and EY and S&S will work as one team, using one methodology and one platform (EY Canvas) for the Uniform Guidance audit. We heard your feedback on communicating with subcontractors have previously described in our proposal a solution. We will leverage our subcontractors for their areas of expertise to maintain the historical knowledge and efficiencies. With Adam Carr's leadership, our collective team will function as one cohesive team that is seamless to you. We will execute the Uniform Guidance procedures concurrently with our audit of the State's financial statements. We will continue to coordinate our efforts through the Finance Director and the team at FARS.

Uniform guidance audit project management commitment

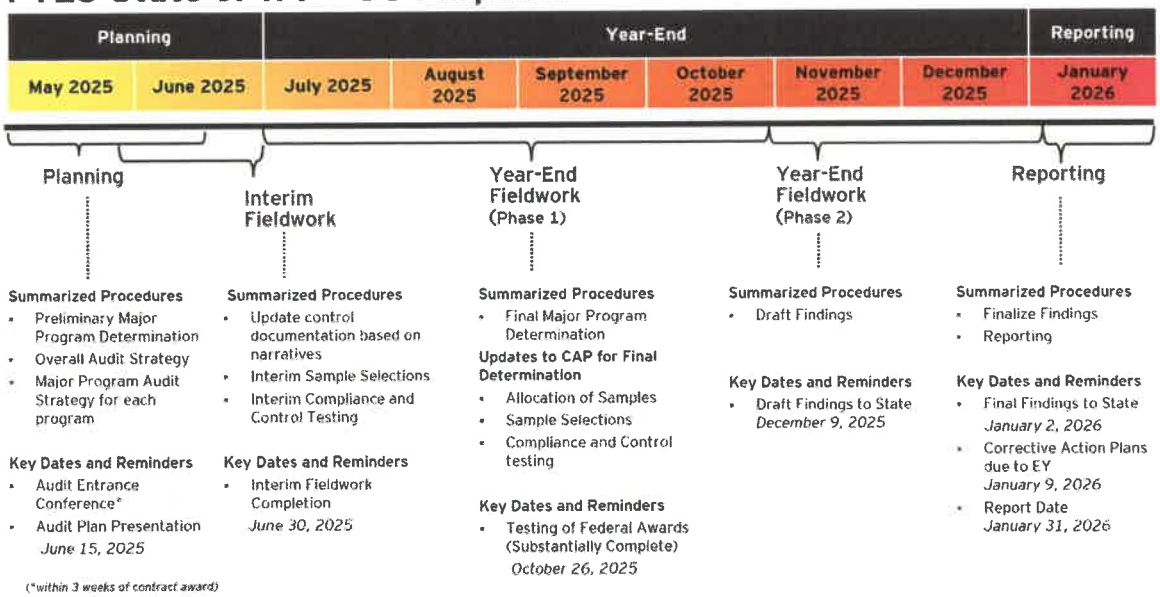
- Dedicated EY project lead, Adam Carr who has significant experience with you and Uniform Guidance auditsacross the country and is located in our Charleston office.
- EY's commitment to own the entire project and work as one seamless team focused on one goal
- Experienced EY executives who understand your programs.
- Commitment to provide you draft findings and listen to your feedback.
- Commitment to provide you draft findings well ahead of final deliverables as outlined in the RFP and listen to your feedback.
- Commitment to communicate our status to you through weekly update calls and written communications and eliminate surprises.

Managing the timeline

Similar to the approach to the audit of the ACFR, we have developed key milestones in this project to be responsive to your milestones outlined in the proposal. Your team is familiar with managing large engagements including your Uniform Guidance audit. No other firm has that experience. Immediately upon engagement, we will have a meeting with FARS and the key agencies to finalize a detailed timeline by starting with your deadline of January 31, 2026, and working backwards to the agency closing meetings (to be held by November 1, 2025) and ultimately to the entrance conference. By establishing the timing of the agency closing meeting during planning, everyone is setting the standard for the importance of timeliness.

As in prior years, we will co-develop key milestones and communication protocols with you so that our progress is transparent, and you can control the allocation of your resources. We have demonstrated the value with you of holding weekly status calls, communications through our "red/yellow/green" letters, and scheduling the agency closing meetings. When we establish the milestones, the key date to agree upon will be the agency closing meeting dates. These dates will be clearly communicated so that both the State and EY have a clear objective. A key to our success will be starting as soon as we are engaged. EY is the only firm that can start upon being awarded the contract. We know the programs, the personnel, and your systems. Our client assistance package will be outlined in detail so that you can manage the open items, and we can meet this deadline. We have further outlined our plan related to the Uniform Guidance audit in the following pages and summarized our understanding of the timeline below and in Appendix 6.

FY25 State of WV - UG Proposed Audit Timeline



Real time weekly status meetings and written communications throughout the audit.

We will be on-site during every phase of the audit and will exceed your on-site requirement of >35% of our time.

In subsequent years, we would propose continuing to challenge our timing of planning and interim. Additionally, we have summarized the protocols related to communications regarding the timeline in more detail on the previous page. We understand that the communication protocols related to delays and the Single Audit are the same as the ACFR.

This satisfies your Goal/Objective 4 - Completed Single Audit by January 31, 2026.

Our understanding of the engagement

Based upon our understanding of the State's federal awards, the CRFP, and the responses to the Q&A, we are to assume that there will be 23 major programs throughout the contract. We also understand that the Higher Education Institution Research Corporations are also covered by separate single audits. We understand that the scope of this CRFP does not include audits of these research corporations.

Planning and the risk based major program determination

During the Uniform Guidance Audit planning phase, we obtain estimated expenditures for the Federal programs in order to determine the Type A program threshold. We already understand your programs and risk and will be able to send out client assistance packages quickly. In future years, we would work with you to continue to challenge timing. Given the level of federal expenditures of the State as well as the decentralized nature of the State, we work directly with FARS throughout the process to obtain updated SEFAs so that major programs or any changes to major programs (both additions and deletions) can be identified timely and reflected in our audit approach. Being that we are a local team, when changes are identified because of estimates subsequently being updated, we are able to quickly contact the respective agencies and be in the field immediately to complete our required testing while still meeting your deadlines. This is important as the firm is basing the program testing on estimated Federal expenditures. You need a firm that has this flexibility. We have demonstrated that we can do this.

We apply Uniform Guidance's risk-based approach outlined below to determine your "major" programs using EY's "Federal Program Risk Assessment Forms." These electronic forms include the criteria for performing the risk

assessment for each Type A or Type B federal program along with the conclusion, and a worksheet to confirm compliance with the percentage of coverage rule. Our familiarity with this process, these electronic forms and the State's federal programs will facilitate the determination of major programs, resulting in an effective planning effort.

For each major program identified through this risk-based approach, we will obtain the federal expenditures information for the year under audit and summarize the expenditures into various categories such as payroll, equipment, construction, benefit payments, subrecipients, etc. to determine the expenditures that are material to the respective program. We complete these procedures for each of the major programs identified and each of the institutions of higher education that are required to be tested to obtain proper coverage of the Student Financial Assistance Cluster. Because of the multiple programs, agencies and locations, strong project management skills are required in order to coordinate the process and eliminate the duplication of any efforts. For the FY25 audit that includes the addition of Adam Carr, to assist in these efforts. Our relationships that have been developed with both FARS and key personnel at each major program and each institution of higher education have helped to streamline the process. Furthermore, our on-line software platform (EY Canvas) allows for your entire team (EY and subcontractors) to work in the same system which allows for easier review and problem solving. This is critical for a multi-location audit like the State's Uniform Guidance audit. Our ability to manage the number of agencies, programs and locations is unmatched by any other firm.

We will compute a materiality threshold for each of the major programs. We will use materiality for several reasons outlined in the professional guidance including the following:

- Determine the nature and extent of risk assessment procedures
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance
- Determine the nature, timing and extent of further audit procedures
- Evaluate whether the entity complied with the applicable compliance requirements
- Report findings of noncompliance and other matters required to be reported by the governmental audit requirement

We will participate in training sessions to understand the changes in the 2025 Uniform Guidance, Compliance Supplement, and reviewing the supplement to highlight any programs with significant changes. We will work closely with management regarding these changes and their impact on our Uniform Guidance procedures.

During our risk analysis, we consider the impact of prior-year findings such as the significant deficiencies and material weaknesses noted in the prior audit reports. We also consider those programs that previously received qualified or adverse opinions. In determining federal program risk, we consider the programs associated with these findings to be high risk given the noted significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Once major programs are determined, we hold an opening meeting with the key individuals at the respective agency as well as a representative from FARS so that all individuals involved are aware of the timeline and requested client assistance. This allows the agency to ask additional questions with respect to the client assistance requests and any concerns that they may have. This open communication is crucial to meeting your deadlines.

Updating our understanding of internal controls

We also review the pertinent records for the federal programs relating to the accounting and reporting of finances and activities of these programs, and on the support systems management (including program personnel) used to monitor compliance and control the activities of federal programs. We meet with the personnel responsible for administering the federal programs and key employees who maintain the data files containing such information as agreements, modifications, federal financial reports, cash reports, and program budgets to update our understanding of the controls over federal award programs. We will be focused on updates and will not have to obtain an initial understanding of these controls and processes.

Updating the status of the resolution of prior year findings

Management prepares the Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings, which reports the status of all audit findings included in the previous audit's Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs relative to federal awards. This schedule includes the auditor's reference number for the prior findings and lists findings that have been fully corrected, describe findings not corrected or only partially corrected, explain corrective actions that are significantly different from the previously proposed corrective action, and describe the reasons when the auditor believes the findings are no longer valid or do not warrant further action. The Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings is the basis for our follow-up procedures. We meet with key program personnel to understand the procedures implemented, if applicable, to address the prior year findings, so that we have a clear understanding of whether or not management believes the prior year finding is corrected. If our procedures disclose that the status of any prior audit finding is materially misrepresented, we are required to report that status as a current finding in our Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

Executing the Uniform Guidance audit approach plan

During our Uniform Guidance Audit planning meetings for each program, we will also consider the applicable compliance requirements for each federal award program. The OMB Compliance Supplement provides the guidance we will use in our audit on compliance requirements, agency program requirements, and determining compliance requirements and suggested audit procedures.

Determining compliance requirements to test

After we have determined the major programs that have to be audited in accordance with the risk-based approach for determining major programs in Uniform Guidance, we determine which compliance requirements pertaining to those major programs must be tested. In order to determine the compliance requirements that we need to test for each of the major programs, we review the Uniform Guidance, Compliance Supplement that is effective for the year under audit, including any Addendums to the Supplement. For major programs specifically contained in the Supplement, we initially refer to the Matrix in Part 2 to determine the compliance requirements that apply to each major program. We then use Part 3 and Part 4 of the Compliance Supplement as a guide to design our audit procedures for testing compliance with each requirement where noncompliance could have a direct and material effect on the major program. If the program does not have expenditures subject to a particular compliance requirement or the expenditures could not materially affect that major program, we would not perform detailed tests for that compliance requirement as it relates to the category of expenditures. For programs not specifically included in the Compliance Supplement, we use Part 7 of the Supplement as a guide for identifying the applicable compliance requirements as well as reviewing federal program regulations and grant awards. In order to verify that all significant compliance requirements are addressed for each major program, we cross-reference all audit objectives and suggested audit procedures in Part 3 and Part 4 (as applicable) of the Compliance Supplement, which is part of each major program's planning file, to the audit program or document why the audit objective or procedure is not applicable to the major program. We provide each major program and each institution of higher education a client assistance package specific to their respective program and the requirements per the Compliance Supplement. Given our level of experience on the State and with the State's major programs, our client assistance packages are specific. We know what is needed to complete the audit of the major program and we are able to effectively communicate to you what those needs are in order to cause the least amount of disruption to you and your staff.

Walkthroughs and tests of controls

The Uniform Guidance requires that we evaluate and test controls over compliance requirements for each applicable compliance requirement for each major program. We omit these tests of controls only when we have evaluated the controls as ineffective, in which case we issue a finding for a significant deficiency or material weakness. We update and walk through our existing documentation of the federal programs' internal controls, and we will review examples of system documents, supporting records, program files, compliance controls, and reports filed with federal agencies. These efforts provide the information and data necessary to include the Uniform Guidance Audit in our overall audit approach work plan and to prepare and update detailed audit programs uniquely addressing your systems and controls.

Because the federal government is aware that internal control over a government's central activities may or may not include the federal program activities (often managed by decentralized departments), we are required to consider internal controls that relate specifically to applications designed to confirm compliance with the federal award requirements (e.g., allowability, cash management, procurement, program income, property, inventory, eligibility, matching requirements, indirect costs, reporting, subrecipient monitoring). We use our Uniform Guidance Internal Control and Combined Risk Assessment Form to document our understanding of these internal controls for each major program. As required by Uniform Guidance, we perform tests of controls to determine if the controls are designed to confirm compliance and are operating as intended. As in our audit of the financial statements, we use the results of the tests of controls to determine the nature, timing and extent of substantive testing to determine compliance with major federal program compliance requirements and applicable federal laws, regulations, contracts and grants.

Tests of compliance

We are required under the Uniform Guidance to express an opinion on whether the State complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements applicable to each major program. In determining the nature and extent of our tests of compliance, we consider a variety of factors, including the results of our tests of controls and the type of compliance requirement being tested. The AICPA Accounting and Auditing Guide for Government Auditing Standards and Uniform Guidance discusses audit sampling considerations of Uniform Guidance Compliance audits. We will continue to utilize that guidance when determining the appropriate sample sizes for compliance testing. For example, these sample sizes typically range from 25 to 60 for large populations and two to nine for small populations. We would also utilize CAAT procedures which improve our coverage and enhance efficiencies.

The following illustrates some examples of the use of sampling in compliance testing:

Statistical sample of expenditures to determine that charges to major federal programs:

- Are allowable under the federal program
- Are necessary and reasonable for proper administration of the program
- Did not include costs properly chargeable to other federally assisted programs
- Were properly recorded as to account, amount and period, and supported by source documentation
- Were recorded within the period of availability per the grant agreement

Statistical sample of benefit payments to recipients under major federal programs tested for propriety of recipient eligibility.

Sample of reports submitted to federal grantor agencies tested for completeness and accuracy.

Considerations of IT

For the programs that have significant reliance on IT systems, we will be engaging our IT professionals to assist with the auditing of those systems controls. These IT systems include but are not limited to Banner for the Student Financial Assistance cluster, and Automated Benefit Payment System utilized by Unemployment Insurance. RAPIDS/FACTS for respective programs managed by the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources. We already have these systems documented and will focus on current year changes. We will test and rely on the systems when controls are deemed to be effective. Finally, our IT professionals also review the related SOC 1 reports that are provided for your outsourced functions leveraged by you to for Federal programs, such as the SNAP and Medicaid programs. Our understanding of your systems and service providers put us in a unique position to focus on current year changes and minimize your resources valuable time.

Compliance requirements of Appendix VII to Part 200 - State and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals

If material, we also test for compliance with the requirements of Appendix VII to part 200 - State and Local Government and Indian Tribe Indirect Cost Proposals during the engagement. This appendix establishes principles and standards for determining the allowability of costs under federal awards, including the statewide indirect cost allocation plan (SWCAP). For example, in terms of direct costs of compensation charged to federal awards, we test compliance by reference to employee time sheet, job description, etc. Indirect compensation costs included in indirect cost allocations is reviewed for equitability of the distributed cost relative to the benefits derived. Additionally, the State's SWCAP is reviewed for compliance with requirements and for consistency with the methodology previously approved. During the course of our testing, we are also alert for unallowable costs (i.e., alcoholic beverages) charged to a federal award.

Non-compliance analysis

Based on the results of our compliance tests, we evaluate and document any instances of noncompliance (monetary nature involving questioned costs or non-monetary with no questioned costs) for each major program by type of compliance requirement. When using representative sampling, we are also required to project the amount of any known questioned costs for our sample over our entire population of expenditures for the major program.

As the result of our analysis above, we develop findings for any instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under the guidance in Uniform Guidance, including any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses identified in connection therewith.

Overall conclusions and Uniform Guidance reports

As reportable instances of noncompliance, significant deficiencies and material weaknesses are identified, we prepare findings in the format that complies with GAS and Uniform Guidance. We analyze each of the findings identified by utilizing EY flowcharts that follow the professional standards. While completing our field work, we discuss each of these findings with the appropriate individuals at each of the affected major programs in order to determine management's response and proposed corrective action. This allows each agency the opportunity to review the draft findings, to provide proposed edits to the findings for errors or possible oversights, to provide information that may have been previously unavailable and to draft a correction action plan prior to the exit conference or closing meeting. We then hold the exit conference or closing meeting (for example with the DHHR) each year during which the Single Audit Coordinator and other key agency personnel related to each major program is represented along with EY executives. These meetings are coordinated with FARS. We walk through each finding and management's corrective action plan to summarize the results of our field work and verify that all responsible parties are in agreement as to the overall context of the finding and management's response. At this meeting and at FARS discretion, management will be able to provide additional edits or additional information that may have been previously unavailable for consideration, if necessary. These exit conferences or closing meetings will be held by November 1 as outlined in your timeline.

We update our documentation each year on each major program's basis of reporting expenditures on the SEFA and each major program's procedures for confirming that all federal expenditures are properly reported on the SEFA, including the separate identification of expenditures of Covid awards. As in the past, any changes identified through this process are communicated to you to confirm proper modification of the footnotes to the SEFA.

We prepare the audit reports, the "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" and "Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards required by the Uniform Guidance," which incorporates any financial statement and Uniform Guidance findings that are identified.

Appendix 6 outlines the summary of proposed services and lists the respective reports. For each report, we will provide all reports, findings, recommendations, revisions, management letter comments and suggestions for improvement to the Finance Director. We work with the Finance Director on the timing of these reports, so we eliminate surprises. We understand that the Finance Director will review the draft reports, and it is not expected that this process will take more than one week. Once all issues are resolved, the final signed audit reports are to be delivered within seven working days but no later than the final delivery dates specified in the CRFP.

Summary schedule of prior year audit findings

We review the summary schedule of prior audit findings and determine that the schedule materially represents the status of such findings. Based on our history with the State, we are extremely familiar with the prior-year findings and are uniquely qualified to provide you timely, efficient feedback on this schedule.

Data collection form

The final step in the Single Audit process is the completion and submission of the Data Collection Form to the Single Audit Clearinghouse. Completion of the Data Collection Form is a joint responsibility of the auditee and the auditor. You are responsible for completing and signing Part I, General Information, except for the Auditor Information, which we will complete. We will continue to complete Part II, Financial Statements; Part III, Federal Awards; and Part IV. Audit Findings. This process is complex due to the decentralized nature of the State. In addition, the completion of this form has increased in complexity over the past few years. In March 2025, we received notice from the Office of Inspector General (OIG) that the June 30, 2024, State of West Virginia Uniform Guidance Audit conducted by EY met federal requirements. In March 2024, we received notice from the Office of Inspector General that the June 30, 2023, Single Audit conducted by EY met federal audit requirements.

Throughout the entire Uniform Guidance Audit process, we work closely with each of the respective agencies and FARS. We understand your major programs and the Compliance Supplement. We are uniquely qualified to minimize disruption as we already know your team and the information that is needed to complete the procedures. Our team's project management skills are key in the overall process to make certain that all issues are promptly identified and resolved. We have the history to understand this process and have been successful in helping the State meet the Uniform Guidance reporting deadline.

West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities

S&S will perform an audit of the financial statements of the West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Facilities) in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States; Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the provisions of the Uniform Guidance, when applicable.

S&S follows the same communication protocols and delivery of draft and final deliverables as described for the ACFR and Single Audit. S&S will work closely with the Facilities to meet the financial statement deadlines outlined by FARS in the closing book forms meetings. As outlined in the Q&A Addendum, the deadline for the Facilities will be October 15, 2025. S&S is committed to meeting this deadline as we have demonstrated in the past.

S&S's commitment to quality is best exemplified by the methodology, engagement team and resources that the firm has committed to this engagement. Their experiences and qualifications have been documented throughout this proposal. Understanding the Facilities' business issues, challenges, and opportunities is a crucial element of their methodology and process. This understanding along with their comprehensive experience will provide flexibility with the implementation of the project. Further, the process is designed to identify problems early in the documentation or testing phase to allow adequate time for modifying our substantive audit approach, thus allowing for a more efficient and effective audit process.

WV ERP Board - wvOASIS SOC 1 report

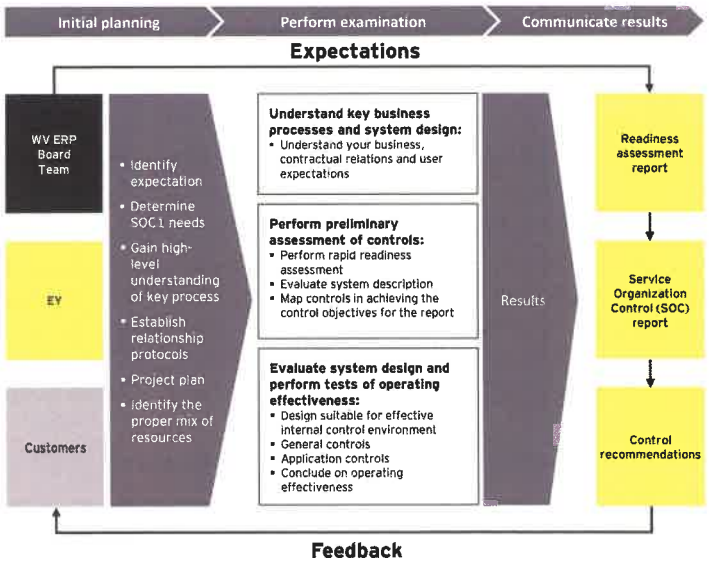
We are bringing a fresh perspective to the wvOASIS SOC 1 report by adding Lisa Lally, Partner, to the engagement team. While many of the aspects of a SOC reporting engagement are required by the applicable professional standards, differences in the application of those requirements can result in significant differences in the SOC report and the associated costs. Through a combination of on-site interviews with the State personnel at WV ERP Board and documentation review, the EY SOC reporting methodology is designed to:

- Meet your needs – SOC reports are a key part of how you serve state agencies of West Virginia. Like any other service component, they should be consistent with your contractual obligations and the underlying needs of each agency. However, those needs will change over time, so it is important to have a service auditor with experience in balancing the scope of your SOC reports with those requirements. By obtaining a thorough understanding of user needs and your services, we will help you build and maintain your reports to meet the evolving requirements of the state agencies in the most efficient and effective way possible.
- Meet your objectives – Your SOC reports are a part of your services and need to be consistent with your objectives. Our SOC reporting methodology is designed to understand your objectives and leverage our procedures and knowledge to help you meet your goals.
- Manage your costs – Like any other component of service, the internal and external costs of SOC reports should be controlled. SOC report costs are driven by (1) the scope of the report, including the wording of the system description, the number and complexity of control objectives identified, and the controls selected for testing; (2) effective and efficient project management; and (3) efficient issue and problem resolution. Our approach is designed to help both you and our firm manage these costs drivers.

In our commitment to helping you establish and streamline your SOC report, we will continue to deliver the following:

- Execution excellence – Deploy an integrated approach that emphasizes proactive communication, consistency and efficient execution year-over-year
- Value – Implement innovative systems through SOC reporting, manage cost of compliance, and enhance the State's responsiveness to current and future customer needs
- Right team – Deploy an integrated SOC examination team that is aligned to the State's business and structured to promote central coordination

The image below depicts the approach that will be followed when executing the SOC reporting engagement for the WV ERP Board.



This is the same approach and methodology that we have implemented to support issuance of prior year WV ERP Board wvOASIS SOC 1 reports. Through our involvement, we have supported WV ERP Board management in tailoring a system description as well as identifying the services and related objectives and controls that are designed and implemented to support user agencies of the wvOASIS application. Through our knowledge of the WV ERP Board and familiarity with the system description and controls, we can drive efficiencies to facilitate issuance of the SOC 1 report within management's defined timeframe as we have demonstrated in the past.

Our adherence to auditing standards and federal regulations

At the heart of the EY audit is a relentless focus on quality

An EY audit is focused on quality and is bound by a service approach that is connected, responsive and insightful. Your quality audit will bring you confidence, transparency and perspective critical in today's evolving public sector environment.

Our team serving you includes professionals who are most involved with emerging accounting, auditing and regulatory issues so we can bring advice and recommendations that are proactive, timely and practical to the public sector. Several of our professionals are former policymakers or senior executives or served as department heads within the government sector. This group of professionals keeps close tabs on the industry they serve through a variety of professional networks to make certain they deliver current, relevant advice to our clients. Our firm is an active participant in accounting and auditing standard-setting through our involvement in the following professional organizations:

- Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB)
- Government Finance Officers' Association (GFOA)
- National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers
- Council of State Governments
- Association of Government Accountants
- Intergovernmental Audit Forum
- Joint Financial Management Improvement Program
- AICPA
- Government Audit Quality Committee

At EY, we set a high standard for our delivery of audit quality. We are committed to acting with the highest level of integrity. This keeps us focused on doing the right thing in our audits and in all of our interactions with the companies we audit, our regulators and members of our own team. Our senior leaders and partners consistently deliver the message that performing high-quality audits and acting with integrity are our top priorities and that we are all accountable for the quality of our work. Our system of quality control provides the foundation for our people to execute high-quality audits. We focus on understanding the risks involved in every audit and building teams that have the competencies and capacity to address those risks. We analyze our portfolio throughout the year to identify audits that may pose additional risks and provide support to individual teams.

Quality is paramount to EY. To adhere to auditing standards and Federal regulations, we have the following in place:

- All of our audit teams use EY Canvas and our Global Audit Methodology (GAM), which is customized for government auditing standards and the Uniform Guidance for the State audit. These are utilized to execute audits, manage their work and track their progress on meeting milestones throughout the audit. This methodology has been developed following the professional standards and has been approved by our regulator. Since each audit is required to use GAM, you can be assured that our audits, including the audit of the State, adhere to the professional standards.
- Our approach has been developed by our quality network and professional practice and is subject to reviews through our internal audit quality review process, the peer review process (see Appendix 1 for a copy of our peer review report) and reviews by the PCAOB. All partners are subject to internal quality reviews on a three-year rotation. They are also subject to the peer review process every three years and PCAOB reviews annually, if applicable.
- Our engagements have a quality control process involving workpaper preparer and multiple levels of review.
- You can be confident that our subcontractors also have the same high-quality standards in adhering to the professional standards required for this engagement. We function as one cohesive team and they follow our audit approach and plan, using EY technology, forms and templates. All Uniform Guidance workpapers go through the same executive, partner and EQR reviews that the work papers prepared by EY staff. We sponsor education sessions for their team members and work closely with them to resolve all open issues and we also review their CPE information to confirm that they have met the education requirements.

- We utilize the information we collect in our inspections and other reviews of our performance to make changes to our training and guidance to further improve audit quality.
- Quality and compliance with the requirements are further assured through our audit quality review (AQR) process. AQR is our annual inspection program procedure. It is a cornerstone of our efforts to monitor audit quality and evaluate compliance with and the effectiveness of the firm's quality control policies and procedures and to identify areas where our performance can be improved. Results of the AQR program (as well as external practice monitoring and inspection activities) are evaluated and documented so that appropriate quality improvement actions can be taken at all levels.
- Each engagement goes through a quality review process prior to issuance. Engagement quality reviews are an important element in our system of quality control. We assign a partner as an engagement quality reviewer (EQR) for each company audit. The EQRs evaluate the significant judgments made by an audit team, including those made by the partner in charge of the audit. EQRs participate in key meetings in all phases of the audit, beginning with planning, and they evaluate both the team's risk assessment and responses to the risks the team identifies. We require EQRs to undergo focused training. We also provide our EQRs with guidance on practice issues and areas on which they should focus. As previously mentioned, Lou Roberts is your EQR and his license, experience and CPE are provided in the appendices of this proposal.

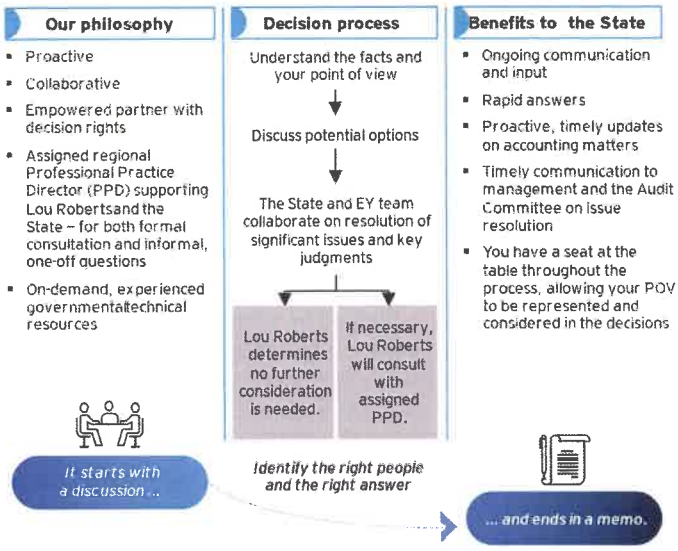
All of our team members are required to complete professional continuing education. See Section 4.2.1.2 for additional discussion.

Our diligent engagement review process, our approach development, our quality network and our EQR's involvement throughout the audit is designed so we, EY and S&S maintain our quality standards that you expect.

Resolving technical matters

Direct, clear and pragmatic decision-making

We know open communication is the first and best step in building an effective client-auditor relationship and arriving at the right accounting answer. We do not believe you need to come to a final resolution before discussing an issue with us. As you have experienced, a leading practice between our teams is for the State to discuss complex accounting issues and positions with us as the views around the issue are being formulated. This allows us to determine the technical advice early and accurately.



Our approach to resolving technical and complex accounting and auditing issues is direct, clear and pragmatic to the State:

- Lou resolves all significant issues – Lou has the final say and is accountable to you.
- You are involved every step of the way – The process is transparent and will follow a strict escalation protocol. You know this process as you have already experienced Lou's transparency.
- The facts and circumstances of the technical matter will always be considered – The decision-making is pragmatic and customized to the State's particular facts and circumstances.

Through his client experiences, Lou brings deep understanding of the accounting and auditing impact of industry and regulatory trends. This enables him to exercise healthy professional skepticism. He will continue to bring a fresh, unbiased perspective when evaluating management's assertions and conclusions, and will exercise judgment when accounting literature is unclear or provides alternatives. Lou is often consulted by other engagement teams on technical matters. With his experience, he can conclude on a variety of positions, bringing speed to resolution and, when those answers are reached, discuss them with management to confirm that they are appropriately understood and documented. You understand our approach to resolving technical matters because you have experienced it.

Proactive insightful communication with management

An efficient audit is built upon timely and effective communication throughout the audit. Communication will continue to be at the heart of our relationship with the State's management. Lou and the rest of the team commit to the following as we have demonstrated in our years working together:

- Our entire team is readily accessible to the State throughout the year – not just during the audit. Further, we have key executives in Charleston, who will meet with you in-person.
- An audit approach designed to alert you to any significant accounting or auditing issues, allowing sufficient time for resolution.
- Timely discussions with the State to review and summarize audit results.
- Open dialogue with the State on technical updates regarding proposed changes in accounting standards and other matters that may affect you.
- Ongoing dialogue on issue-driven thought leadership and industry trends relevant to the State.
- Continuous feedback from you on our performance.

If any issue or concern comes to our attention during the audit, we will immediately communicate it to management based on a co-developed protocol and communication plan.

As part of the final reporting on the annual audit, we will continue providing feedback and suggestions in the form of a management letter aimed at identifying process improvements, key risk areas to monitor in the coming year and other observations as a result of the annual audit, if applicable. We also will continue to identify leading-practice opportunities as well as the areas that may necessitate other changes in the spirit of continuing improvement. Those items deemed to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses are required to be communicated in writing, and as you know, we will provide you draft versions for your review and comments and present them formally during the audit results meeting. For those less-severe items, we will work with management on the best way to communicate such observations.

We will continue to proactively and regularly bring you thought leadership publications, webcasts, industry updates, roundtables and other client events organized by our team. Our leadership team will work directly and proactively with you on a range of industry issues to bring you insights, new perspectives and tangible value.

We can also provide customized insight and training sessions to management as appropriate. We would work to customize the training or insight session to areas of interest to the State. Again, we deliver on our promises. You have experienced our thought leadership and best practice ideas on the following topics:

- Single audit training
- Modernization of government structure
- Improving the financial statement close process
- Effectively recruiting in governments
- Remote workforce
- Remote learning
- Uniform guidance changes

Communicating audit results

We strive to continuously improve both the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall audit process. As we have mentioned throughout our response, we will continue to take a collaborative approach with the intent of providing an efficient process for your team.

Upon completing our audit procedures, we will meet with management to finalize the audit results, including any audit differences and recommendations to improve controls or processes. We will communicate our audit results and summarize the following information we believe to be important to the State:

- Verification of our independence
- Information about changes in accounting policies
- Fraud and illegal acts, if applicable
- Material weaknesses and significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting
- Disagreements with management on financial accounting and reporting matters
- Management judgments and accounting estimates used in preparing the consolidated financial statements

Lou's ability to effectively navigate through complex technical matters within the engagement team, as well as when necessary, outside of the engagement team, results in the State getting the right answer as quickly as possible.

EY's Client Experience Program

EY's Client Experience (CX) Program

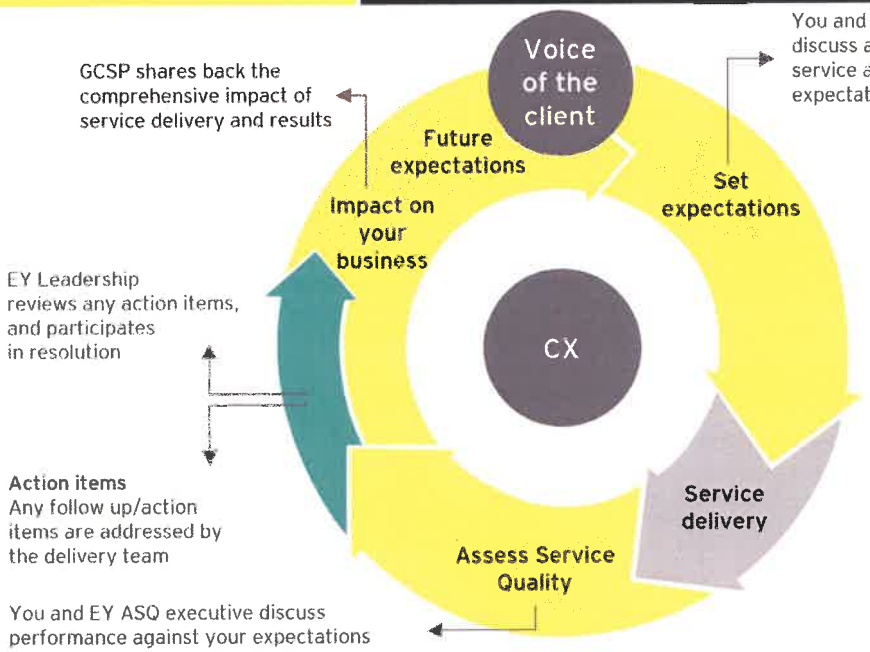
Our commitment to providing you with quality service

At EY, we measure client satisfaction in two steps.

At the start of an engagement, a senior member of the service delivery team will meet with key project sponsors to understand and document your expectations. What does an ideal working relationship mean to you? How will you define success and how can EY best enable that success? We refer to this as an ESQ - Expectations of Service Quality discussion.

Then, at the end of the engagement, people independent from the service delivery team will meet with you again to receive your feedback on how we have performed against those expectations. This is known as an ASQ - Assessment of Service Quality.

We value the opportunity to have a candid dialogue to hear your impressions and ensure that we adapt our approach to respond to your feedback.



Expectations of Service Quality (ESQ)

- The first step in the process is an opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of your expectations, as well as what exceptional client service means to you.
- By aligning expectations, we understand what's most important to you and your organization. Account teams are better informed on how to be the most connected, responsive and insightful.
- We recommend an ESQ discussion at the start of a new engagement, when building new relationships and as part of ongoing touchpoints.
- Your feedback from the ESQ will shape how we serve you in order to meet and exceed your expectations and achieve successful outcomes.

Assessment of Service Quality (ASQ)

- Your feedback through the ASQ discussion, helps co-develop areas for opportunity or improvement.
- Conducted by someone independent of the delivery team, ASQ identifies where we are meeting and exceeding your expectations, as well as any areas where service issues may exist.
- Where service issues do exist, follow up actions will be noted and the EY team will co-develop a resolution plan with you.
- During the discussion, we will focus on: prior expectations, current performance and future expectations.
- Your feedback from the ASQ process allows us to ensure continuous improvement in the relationship.

Benefits

Participating in ESQ and ASQ discussions, allows us to:

1	Align with what's most important to you and your team
2	Co-develop a vision of a successful future and outcomes
3	Build strong relationships based on good communication vs assuming
4	Identify how your team defines Connected, Responsive, Insightful and align with EY team
5	Understand how to communicate and manage any changes to engagement scope and budgets
6	Proactively identify roadblocks and accelerators
7	Help achieve your business objectives, and keep your focus on the business
8	Understand what you'd like to see more of, and identify any course corrections needed
9	Create a culture of mutual trust and understanding
10	Deliver Exceptional Client Service for you and your organization

Susan Wheeler, Charleston Office Managing partner, will be leading these discussions with you. You know Susan and her commitment to West Virginia. With Susan's ties to the GPS practice, she will bring along other GPS leaders who can also bring a fresh perspective and identify ways that we can continue to bring value.

Your data protection is top of mind for EY

One of our highest priorities is keeping data secure for the clients that EY teams audit. EY has a layered defense-in-depth model, designed to reduce the possibility of a single point of failure within systems, and our IT security professionals regularly assess our footprint, policies and procedures. We have provided a summary below and can provide more details at your request.

Protecting Client Data

EY's Global Information Security program is designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of personal and client information assets. Technical security controls help manage data in accordance with privacy law, regulatory requirements and generally accepted security principles. Data protection technologies are applied in accordance with applicable privacy laws and regulatory requirements as well as the ISO 27001/2 internationally accepted standards for security program management. Our Global Data Centers have achieved ISO 27001:2022 certification, the standard for information security.

The ISO 27001/2-based information security program provides:

- Appropriate policies, standards, guidelines and program management
- Strong technical security controls
- A security compliance program involving security reviews, certifications and audits
- A clearly defined security strategy and road map that consider the following:
  - Data privacy: legal, regulatory and procedural requirements
  - Business: mandated procedures and requirements
  - Technology: policies, standards and procedures
  - External threats: changes to the security threat landscape
- A security incident management program to effectively control and remediate security-related incidents, including a Cyber Defense Critical Vulnerability Response Program

Protecting Personal Data

EY's global data privacy policy addresses the issues raised by modern data management tools and systems. We apply a common set of personal data management principles to all our member firms, providing a framework for processing personal data in compliance with local privacy laws and professional standards, as well as their own internal policies. EY's global data privacy policy is based on the following principles:

- We protect personal data using appropriate physical, technical and organizational security measures.
- We process, store and disclose personal data only for legitimate business purposes.
- Our contracts with third-party processors contain terms that confirm data is managed according to the same standards we implement across the enterprise.
- We give additional attention and care to sensitive personal data, and we respect local laws and customs.
- We have identified appropriate measures to maintain personal data as accurate, complete, current, adequate and reliable.
- Where applicable, we provide notice to individuals with whom EY member firms engage, advising them of the purpose for which we are processing their personal information.

We can provide more details on our data protection protocols upon request.

Change in accounting pronouncements and professional standards

In the scope you have outlined in the RFP, you had requested that we include in our fixed fee changes in government auditing standards, GASB pronouncements and other professional standards. We believe that we are the best firm to address this in a fixed fee approach.

With the everchanging landscape of accounting standards and the added complexity, you need a team you know and can trust, we are that team. Most recently, we worked closely with your team to audit the new GASB pronouncement related to subscription-based information technology assets and leases. Over the years, we have taken a collaborative approach with you on these new standards. We have worked closely with your team in understanding your interpretation and providing insight regarding what we are seeing in state and local government through our client relationships as well as our role on committees such as the AICPA State and Local Government Expert Panel and our interactions with GASB. We will also discuss the documentation that we are anticipating as part of the audit process. This collaborative process that evolves throughout the year and not just during the audit process is instrumental in managing the overall audit timeline and expectations. This approach minimizes surprises at the end of the audit.

Changes in accounting pronouncements

In the coming years, the following GASB's are required to be implemented:

Pronouncement	Effective Date for WV Fiscal Year Ended	Description	Impact on WV/EY's Approach
GASB 101, Compensated Absences	June 30, 2025	Purpose: Create a unified model for recognition and measurement of compensated absences. Will result in a liability that appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation and in a more robust estimate.	WV will need to evaluate the financial impact of this accounting standard and determine if additional data points need to be compiled. We willwork closely with FARS throughout this process in a collaborative model.
GASB 102, Certain Risk Disclosures	June 30, 2025	Purpose: To update financial statement reporting disclosures by providing users of the financial statements with more timely information regarding certain concentrations or constraints.	We do not anticipate that this would be material. Management will need to consider the new guidance if these matters occur.
GASB 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements	June 30, 2026	Purpose: To improve the effectiveness of the financial reporting model and provide decisions makers with more relevant data.	We anticipate that this could cause substantial work to the State's financial and reporting section in updating the format of the State's financial statements.
GASB 104, Disclosure of Capital Assets	June 30, 2026	Purpose: To improve the financial reporting related to certain types of capital assets.	We do not anticipate that this would be material. Management will need to consider the new guidance if these matters occur.

Changes in professional standards

Like GASB, the auditing industry is consistently changing. We have outlined a couple of the more significant changes and implications to West Virginia:

Professional Standard	Impact on WV	Description	Impact on WV/EY's Approach
SAS 149, Special Considerations-Audits of Group Financial statements (including the work of component auditors and audits of referred to auditors)	June 30, 2025	SAS 149 provides a risk-based approach to planning and performing a group audit, directing the group auditor to use professional judgment in determining the components at which to perform procedures.	Since this auditing standard is not effective for group audits until December 31, 2026, and thereafter, other firms may not have evaluated the impact of this standard on their approach. With our international presence, EY has adopted SAS 149 consistent with the timing of our adoption of IAS 600. Therefore, we have already considered the implications on our approach and are prepared to implement those considerations in the current year. Management's involvement with this change will be minimal.
Uniform Guidance Updates	June 30, 2026	During calendar year 2024 the Uniform Grant Guidance was updated. Notable changes included were the increase to the type A threshold to a minimum of $1,000,000.	While this won't have an impact directly on West Virginia's Uniform Guidance audit, we will keep you informed of any other changes through our involvement in the GAQC and professional affiliations.

Professional Standard	Impact on WV	Description	Impact on WV/EY's Approach
Uniform Guidance Supplement	June 30, 2025	Each year, the OMB publishes a new compliance supplement. With our involvement with the GAQC, we have additional insight into those changes. The 2025 compliance supplement has not been issued as of the date of our proposal.	We will work closely with FARS and program directors to communicate the differences from the prior year, so our procedures and our documentation requests can be timely updated.

Potential problems and their resolutions

Our relationship management approach is driven to not only identify potential problems early, but to communicate and resolve issues at an early date. Due to our significant experience serving the State, we understand where past issues or problems have occurred, and we have worked with you side-by-side in resolving those issues.

Our approach to problem solving:

- Is proactive and designed to identify issues in advance.
- Includes direct access to our highly experienced SMRs, technical advisors and vast bench firm resources on an as-needed basis.
- Focuses on finding the best solution for the State, while adhering to all applicable professional standards. We follow GASB guidance and, if there is no guidance, we will work with the State to devise a solution that makes sense relative to the circumstances and objectives.
- Involves the generation of good ideas and innovative solutions.
- Will be closely coordinated with management of the State.

Lou Roberts, Adam Carr and Jeremy Robinson will closely monitor changes in accounting pronouncements and in federal regulations and requirements. The members of our audit team will bring the changes that affect the State to your attention as soon as we are aware of them at any stage of the audit. Additionally, FARS personnel will be included on our mailing list to help them stay current on pertinent matters that could impact the State. As in the past, we will work with you as you implement changes affecting the State and efficiently accommodate them into our audit in order to avoid potential delays and disruptions and to meet all applicable standards and requirements.

Delays and other potential problems and their resolutions

As you know based on our discussions during the prior-year audit, we are proactive in thinking about ways to continue to condense the timeframe and minimize delays. We understand the impact that the timeline has on your staffing resources. We will leverage our past experiences and work with FARS to develop the best approach, which will include due dates for testing support agreed upon by both You and us. In the current year, we will continue to focus on the importance of timely communication so that management can be in control of the timeline and reallocate resources as the need arises, and we have summarized some of the more significant ideas:

- Since we already know you, we can begin as soon as we are engaged. EY and FARS will develop a timetable beginning with the report date and working back to the date that the contract is awarded, identifying key milestones and critical success factors to complete the project by the deadline. Utilizing the timeline and key milestones, EY and FARS will develop realistic deadlines in the client assistance package.
- EY will participate in FARS Closing Book Form Trainings, to communicate the protocol for agencies communicating delays and significant issues to FARS.
- EY and FARS will utilize the EY Canvas Client Portal to exchange and track open items on the client assistance package. This will reduce the amount of administrative time that is spent updating and emailing traditional open item lists.
- As the project lead, Adam and audit team will notify management of delays in receiving the information in a timely manner through our formal "Red, Yellow, Green" letter and meetings. Last year we issued this letter weekly on a real time basis during the critical weeks. We already have a process in place to continue. We will

keep the Secretary of the DOA informed of all significant issues impacting the State's timeline. As in the prior years, he will be able to work with his peers at the respective agencies to reinforce the importance of the timeline to minimize the delays. This form of communication is a proactive approach in communicating potential issues or delays to management. Management can then be in control of identifying additional resources to mitigate the impact of issues and delays to the overall audit process.

- With the recent developments with DHHR, we will be in the best position to navigate this historic change and will work closely with you on the status. We are the only firm that already knows your personnel at the program level. We will leverage our effective communication protocols, modify them as needed and identify and communicate delays so that you can allocate resources accordingly. We can minimize the impact to the audit and focus on keeping the audit on track.
- EY will conduct opening meetings with the key personnel for each major program, so that all parties have a clear understanding of the client assistance and timing with respect to each major program and agreed-upon due dates. EY will also hold weekly update calls with key agencies, like DHHR, so everyone is aware of the open items and status, **including EY executive review of subcontractor workpapers**. Closing meetings will also be held to discuss any findings with respect to the programs. This communication with the key owners of the major programs will enable the respective audits to be completed timely. FARS will be invited to participate in all meetings with proper notification.
- EY and FARS will establish a protocol for communication about other meetings. It's important that the key decision-makers are informed so that changes can be made and resources can be committed to complete the project. Meeting participants should include key State personnel that have the authority to reallocate state staffing resources so deadlines can be met. This is important so management can make decisions regarding the allocation of agency staffing resources by focusing on the critical items.
- Finally, you know that Lou Roberts, Adam Carr and Chris Deweese and their teams are accessible to you to resolve matters as they occur. They will continue to encourage you to contact them on their mobile numbers when you need to.

Trainings on the audit process

In our focus of always challenging our process, we recognize that you are managing many agencies, departments and programs especially related to the Uniform Guidance audit. Many times, these entities have personnel turnover that may not be familiar with the audit process. In addition to the kickoff meetings with program personnel, we will host an hour webcast with key program personnel to walk through the audit process and provide examples on the audit steps and the expectations. There are aspects of the audit that are under appreciated, such as program narratives and management's identification of key compliance controls. Without receiving these at the beginning of the audit, we are unable to effectively design our testing and have a detailed client assistance request list to satisfy the requirements in an efficient manner.

As in the past, our schedule will remain flexible to allow us to work concurrently with the FARS group as information becomes available, including working with draft financial statements of separately audited agencies until final drafts become available. By working together as a team, this process should allow for a smooth path to completion of the ACFR.

If you experience agency/departmental delays and at your request, we have the depth of resources and will modify our staff model to deploy the necessary additional resources upon receipt of the information to work with state personnel towards deadlines. We are committed to your audit and Lou and Adam are committed to staffing your audit when you need the resources. We have the ability to deliver EY resources when you need them to complete your audit and we will continue that level of commitment. Lou and the engagement executives are also available for face-to-face meetings to address accounting and auditing issues as they arise. Our timely reviews by our partners is critical to the timeframe. Lou will continue that practice.

While the above are some areas for potential problems, our project management approach is designed to address unforeseen issues as well. We believe that timely communication and accessibility are keys to a successful project of this magnitude.

Attachment B: Mandatory Specification Checklist

Secton 4,Subsection 4.3.1: The firm (and any joint proposers or subcontractors) must be independent and licensed to practice in West Virginia.

Independence and no conflict of interest

As the State is an existing audit client, there are no additional independence matters to clarify or cumbersome client acceptance procedures to undergo.

Independence is a responsibility of both EY and our clients, and it is something we take very seriously. It is critical that we not only establish independence at the onset of an engagement, but that it is maintained throughout the relationship. Our independence process, which was developed under the scrutiny of regulators, requires thorough investigation of our firm's independence from the State in business and relationship matters.

We have deployed independence assessment procedures and guidance for our audit client relationships – from inception up to and through our annual audit process. We continually remind all of our people that compliance with our independence policies is essential, and that noncompliance has consequences. All of our people are required to confirm their compliance with the independence rules each quarter. Our Ethics Oversight Board evaluates potential breaches of independence regarding financial and business relationships and, where appropriate, dispenses disciplinary, remedial and/or other sanctions.

To assist our professionals with independence, we developed the EY Global Monitoring System (GMS). This automated tool for partners and principals, in addition to client-serving personnel, helps monitor personal independence requirements. The system allows our professionals to record family, business and financial relationships (e.g., loans, deposits, investments, securities). To help confirm ongoing compliance, GMS confirms quarterly or annual compliance with our EY Independence Policy.

Newly hired personnel are also required to complete an independence confirmation upon being hired. This verification process is necessary for EY to comply with various professional, regulatory and other independence requirements and is an important element of the quality control processes.

Because we take independence very seriously, additional tools and resources are made available to our professionals, including:

- Service Offering Resource Tool (SORT) is a global tool that provides quality and risk management information about all EY services. SORT helps our professionals determine allowable and prohibited non-audit services to remain compliant.
- Independence consultants are available to assist our professionals with questions about independence matters.
- Our Global Independence System (GIS) reflects all independence restrictions applicable to all of our clients.
- Global Watch List (GWL) is a database of all relationships that we have with certain individuals and entities that could impact our independence if such an entity becomes and audit client.

As your current auditor, we confirm that EY and proposed subcontractor firms are independent of the State and its component units under the requirements of auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the GAO Government Auditing Standards (Yellow Book). As a service provider to the State, EY will continue to take the steps necessary to make certain of our independence with respect to the State. In retaining EY and our proposed subcontractor firms, you will not have to wait, while a new firm would go through the arduous independence process before beginning any work.

Our independence standards are governed by the AICPA and the government audit auditing standards. We are required to be independent to the State of West Virginia as outlined in mandatory requirement Section 4, Subsection 4.3.1: The firm must be independent and licensed to practice in West Virginia. Per the AICPA Audit

Guide State and Local Governments, - .127 The "Indemnification of an Attest Client" interpretation (AICPA, Professional Standards, ET sec. 1.228.020) indicates that a member's independence would be impaired in an attestation engagement if, as a condition to being retained, the member (or the auditor's firm) was requested by the client or potential client to indemnify the client or potential client for damages, losses, or costs arising from lawsuits, claims, or settlements that relate, directly or indirectly, to client acts. Governments often include such clauses in requests for proposals for audit services and proposed audit contracts. Therefore, auditors should carefully review requests for proposals and proposed audit contracts for such clauses to ensure that they are not agreeing to such provisions.

As such, in order to maintain our independence so we can perform the services requested in the CRFP, we respectfully are unable to agree to the indemnification clause as it is currently written in the CRFP.

Neither EY nor our proposed subcontractor firms have any interest nor shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, which would compromise the performance of its services hereunder. Any such interests would be promptly presented in detail to DOA, Finance Division.

License to practice in West Virginia

EY is licensed to operate in every state in the United States, including West Virginia. EY's Federal ID, Department of Labor Registered Vendor Number is 346565596. Our proposed subcontractor firms are also properly licensed to practice in West Virginia. S&S' Federal ID, Department of Labor Registered Vendor Number is 55-0538163.

In addition, all key assigned audit professional staff of EY and proposed subcontractor firms that are certified public accountants are properly licensed by the West Virginia Board of Accountancy to practice in the State.

Furthermore, EY and proposed subcontractor firms meet the requirements imposed by the State and other local laws, rules and regulations, and are registered resident vendors authorized to transact business with the State.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.2: All directors, principals or partner equivalents on the engagement must be licensed CPA' s with at least 5 years of audit experience with governmental entities. All manager level employees on this engagement must be CPAs with 3 years of experience on governmental engagements. Once awarded, the Agency must be informed in writing of any changes in staffing at the supervisory level and above. The Agency retains the right to approve or reject replacements based upon their qualifications, experience, or performance. This requirement relates to the firm proposing as well as any joint proposers or subcontractors. Please identify in your proposal the coordinating partner and engagement personnel.

Your team will be led by coordinating partner, Lou Roberts. As previously discussed with you, it is still our intent for Susan Wheeler to return as your coordinating partner for the fiscal year 2026 audit. This is consistent with our fresh perspective approach and our commitment to serving you with local resources. Within our response to the CRFP, we have included resumes of our team members in Appendix 3 and the organization chart on page 21. Please note that all Assurance Services practice executive and management team members are certified public accountants. All team members have met your audit experience requirements and the required continuing professional education within the preceding two years. Please see Appendix 4 for applicable documentation.

We understand the importance of team continuity and the impact it can have on the success of our business relationship. We are committed to recruiting and retaining the most knowledgeable professionals in our GPS practice. We pledge to make a conscientious effort to provide staffing continuity at every level of the State's service team. Should events bring about a personnel change, we will keep you informed of these matters in writing. The majority of our team included in this proposal has experience with the State. We understand that the DOA retains the right to approve or reject replacements based upon their qualifications, experience or performance. Additionally, if the State requests a change in staffing, we will respond appropriately.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.3: The firm and its staff (as well as any joint proposers or subcontractors) must meet the qualifications to perform audits in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

EY and S&S are qualified to perform audits in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Furthermore, the proposed staff also meet the requirements as they have met the appropriate CPE requirements. As discussed in our response to Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.1, we have a long history of completing these audits and a proven track record with the State. We have a robust methodology that makes certain all aspects of the audit and risks are addressed.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.4: The firm and any joint proposers or subcontractors must all have experience auditing a minimum of three different State government entities (agencies) over the past 5 years. The firm(s) MUST have audited at least one of the 50 States (or a US territory that follows GAAP) and must submit a list of those States or territory audits in their proposal. The list of State/Territory government entities must be clearly listed on the proposals for the firm and separately for all joint proposers or subcontractors.

EY and S&S meet this requirement and satisfies Goal/Objective 1-Firm with Statewide auditing experience through our experience in being the primary auditor for the State of West Virginia, which includes issuing an audit opinion on the State's ACFR. EY also audits the US Territories of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

- State of West Virginia ACFR
- State of West Virginia Uniform Guidance Audit
- Guam, Territory of the United States, Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit
- Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, Commonwealth and Territory of the United States, Financial Statement Audit and Single Audit

EY and S&S also meet the requirement of auditing more than the minimum of 3 state agencies. See Section 4, Subsection 4.2.1.3 for a sample of our clients.

Both Guam's and the Northern Mariana Island's financial reporting are prepared under GASB identically to a State. EY has been engaged to audit the primary government (government-wide financial statements) as well as various authorities/component units. We also refer to the opinions of other auditors in our report for the entities not audited by EY. Both Guam and Northern Mariana Islands have similar complexities to a State including OPEB and/or pension plans. We also perform the Uniform Guidance audits for both Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands and the major programs are generally consistent with West Virginia, including Medicaid, Highway Planning & Construction Cluster, Child Care & Development Block Grant Cluster, Child Nutrition Cluster, Special Education Cluster, Unemployment Insurance as well as monies received related to the Coronavirus programs including the Education Stabilization Fund. Susan and Jeremy serve as technical resources to this team.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.5: The firm, joint proposers and subcontractors, contracted for any work related to the Single Audit must all have experience performing audits in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance.

As highlighted through this proposal, EY has extensive Uniform Guidance experience in state and local government, colleges and universities and health care systems. In addition to the State of West Virginia, we have provided specific examples of uniform guidance clients in Sections 4.2.1.1 and 4.2.1.3. EY audits and performs over 150 Uniform Audits a year. Covering over $50 billion in Federal expenditures in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance and we have personnel specifically trained to perform these procedures.

As mentioned throughout our proposal, our proposed subcontractor also has extensive experience performing audits in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. We have provided a list below:

Suttle & Stalnaker

- Uniform Guidance Audit of the State of West Virginia
- Boone County Board of Education
- Doddridge County Board of Education
- Roane County Board of Education
- Tyler County Board of Education
- City of Charleston, WV
- City of Parkersburg, WV
- City of Wheeling, WV
- Central West Virginia Regional Airport Authority
- Kanawha Valley Regional Transportation Authority
- Randolph County Commission
- Kanawha Valley Senior Services, Inc.
- Potomac Highlands Mental Health Guild, Inc.
- The West Virginia Humanities Council, Inc.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.6: The firm shall submit a copy of one(l) Single Audit and one (1) State ACFR report issued in the last five (5) years performed by the Vendor. The reports must be submitted with the Vendor's proposal.

A copy of the 2024 State of West Virginia ACFR, Single Audit Report, West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (DMTF) report and the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board (wvOASIS) Control 1 (SOC 1) Report can be found in Appendix 2 for your reference. EY and Suttle & Stalnaker were part of the 2024 audit of the State. We have also included the 2024 DMTF report and the SOC 1 report to evidence our experience with these reports that are also part of this CRFP.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.7: The firm, joint proposers and subcontractors shall all submit a statement that they have not failed their 2 most recent AICP A Peer Reviews of their audit/accounting practice and submit a copy of its most recent review with their proposal.

EY has not failed our two most recent AICPA Peer Reviews of our audit/accounting practice.

S&S has not failed their two most recent AICPA Peer Reviews of their audit/accounting practice.

EY is supplying the most recent report.

Grant Thornton LLP (GT) completed the 2022 peer review of our accounting and auditing practice for EY engagements not subject to permanent PCAOB inspection and issued a report with a "pass" rating. Peer review results are issued every three years. The peer review results confirm that the EY system of quality control for our accounting and auditing practice for these engagements has been suitably designed and complied with to provide our firm with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity with applicable professional standards in all material respects. Grant Thornton's report is included in Appendix 1.

Kelly, Galloway, and Company, PSC completed the peer review of S&S's non-SEC audit practice for the year ended May 31, 2023, and issued a report dated February 22, 2024, with a peer review rating of pass with no deficiencies identified. The peer review results confirm that S&S's system of quality control for the accounting and auditing practice applicable to non-SEC issuers meets the requirements of the quality control standards for an accounting and auditing practice established by the AICPA and is being complied with, providing the firm with reasonable assurance of compliance with applicable professional standards. The most recent S&S report is included within Appendix 1.

Our subcontractor firm has federal desk reviews by various agencies through EY; there have been no issues found through state desk reviews in the past three years.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.8: The firm, any joint proposers, or subcontractors must not have had a final audit issued by the proposing firm that had to be reissued due to material errors or omissions discovered by West Virginia Financial Accounting and Reporting section or other West Virginia State agency two times or more.

EY and Suttle and Stalnaker confirm that they have not had a final audit issued that had to be reissued due to material errors or admissions discovered by the West Virginia Financial Accounting Reporting Section or other West Virginia state agency two times or more.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.9: The firm, any joint proposers, or subcontractors must all provide a statement that they are a member in good standing of the AICPA's Governmental Audit Quality Center.

EY and S&S are members in good standing with the AICPA's Government Audit Quality Center (GAQC).

In addition, Jeremy Robinson, EY managing director, is on the AICPA's GAQC executive committee. This committee establishes general policies of GAQC and oversees its activities. He works closely with teams across the United States to keep teams informed of the latest developments in governmental auditing.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.10: Only one subcontractor is allowed per each proposal. Firms may not use two or more subcontractors in their bid. This is too cumbersome for state officials to manage with multiple points of contact. As stated earlier, the same subcontractor is allowed to submit multiple proposals with different firms.

EY is utilizing only one subcontractor in this proposal, Suttle & Stalnaker.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.11: This audit cannot be completed 100% remotely. There will be times when it is necessary for auditors to audit records on site. The on-site work can be performed by a local subcontractor that is listed/specified in your bid. It is estimated that 20% of the ACFR work is done in person Tax department, Treasurer's Office, etc.) and that up to 35 % of the work on the Single Audit will need to be performed in person. This includes limited necessary travel to colleges and universities.

Please refer to EY's and S&S's audit approach in ACFR proposed timeline and UG proposed timeline section of this proposal.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.11A: The firm must have at least (seven) 7 licensed CPAs on staff within the audit firm that are strictly audit, and not tax, professionals. This ensures the firm has a breadth of experience to meet the state's needs and can substitute engagement members should turnover occur. At least five (5) of these audit professionals must all be in the same location and cannot be spread amongst other firm locations.

EY meets this requirement and has at least 7 licensed CPAs on staff within the firm that are strictly audit and not tax professionals. EY has more than 5 audit professionals who are CPA's and located in the Charleston, WV office.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.12: The firm will provide human resources to assist with our annual training to all state agencies. This will be conducted virtually.

EY will provide professional staff and materials to assist with your annual training. We will work closely with your personnel to develop the materials.

Section 4, Subsection 4.3.13: Cost of services.

See separate cover.

By signing below, we certify that we have reviewed the Mandatory specification checklist in its entirety; understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained in this proposal.

Ernst & Young LLP Company	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC Company
Louis Roberts, EY Partner	Christopher Deweese, S&S Member
+1 732 516 4669 Contact Phone/Fax Number	304-343-4126 Contact Phone/Fax Number
April 15, 2025 Date	April 15, 2025 Date

Attachment C: Cost Sheet

Complete Attachment C: Cost Sheet included in this RFP and submit in a separate sealed envelope. Cost should be clearly marked.

See separate cost cover.

Attachment D: Entities Audited on a Stand-Alone Basis

Agency

- Alcohol Beverage Control Administration
- Board of Risk and Insurance Management
- Board of Treasury Investments
- Consolidated Public Retirement Board
- Economic Development Authority
- Educational Broadcasting Commission
- Workforce West Virginia
- Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund- (DEP) A-133 version also
- Housing Development Fund
- Insurance Commission / Workers' Compensation Fund
- West Virginia Lottery
- Parkways Authority
- Public Employees Insurance Agency
- Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund
- WV College Prepaid Tuition and Smart 529 Savings Program
- Public Defender Corporations (18)
- Racing Commission
- Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation Services
- School Building Authority
- Solid Waste Management Board
- Division of Highways
- Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority
- Water Development Authority
- Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund (WDA) (loan funds)
- Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund (DHHR) (set-aside funds) every 3 years (4)(2024)
- WV Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council
- WV Investment Management Board
- WV Multimodal Transportation Facilities
- Higher Education (20 institutions, including WVNET and Higher Education Policy Commission)
- Municipal Pension Oversight Board

Attachment E: Timetable for Completion of Audit

EY and its proposed subcontractor firms understand better than any other firm the importance and nature of your timing requirements. We are prepared to "hit the ground running" as we continue together. Engaging new auditors would require significant investment in time (and money) by all state parties involved, as new auditors attempt to develop an understanding of all significant GAAP audit segments and major programs. This is in addition to your time incurred supporting the evaluation of significant accounts and processes. This could result in delays to your timeline. As your current auditors, we carry forward voluminous amounts of accumulated audit knowledge documented in permanent files, including walk-throughs of significant processes that are widespread across the State, as well as significant knowledge of the State's information technology systems.

We understand your timeline below and due to our history with the State, we believe we are the only firm with the ability to meet your requirements, thus satisfying the State's Goal/Objective 4.2.14 Completed ACFR audit by December 12, 2025, and Single Audit by January 31, 2026.

Required Submission/ Event	Required Completion/Submission Date
Entrance Conference	Within three (3) weeks of award of contract
Any interim work must be completed	June 30, 2025
Detailed Audit Plan	June 30, 2025
Field Work to begin (No Later Than) ▪ Federal Awards ▪ ACFR	 August 1, 2025 August 1, 2025
Tests of Federal Awards substantially complete	October 26, 2025
Closing conferences with agencies substantially complete	November 1, 2025
Draft ACFR Audit Report	November 15, 2025
Draft Single Audit findings and other management comments	December 9, 2025
Final ACFR audit report	December 12, 2025
Final Single Audit findings	January 2, 2026
Final Single Audit Reports	January 31, 2026

We will be proactive in monitoring this timeline in order to make certain that all requirements are met. If issues are encountered that pose a threat to the timeline being met, we will communicate such items timely through our "Red, Yellow, Green" letter. As is consistent with the prior year, this letter identifies areas of concern and categorizes them into three categories:

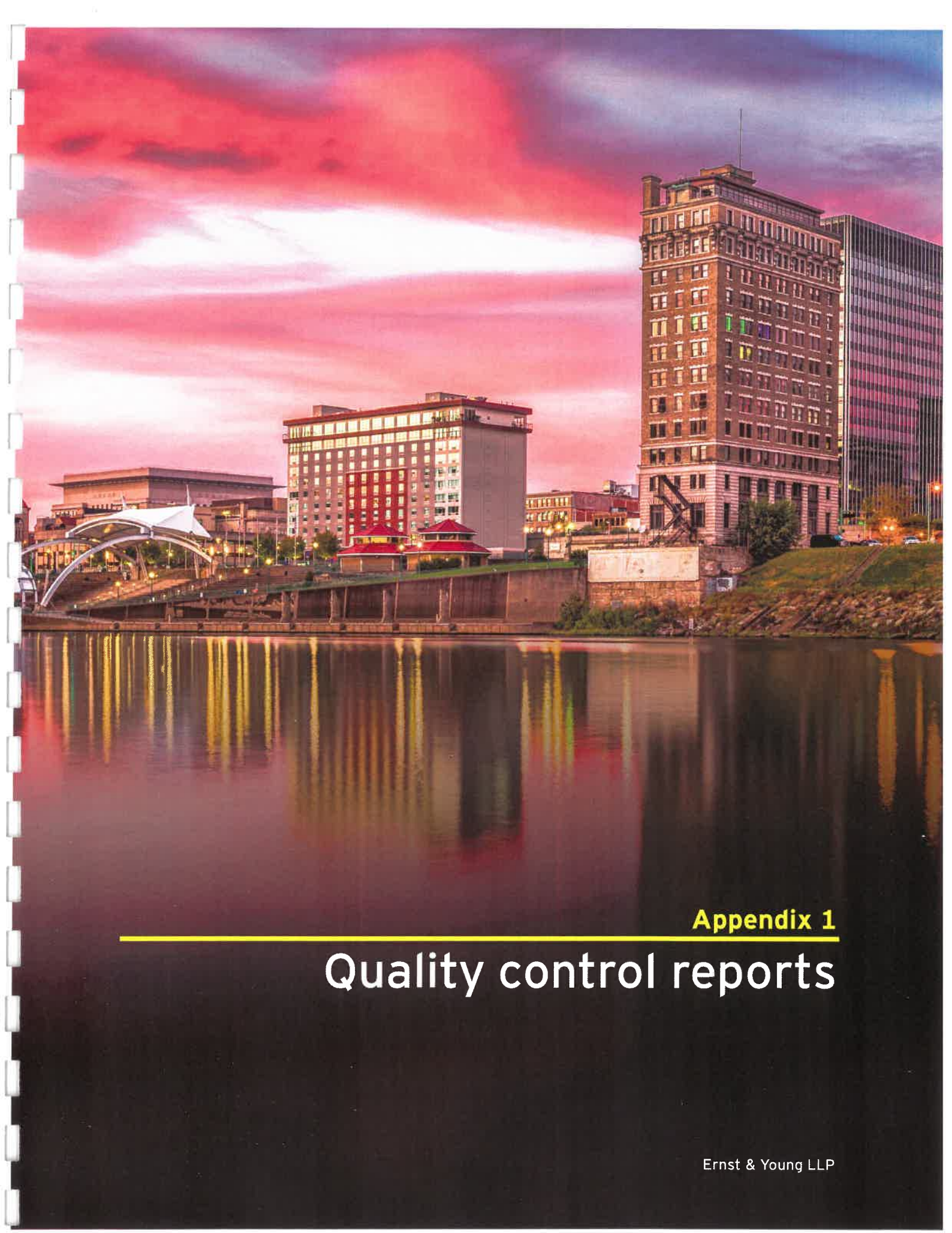
Low level of concern. Management's progress to date is on schedule, and sufficient resources and time appear to have been dedicated for the State's remaining efforts.

More than a low level of concern. A significant amount of work remains, and the time schedule will be tight. If delays occur in this area, management may not be able to meet the reporting deadline.

Significant concern. Management is facing a significant risk of not meeting the reporting deadline. The State appears behind schedule in this area and a significant amount of work remains. The State needs to immediately re-evaluate the project plan and timetable, dedicate additional resources to the project and accelerate progress going forward. If progress is not accelerated, management likely will not be able to meet the reporting deadline.

Critical concern. All items listed are needed for the audit to be completed and could impact our audit conclusions. These critical items are of higher importance because of the significance the request. Responses to all of our requests and follow up questions is critical to the timely completion of the audit.

In addition, we will also have status meetings with key personnel from FARS and various agencies throughout the audit process to communicate/address issues and findings in a timely manner.



Appendix 1

Quality control reports

Ernst & Young LLP

Appendix 1: Quality control reports

Ernst & Young peer review

GRANT THORNTON LLP
1100 Peachtree St. NE, Suite 1200
Atlanta, GA 30309

D +1 404 330 2000
F +1 404 330 2047

Report on the Firm's System of Quality Control

May 1, 2023

To the Partners of Ernst & Young LLP and the National Peer Review Committee

We have reviewed the system of quality control for the accounting and auditing practice of Ernst & Young LLP (the firm), applicable to engagements not subject to PCAOB permanent inspection, in effect for the year ended June 30, 2022. Our peer review was conducted in accordance with the Standards for Performing and Reporting on Peer Reviews established by the Peer Review Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (Standards).

A summary of the nature, objectives, scope, limitations of, and the procedures performed in a system review as described in the Standards may be found at www.aicpa.org/prsummary. The summary also includes an explanation of how engagements identified as not performed or reported on in conformity with applicable professional standards, if any, are evaluated by a peer reviewer to determine a peer review rating.

Firm's Responsibility

The firm is responsible for designing and complying with a system of quality control to provide the firm with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity with the requirements of applicable professional standards in all material respects. The firm is also responsible for evaluating actions to promptly remediate engagements deemed as not performed or reported on in conformity with the requirements of applicable professional standards, when appropriate, and for remediating weaknesses in its system of quality control, if any.

Peer Reviewer's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the design of and compliance with the firm's system of quality control based on our review.

Required Selections and Considerations

Engagements selected for review included engagements performed under *Government Auditing Standards*, including compliance audits under the Single Audit Act; audits of employee benefit plans; audits performed under

Grant Thornton LLP is the U.S. member firm of Grant Thornton International Ltd (GTIL). GTIL and each of its member firms are separate legal entities and are not a worldwide partnership.

Grant Thornton

FDICIA; and examinations of service organizations (SOC 1® and SOC 2® engagements).

As a part of our peer review, we considered reviews by regulatory entities as communicated by the firm, if applicable, in determining the nature and extent of our procedures.

Opinion

In our opinion, the system of quality control for the accounting and auditing practice of Ernst & Young LLP, applicable to engagements not subject to PCAOB permanent inspection, in effect for the year ended June 30, 2022, has been suitably designed and complied with to provide the firm with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity with applicable professional standards in all material respects. Firms can receive a rating of *pass*, *pass with deficiency(ies)*, or *fail*. Ernst & Young LLP has received a peer review rating of *pass*.

Grant Thornton LLP

AICPA

National Peer
Review Committee

May 11, 2023

Julie Boland
Ernst & Young LLP
395 9th Ave Fl 1
New York, NY 10001-8608

Dear Julie Boland:

It is my pleasure to notify you that on May 11, 2023, the National Peer Review Committee accepted the report on the most recent System Review of your firm. The due date for your next review is December 31, 2025. This is the date by which all review documents should be completed and submitted to the administering entity.

As you know, the report had a peer review rating of pass. The Committee asked me to convey its congratulations to the firm.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Michael Wagner
Chair, National PRC

+1.919.402.4502

cc: Jeffrey Hughes, Denise Pelli

Firm Number: 900010019648 Review Number: 596653

220 Leigh Farm Road, Durham, NC 27707-8110
T: +1.919.402.4502 F: +1.919.419.4713
aicpaglobal.com | cimaglobal.com | aicpa.org | cima.org

Suttle & Stalnaker peer review

Kelley Galloway Smith Goolsby, PSC
Certified Public Accountants and Advisors

1200 Corporate Court • P.O. Box 990 • Ashland, Kentucky 41105
• Phone (606) 329-1811 (606) 329-1171 • Fax (606) 329-8756 (606) 325-0590
• Web www.kgsgcpa.com Member of Allinial GLOBAL

REPORT ON THE FIRM'S SYSTEM OF QUALITY CONTROL

To the Members of
Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC
and the Peer Review Alliance Report Acceptance Committee

We have reviewed the system of quality control for the accounting and auditing practice of Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC (the firm) in effect for the year ended May 31, 2023. Our peer review was conducted in accordance with the Standards for Performing and Reporting on Peer Reviews established by the Peer Review Board of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (Standards).

A summary of the nature, objectives, scope, limitations of, and the procedures performed in a system review as described in the Standards may be found at www.aicpa.org/prsummary. The summary also includes an explanation of how engagements identified as not performed or reported in conformity with applicable professional standards, if any, are evaluated by a peer reviewer to determine a peer review rating.

Firm's Responsibility

The firm is responsible for designing and complying with a system of quality control to provide the firm with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity with the requirements of applicable professional standards in all material respects. The firm is also responsible for evaluating actions to promptly remediate engagements deemed as not performed or reported on in conformity with the requirements of applicable professional standards, when appropriate, and for remediating weaknesses in its system of quality control, if any.

Peer Reviewer's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the design of and compliance with the firm's system of quality control based on our review.

Required Selections and Considerations

Engagements selected for review included engagements performed under the *Government Auditing Standards*, including a compliance audit under the Single Audit Act, audits of employee benefit plans, and an examination of a service organization (SOC 2® engagement).

As part of our peer review, we considered reviews by regulatory entities as communicated by the firm, if applicable, in determining the nature and extent of our procedures.

Cincinnati, OH

Opinion

In our opinion, the system of quality control for the accounting and auditing practice of Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC in effect for the year ended May 31, 2023, has been suitably designed and complied with to provide the firm with reasonable assurance of performing and reporting in conformity with applicable professional standards in all material respects. Firms can receive a rating of *pass, pass with deficiency (ies)* or *fail*. Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC has received a peer review rating of *pass*.

Kelley Galloway Smith Goolsby, PSC

Kelley Galloway Smith Goolsby, PSC
February 22, 2024

PEER REVIEW ALLIANCE

Administering peer reviews for the following:
Illinois CPA Society | Indiana CPA Society | Iowa Society of CPAs | Kentucky Society of CPAs
South Carolina Association of CPAs | West Virginia Society of CPAs | Wisconsin Institute of CPAs

June 20, 2024

Patricia Clark
Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC
1411 Vrginia St E Ste 100
Charleston, WV 25301

Dear Patricia Clark:

It is my pleasure to notify you that on June 20, 2024, the Peer Review Alliance Committee accepted the report on the most recent System Review of your firm. The due date for your next review is November 30, 2026. This is the date by which all review documents should be completed and submitted to the administering entity.

As you know, the report had a peer review rating of pass. The Committee asked me to convey its congratulations to the firm.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Peer Review Committee

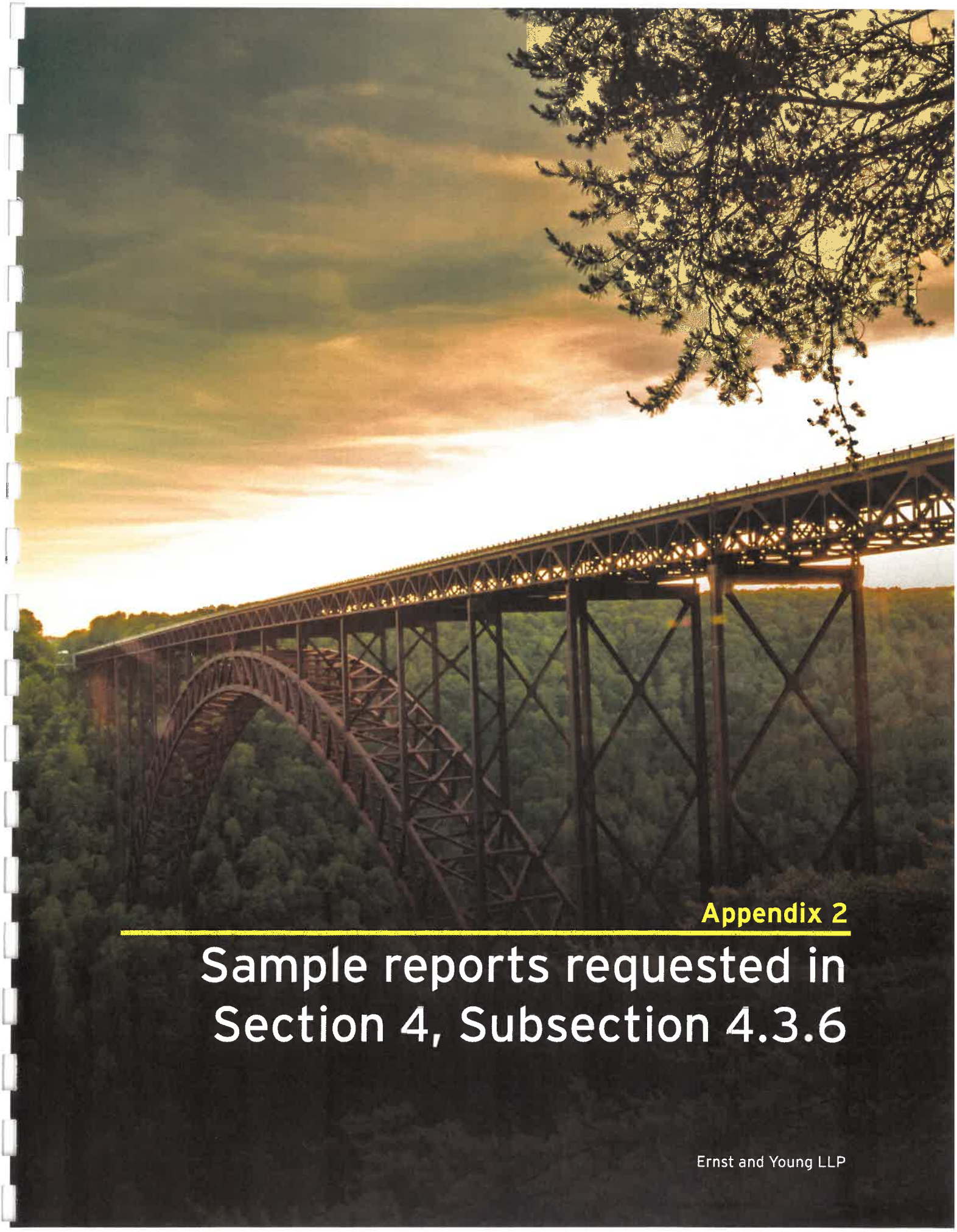
Peer Review Committee

peerreview@icpas.org
800.993.0407, then dial 4

cc: Lori Dearfield, Christopher Deweese

Firm Number: 900010069900 Review Number: 606742

Illinois CPA Society | 550 W. Jackson, Suite 900, Chicago, Illinois 60661-5742 | Phone: 800.993.0407 | Fax: 312.993.0307 | www.icpas.org



Appendix 2

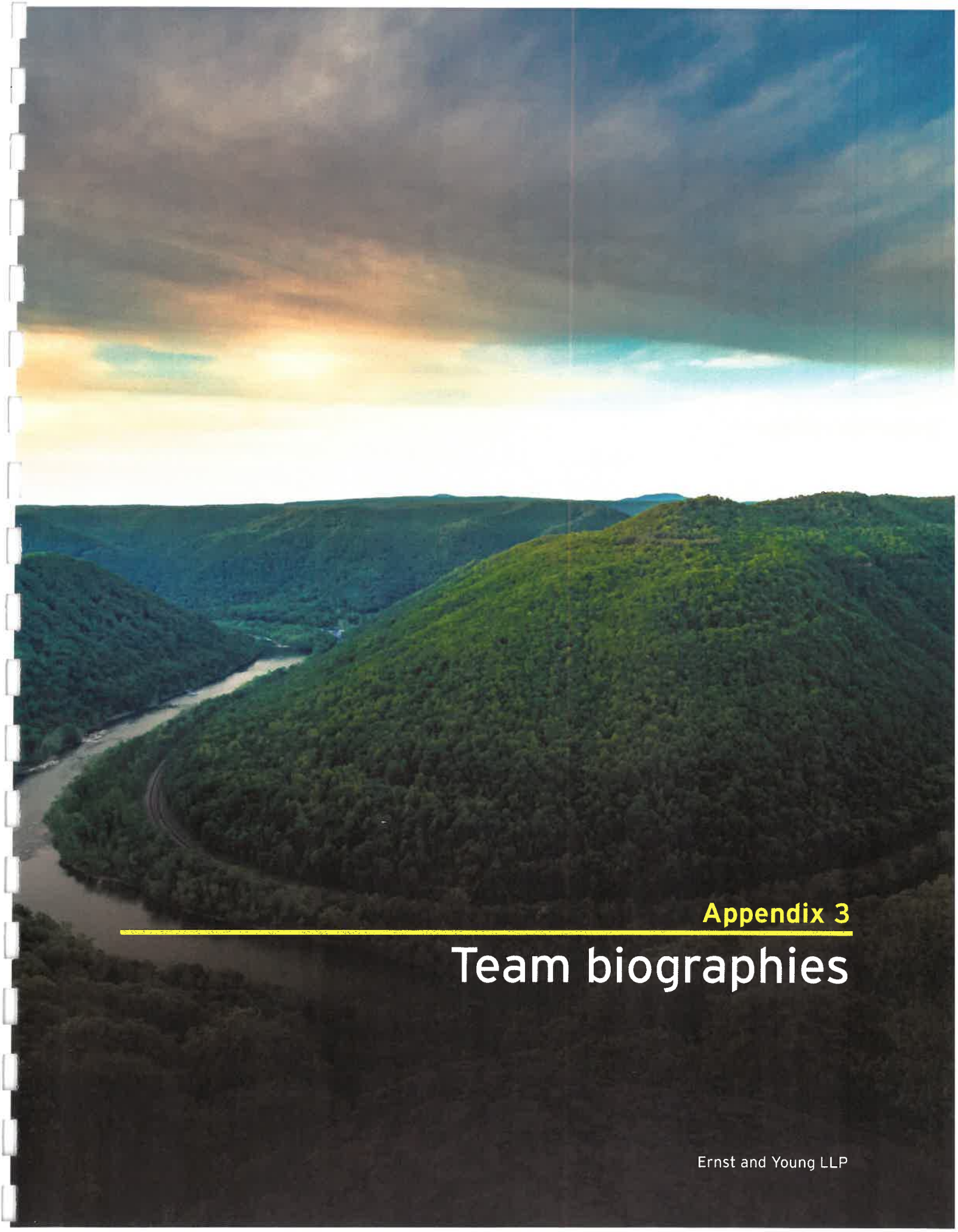
Sample reports requested in Section 4, Subsection 4.3.6

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 2: Sample reports requested in Section 4, Subsection 4.3.6

In accordance with Section 4.3.6 of the Mandatory Specification Checklist which states "the firm shall submit a copy of one (1) report issued in the last five (5) years that is similar to the engagement described in this CRFP," we have enclosed the following audit reports:

- West Virginia Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
- West Virginia State Single Audit
- West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities Audit
- West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Board Service Organization Controls 1 Report



Appendix 3

Team biographies

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 3: Team biographies

Louis (Lou) Roberts

Coordinating Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

Iselin, NJ
Phone: +1 732 516 4669
Email: louis.roberts@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Lou will continue to serve as the Coordinating Partner. As the coordinating partner he is responsible for the overall engagement service delivery as well as providing technical guidance to the team. He will continue to bring you continuity and the client service you expect. Lou will work closely with Adam Carr, Project Leader, in the overall delivery of your services. Lou brings a fresh perspective to the audit.

Background:

Lou has 30 years of experience providing accounting, auditing and governmental consulting services to public sector entities.

Relevant experience:

- In addition to the State, major state and local clients served include West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management, West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, West Virginia Retiree Health Benefits Trust, City of Boston Retirement System, Connecticut Housing Finance Authority, Connecticut Lottery Corporation, New Jersey Division of Investment, New Jersey Housing & Mortgage Finance Authority, New Jersey Economic Development Authority, New Jersey Schools Development Authority. New Jersey Transit Corporation (including defined benefit and contribution plans), New Jersey Turnpike Authority, New York City Department of Education, New York City Economic Development Corporation, New York City Housing Authority, New York City Housing Development Corporation, New York Power Authority, New York State Housing Finance Agency, Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (including the Uniform Guidance audit), State Boston Retirement Board, State of New York Mortgage Agency, and Massachusetts Port Authority. In addition, he serves as the quality review partner for the Florida Housing Finance Corporation and the Chicago Housing Authority.
- Lou also served as the coordinating partner on the audits of the Pension Benefits Guaranty Corporation and an agency in the Intelligence Community; an engagement partner on the Department of Navy; and quality review partner for the Amtrak Uniform Guidance audit and financial statement audits of the US Department of Health & Human Services and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.
- Lou served as a volunteer reviewer of the Government Financial Officers Association's (GFOA's) Special Review Committee, and reviewed ACFRs for the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
- Lou has extensive experience in performing financial and compliance audits of local and state government entities and has developed ACFR's to meet the GFOA Certificate of Achievement guidelines. He is experienced in performing Single Audits in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.
- He as assisted numerous government clients with tax-exempt bond offerings.
- Lou has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and GFOA and on the Executive Committee of the NY/NJ Intergovernmental Audit Forum.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Rutgers University
- Certified public accountant

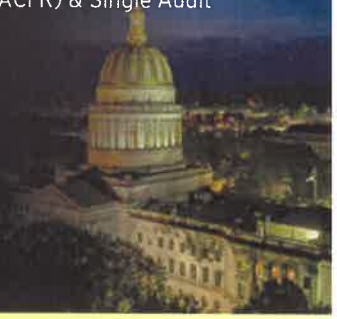
Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Association of Government Accountants
- New Jersey and Massachusetts Societies of Certified Public Accountants
- Government Finance Officers Association

Adam Carr

Project Lead, Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

Charleston, WV office
Phone: +1 304 357 5836
Email: adam.carr@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Adam will be the Project Lead and work closely with State in addressing complex accounting issues and manage the financial statement audit. He will also work closely with Lou Roberts and the subcontractor in the coordination of our Uniform Guidance audit related to the State of West Virginia.

Background:

Adam joined EY as a staff accountant 18 years ago. He is currently a senior manager and is responsible for overseeing the performance of assurance services to state and local governments and uniform guidance audits. He serves a subject matter resource to FAAS engagements as well as an engagement quality reviewer.

Relevant experience:

- He has extensive experience performing audits in accordance with Government Auditing Standards (GAS) and audits described in the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996, and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). He has previously served as the senior manager on the State of West Virginia ACFR and Single Audit and completing various compliance procedures, which has provided Adam with valuable insight into auditing the State.
- He has served as a technical reviewer for both GAS and Uniform Guidance engagements which has included various sized state and local governments. Adam also has extensive experience implementing new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards, specifically related to leases, public private partnerships and compensated absences.
- Adam serves as a technical resource for teams conducting audits in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and Government Auditing Standards. Adam is an experienced instructor and has provided internal training to EY professional staff. He also provides training for external professional audiences on government accounting and auditing topics.
- Adam served as a volunteer reviewer of the Government Financial Officers Association's (GFOA's) Special Review Committee, and reviewed ACFRs for the GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
- He has completed required continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards CPE requirements.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Accounting and Master of Business Administration from West Virginia Wesleyan College
- Certified public accountant

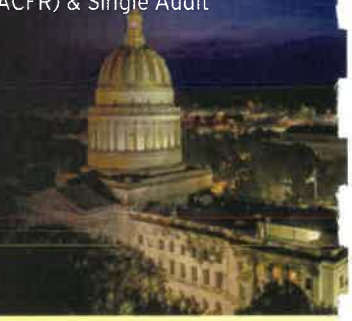
Memberships

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- Government Finance Officers Association

John Di Santo

Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

Tampa, FL
Phone: +1 813 494 4925
Email: john.disanto@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

John will continue to serve as the engagement quality reviewer, providing audit technical guidance and ensuring the audit work is delivered with high quality.

Background:

John has over 30 years of experience providing accounting, auditing and governmental consulting services to public sector entities.

Relevant experience:

- John has performed audits and advisory services for a variety of relevant entities, including state housing authorities and other state governments, utilities, local municipal governments, school districts, public and private colleges and universities, non-profit organizations and health care organizations.
- He has extensive experience performing single audits for local governments, colleges and universities and non-profit organizations. John has participated as an instructor in non-profit/public sector accounting and audit programs at various industry conferences in the State of Florida. He brings strong supervisory skills in executing the audit plan and effective communication of audit issues. John is frequently involved in tax-exempt debt offerings and knowledgeable of the various associated derivative financial instruments and disclosure matters.
- John's clients served include Florida Housing Finance Authority, New York State Housing Finance Authority, State of West Viriginia, JEA, Orlando Utilities Commission, Tampa Bay Water Authority, Reedy Creek Improvement District, Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority, Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, State Board of Administration of Florida, Hillsborough County, City of Tampa, Pinellas County, Collier County, City of Orlando, City of Miami, City of Fort Lauderdale, Hillsborough County Aviation Authority and Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Accounting from St. John's University
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Susan Wheeler

Office Managing Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 357 5974
Email: susan.wheeler@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Consistent with EY's commitment to West Virginia, Susan is a native West Virginian, has been a professional in our Charleston office for over 30 years, and is the office managing partner of our Charleston, West Virginia office. She is responsible for working closely with your executive team including Adam Carr so that you have the right staffing on your account at the right time. She recognizes the fluid nature of your audit and has a deep understanding of the staffing you need if there are delays in providing your audit firm supporting schedules and documents. She works with EY's leadership in identifying professionals that meet or exceed your expectations. As previously discussed with you, it is still our intent for Susan Wheeler to return as your coordinating partner for the fiscal year 2026 audit.

Background:

Susan has over 30 years of experience providing assurance services to a variety of EY clients including those in the government and public sector industry. She has extensive experience involving accounting and auditing in a variety of industries, including education, energy, manufacturing, and distribution. Her clients are both public and private and range in size from small entities to multinational companies with numerous subsidiaries.

Relevant experience:

- Susan has significant experience addressing government audit, accounting and reporting issues as well as performing audits in accordance with the audit requirements of Uniform Guidance. She is part of EY's America's Professional Practice, Audit and is the EY representative on the AICPA's State and Local Government Expert Panel.
- Susan is the coordinating partner or independent review partner on a number of assurance engagements. She is currently the coordinating or the engagement quality/independent partner on a number of state and local government agencies including the Chicago Housing Authority, Massachusetts Port Authority, and New York City Economic Development Corporation, to name a few. She is also the technical accounting and auditing resource to Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. She has significant experience on assurance and advisory engagements related to state and local governments including agencies and authorities throughout the United States. She has also served as the coordinating partner on the State of West Virginia, including the Uniform Guidance audit and various state agencies, including West Virginia Investment Management Board, Retiree Health Benefit Trust, West Virgina Public Employees Insurance Agency.
- She assists clients in implementing new accounting pronouncements and has more recently assisted clients with the implementation of GASB 87, *Leases*, GASB 84, *Fiduciary activities and* GASB 96, *Subscription based information technology arrangements*.
- She assists clients in filing and being awarded the Government Finance Association's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Certificate of Achievement of Excellence in Financial Reporting and she volunteers her time with the GFOA in reviewing ACFR's submitted in this program.
- In addition to her state and local government experience, she has experience with Federal clients, including the United States Air Force.
- Susan serves as a technical resource including functioning as an assurance quality reviewer and a peer reviewer on audits of government entities.
- Susan develops and leads governmental accounting and auditing training courses both internally and externally.
- She has completed required continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards CPE requirements.
- Susan has served on various nonprofit boards throughout her career and currently serves on the CAMC Foundation Board and the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Marshall University
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- Government Finance Officers Association

Awards

- West Virginia 2014 recipient of the Women to Watch Award, Experienced Leader sponsored by the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

James Harvey

Assurance Leader, Government and Public Sector (GPS), Ernst & Young LLP

Tysons, VA office
Phone: +1 703 747 1193
Email: james.harvey@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

James will be responsible for working with the engagement leadership team to ensure that the proper resources are made available for the quality execution of the engagement. He will be meeting with management and performing our audit service quality assessment to ensure we are bringing value and the best of EY to you.

Background:

James has more than 20 years of experience performing client services for various Government, Not for Profit and Commercial clients.

Relevant experience:

- James has significant experience addressing government audit, accounting, and reporting issues.
- As the leader of the GPS Assurance Practice, James has access to all of the firm's far-reaching depth of resources to cover all relevant expertise and specialties.
- James understands how to execute on newly transitioned audits as he was a leader on the first ever audits of the United States Air Force (USAF) and United States Marine Corps (USMC). He currently serves as the coordinating partner on the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) audit which was another first-time audit of a Defense Agency and engagement quality review partner on the Department of Navy (DON) financial statement audit which EY successfully transitioned into.
- James has many years of Health Care experience as a leader on the Health and Human Services and Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services Audits along with serving as a leader on EY's Defense Health Agency account.
- James is very involved with his Alma Mater Virginia Commonwealth University, where he has sat on many boards and still strategically advises when engaged
- James has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements. He is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Education and licenses

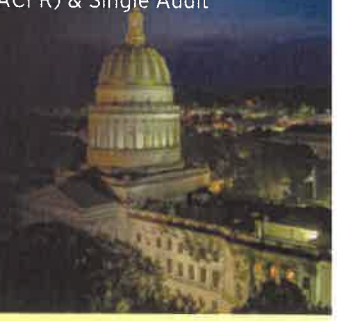
- Bachelor of Commerce in Accounting from Virginia Commonwealth University
- Certified public accountant
- Certified information systems auditor (CISA)
- Certified government financial manager (CGFM)

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Karthik Ramaswamy

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP
Atlanta, GA
Phone: +1 404 541 8305
Email: karthik.ramaswamy@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Karthik will work with Lou and Adam on the overall administration and supervision of the Uniform Guidance Audit. Karthik will work closely with the subcontractors to coordinate their audit efforts on the OMB Uniform Guidance portion of the engagement.

Background:

Karthik Ramaswamy is a Managing Director with EY and has more than 20 years of experience in providing professional services to a wide variety of Not-for-Profit organizations, private foundations, health care entities, Colleges and other private companies. Karthik has been involved on the State of West Virginia Uniform Guidance audit since FY 2021. He has extensive experience performing audits of federal grant funds (uniform guidance audit).

Relevant experience:

- Karthik's experience includes audits of federal award programs in accordance with the Uniform Guidance.
- Karthik also leads and provides training in the central region on topics such as compliance requirements for entities receiving federal grants, audits subject to government auditing standards as well as provides educational training to clients on uniform guidance updates. Karthik also assists in the firm's quality control standards by performing internal inspections.
- Karthik currently serves clients such as AdventHealth, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE USA), Family Health International (FHI 360), Mayo Clinic, Mercy Health, Sanford Health and Vanderbilt University Medical Center.
- Karthik has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Governmental Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

- Master of Business Administration from Pittsburg State University
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

Jeannette Kunz

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

St. Louis, MO
Phone: +1 314 290 1127
Email: jeannette.kunz@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Jeannette will work with Lou and Adam on the overall administration and supervision of the Uniform Guidance Audit. Jeannette will work closely with the subcontractors to coordinate their audit efforts on the OMB Uniform Guidance portion of the engagement. Jeannette has extensive Uniform Guidance experience and has focused on the more complex programs at the State, like Unemployment Insurance and Medicaid.

Background:

Jeannette has more than 35 years of experience at EY serving various clients, including government, financial services and health care entities. The focus on her work with EY relates specifically to Uniform Guidance audits.

Relevant experience:

- Jeannette's experience includes audits of federal awards in accordance with the Uniform Guidance. Jeannette has experience reviewing the State of West Virginia Federal program workpapers and is knowledgeable of your programs.
- Jeannette has extensive experience performing audits in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* including the State Single Audit, plus all major programs.
- Jeannette has significant experience working with internal audit departments to develop the most efficient audit approach.
- Jeannette serves as a technical resource for teams conducting audits in accordance with the Uniform Guidance and *Government Auditing Standards*.
- Jeannette attends annual conferences relating to the Uniform Guidance and *Government Auditing Standards*. In addition, she is an internal speaker on the topic of the Uniform Guidance and *Government Auditing Standards*.
- Jeannette has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is compliant with the *Governmental Auditing Standards* Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

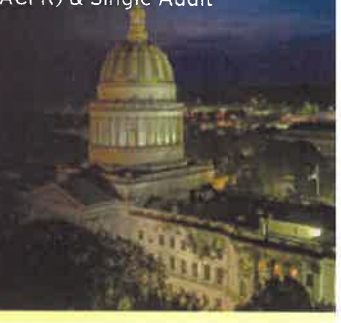
- Honors Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from Saint Louis University
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants

Valeri Jones

Assurance Manager, Ernst & Young LLP
Charleston, WV office
Phone: +1 304 689 0200
Email: valeri.jones@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Valeri will continue to serve as the manager for the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) audit. She will collaborate with audit executives to coordinate quality audit procedures over the ACFR for the State's filing with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). Valeri will address complex accounting issues and develop implementation strategies for updates to *Government Accounting Standards* (GAS). As a key contact for the ACFR engagement team, Valeri will manage day-to-day operations, effectively utilizing staffing resources and ensuring the smooth execution of audit procedures throughout all stages of the audit. In addition, she will provide support for the Uniform Guidance audit, primarily focusing on the Medicaid program.

Background:

Valeri has nine years of experience providing assurance services to a variety of public and private clients from the government and public sector, natural gas and utilities, banking and capital markets, healthcare and construction industry sectors. While serving her clients, she has assisted in an array of specialized audit and accounting projects, such as new accounting standards implementation, employee benefit plans, and complex accounting estimations. In addition, she serves as a GAS subject-matter resource (SMR) for consulting and financial accounting and advisory clients related to the application of government accounting standards, audit finding remediation and ACFR reporting improvement projects for other state and local governments

Relevant experience:

Valeri has over seven years of governmental accounting specific experience, including the State of West Virginia ACFR, West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), West Virginia Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT), New Jersey Schools Development Authority and Grand Challenges Canada, audits.
Notable experience –

- GASB implementation efforts for multiple engagements, including GASB 87 and 96
- Medical insurance claim accrual estimates (IBNR), drug rebates and Managed Care Organization (MCO) related procedures for both the State of WV Medicaid program and PEIA audit procedures.
- Pension and Other post-employment benefit (OPEB) specific accounting considerations from the plan and employer perspective, related to GASB 74/75
- Relevant IT application training for the review of audit support within wvOASIS – FTP, wvOASIS – HRM, HealthPAS, Kronos, KAPS and BI reporting systems
- Valeri has five years of Uniform Guidance experience, including the State of West Virginia's Single Audit, Baptist Health System, Inc. Uniform Guidance audit and the HUD major program for United Bankshares, Inc.
- Valeri has been serving as a GAS SMR on a state government project for the past year. The project is primarily focusing on accrual estimates and revenue recognition related to non-exchange transactions (GASB 33), including accounting considerations specific to pass-through grants and certain taxes.
- Valeri has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is compliant with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements while maintaining appropriate HIPAA compliance.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a Focus in Accounting & Management and Academic Minor in Nonprofit Leadership from Glenville State University
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

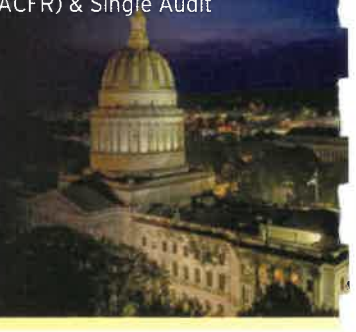
Awards

- 2025 Outstanding Young Alumni Award, Glenville State University

Cole Rucker

Assurance Senior, Ernst & Young LLP

Charleston, WV office
Phone: +1 304 353 9363
Email: cole.rucker@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Cole will work closely with our staffing resources in the field and our overall audit procedures. He will serve as a key resource to the State in addressing complex accounting issues. He will also work closely with Adam Carr and Valeri Jones in the coordination of our procedures related to the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

Background:

Cole has more than five years' experience of providing assurance services to public sector, including the State of West Virginia. His clients have included private, government, high-growth and international companies in various industries such as metals & mining, banking, and more. The focus of his work with EY relates specifically to annual comprehensive financial report.

Relevant experience:

- Cole has more than five years of experience providing assurance services to public, private, high-growth and international companies in various industries such as the public sector, retail, oil and gas, mining and metals, financial services, and petrochemical.
- Cole has experience in public sector technical accounting and auditing matters such as special reclamation, Medicaid claims incurred but not reported, and financial reporting, including comprehensive annual financial report requirements. He has experience not only on the State of West Virginia, the Public Employee Retirement Agency, and Retiree Health Benefit Trust but other engagements with multiple locations, auditors and other complexities that are applicable to the State.
- Cole has served clients such as Natural Resource Partners, Go-Mart, APG Polytech, Peoples Bancorp, and more.
- Cole has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Governmental Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from Marshall University

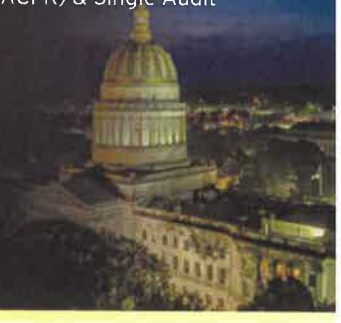
Membership

- Government Finance Officers Association

Jordan Ullman

Assurance Senior, Ernst & Young LLP

Charleston, WV office
Phone: +1 304 812 7405
Email: jordan.m.ulman@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Jordan will continue to work with Valeri, Lou and Adam to primarily serve the State of West Virginia ACFR audit. She will serve as a key resource to the State in addressing complex accounting issues. She will work closely with Valeri in the coordination of our audit procedures related to the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Background:

Jordan has four years of experience providing assurance services to a variety of public and private clients from the government and public sector, chemical, and manufacturing industry sectors. While serving her clients, she has assisted in an array of specialized audit and accounting projects, such as new accounting standards implementation, employee benefit plans, implementing data analytic procedures, and complex accounting estimations.

Relevant experience:

Jordan has four years of governmental accounting specific experience, including the State of West Virginia ACFR, West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), West Virginia Retiree Health Benefits Trust (RHBT), New Jersey Schools Development Authority and Grand Challenges Canada, audits.
Notable experience -

- GASB implementation efforts for multiple engagements, including GASB 87 and 96
- Medical insurance claim accrual estimates (IBNR), drug rebates and Managed Care Organization (MCO) related procedures for both the State of WV Medicaid program and PEIA audit procedures.
- Pension and Other post-employment benefit (OPEB) specific accounting considerations from the plan and employer perspective, related to GASB 74/75
- Relevant IT application training for the review of audit support within wvOASIS - FTP, wvOASIS - HRM, Kronos, KAPS and BI reporting systems

Jordan has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is compliant with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements while maintaining appropriate HIPAA compliance.
Jordan has participated and co-led in EY Connect Day service projects 2021-2024, co-led and organized the 2024 EY Connect Day service project at the Ronald McDonald House and has participated in the United Way Day of Caring with EY, as a way to serve non-profit and educational organizations with West Virginia Communities.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Administration with an Emphasis in Accounting from West Virginia University
- Master of Accountancy from West Virginia University
- Certified public accountant

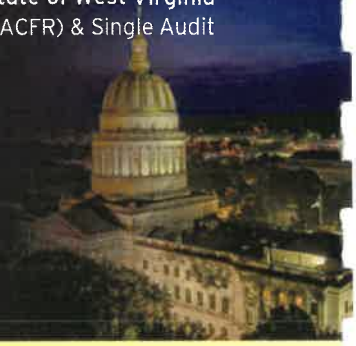
Membership

- Member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant and the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

Lisa Lalley

Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

McLean, VA
Phone: +1 703 747 1911
Email: lisa.lally@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Lisa will serve as a resource to the core financial audit team on the State of West Virginia information systems audit. Additionally, Lisa will lead the West Virginia ERB Board wvOASIS SOC 1 engagement. Lisa's primary responsibilities include leading and oversight of the day-today execution of information systems procedures.

Background:

Lisa is a Partner in Ernst & Young's Assurance Government and Public Sector practice with over 24 years of experience in Audit and Consulting engagements including IT Audit, AT-C 320/ SSAE 18, Financial Statement Audit, Information Security, Internal Controls, and Audit Readiness. Lisa has performed numerous federal financial statement audits for civilian agencies and assisted DoD with developing audit readiness strategies for financial statement audits as well as AT-C 320/ SSAE 18/16 Service Organization audit reports. She has led IT General Controls reviews focused on Entity-wide security program planning and management, access controls, segregation of duties, and service continuity and Application Control Reviews, including Oracle Federal Financials and SAP.

Relevant experience:

- Lisa has over 24 years of financial management consulting and audit experience performing financial statement audits, agreed upon procedures, performance audits, SSAE18/16/SAS 70's including 19 years of experience focused on the federal government.
- Lisa has experience leading large teams (40+ people) to execute complex solutions including audits and SSAE 18 and AT-C320.
- Primarily focused on accessing IT General Computer and Application Controls, Operating System and ERP Security Configurations, and Business Process Controls.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Accounting from the University of Delaware
- Certified public accountant
- Certified information systems auditor

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- Information Systems Audit and Control Association

Jeremy Robinson

Government Audit Quality, Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

Sacramento, CA
Phone: +1 916 218 1965
Email: jeremy.robinson@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Jeremy serves as the United States leader on government auditing standards and Uniform Guidance audits. He will serve in a consultative and education capacity to the State team. Jeremy will help ensure that our State team is up-to-date on developments regarding Uniform Guidance audit requirements.

Background:

Jeremy has more than 20 of experience serving clients in the health care and not-for-profit sectors in financial statement and Uniform Guidance audits. He serves on the AICPA Government Audit Quality Center Executive Committee.

Relevant experience:

- Jeremy is part of the Professional Practice Group where he oversees all Government Auditing Standards (GAS), Uniform Guidance (UG), and other Federal Compliance Audits for the firm.
- Jeremy reviews all content development with respect to these topics, as well as all consultations for GAS and UG matters.
- Jeremy is closely involved in the quality management process with respect to these audits, including annual quality review and peer review.
- Jeremy serves as an executive committee member of the AICPA's Government Audit Quality Center, and actively participates in frequent calls to discuss federal agency projects from federal agencies such as the OMB, GAO, HHS, DOE, Dept of Education, and others.
- He has extensive experience coordinating and overseeing the audits of several large not-for profit hospitals and government entities.
- As part of this role, Jeremy has trained hundreds of staff through partners with respect to Government Auditing Standards (GAS), OMB Uniform Guidance audits, and Department of Energy (DOE) compliance audits.
- Prior to joining the Professional Practice Group, Jeremy oversaw the quality of all OMB Uniform Guidance audits, DOE audits, and GAS audits for EY's West Region.
- Jeremy has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Governmental Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Account from University of Utah
- Masters of Accounting from Bringham Young University
- Certified public accountant

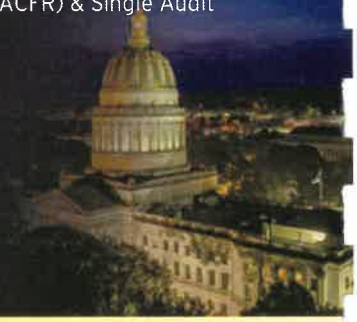
Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Governmental Audit Quality Center (Executive Committee Member)

Rowen Bell

Actuary Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

Chicago, Il
Phone: +1 312 879 5920
Email: rowen.bell@ey.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Rowen will work closely with the core engagement team to provide actuarial audit support to the State engagement. He will leverage his prior experience with the State and WV Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) to provide assistance in areas such as Medicaid and other postretirement benefit liabilities.

Background:

Rowen Bell is a Managing Director in the Insurance and Actuarial Advisory Services practice of EY's Financial Services Office. Rowen has over 28 years of experience working in and providing services to the health insurance and managed care industries, in both actuarial and finance roles.

Relevant experience:

- Rowen currently leads EY's core health actuarial practice, whose primary mission involves providing actuarial expertise within the financial statement audit process for numerous health insurers and managed care organizations, as well as life and P&C insurers that write disability income, group life, accident and health, and/or stop loss coverages. In these engagements, he leads the assessment of the reasonableness of clients' unpaid claim liabilities, disabled life reserves, active life reserves, premium deficiency reserves, and related actuarial assets/liabilities. Additionally, Rowen also provides actuarial support to internal audit, tax, and transaction advisory engagements involving health insurance clients.
- Rowen rejoined EY in 2015, having previously worked for the firm from 2004 to 2007. In between his stints at EY, he served in senior actuarial and finance roles at the nation's largest customer-owned health insurer, and also at one of the nation's largest public company health insurers. Prior to initially joining EY, he led the financial regulatory services function for a major health insurance trade association, and also worked in corporate actuarial and finance roles at a mutual life & health insurer. His corporate experience includes significant exposure to health insurance M&A, securitization, accounting policy, and financial planning and analysis.
- Rowen is widely recognized as a leading expert within the actuarial community on health insurance financial reporting, solvency management, and related regulatory issues. In recent years he has frequently given presentations and written articles about such topics as the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) medical loss ratio (MLR) provisions, the ACA's health insurance provider fee, and the implications for health insurers of the IASB/FASB insurance contracts accounting project. Rowen's monograph "Health Insurance Accounting Basics for Actuaries" is used by the Society of Actuaries (SOA) in its examination curriculum.
- He has also been very active in the actuarial profession. Rowen has previously served on the Board of Directors of both the SOA and the American Academy of Actuaries (Academy). He has chaired a number of Academy groups, including its Financial Reporting Committee, and has served as the U.S. delegate to the Insurance Accounting Education & Practice Subcommittee of the International Actuarial Association. In recognition of his accumulated service to the actuarial profession, the Academy made Rowen the youngest-ever recipient of its Jarvis Farley Service Award in 2010.
- Rowen has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Governmental Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science (Honours) Mathematics from Queens University, Master of Science Mathematics from University of Chicago, Masters of Business Administration in Accounting and Finance from University of Chicago
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- Fellow of the Society of Actuaries
- American Academy of Actuaries

Randy Halper

Actuary Senior Services Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

Dallas, TX
Phone: +1 214 969 0712
Email: randy.halper@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Randy will lead the review of the benefit plans recorded by the State of West Virginia. He will review the significant actuarial assumptions and methods.

Background:

Randy has more than 25 years of experience serving governmental entities and more than 40 years in pension actuarial work.

Relevant experience:

- Randy will focus on the design, funding and financial management of defined benefit pension and post-retirement welfare programs (OPEB) and he has over 30 years of experience within the industry.
- Randy has experience with GASB statements 25, 27, 45, 50, 67, 68, 74 and 75. He has consulted with numerous corporate and governmental clients to help them with pension and OPEB issues.
- Randy's clients include State of West Virginia, Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, MOHELA, New Jersey Transit Authority and Chicago Housing Authority, the Massachusetts Port Authority, New York City Housing Development Corporation, New Jersey Schools Development Authority, New York State Housing Finance Agency, State of New York Mortgage Agency, New York City Economic Development Corporation, Boston Retirement System, State of North Carolina Pension and OPEB plans and State of Nebraska Pension and OPEB plans.
- He is the national reviewer in EY US's People Advisory Services (PAS) practice for GASB pension and OPEB plans.
- Randy currently serves as the pension and OPEB resource for various governments in the East Region.
- He is a participant on the AICPA committee providing comments on the proposed GASB OPEB statement that was released in June 2014 (revision to GASB 45).
- Randy has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Governmental Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.

Education and licenses

- Master of Business Administration from Temple University, Fox School of Business, Bachelor of Business Administration from Temple University, Fox School of Business in Insurance and Risk and Actuarial Science
- Enrolled Actuary in the Employee Retirement Income of Security Act Fellow Conference of Consulting Actuaries
- Speaker at 2011 CCA Conference

Membership

- American Academy of Actuaries

Awards

- Distinguished Alumni Award in Actuarial Science, Temple University Fox School of Business, April 2013

Jason Belot

Tax, Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

Akron, OH
Phone: +1 330 255 5814
Email: jason.belot@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Jason will serve as your link to EY's network of tax-related services. He will work closely with Lou and Adam and serve as a technical resource for the interpretation of the West Virginia tax regulations and the impact on the State's revenue recognition and refund payable calculations.

Background:

Jason M Belot is a Managing Director in the Private Client Services Practice. He has over 30 years of experience at EY servicing family offices, private businesses and owners, large executive personal financial planning and income tax programs, financial service organizations, and estate programs connected to fiduciary trust outsourcing. He serves as the Estate and ESBT leader for the fiduciary trust practice.

Relevant experience:

- Jason currently has Private Client Service market responsibilities for Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania and currently serves as the domestic liaison for providing PCS offerings to the clients of the EY Fiduciary/Trust Tax Services Practice including multi-family offices at financial institutions.
- Jason has a concentrated experience in providing income tax planning, estate planning including generational wealth transfer, gift and charitable planning, estate administrations, and integrating family office advisory services to his clients. Currently, he is the lead EY Executive for seven established single-family offices where he integrates planning, oversees outsourced tax compliance, and conducts onsite tax compliance review for Individual, Trust, Gift, Estate, Partnership, and Private Foundation tax returns.
- Jason is a certified public accountant in Ohio and Pennsylvania and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Ohio Society of CPA's. Additionally, he is the Board Chair of Jobs for Ohio Graduates, Board Trustee at Wheeling Country Day School, and a Professional Advisor committee member for the Akron Community Foundation.

Education and licenses

- Bachelors of Science in Business Administration with concentration in Finance from the E. Claiborne Robins School of Business at the University of Richmond
- Masters in professional Accountancy from the Weatherhead School of Management at Case Western Reserve University
- Certified public accountant

Gerald (Chip) Johnson, CPG

Assurance and Sustainability Services Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP
Chicago, IL office
Phone: +1 312 879 2622
Email: chip.johnson@ey.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Chip will continue to serve as an environmental specialist on our team, assisting the State team on technical environmental matters such as the State's landfill and special reclamation liabilities.

Background:

Chip is a Managing Director for EY's Climate Change and Sustainability Services (CCaSS) practice and is a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) with over 30 years of experience in the mining and metal industry. He has over 14 years of experience as a field geologist and environmental consultant.

Relevant experience:

- Chip has worked as both a consulting engineer and an environmental underwriter for a major worldwide insurer. In these roles, Chip's responsibilities included the completion of environmental risk and liability evaluations for the purposes of developing and pricing pollution and closure plan insurance for global Fortune 500 mining and metal sector firms.
- During his tenure at EY, Chip has led and supported multiple assurance and advisory engagements relating to mineral reserve assessments, sustainability program evaluations, and environmental liabilities from legacy operations and mine reclamation. Properties and operations assessed included prospects and active operations for coal, gold, copper, diamonds, precious stones, nickel, aluminum, phosphate and graphite in North America, South America and Australia.
- Chip has assisted in the assessment of reclamation liabilities for numerous surface and underground coal mining operations throughout the Appalachian region. Operations assessed include those currently or previously owned by Consol Energy, Arch Coal, Patriot Coal, Coronado Coal and others.
- Additionally, Chip has also served as a practice leader and subject-matter resource for matters relating to compliance with various voluntary CSR criteria such as the Bettercoal Code, Responsible Jewelry Care's Code of Practice, and the SEC's Conflict Mineral final rule.
- Chip holds a Bachelor of Science in Geology & Government from Beloit College, a Master of Science in Environmental Management from the Illinois Institute of Technology and a Master of Science in Geology from Southern Illinois University.
- Chip has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Chip is a Certified Professional Geologist, American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG #09760), and a Wisconsin Licensed Professional Geologist and Hydrologist (2005 to present).

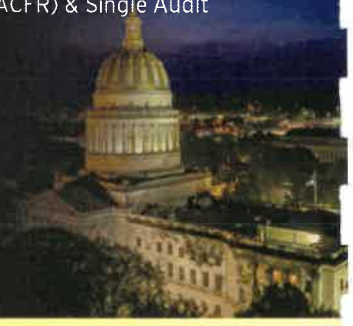
Education and licenses

- MSc in Geology, Southern Illinois University
- MSc in Environmental Management, Illinois Institute of Technology
- BSc in Geology and Government, Beloit College
- Certified Professional Geologist (CPG)
- Licensed professional Geologist and Hydrologist (Wisconsin)
- Former CARB certified Greenhouse Gas Verifier

Christopher (Chris) Deweese, CPA

Member, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 343 4126
Email: cdeweese@suttlecpas.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Chris will assist Lou Roberts and Adam Carr with the overall coordination of Single Audit activities. Additionally, he will help to supervise the Single Audit procedures in key departments such as the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, the Department of Education and Homeland Security, having served in a similar capacity on prior Single Audits. Chris is also the signing partner on West Virginia Multimodal Transportation Facilities audit.

Background:

Chris is a member at S&S and is responsible for helping develop and carry out the engagement plans for specific clients. His primary functions focus on audit and consulting engagements including significant experience in governmental entities and colleges and universities.

Relevant experience:

- Chris has over 25 years of experience with S&S during which he has focused on serving governmental as well as for-profit and nonprofit entities. He has served as an auditor for the State of West Virginia, including the following: West Virginia Department of Education, West Virginia Development Office, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, West Virginia University, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Marshall University, West Virginia Division of Rehabilitative Services, West Virginia Department of Transportation, Eastern Community & Technical College, West Virginia Division of Highways, Fairmont State University, New River Community and Technical College, WORKFORCE West Virginia, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Bluefield State College, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Concord University, Bridgemont Community and Technical College, and West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education.
- Chris has experience performing audits of the student financial assistance cluster, purchasing reviews or other special engagements with every West Virginia public college and university.
- Chris has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Chris is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a member of the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA), President of the WVSCPA Executive Committee, and is the Past-President of the Board of Directors of the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA, past chair of the Accounting and Audit subcommittee of the WVSCPA, and past service on the West Virginia Accounting Procedures Committee. Chris also serves on several non-profit boards in the area. Chris is the 2004 recipient of the Young CPA of the Year Award from the WVSCPA. Chris is also a frequent speaker and serves on several nonprofit boards in the community.
- Chris graduated with a bachelor's degree with a major in Accounting from the University of Charleston. He is a CPA in the State of West Virginia. He has also achieved the designation of Chartered Global Management Accountant.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor's degree with a major in accounting from University of Charleston
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

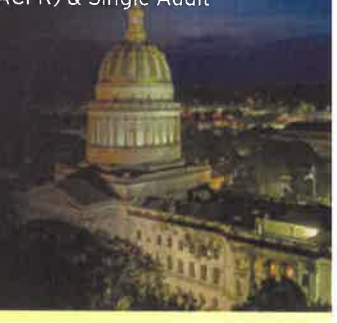
Awards

- 2004 recipient of the Young CPA of the Year Award from the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- 2006 President's Award for Outstanding Service Accounting and Auditing Project Group from the WVSCPAs
- *West Virginia Executive* Sharp Shooter Class of 2020

Kelly Shafer, CPA

Member, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 720 3113
Email: kshafer@suttlecpas.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Kelly will assist Lou Roberts, Adam Carr and Chris Deweese in the coordination of the Single Audit procedures. Specifically, she will be responsible for Single Audit activities at the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services, Workforce West Virginia, and various Higher Education Institutions. She will leverage her prior experience on the State to provide an effective and efficient audit.

Background:

Kelly has over 18 years of experience with S&S during which time she has worked on several audit engagements that are similar to the client being proposed on. These engagements include the State of West Virginia Single Audit, as well as the following departments: West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs, Workforce West Virginia, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, West Virginia Department of Education, West Virginia Parkways Authority, Student Financial Assistance Cluster, Fairmont State University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, BridgeValley Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Bluefield State College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Concord University, and West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education.

Relevant experience:

- Kelly has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Kelly is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA) and the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA. She serves on the Banking, Industry, and Government Services Committee and Chairs the Awards Committee of the WVSCPA.
- Kelly currently holds a seat on the board of directors as Treasurer of Education Elevators and the Glotfelty Foundation. She is a member of the Leadership Kanawha Valley Class of 2013 and the Leadership West Virginia Class of 2018.
- Kelly is the recipient of the 2015 Young CPA of the Year Award and the 2017 Women to Watch Emerging Leader Award sponsored by the WVSCPA.
- Kelly is also the recipient of the YWCA Women of Achievement "Woman to Watch" Award for 2019.
- Kelly graduated summa cum laude from West Virginia University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting and Master of Professional Accountancy. She is a CPA in the State of West Virginia.

Education and licenses

- Graduated summa cum laude from West Virginia University with a Bachelor of science degree in Accounting and a Masters of professional accountancy
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

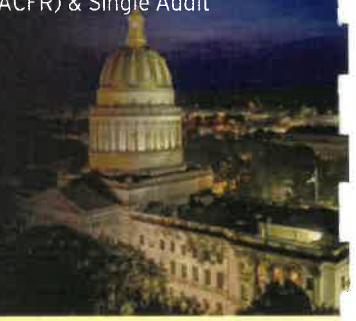
Awards

- 2015 recipient of the Young CPA of the Year Award from the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- 2017 Women to Watch Emerging Leader Award sponsored by the WVSCPA
- 2019 Recipient of the YWCA Women of Achievement "Woman to Watch" Award

Mary (Marie) Long, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 720 3136
Email: mlong@suttlecpas.com



Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Marie will continue to work closely with Chris Deweese and Kelly Shafer and leverage her prior knowledge to execute compliance procedures for various major programs in accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance. Marie will be on-site supervising staff during most of the engagement fieldwork and will assist in the design, implementation and execution of the engagement services.

Background:

Marie has over 17 years of experience with S&S during which time she has worked on several audit engagements that are similar to the client being proposed on, such as State of West Virginia Single Audit, as well as the following; West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of the Secretary of State, Department of Rehabilitation Services, West Virginia Racing Commission, WorkForce West Virginia, Blue Ridge Community & Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Bluefield State College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, BridgeValley Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Concord University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College, West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, and Fairmont State University.

Relevant experience:

- Marie is currently the senior manager on two public colleges and universities in the State of West Virginia. She also manages several agreed-upon procedure engagements for state agencies, public colleges and universities. She is currently the senior manage on the audit of WorkForce West Virginia.
- Marie has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Marie is a member of the AICPA, the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA), a past Chair of the Recruiting and Career Opportunities Committee, the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA, member of the Association of Governmental Accountants (AGA), the Charleston Chapter of the AGA, Accountability Chair and past president of Charleston WV AGA Chapter, and the immediate past Chair of Board of the West Virginia Children's Home Society and a member of the Nominating and Finance Committees.
- Marie graduated from West Virginia State University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with major concentrations in Accounting, Finance and Management and a minor in Economics. She is a CPA in the State of West Virginia.

Education and licenses

- Graduated Summa Cum Laude from West Virginia State University with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with major concentrations in accounting, finance, and management and a minor in economics
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- Association of Governmental Accountants

Awards

- 2014 recipient of the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants Young CPA of the Year award

Sarah Crouse, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 720 3722
Email: scrouse@suttlecpas.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Sarah will continue to work closely with Chris Deweese and Kelly Shafer and leverage her prior knowledge to execute compliance procedures for various major programs in accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance. Sarah will be on-site supervising staff during most of the engagement fieldwork and will assist in the design, implementation and execution of the engagement services.

Background:

Sarah has over 12 years of experience with S&S, during which time she has worked on several audit engagements that are similar to the client being proposed on, such as State of West Virginia Single Audit, as well as the following: Blue Ridge Community & Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Concord University, Fairmont State University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, West Virginia Economic Development Authority, West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner, West Virginia Regional Jail Authority, West Virginia State Rail Authority, West Virginia Educational Broadcasting Authority, Boone County Board of Education, Doddridge County Board of Education, Fayette County Board of Education, and Roane County Board of Education.

Relevant experience:

- Sarah is currently the senior manager on two public colleges and universities in the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education.
- Sarah has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Sarah is a member of the AICPA, the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA), and the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA.
- Sarah has served as a member of WVSCPA's Recruiting and Career Opportunity Committee and is currently a Vice Chair of the WVSCPA's Accounting and Auditing Committee.
- Sarah serves as the Treasurer of the Board of Directors for the YWCA Charleston, where she is a member of the Finance Committee, Investment Committee, and Executive Committee.
- Sarah graduated from West Virginia University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting and a Master of Professional Accountancy. She is a CPA in the State of West Virginia.

Education and licenses

- Graduated summa cum laude as a University Honors Scholar from West Virginia University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting and a Master of Professional Accountancy
- Certified public accountant

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants

Awards

- 2019 WELD Volunteer of the Year

Kristin Moody, CPA, CFE

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 720 3139
Email: kmoody@suttlecpas.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Kristin will continue to work closely with Chris Deweese and Kelly Shafter and leverage her prior knowledge to execute compliance procedures for various major programs in accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance. Kristin will be on-site supervising staff during most of the engagement fieldwork and will assist in the design, implementation and execution of the engagement services.

Background:

Kristin has over 14 years of experience with S&S during which time she has worked on several audit engagements that are similar to the client being proposed on, such as State of West Virginia Single Audit, as well as the following; West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of the Secretary of State, Department of Rehabilitation Services, West Virginia Racing Commission, New River Community and Technical College, Bluefield State College, BridgeValley Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Concord University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, West Virginia Regional Technology Park Corp, City of Charleston, West Virginia, Doddridge County Board of Education, Roane County Board of Education, Boone County Board of Education, Fayette County Board of Education, and the Central West Virginia Regional Airport Authority.

Relevant experience:

- Kristin is currently the senior manager on two public colleges and universities, two local governmental entities, and on two other state agencies in the State of West Virginia.
- Kristin has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Kristin is a member of the AICPA, the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA), the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA, and the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners.
- Kristin is the Chair of the WVSCPAs Accounting and Auditing Committee.
- Kristin graduated from West Virginia University magna cum laude as a University Honors Scholar with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting. She is a CPA in the State of West Virginia.
- Kristin is a sustaining member of the Junior League of Charleston and a member of the Leadership Kanawha Valley Class of 2016.
- Kristin is the Chairperson of the Religious Coalition for Community Renewal's Board of Directors.

Education and licenses

- Graduated magna cum laude as a University Honors Scholar from West Virginia University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting
- Certified public accountant
- Certified fraud examiner

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- Association of Certified Fraud Examiners

Elizabeth (Beth) Farley, CPA, CGFM

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, WV
Phone: +1 304 720 3143
Email: bfarley@suttlecpas.com

Responsibility on the State of West Virginia engagement:

Beth will continue to work closely with Chris Deweese and Kelly Shafer and leverage her prior knowledge to execute compliance procedures for various major programs in accordance with OMB Uniform Guidance. Beth will be on-site supervising staff during most of the engagement fieldwork and will assist in the design, implementation and execution of the engagement services.

Background:

Beth has over 14 years of experience with S&S during which time she has worked on several audit engagements that are similar to the client being proposed on, such as State of West Virginia Single Audit, as well as the following; West Virginia Division of Highways, West Virginia State Rail Authority, West Virginia Parkways Authority, West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority, City of Charleston, West Virginia, City of Parkersburg, West Virginia, New River Community and Technical College, Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College, BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council, and Region VI Planning and Development Council.

Relevant experience:

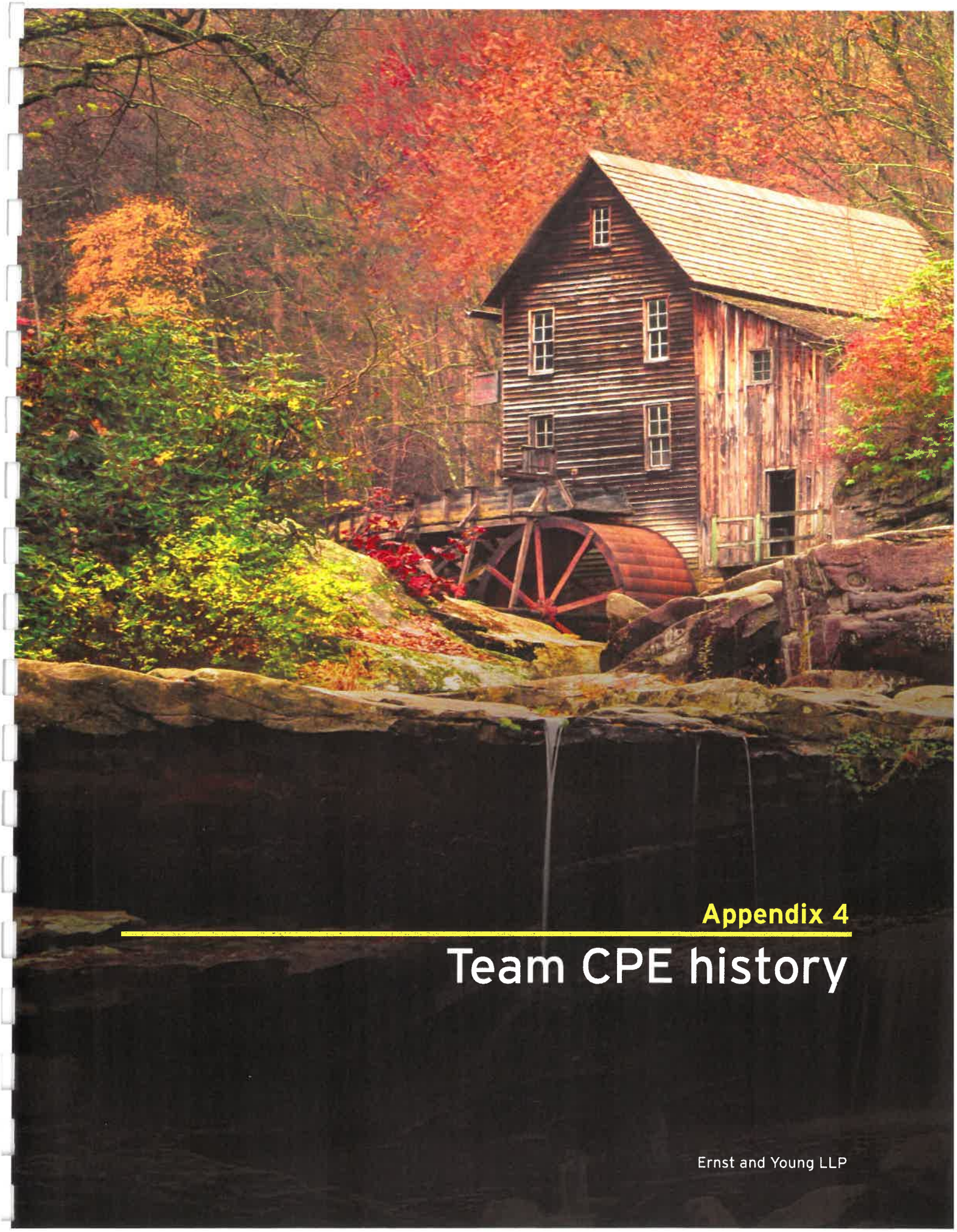
- Beth is currently the senior manager on six State agencies that are part of the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.
- Beth has completed required relevant continuing professional education courses and is in compliance with the Government Auditing Standards Continuing Professional Education requirements.
- Beth is a member of the AICPA, the West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants (WVSCPA), the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPA, the Association of Governmental Accountants (AGA), and the Charleston Chapter of the Association of Governmental Accountants.
- Beth is the Chair for the WVSCPAs Banking, Industry, and Government Services Committee.
- Beth is the Secretary for the Charleston Chapter of the WVSCPAs.
- Beth is the Community Service Chair of the Charleston Chapter for the AGA where she serves as a member of the Board of Directors.
- Beth is Vice-President of The Counseling Connection and also serves on their Executive and Finance Committees.
- Beth graduated from Concord University with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting. She is a CPA in the State of West Virginia and a Certified Government Financial Manager (CGFM) from the AGA's professional certification board.

Education and licenses

- Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a Concentration in Accounting from Concord University
- Certified public accountant
- Certified government financial manager

Membership

- American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
- West Virginia Society of Certified Public Accountants
- Government Finance Officers Association



Appendix 4

Team CPE history

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 4: Team CPE history

EY CPE

Louis (Lou) Roberts, CPA

Coordinating Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
22-Aug-2022	Americas Assurance leadership webcast | Q1	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
13-Sep-2022	September TAAG Presents: Accounting and regulatory reporting updates	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Sep-2022	US-East Region September webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
22-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency - supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
13-Oct-2022	New York Ethics	Becker Professional Education	4
07-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
14-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
22-Nov-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
16-Dec-2022	December 16 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
05-Jan-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
13-Jan-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
13-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Jan-2023	Governmental Accounting Update 1.11.23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
21-Feb-2023	Essentials of US Federal Time and Expense – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Feb-2023	Essentials of US Federal Contracting – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
08-May-2023	US Expanded Assurance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
15-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	Tax and WCEY Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
05-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
FY2024			
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4

Louis (Lou) Roberts, CPA

Coordinating Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
21-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Dec-2023	New Jersey Law and Ethics 2021-2023 - Vended	Becker Professional Education	4
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-Jan-2024	Navigating Your independence confirmation: A new manager personal independence experience	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event-PPMD Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Jun-2024	Federal IT Auditing Updates - FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	2
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
		Grand total	**98.9**

Adam Carr, CPA*

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

* During this time period Adam was at a firm who measured GAS CPE on a calendar year basis, but will be complete with EY standards as of 6/30/25

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
01/31/2023	Single Audit Update - January 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/06/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - April 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/27/2023	GASB for State and Local Government 2023 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1.2
05/02/2023	Assurance Perspectives - Q2 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/03/2023	Quality Update - Q2 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/04/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - May 2023 #1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/18/2023	Higher Ed Industry Update - May 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
05/18/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - May 2023 #2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
06/05/2023	Adopting the Standards SAS 143-145	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
10/30/2023	AIS and Audit Methodology - Day 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	7.4
11/06/2023	2023 Yellow Book Update	Becker Professional Education	2
12/28/2023	2023 Ethics for Virginia CPAs	Checkpoint Learning	2
FY2024			

Adam Carr, CPA*

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

* During this time period Adam was at a firm who measured GAS CPE on a calendar year basis, but will be complete with EY standards as of 6/30/25

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
01/15/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - State and Local Government Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/16/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - State and Local Government Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/23/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - Higher Education	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/25/2024	Quality Update - Q1 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
02/08/2024	Single Audit Update - February 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/08/2024	Student Financial Aid - Beginner 2024 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/11/2024	Student Financial Aid - Beginner 2024 - Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/02/2024	Single Audit: Procurement, Suspension, & Debarment	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/16/2024	Assurance Methodology Update 2024 - Regulated, SLG	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/23/2024	Higher Ed Industry Perspectives - May 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
07/08/2024	Student Financial Aid Industry Perspectives - July 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
07/11/2024	Single Audit Update - July 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
08/15/2024	GASB Update 2024 - Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
08/22/2024	Quality Update - Q3 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
11/21/2024	Quality Update - Q4 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/09/2024	2023 Auditing Update	Checkpoint Learning	4
12/09/2024	2024 Ethics for Virginia CPAs	Checkpoint Learning	2
12/10/2024	Auditing Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	5
12/10/2024	2024 Accounting Update	Checkpoint Learning	3
12/11/2024	AIS and Audit Methodology Refresher	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/11/2024	GASB Update 2024 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/12/2024	Single Audit Refresher Modules	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	5.6
12/12/2024	Single Audit: Direct & Material Compliance	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/15/2024	Single Audits of Governmental and Nonprofit Entities	Checkpoint Learning	8
12/17/2024	Yellow Book and Single Audit Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	2.5
12/18/2024	Writing Yellow Book and Single Audit Reports That Comply With Requirements	Becker Professional Education	2
12/18/2024	Single Audits Under the Uniform Guidance	Checkpoint Learning	5
		Grand total	**81.7**

John Di Santo, CPA

Engagement Quality Review Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
20-Jul-2022	New auditing standard for ERISA plans eLearning - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

Louis (Lou) Roberts, CPA

Coordinating Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
21-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Dec-2023	New Jersey Law and Ethics 2021-2023 - Vended	Becker Professional Education	4
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-Jan-2024	Navigating Your independence confirmation: A new manager personal independence experience	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event-PPMD Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Jun-2024	Federal IT Auditing Updates - FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	2
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
		Grand total	**98.9**

Adam Carr, CPA*

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

* During this time period Adam was at a firm who measured GAS CPE on a calendar year basis, but will be complete with EY standards as of 6/30/25

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
01/31/2023	Single Audit Update - January 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/06/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - April 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/27/2023	GASB for State and Local Government 2023 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1.2
05/02/2023	Assurance Perspectives - Q2 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/03/2023	Quality Update - Q2 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/04/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - May 2023 #1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/18/2023	Higher Ed Industry Update - May 2023	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
05/18/2023	State and Local Gov (SLG) Industry Series - May 2023 #2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
06/05/2023	Adopting the Standards SAS 143-145	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
10/30/2023	AIS and Audit Methodology - Day 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	7.4
11/06/2023	2023 Yellow Book Update	Becker Professional Education	2
12/28/2023	2023 Ethics for Virginia CPAs	Checkpoint Learning	2
FY2024			

Adam Carr, CPA*

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

* During this time period Adam was at a firm who measured GAS CPE on a calendar year basis, but will be complete with EY standards as of 6/30/25

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
01/15/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - State and Local Government Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/16/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - State and Local Government Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/23/2024	AIS Risk Assessment in Industry - Higher Education	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
01/25/2024	Quality Update - Q1 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
02/08/2024	Single Audit Update - February 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/08/2024	Student Financial Aid - Beginner 2024 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
04/11/2024	Student Financial Aid - Beginner 2024 - Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/02/2024	Single Audit: Procurement, Suspension, & Debarment	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/16/2024	Assurance Methodology Update 2024 - Regulated, SLG	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
05/23/2024	Higher Ed Industry Perspectives - May 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
07/08/2024	Student Financial Aid Industry Perspectives - July 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
07/11/2024	Single Audit Update - July 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
08/15/2024	GASB Update 2024 - Part 2	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	3
08/22/2024	Quality Update - Q3 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
11/21/2024	Quality Update - Q4 2024	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/09/2024	2023 Auditing Update	Checkpoint Learning	4
12/09/2024	2024 Ethics for Virginia CPAs	Checkpoint Learning	2
12/10/2024	Auditing Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	5
12/10/2024	2024 Accounting Update	Checkpoint Learning	3
12/11/2024	AIS and Audit Methodology Refresher	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/11/2024	GASB Update 2024 - Part 1	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/12/2024	Single Audit Refresher Modules	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	5.6
12/12/2024	Single Audit: Direct & Material Compliance	CliftonLarsonAllen LLP	1
12/15/2024	Single Audits of Governmental and Nonprofit Entities	Checkpoint Learning	8
12/17/2024	Yellow Book and Single Audit Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	2.5
12/18/2024	Writing Yellow Book and Single Audit Reports That Comply With Requirements	Becker Professional Education	2
12/18/2024	Single Audits Under the Uniform Guidance	Checkpoint Learning	5
		Grand total	**81.7**

John Di Santo, CPA

Engagement Quality Review Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
20-Jul-2022	New auditing standard for ERISA plans eLearning - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

John Di Santo, CPA

Engagement Quality Review Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
26-Aug-2022	IESBA Code changes for audit professionals eLearning	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
15-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
22-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency – supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Oct-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
18-Oct-2022	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
19-Oct-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
27-Oct-2022	2022 Professional Ethics Update	Becker Professional Education	2
01-Nov-2022	Global IFRS Executive Update 2022 - IASB - IFRS IC Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
10-Nov-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
15-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
16-Nov-2022	Financial reporting for private companies - what you need to know for 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Nov-2022	Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Annual Webcast - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Nov-2022	2022 Year-End Audit and Accounting Observations, Reminders and Considerations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
21-Nov-2022	Integration Series Episode 2 – IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
22-Nov-2022	Financial Crime: Manager – Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Dec-2022	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
07-Feb-2023	Independence Update – AICPA, GAGAS & PCAOB	Becker Professional Education	2
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
27-Mar-2023	Q3 Audit Leadership Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
27-Apr-2023	EBP Accounting and Auditing Update Webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
11-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	Tax and WCEY Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	Accounting & auditing - Health sector matters	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
19-May-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
23-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - Internal Controls - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast - Replay 1	Ernst & Young LLP	1
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

John Di Santo, CPA

Engagement Quality Review Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
21-Jun-2023	What you need to know for Q2 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
29-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast - Replay 2	Ernst & Young LLP	1
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Jun-2023	What you need to know for Q2 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
29-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast - Replay 2	Ernst & Young LLP	1
FY2024			
13-Jul-2023	2023 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
24-Jul-2023	EBP Tax Status Considerations eLearning - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
07-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-Sep-2023	US Expanded Assurance: Cybersecurity update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Sep-2023	What you need to know for Q3 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Oct-2023	Global IFRS Executive Update - IASB - IFRS IC Update October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Nov-2023	Supervision & Review - New requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Nov-2023	2023 Year-End Audit and Accounting Observations, Reminders and Considerations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
14-Dec-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Dec-2023	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
19-Jan-2024	Independence Update: AICPA, GAGAS and PCAOB	Becker Professional Education	2
24-Jan-2024	Ethics - Understanding and applying the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (3 CPE)	Becker Professional Education	3
21-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
30-Apr-2024	EBP Accounting and Auditing Update Webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
09-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2

John Di Santo, CPA

Engagement Quality Review Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
13-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
20-Jun-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**125.5**

Susan Wheeler, CPA

Office Managing Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-Aug-2022	Personal Independence Scenarios: What happened?!?	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Aug-2022	Americas Assurance leadership webcast | Q1	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
09-Sep-2022	GASB Reviews for Actuarial Specialists	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency - supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
06-Oct-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
09-Oct-2022	Compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)-US CPE	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Oct-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
31-Oct-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
03-Nov-2022	Annual Governmental GAAP Update - 2022	Government Finance Officers Association	4
22-Nov-2022	2022 Year-End Audit and Accounting Observations, Reminders and Considerations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
29-Dec-2022	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Dec-2022	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
10-Jan-2023	TAAG Presents: Accounting and reporting regulatory updates - January 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jan-2023	Governmental Accounting Update 1.11.23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Jan-2023	Personal Independence- Journey to Compliance: Broker Feed	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Jan-2023	Governmental Accounting Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
18-Jan-2023	Governmental Accounting Update 1.11.23	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
14-Mar-2023	March 2023 TAAG Presents: Accounting and reporting regulatory updates	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
15-Mar-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
22-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8

Susan Wheeler, CPA

Office Managing Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
03-Apr-2023	Executing Engagement Quality Reviews	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Apr-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
02-May-2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Association of International Certified Professional Accountants	2
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - EY fundamentals to improve audit quality - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
08-May-2023	US Expanded Assurance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	6
23-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
31-May-2023	EBP Accounting and Auditing Update Webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
05-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Jun-2023	What you need to know for Q2 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
26-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.4
27-Jun-2023	Continuous Improvement - Internal Controls - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
FY2024			
13-Jul-2023	2023 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
13-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Dec-2023	FASAB: Federal Accounting and Reporting Annual Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
13-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event-PPMD Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
21-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives – 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement – the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Apr-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
03-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	7.2
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement – A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	6.6
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1

Susan Wheeler, CPA

Office Managing Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
		Grand total	**121.3**

James Harvey, CPA

Assurance Leader Government and Public Sector (GPS), Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
04-Aug-2022	US Partner / Principal Webcast - August 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
22-Aug-2022	Americas Assurance leadership webcast |	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Sep-2022	IESBA Code changes for audit professionals eLearning	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
29-Sep-2022	Refresher Security Briefing - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
30-Sep-2022	Annual Professional Ethics Update	Becker Professional Education	2
02-Nov-2022	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
02-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
05-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Nov-2022	Independence Update - AICPA, GAGAS & PCAOB	Becker Professional Education	1
12-Dec-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
15-Dec-2022	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
15-Dec-2022	Required 2023 FAAS Annual Quality Update (US Only) - Replay	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Dec-2022	December 16 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-Jan-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
18-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Jan-2023	Initial Security Briefing - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Mar-2023	Americas FAAS Q&RM Engagement execution and wrap up	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Mar-2023	Insider Threats and Threats to Security - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
10-Mar-2023	Essentials of US Federal Contracting – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
23-Mar-2023	Navigating the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants	Becker Professional Education	1.5
23-Mar-2023	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
24-Mar-2023	Essentials of US Federal Time and Expense – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Mar-2023	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5

James Harvey, CPA

Assurance Leader Government and Public Sector (GPS), Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
27-Mar-2023	GPS Executive Event	Ernst & Young LLP	1
27-Mar-2023	GPS Executive Event	Ernst & Young LLP	6.8
27-Mar-2023	Q3 Audit Leadership Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
12-Apr-2023	EY System and Organization Controls Reporting Methodology (EY SOCM) Updates	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
19-May-2023	Federal IT Auditing Updates -FY '23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
24-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
	FY2024		
13-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Jul-2023	2023 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives - replay	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
15-Aug-2023	VA Ethics 2023: Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	2
23-Aug-2023	Independence Update: AICPA, GAGAS and PCAOB	Becker Professional Education	2
23-Aug-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
23-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
30-Aug-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
21-Sep-2023	What you need to know for Q3 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
29-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
05-Dec-2023	Americas FAAS Q&RM Annual Update (Option 2)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Dec-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event-PPMD Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2
18-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1
01-May-2024	2024 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2
14-May-2024	Ethics with a Dash of Courage	Ernst & Young LLP	2
14-May-2024	Ethics Under Stress	Ernst & Young LLP	2
21-May-2024	Yellow Book Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	2
05-Jun-2024	Common audit deficiencies: Governmental audits	Becker Professional Education	2
05-Jun-2024	Performance Audits Under Yellow Book	Becker Professional Education	4
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

James Harvey, CPA

Assurance Leader Government and Public Sector (GPS), Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
13-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Jun-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.2
		Grand total	**122**

Karthik Ramaswamy, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
05-Aug-2022	Compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)-US CPE	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
14-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency – supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
14-Nov-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
28-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
29-Nov-2022	Delaware Ethics	Becker Professional Education	4
29-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
05-Jan-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
11-Jan-2023	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Jan-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 – IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
18-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager – Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Feb-2023	The Role of the Whistleblower	Becker Professional Education	1
24-Feb-2023	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
26-Feb-2023	Ethical Foundations	Becker Professional Education	1
05-Mar-2023	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
09-Mar-2023	FY23 Q3 eMobility Community All Hands Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Mar-2023	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
11-Mar-2023	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
15-Mar-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Mar-2023	2023 AQR Reviewer Training webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
30-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8

Karthik Ramaswamy, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - EY fundamentals to improve audit quality - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Preparing to serve on not-for-profit boards	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	Accounting & auditing - Health sector matters	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
02-Jun-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
07-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
10-Jun-2023	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)	Becker Professional Education	1
11-Jun-2023	2021 Social Security and Medicare tax update	Becker Professional Education	2.5
12-Jun-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call - June 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
16-Jun-2023	A new PPEDs guide to Tax Quality at EY	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
20-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Jun-2023	What you need to know for Q2 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
22-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
FY2024			
11-Jul-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
12-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Jul-2023	Leader Fuel with The Energy Project	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
25-Jul-2023	Personal Independence Scenarios Lessons learned	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Jul-2023	Getting Started with LEAD for PPEDDs	Ernst & Young LLP	1
01-Aug-2023	Amending Business Income Tax Returns: Why, When, and How	Becker Professional Education	1
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
02-Aug-2023	An introduction to charitable conservation contributions	Becker Professional Education	1.5
03-Aug-2023	Pathway to Purpose Part 1: Discover your purpose	Ernst & Young LLP	3
04-Aug-2023	Ethics and Project Management	Skillsoft	1
04-Aug-2023	Reviewing tax returns for accuracy and efficiency	Becker Professional Education	1
04-Aug-2023	Intro to International: Foreign Tax Credit	Becker Professional Education	1
10-Aug-2023	Performing a Uniform Guidance Audit	Ernst & Young LLP	18.6
12-Aug-2023	NOCLAR: Ethics & Audit Requirements	Becker Professional Education	1
12-Aug-2023	Integration Series Episode 1 - Auditing the automated portion of controls	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
13-Aug-2023	Ethical Standards and PMI® Core Values	Skillsoft	1
13-Aug-2023	Expectations of Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility in Today's World	Becker Professional Education	1.5

Karthik Ramaswamy, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
16-Aug-2023	Independence technical overview	Becker Professional Education	1.5
17-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Aug-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
14-Sep-2023	US Expanded Assurance: Cybersecurity update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
20-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Sep-2023	Cornerstone - Retirement Program and other benefits for US MDDs	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Oct-2023	New Audit Partner and MD Orientation with Professional Practice and Quality - US	Ernst & Young LLP	4
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
11-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Oct-2023	Executing Engagement Quality Reviews	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-Oct-2023	Global IFRS Executive Update - IASB - IFRS IC Update October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Oct-2023	FY24 Health Training Series: EY Nexus for Health	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Oct-2023	Independence update for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Nov-2023	Supervision & Review - New requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Nov-2023	2023 Year-End Audit and Accounting Observations, Reminders and Considerations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
13-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Feb-2024	Building a Better Working World - Our Commitment to Ethics and Integrity	Ernst & Young LLP	1
02-Mar-2024	Delaware Ethics (Approval ACC-AC-101323-065189)	Becker Professional Education	4
07-Mar-2024	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
26-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2024	Health and Non Profit FASB Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2024	Health accounting, auditing, GAS and tax update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
13-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Jun-2024	Independence for Assurance executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**169.3**

Jeannette Kunz, CPA

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
15-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
22-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency - supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Oct-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	6.2
06-Oct-2022	Annual HIPAA Learning Event – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Oct-2022	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
17-Oct-2022	Anti-Retaliation: What You Need to Know	Becker Professional Education	1.5
18-Oct-2022	The Role of the Whistleblower	Becker Professional Education	1
18-Oct-2022	Ethical Foundations	Becker Professional Education	1
06-Nov-2022	2022 Professional Ethics Update	Becker Professional Education	2
13-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Nov-2022	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
08-Dec-2022	US Health sector - Accounting and auditing update - December 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Dec-2022	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
08-Jan-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
22-Feb-2023	US Health Update February 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-Mar-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call - March 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
15-Mar-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
12-Apr-2023	Navigating the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants	Becker Professional Education	1.5
20-Apr-2023	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
22-Apr-2023	Ethics: Integrity, a Foundation for Success	Becker Professional Education	2
22-Apr-2023	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
28-Apr-2023	FY23 Health Training Series - Top 6 Cybersecurity risks in healthcare	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - EY fundamentals to improve audit quality - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	Tax and WCEY Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Preparing to serve on not-for-profit boards	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

Karthik Ramaswamy, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
16-Aug-2023	Independence technical overview	Becker Professional Education	1.5
17-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Aug-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
14-Sep-2023	US Expanded Assurance: Cybersecurity update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
20-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Sep-2023	Cornerstone - Retirement Program and other benefits for US MDDs	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Oct-2023	New Audit Partner and MD Orientation with Professional Practice and Quality - US	Ernst & Young LLP	4
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
11-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Oct-2023	Executing Engagement Quality Reviews	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-Oct-2023	Global IFRS Executive Update - IASB - IFRS IC Update October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Oct-2023	FY24 Health Training Series: EY Nexus for Health	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Oct-2023	Independence update for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Nov-2023	Supervision & Review - New requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Nov-2023	2023 Year-End Audit and Accounting Observations, Reminders and Considerations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
13-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Feb-2024	Building a Better Working World - Our Commitment to Ethics and Integrity	Ernst & Young LLP	1
02-Mar-2024	Delaware Ethics (Approval ACC-AC-101323-065189)	Becker Professional Education	4
07-Mar-2024	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
26-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2024	Health and Non Profit FASB Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2024	Health accounting, auditing, GAS and tax update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
13-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Jun-2024	Independence for Assurance executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**169.3**

Jeannette Kunz, CPA

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
15-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
22-Sep-2022	Executing with clarity and consistency - supervision and review webcast for executives	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Oct-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	6.2
06-Oct-2022	Annual HIPAA Learning Event – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Oct-2022	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
17-Oct-2022	Anti-Retaliation: What You Need to Know	Becker Professional Education	1.5
18-Oct-2022	The Role of the Whistleblower	Becker Professional Education	1
18-Oct-2022	Ethical Foundations	Becker Professional Education	1
06-Nov-2022	2022 Professional Ethics Update	Becker Professional Education	2
13-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Nov-2022	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
08-Dec-2022	US Health sector - Accounting and auditing update - December 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Dec-2022	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
08-Jan-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
22-Feb-2023	US Health Update February 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-Mar-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call - March 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
15-Mar-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
12-Apr-2023	Navigating the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants	Becker Professional Education	1.5
20-Apr-2023	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
22-Apr-2023	Ethics: Integrity, a Foundation for Success	Becker Professional Education	2
22-Apr-2023	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
28-Apr-2023	FY23 Health Training Series - Top 6 Cybersecurity risks in healthcare	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - EY fundamentals to improve audit quality - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	Tax and WCEY Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Preparing to serve on not-for-profit boards	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

Jeannette Kunz, CPA

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
19-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7
23-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - Internal Controls - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
12-Jun-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
21-Jun-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
FY2024			
02-Jul-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
08-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
03-Aug-2023	Personal Independence Scenarios Lessons learned	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Aug-2023	Integration Series Episode 1 - Auditing the automated portion of controls	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
23-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
30-Aug-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
09-Sep-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
14-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
14-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Sep-2023	What you need to know for Q3 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Oct-2023	Independence technical overview	Becker Professional Education	1.5
21-Oct-2023	Expectations of Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility in Today's World	Becker Professional Education	1.5
22-Oct-2023	NOCLAR: Ethics & Audit Requirements	Becker Professional Education	1
22-Oct-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
07-Nov-2023	Supervision & Review - New requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
12-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-Dec-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Dec-2023	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
23-Feb-2024	FY24 Health Trainings Series - Washington Council	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Apr-2024	Personal independence back to basics: Fundamentals are key!	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-May-2024	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
05-May-2024	Independence - Historical Insights and Today's Rules	Becker Professional Education	3
05-May-2024	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1

Jeannette Kunz, CPA

Assurance Senior Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
08-May-2024	Markets CrossTrain - Realizing the Value of AI	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
16-May-2024	WCEY update & Health Environment	Ernst & Young LLP	2
16-May-2024	Health and Non Profit FASB Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2024	Health accounting, auditing, GAS and tax update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2024	Fitch: Margins Remain Pressured; Signs of Life are Emerging	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Jun-2024	Americas Health All Hands Call - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**132.6**

Valeri Jones, CPA

Assurance Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
16-Aug-2022	Basic Principles of Hedge Accounting (ASC 815)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Aug-2022	Right-sizing digital risk assessment documentation	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
24-Aug-2022	Revenue Recognition: Basic Principles of ASC 606	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
26-Aug-2022	Consolidation - Voting Model	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
06-Oct-2022	Annual HIPAA Learning Event – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
10-Oct-2022	Quality Matters Webcast 4 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
21-Nov-2022	Ethical Foundations	Becker Professional Education	1
26-Nov-2022	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
26-Nov-2022	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
26-Nov-2022	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
27-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
03-Jan-2023	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-Jan-2023	Our Purpose	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Staff - Senior Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
23-Mar-2023	Audit launch for staff and seniors - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4

Valeri Jones, CPA

Assurance Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
27-Apr-2023	EBP Accounting and Auditing Update Webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - EY fundamentals to improve audit quality - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-May-2023	Ethics, integrity, and AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (expanded version)	Becker Professional Education	4
08-May-2023	Staff and Senior Summit - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-May-2023	EBP Tax Status Considerations Webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
19-May-2023	Understanding your personal independence responsibilities: An experienced senior learning experience	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-May-2023	Leadership and Balance in Turbulent Times	Becker Professional Education	2
13-Jun-2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Association of International Certified Professional Accountants	2
19-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
30-Jun-2023	Yellow Book Financial Audits and Attest Engagements	Becker Professional Education	3
30-Jun-2023	2023 Yellow Book Update	Becker Professional Education	2
FY2024			
12-Jul-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
12-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
08-Aug-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Standard Workpaper Indexing	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Aug-2023	Accounting Changes and Error Corrections (ASC 250)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
29-Aug-2023	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
29-Aug-2023	Integration Series Episode 1 - Auditing the automated portion of controls	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
31-Aug-2023	Understanding Group Audit Instructions	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Aug-2023	Statement of Cash Flows	Ernst & Young LLP	1
31-Aug-2023	Postretirement Benefits	Ernst & Young LLP	1
31-Aug-2023	Foreign Currency Matters	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Sep-2023	Performing a Uniform Guidance Audit	Ernst & Young LLP	2.6
19-Sep-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Non Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1

Valeri Jones, CPA

Assurance Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
28-Sep-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Physical Inventories – Cycle Counting for Seniors and Managers	Ernst & Young LLP	1
01-Oct-2023	The Role of the Whistleblower	Becker Professional Education	1
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Oct-2023	Strengthening our Foundation – Main plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	6.8
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Manager Primary Program	Ernst & Young LLP	10.2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation – Non-FAIT breakout senior and manager	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation – Non-FAIT plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation – Inventory Plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Nov-2023	Ethics and Project Management	Skillsoft	1
15-Nov-2023	Independence update for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Nov-2023	Ethics: Integrity, a Foundation for Success	Becker Professional Education	2
19-Nov-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
30-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
28-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
08-Feb-2024	Navigating Your independence confirmation: A new manager personal independence experience	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Mar-2024	Introduction to Personal Independence - Manager-Partner - US (IND205PMPUS)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
21-Mar-2024	Introduction to Independence (non-personal) - Manager-Partner - US (IND205NPMPUS)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Apr-2024	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
22-Apr-2024	Navigating AI Ethics: Balancing Innovation and Responsibility	Becker Professional Education	1
22-Apr-2024	Anti-Retaliation: What You Need to Know	Becker Professional Education	1.5
28-Apr-2024	Facilitating with Ease: Enhance Your Presence	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Apr-2024	Facilitating with Ease: Connect with Learners and Handle Challenges	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-May-2024	Facilitating with Ease: Confidence in the Classroom and Beyond, an EY Master Class	Ernst & Young LLP	6.8
10-May-2024	AI Ethics - An Introduction (NASBA 2024)	Intuition	0.5
13-May-2024	Ethics Under Stress	Ernst & Young LLP	2
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement – A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.4
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
13-Jun-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
19-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

Valeri Jones, CPA

Assurance Manager, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
		Grand total	**144.2**

Cole Rucker

Assurance Senior, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
09-Aug-2022	Auditing an Entity that Uses Service Organizations	Ernst & Young LLP	1
10-Aug-2022	Statement of Cash Flows	Ernst & Young LLP	1
10-Aug-2022	Segment Reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
11-Aug-2022	Long lived Assets Impairment	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Aug-2022	Business Combinations (Overview)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Aug-2022	Right-sizing digital risk assessment documentation	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-Aug-2022	400 Personal Independence: Intermediate Senior - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
17-Aug-2022	Auditing 401 Senior Intermediate - United States 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
17-Aug-2022	Auditing 401 Senior Intermediate - United States 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	2
19-Aug-2022	PCIP - Component team independence procedures	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
24-Aug-2022	FAIT Immersion Module 7 - Execute and evaluate test of controls	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Aug-2022	IT Evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
25-Aug-2022	Required Communications	Ernst & Young LLP	2
26-Aug-2022	Audit Sampling Advanced	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
29-Aug-2022	Inventory - Valuation and Reserves Testing	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Aug-2022	Inventory - Audit Strategy and Cycle Counts	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
31-Aug-2022	Applying the basics of ASC 740	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Aug-2022	ASC 740 - Basic Principles of Accounting for Income Taxes - Americas 2019	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Oct-2022	Annual HIPAA Learning Event – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
06-Oct-2022	Quality Matters Webcast 4 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
19-Nov-2022	Ethics, integrity, and AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (expanded version)	Becker Professional Education	4
19-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
20-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
26-Nov-2022	Financial Crime: Staff - Senior Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Mar-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
08-May-2023	Staff and Senior Summit - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
10-May-2023	500 Personal Independence Advanced Senior - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.4

Cole Rucker

Assurance Senior, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
16-May-2023	FASB Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-May-2023	Preparing to serve on not-for-profit boards	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
23-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - Internal Controls - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Jun-2023	Fair value measurement: Projected financial information	Ernst & Young LLP	1
01-Jun-2023	Fair value measurement - Valuation and auditing techniques	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
01-Jun-2023	Fair value measurement - Valuation and auditing techniques	Ernst & Young LLP	1
01-Jun-2023	Fair value measurement - An introduction	Ernst & Young LLP	1.5
05-Jun-2023	PCIP 9: Communication with Audit Committee	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
05-Jun-2023	PCIP 6: Audit Committee Pre-Approval - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
05-Jun-2023	PCIP: Business and lending relationships	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Jun-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 8 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Jun-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 5 - Understanding an IT process	Ernst & Young LLP	1
06-Jun-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 3 - SCOTs, WCGWs and Control	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
07-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
26-Jun-2023	Basics of Scoping	Ernst & Young LLP	2
26-Jun-2023	Misstatements: Elevate Your Perspective on Evaluation and Communication - United States 2020	Ernst & Young LLP	3
27-Jun-2023	Escalation and Consultation	Ernst & Young LLP	1
27-Jun-2023	Group Audits Use Your Judgement to Determine a Scoping Strategy - United States 2020	Ernst & Young LLP	2.8
29-Jun-2023	Technical Writing: Advance Your Technical Documentation & Consultation Experience - United States 20	Ernst & Young LLP	3.8
FY2024			
10-Jul-2023	Share-Based Payments: Overview of ASC 718	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
25-Jul-2023	Employee Benefits, Part 2—Defined Contribution Plans	Becker Professional Education	2
25-Jul-2023	Introduction to Employee Benefits, Part 1	Becker Professional Education	2.5
26-Jul-2023	Auditing Employee Benefit Plans, Part 2	Becker Professional Education	2.5
26-Jul-2023	Auditing Employee Benefit Plans, Part 1	Becker Professional Education	2.5
08-Aug-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Standard Workpaper Indexing	Ernst & Young LLP	1
09-Aug-2023	Insight Refresh - achieving successful execution	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Aug-2023	Revenue Recognition: Basic Principles of ASC 606	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6

Cole Rucker

Assurance Senior, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
17-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Aug-2023	ASC 740 - Income taxes: Accounting and audit considerations related to valuation allowances	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
21-Aug-2023	ASC 740 - Income taxes: Accounting and audit considerations related to valuation allowances	Ernst & Young LLP	1.5
24-Aug-2023	Designing and Executing Substantive Analytical Procedures	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Aug-2023	Professional Skepticism Without Question	Ernst & Young LLP	2.6
24-Aug-2023	Auditing Income Taxes	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
19-Sep-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Physical Inventories – Cycle Counting for Seniors and Managers	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Oct-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Main plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	6.8
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Senior Primary Program	Ernst & Young LLP	9.6
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Non-FAIT breakout senior and manager	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Non-FAIT plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Inventory Plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
10-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for staff and seniors - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-May-2024	Consultations	Ernst & Young LLP	1
29-May-2024	Close Monitoring Engagements	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
04-Jun-2024	EBP Accounting and Auditing Update eLearning - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
10-Jun-2024	Yellow Book Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	2
11-Jun-2024	FASAB: Federal Accounting and Reporting Annual Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
12-Jun-2024	Fraud and Abuse in Nonprofit and Government Environments	Becker Professional Education	2
12-Jun-2024	Common audit deficiencies: Governmental audits	Becker Professional Education	2
		Grand total	**143.3**

Jordan Ulman, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
29-Jul-2022	200 Personal Independence Intermediate Staff - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
15-Aug-2022	US-Central Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
16-Aug-2022	Substantive (US)	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5

Jordan Ulman, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
16-Aug-2022	Substantive Analytical Procedures (US)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Aug-2022	Significant Classes of Transactions (SCOTs) - US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.5
19-Aug-2022	IPE considerations (US)	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
19-Aug-2022	Performing a Rollforward With Data (US)	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
11-Sep-2022	Control deficiencies and misstatements – identification and analysis	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
11-Sep-2022	Perform substantive analytical procedures (SAPs)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
12-Sep-2022	Sampling: Methodology and Application	Ernst & Young LLP	2
16-Sep-2022	Auditing 202 Staff Intermediate - United States 2021	Ernst & Young LLP	21.8
16-Sep-2022	Auditing 202 Staff Intermediate - United States 2021	Ernst & Young LLP	5
06-Oct-2022	Annual HIPAA Learning Event – 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Nov-2022	Government Ethics and Independence	Becker Professional Education	2
26-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Nov-2022	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
27-Nov-2022	Leadership and Balance in Turbulent Times	Becker Professional Education	2
27-Nov-2022	Anti-Retaliation: What You Need to Know	Becker Professional Education	1.5
31-Dec-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Staff - Senior Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
23-Mar-2023	Audit launch for staff and seniors - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
04-Apr-2023	Continuous Improvement - Scope and Strategy - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
02-May-2023	Ethics, integrity, and AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (expanded version)	Becker Professional Education	4
08-May-2023	Staff and Senior Summit - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
11-May-2023	Independence Requirements for Auditors	Becker Professional Education	2.5
09-Jun-2023	Auditing 301 New Senior - United States 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	8.6
09-Jun-2023	Auditing 301 New Senior - United States 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	11.2
26-Jun-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
FY2024			
14-Jul-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
16-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Aug-2023	Auditing Accounting Estimates	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
21-Aug-2023	PCIP: Entity under audit and its affiliates and GIS procedures	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
22-Aug-2023	Professional Skepticism for new senior	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
22-Aug-2023	PCIP 1: PCIP General Program - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
23-Aug-2023	Auditing 302 New Senior - United States 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	2.6
23-Aug-2023	Auditing 302 New Senior - United States 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	11.2
29-Aug-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 5 - Understanding an IT process	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Aug-2023	IT Evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4

Jordan Ulman, CPA

Assurance Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
30-Aug-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 7 - Execute and evaluate tests of controls	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
30-Aug-2023	FAIT Immersion Module 3 - SCOTs, WCGWs and Control	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
30-Aug-2023	300 Personal Independence New Senior - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
18-Sep-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Non Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1
19-Sep-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Physical Inventories – Cycle Counting for Seniors and Managers	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Oct-2023	Annual HIPAA Learning Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Oct-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Main plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	6.8
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Senior Primary Program	Ernst & Young LLP	9.6
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Non-FAIT breakout senior and manager	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Non-FAIT plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	2
01-Nov-2023	Strengthening our Foundation - Inventory Plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	1
19-Nov-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
19-Nov-2023	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
20-Nov-2023	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
20-Nov-2023	Expectations of Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility in Today's World	Becker Professional Education	1.5
29-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
10-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jan-2024	Ethics and Project Management	Skillsoft	1
17-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for staff and seniors - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
18-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
03-May-2024	Ethics - Understanding and applying the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (2 CPE)	Becker Professional Education	2
07-May-2024	Maintaining professional ethics in a culture of oversharing	Becker Professional Education	1
10-May-2024	NOCLAR: Ethics & Audit Requirements	Becker Professional Education	1
15-May-2024	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
19-May-2024	Fraud Topics: Advanced	Ernst & Young LLP	2
21-May-2024	Auditing 401 Senior Intermediate - United States 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	10
21-May-2024	Auditing 401 Senior Intermediate - United States 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	2
22-May-2024	Building a Better Working World - Our Commitment to Ethics and Integrity	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-Jun-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**171.7**

Elizabeth (Lisa) Lally, CPA, CISA

Financial Audit IT Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
24-Aug-2022	FAIT Executive Event - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	4.4
31-Aug-2022	East Q3 2022 FAIT Quarterly Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Sep-2022	Refresher Security Briefing - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
30-Sep-2022	Future of our Industry	Ernst & Young LLP	2
23-Oct-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Oct-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
29-Nov-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
15-Dec-2022	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
29-Dec-2022	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
31-Dec-2022	Smart Delivery - The Essentials	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
09-Jan-2023	Initial Security Briefing - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-Jan-2023	Insider Threats and Threats to Security - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Mar-2023	Essentials of US Federal Contracting – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Mar-2023	Essentials of US Federal Time and Expense – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
27-Mar-2023	Q3 Audit Leadership Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
19-Apr-2023	EY System and Organization Controls Reporting Methodology (EY SOCM) Updates - Live Replay	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
28-Apr-2023	Demystifying a Disclaimer of Opinion for a Federal Audit of a DoD Entity	Ernst & Young LLP	2
09-May-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
19-May-2023	Federal IT Auditing Updates -FY '23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
22-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
31-May-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Jun-2023	Spring FAIT Executive Event - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Jun-2023	US partner and principal webcast - June 7, 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
10-Jun-2023	Smart Delivery - Global Consulting Methods - PPMDD	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
10-Jun-2023	The TR Way	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
10-Jun-2023	Common audit deficiencies: Governmental audits	Becker Professional Education	2
13-Jun-2023	Conclude and Communicate Findings	Ernst & Young LLP	3.4
15-Jun-2023	VA Ethics 2023: Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	2
17-Jun-2023	Using the Work of the Internal Audit Function or Others	Ernst & Young LLP	1.5
19-Jun-2023	Scope and Strategy: Identify and assess risks - Americas	Ernst & Young LLP	2.8
23-Jun-2023	Developing an Audit Strategy to Test Accounting Estimates	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
24-Jun-2023	Close Monitoring Engagements	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
25-Jun-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
25-Jun-2023	TR300: IT-related Audit Topics	Ernst & Young LLP	4
FY2024			
13-Jul-2023	2023 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4

Elizabeth (Lisa) Lally, CPA, CISA

Financial Audit IT Partner, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
21-Aug-2023	Refresher Security Briefing 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
22-Aug-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Oct-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
06-Nov-2023	Business of our Business	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
13-Nov-2023	Fall FAIT Executive Event 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Dec-2023	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Jan-2024	Insider Threats and Threats to Security - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1
06-Jan-2024	Initial Security Briefing - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
27-Feb-2024	How to Say "No" to Your Client	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
08-Mar-2024	Changing the Game - AI and the GCSP	Ernst & Young LLP	2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event- All Levels	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
20-Mar-2024	FY24 GPS Executive Event-PPMD Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
09-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
19-Apr-2024	Americas Technology Risk Leadership Summit	Ernst & Young LLP	7.2
24-Apr-2024	US Expanded Assurance update April 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
25-Apr-2024	Virginia Ethics 2024: Why we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	2
01-May-2024	2024 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-May-2024	IT Audit Quality Matters for FAIT Executives - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
21-May-2024	AI Now	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
05-Jun-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	8.2
07-Jun-2024	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Jun-2024	[2nd Session REPLAY] 2024 System and Organization Controls (SOC) Reporting for Executives	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
21-Jun-2024	Data Protection on Engagements - What You Need to Know	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
24-Jun-2024	Independence for Assurance executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**131.4**

Jeremy Robinson, CPA

Government Audit Quality Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
10-Aug-22	US-West Quality Matters Webcast 3 - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
29-Sep-2022	IESBA Code changes for audit professionals eLearning	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4

15-Sep-2022	What you need to know for Q3 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
13-Oct-2022	Workplace Harassment 2021 - California Connecticut Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	3.2
13-Oct-2022	GAS HUD October 2022 Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	7.2
10-Oct-2022	US-West Inspections webcast - September 20, 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
10-Oct-2022	EY Webcast: US Health Sector Update - October 4, 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	0.4
07-Oct-2022	GAS HUD October 2022 Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	0.4
24-Nov-2022	Ethics, integrity, and AICPA Code of Professional Conduct (expanded version)	Becker Professional Education	4
21-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
19-Nov-2022	Leadership and Balance in Turbulent Times	Becker Professional Education	2
15-Nov-2022	Executive Event for Audit and FAIT - US West - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	13.6
21-Dec-2022	Integration Series Episode 2 - IT evaluations	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
17-Jan-2023	Governmental Accounting Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jan-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2022 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
28-Feb-2023	US Health Update February 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.6
20-Feb-2023	Anti-Retaliation: What You Need to Know	Becker Professional Education	1.5
03-Feb-2023	Healthfirst GAS/UG training	Ernst & Young LLP	0.6
27-Mar-2023	Q3 Audit Leadership Webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
22-Mar-2023	Audit launch for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
08-Mar-2023	Ethics: Integrity, a Foundation for Success	Becker Professional Education	2
03-Mar-2023	Americas Health All Hands Call - March 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
02-Mar-2023	Building Trust with Business Ethics	Skillsoft	0.5
16-Apr-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	6
16-Apr-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	6
25-May-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
24-May-2023	Corruption, Part 1	Becker Professional Education	1.5
24-May-2023	Accountants' Responsibility Regarding Fraud, Part 1	Becker Professional Education	2
23-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - Internal Controls - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-May-2023	US West Quality Matters Webcast - May 22, 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-May-2023	Accounting & auditing - Health sector matters	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
17-May-2023	Governmental Accounting and Auditing Update - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	2
16-May-2023	Preparing to serve on not-for-profit boards	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
08-May-2023	US Expanded Assurance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
04-May-2023	Continuous Improvement - Zero based target budgeting and EY fundamentals - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Jun-2023	What you need to know for Q2 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
21-Jun-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 1 - US West - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
05-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
FY2024			
19-Jul-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	0.6

26-Jul-2023	AICPA's Ethics Codification Project	Becker Professional Education	2
01-Aug-2023	Midyear inspections update webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
03-Aug-2023	Personal Independence Scenarios Lessons learned	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-Aug-2023	2023 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Ernst & Young LLP	3
15-Aug-2023	NOCLAR: Ethics & Audit Requirements	Becker Professional Education	1
15-Aug-2023	NOCLAR: Ethics & Audit Requirements	Becker Professional Education	1
15-Aug-2023	Annual Professional Ethics Update 2023	Becker Professional Education	2
17-Aug-2023	Quality Matters Webcast 2 - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
30-Aug-2023	EY Private audit launch webcast - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
14-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	7.4
14-Sep-2023	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Fall 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.8
21-Sep-2023	What you need to know for Q3 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
25-Sep-2023	GAS HUD October 2023 Webcast - FSO	Ernst & Young LLP	1
05-Oct-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - October 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
12-Oct-2023	GAS HUD October 2023 Webcast - FSO	Ernst & Young LLP	6
07-Nov-2023	Supervision & Review - New requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Nov-2023	Independence update for executives - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
07-Dec-2023	Required Quality Matters Webcast - December 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
14-Dec-2023	What you need to know for Q4 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
26-Mar-2024	What you need to know for Q1 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-Apr-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Apr-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Apr-2024	Audit launch webcast for executives - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Apr-2024	Continuous Improvement - the EY way	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Apr-2024	Leading with Values and Ethics	Skillsoft	1
23-Apr-2024	Global IFRS Executive Update 2024: IASB - IFRS IC Update - April US CPE	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-May-2024	AI Now	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
14-May-2024	Why do we do the things we do?	Becker Professional Education	1.5
14-May-2024	The Role of the Whistleblower	Becker Professional Education	1
14-May-2024	Continuous Improvement - A deeper dive into the fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-May-2024	Building a Better Working World - Our Commitment to Ethics and Integrity	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-May-2024	Navigating the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants	Becker Professional Education	1.5
15-May-2024	Addressing Common Quality Issues on UG Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	3.6
17-May-2024	Health accounting, auditing, GAS and tax update	Ernst & Young LLP	5.4
17-May-2024	Uniform Guidance Audit Update - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	3.6
20-May-2024	Executive Event for US and BBC Audits - Spring 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	7.8
11-Jun-2024	EY Private launch webcast - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Jun-2024	AI Considerations for Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Jun-2024	Required Quality Matters webcast - June 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
26-Jun-2023	Role of the EQR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**171.7**

Rowen Bell, CPA

Actuary Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
10-Aug-2022	Insurance Americas Town Hall - August 10, 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	2
17-Aug-2022	Challenging the status quo: Emerging LTC Product Designs	Society of Actuaries	1.8
12-Sep-2022	AAA: Application of ASU 2018-12 to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts under U.S. GAAP Part 1	Society of Actuaries	1.8
21-Sep-2022	Bermuda Reporting and What's to Come Webcast	Society of Actuaries	1.8
29-Sep-2022	2022 ASCP Learning Week - Introduction to M&A	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Oct-2022	Update Learning for Non-Audit Professionals - APM Education Appendix C - 2022-23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
31-Oct-2022	Health Company Tax Topics of Interest	Society of Actuaries	1.4
27-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
29-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
09-Dec-2022	IAAS Semi-Annual Health Actuaries Meeting	Ernst & Young LLP	3.6
19-Dec-2022	Upholding Precept 1 and Avoiding Bias in Our Work	Society of Actuaries	1.4
26-Dec-2022	Workplace Harassment 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
27-Dec-2022	Smart Delivery - The Essentials	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
05-Jan-2023	2023 Key Issues Survey Readout	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
27-Jan-2023	Insurance Technical Update Call (January 2023)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Mar-2023	Insurance Technical Update Call (March 2023)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
19-Mar-2023	Bermuda Reserve and Capital Framework Webcast	Society of Actuaries	1.4
23-Mar-2023	What you need to know for Q1 2023 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
12-May-2023	Financial Planning and Analysis (FP&A) Reimagined	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	The New Era of Life Insurance Reporting: LDTI Go Live	Ernst & Young LLP	1
25-May-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Jun-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
01-Jun-2023	Smart Delivery - Global Consulting Methods - PPMDD	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Jun-2023	Delivering Value-Based Care from an Intelligent Health Ecosystem	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Jun-2023	Negotiation Readiness	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
07-Jun-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Bystander Intervention	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
08-Jun-2023	The 2023 Waiver Reserve Table	Society of Actuaries	1.8
08-Jun-2023	HPO Training: Key Payer Trends	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Jun-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Illinois	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
11-Jun-2023	Now that your LDTI is Implemented, What Do We Know?	Society of Actuaries	1.8
16-Jun-2023	'Crypto Assets (NASBA 2022)'	Intuition	0.5
FY2024			
17-Jul-2023	Insurance Technical Update Call (July 2023)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
31-Aug-2023	2023 Centene Virtual CPE Event	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
01-Sep-2023	The TR Way	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8

Rowen Bell, CPA

Actuary Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
13-Sep-2023	2023 ASCP Learning Weeks - Health Valuation Overview and Case Study	Ernst & Young LLP	7.2
18-Sep-2023	Discussion on Generative AI for Insurance	Society of Actuaries	1.8
18-Sep-2023	Insurance Technical Update Call (September 2023)	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Sep-2023	IAAS Lunch and Learn - SOA Life Meeting Recap	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Sep-2023	2023 Centene Virtual CPE Event	Ernst & Young LLP	2
05-Oct-2023	2023 ASCP Learning Weeks IFRS 17 Overview and Case Study	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Oct-2023	2023 ASCP Learning Weeks - Introduction to Actuarial Appraisals in Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A)	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
27-Oct-2023	FY24 Health Training Series: EY Nexus for Health	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
29-Nov-2023	Sharpening our Focus on Fraud - the role of professional skepticism and bias Executive Learning 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
30-Nov-2023	Business of our Business	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
18-Dec-2023	IAAS Semi-Annual Health Actuaries Meeting	Ernst & Young LLP	4.8
22-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
25-Jan-2024	IAAS Lunch and Learn - Gen AI: IAAS initiative and practical applications	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Mar-2024	SOA Webcast: Bermuda Regulatory and Tax Update	Society of Actuaries	1.8
28-Mar-2024	Americas Health All Hands March 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
05-Apr-2024	FY24 Health Training Series: Risk Consulting spotlight	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-May-2024	FY24 Health Trainings Series- AI/GenAI for Health	Ernst & Young LLP	1
13-May-2024	How strong is your digital brand in the market	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
14-May-2024	A new Blueprint for Professional Services Leadership	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-May-2024	Words that Persuade: Influencing a Modern Audience	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-May-2024	The 4th Industrial Revolution: Top risk trends and AI	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
31-May-2024	AI Now	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
		Grand total	**96.9**

Randy Halper

Actuary Senior Services Manager , Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
22-Jul-2022	Data Governance for the Tax Service Line	Ernst & Young LLP	1
26-Jul-2022	Personal Independence Scenarios: What happened?!?	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-Aug-2022	Professionalism, Practices & Pitfalls for Health Actuaries	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
16-Aug-2022	ARP: Special Financial Assistance for Multiemployer Plans	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
30-Aug-2022	GASB Reviews for Actuarial Specialists	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
06-Sep-2022	Inflation - Effects, Forecasts, and Role in Pension Valuations Webcast	Society of Actuaries	1.8

Randy Halper

Actuary Senior Services Manager , Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
09-Sep-2022	GASB Reviews for Actuarial Specialists	Ernst & Young LLP	12
13-Sep-2022	New Healthcare Price Transparency Regulations - Crystal Clear or Clear as Mud	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
13-Sep-2022	2022 STC/Process Updates	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
20-Sep-2022	Reserved Roles for Actuaries in Defined Contribution Plans Webcast	Society of Actuaries	1.8
27-Sep-2022	PBGC Update	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
29-Sep-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
06-Oct-2022	2022 Tool Updates: Day 1	Ernst & Young LLP	4.2
13-Oct-2022	2022 Tool Updates Day 2	Ernst & Young LLP	4.2
20-Oct-2022	Tool School: Numerical Reviewers	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
25-Oct-2022	Bias in Actuarial Work: A Primer	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
28-Oct-2022	10-2022 PAS West All-Hands Call	Ernst & Young LLP	1
09-Nov-2022	2022 Signer Best Practices	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
10-Nov-2022	How Should COVID Experience be Used for Setting Future Mortality? Webcast Group	Society of Actuaries	1.8
15-Nov-2022	Ethics: A Special 100-Minute Presentation	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	2
16-Nov-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Nov-2022	Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Annual Webcast - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Nov-2022	Measuring COVID Security: What are the Odds and Ends? Webcast	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
06-Dec-2022	Tool School: 2022 BPRM	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
13-Dec-2022	Financial Reporting and Reserving in a Changing Healthcare Environment Webinar	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
09-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
12-Jan-2023	Personal Independence- Journey to Compliance: Broker Feed	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
02-May-2023	Actuarial Mathematics & Benefit Calculations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
09-May-2023	A Look at Mortality and Its Regulations	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
16-May-2023	Professionalism for Employee Benefits Professionals: ASOP 6 Webinar	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
05-Jun-2023	Benefit Calculations - Compliance	Ernst & Young LLP	2
FY2024			
10-Jul-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
10-Jul-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
11-Jul-2023	Actuarial Equivalent Litigation	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
25-Jul-2023	Personal Independence Scenarios Lessons learned	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Aug-2023	Data Science and Predictive Analysis - What's in it for Actuaries?	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
15-Aug-2023	Telehealth - Results and Insights from Actual Experience	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
22-Aug-2023	OPEB Plans: Basics, Accounting, and Assumptions	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8

Randy Halper

Actuary Senior Services Manager , Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
05-Sep-2023	Let's Talk About Actuarial Audits Webinar	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
12-Sep-2023	2023 STC/Process Updates	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
19-Sep-2023	Assumptions Scoping	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
03-Oct-2023	2023 Tool Updates Day 1	Ernst & Young LLP	3
04-Oct-2023	Insider Threats and Threats to Security - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
04-Oct-2023	Initial Security Briefing - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
10-Oct-2023	2023 Tool Updates Day 2	Ernst & Young LLP	3.2
16-Oct-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
17-Oct-2023	Tool School: Demographic Tool & Experience Studies	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
24-Oct-2023	Tool School: EYM	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
31-Oct-2023	Tool School: HCT & ICC	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
07-Nov-2023	ASOP 4: Updated Guidance	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
07-Nov-2023	Multiemployer Pension Plans	Ernst & Young LLP	2.6
12-Nov-2023	Deal or No Deal - Professionalism is Nonnegotiable	Society of Actuaries	1.8
14-Nov-2023	Another Look at Bias	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
19-Nov-2023	DB and DC - the Best of Both Worlds	Society of Actuaries	1.4
03-Dec-2023	Fighting the Biases Creeping up in Models	Society of Actuaries	1.2
05-Dec-2023	Ethics for Retirement Actuaries	Society of Actuaries	2
05-Dec-2023	Tool School: Mortality	Ernst & Young LLP	2.6
12-Dec-2023	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
13-Dec-2023	Global Retirement Programs	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
18-Jan-2024	Navigating Your independence confirmation: A new manager personal independence experience	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
11-Mar-2024	AI Now	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
27-Mar-2024	Effects of Rising Interest Rates on Pension Plans Webinar	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
17-Apr-2024	The Art and Science of Managing Time, Projects, and Workflows in the Modern World	Conference of Consulting Actuaries	1.4
14-Jun-2024	Business of our Business	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
		Grand total	**116.5**

Jason Belot, CPA

Tax Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
28-Aug-2022	Data Governance for the Tax Service Line	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Oct-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
04-Nov-2022	Update Learning for Non-Audit Professionals - APM Education Appendix C - 2022-23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
07-Nov-2022	Nuts and Bolts of GST/EY Professional Networks and Americas Corporate Responsibility	Ernst & Young LLP	1

Jason Belot, CPA

Tax Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
07-Nov-2022	2022 State of the Fiduciary/Trust Tax Services Practice	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
09-Nov-2022	Common Tax Notices and Controversy Matters	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
09-Nov-2022	Engagement Management	Ernst & Young LLP	1
10-Nov-2022	2022 FTTS Teaming and Learning Event - Day 4	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
11-Nov-2022	2022 FTTS Teaming and Learning Event - Day 5	Ernst & Young LLP	2.8
12-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Dec-2022	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jan-2023	Introduction to Flowthrough Entities - Day 1	Ernst & Young LLP	2
13-Jan-2023	57th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	12.5
13-Jan-2023	57th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	6.5
13-Jan-2023	57th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	2
26-Jan-2023	Introduction to Flowthrough Entities - Day 4	Ernst & Young LLP	1
22-May-2023	Personal Independence- Journey to Compliance: Broker Feed	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Jun-2023	The EY-ServiceNow Alliance - Transform HR with EY Beyond HR	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jun-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
09-Jun-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
15-Jun-2023	ETU 2023 - Day 3 Plenary	Ernst & Young LLP	1
20-Jun-2023	EY Private Tax: Strategies to drive operational excellence	Ernst & Young LLP	1
FY2024			
25-Jul-2023	Personal Independence Scenarios Lessons learned	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
16-Aug-2023	US-Central Region Tax FY24 All Hands Kickoff	Ernst & Young LLP	1
02-Sep-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Supervisor	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
23-Oct-2023	Sharpening our Focus on Fraud - the role of professional skepticism and bias Executive Learning 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
23-Oct-2023	The EY-SAP Alliance:What you need to GROW with SAP S/4HANA Public Cloud Edition	Ernst & Young LLP	1
28-Oct-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
19-Nov-2023	2023 US GAAP - ASC 740 Annual update	Ernst & Young LLP	2
18-Dec-2023	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
12-Jan-2024	58th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	1.5
12-Jan-2024	58th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	16
12-Jan-2024	58th Annual Heckerling Institute on Estate Planning	University of Miami School of Law	6
24-Feb-2024	AI Now	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
08-Mar-2024	EY CRM Foundations	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
18-Apr-2024	How intelligent data discovery and AI are turning insights into action	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2

Jason Belot, CPA

Tax Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
21-May-2024	The EY-Microsoft Alliance: FY25 EMEIA strategic priorities you need to know for revenue planning	Ernst & Young LLP	1
11-Jun-2024	Telcopedia: Future Network Now and the EY/ServiceNow Alliance	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-Jun-2024	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
		Grand total	**85**

Gerald (Chip) Johnson, CPG

Assurance and Sustainability Services Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
22-Aug-2022	Americas Assurance leadership webcast | Q1	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
24-Aug-2022	Planning the FAAS Technology Engagement	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
26-Aug-2022	TSE Separation Blueprint and Carve out Financials	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
26-Aug-2022	Common Deliverables in FAAS Technology Engagements	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
27-Aug-2022	Risks in FAAS Technology Engagements	Ernst & Young LLP	1
28-Aug-2022	CCaSS SAM Evaluating results and preparing and issuing the report	Ernst & Young LLP	1
28-Aug-2022	CCaSS SAM Designing and executing procedures	Ernst & Young LLP	1
28-Aug-2022	CCaSS SAM Planning the engagement	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
28-Aug-2022	CCaSS SAM Engagement acceptance and continuance	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
28-Aug-2022	Introduction to Indirect Costs in a Uniform Guidance Audit	Ernst & Young LLP	2
30-Aug-2022	Pre-assessment engagements CCaSS Lunch & Learn	Ernst & Young LLP	1
08-Sep-2022	Americas Mining & Metals Forum 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	4.4
22-Sep-2022	Refresher Security Briefing - 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
04-Oct-2022	America's Assurance Oil and Gas Quarterly Call - October 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
01-Nov-2022	Global CCaSS Q&RM Annual Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
11-Nov-2022	Workplace Harassment 2022	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
23-Nov-2022	Update Learning for Non-Audit Professionals - APM Education Appendix C – 2022-23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
23-Nov-2022	Independence Update 2022 INDX22US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
16-Dec-2022	December 16 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
22-Dec-2022	Data Protection Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1
15-Jan-2023	Initial Security Briefing - 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Jan-2023	Financial Crime: Manager - Partner Fundamentals	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-Mar-2023	CCaSS Technical Training: ESG Subject Matter & Criteria - US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
14-Apr-2023	Human rights: living wages and labor issues	Ernst & Young LLP	1
02-May-2023	Insider Threats and Threats to Security – 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
04-May-2023	Unconscious bias: Mitigating bias to build inclusion	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
04-May-2023	Inclusive Leadership for All - Course 3: Building a Sense of Belonging for All	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5

Gerald (Chip) Johnson, CPG

Assurance and Sustainability Services Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
04-May-2023	Inclusive Leadership for All - Course 2: Lead and Team with Agility	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
04-May-2023	Inclusive Leadership for All - Course 1: The Value of Difference	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
15-May-2023	Fair value measurement - Valuation and auditing techniques	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
15-May-2023	Fair value measurement - Valuation and auditing techniques	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-May-2023	Addressing Common Quality Issues on GAS & Uniform Guidance Audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2023	GAS & Uniform Guidance Update	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
01-Jun-2023	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
01-Jun-2023	Annual Code of Conduct Learning Update FY23	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
01-Jun-2023	West Virginia v. EPA and other Supreme Court Decisions Impacting CCaSS	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jun-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Bystander Intervention	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jun-2023	Q4 Americas Assurance Leadership webcast	Ernst & Young LLP	1
26-Jun-2023	Workplace Harassment v10 - Illinois	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
FY2024			
15-Aug-2023	Refresher Security Briefing 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
18-Aug-2023	EY Connect Day, Working with Impact Entrepreneurs Webcast. Unleashing Impact: Tech for Good	Ernst & Young LLP	1
14-Sep-2023	Americas Mining and Metals Forum Afternoon Session	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
14-Sep-2023	Americas Mining and Metals Forum Morning Session	Ernst & Young LLP	2.2
26-Oct-2023	CCaSS - Sustainability Reporting Developments	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
26-Oct-2023	CCaSS - Double Materiality Assessment	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
26-Oct-2023	CCaSS - Implementing Circular Economy through R-Strategies	Ernst & Young LLP	1
16-Nov-2023	MSFT-EY Decarbonization Solutions	Ernst & Young LLP	1
21-Nov-2023	Sharpening our Focus on Fraud - the role of professional skepticism and bias Executive Learning 2023	Ernst & Young LLP	1
27-Nov-2023	Required EY SAM annual webcast - FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
27-Nov-2023	Independence Update 2023 INDX23US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
28-Nov-2023	Introduction to Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting	Ernst & Young LLP	1.6
02-Jan-2024	Annual Financial Crime Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
05-Jan-2024	Initial Security Briefing - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.8
25-Jan-2024	FAAS & CCaSS Better Conversations with the client	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
29-Feb-2024	FAAS & CCaSS Markets and Accounts- Developing Effective Account Strategies	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
29-Feb-2024	Insider Threats and Threats to Security - 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1
07-Mar-2024	CCaSS Business of our Business	Ernst & Young LLP	1
24-Apr-2024	US Expanded Assurance update April 2024	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
17-May-2024	Selling Sustainability (CCaSS only)	Ernst & Young LLP	2.4
23-May-2024	Workplace Harassment v10 - Illinois Complete	Ernst & Young LLP	2.8
03-Jun-2024	Introduction to Climate-related risks for financial statement auditors	Ernst & Young LLP	1
03-Jun-2024	CCaSS Technical Training: Scope 2 GHG Accounting and Contractual Instruments - US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4

Gerald (Chip) Johnson, CPG

Assurance and Sustainability Services Managing Director, Ernst & Young LLP

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
03-Jun-2024	CCaSS Technical Training: Green, Social & Sustainable Bonds - US	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
04-Jun-2024	The Overview of the ISSB and the IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards	Ernst & Young LLP	0.5
06-Jun-2024	Yellow Book and Single Audit Update 2024	Becker Professional Education	2.5
07-Jun-2024	Introduction to IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures requirements	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
07-Jun-2024	Introduction to IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Information	Ernst & Young LLP	1.4
08-Jun-2024	Group Audits: Overview of group audits	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
13-Jun-2024	What you need to know for Q2 2024 financial reporting	Ernst & Young LLP	1
17-Jun-2024	Annual Data Protection and Information Security Update FY24	Ernst & Young LLP	1.2
18-Jun-2024	Clear Skies Ahead: Lunch & Learn on the SEC's final climate disclosure rule	Ernst & Young LLP	1
		Grand total	**89.2**

Suttle & Stalnaker CPE

Christopher (Chris) Deweese, CPA

Member, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
09/02/2022	2022 WV Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting & Business Summit	WV Society of CPAs	8.5
11/23/2022	Quarterly Yellow Book Update Q4 2022 from Checkpoint	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/30/2022	Finding Your Way Through the GASB Codification Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
12/22/2022	Hot Topics in Auditing Pandemic Funding Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.75
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2
01/20/2023	Cabinet Meeting - Virtual	WV Society of CPAs	1
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	AICPA	2
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/17/2023	Annual Meeting 105th at the Greenbrier	WV Society of CPAs	10
06/13/2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	2
06/17/2023	Annual Meeting 105th at the Greenbrier	WV Society of CPAs	4.5
FY2024			
09/01/2023	2023 WV Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting & Business Summit	WV Society of CPAs	5
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/21/2023	Applying the Uniform Guidance in Your Single Audits	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
11/2/2023	2023 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	14.5
11/28/2023	Ethics: Protecting the Integrity of Florida CPAs	Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants	4
12/04/2023	Auditing Fraud Risk in the Current Environment	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
01/15/2024	Construction Contractors Accounting and Financial Reporting Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3
01/19/2024	Cabinet Meeting	WV Society of CPAs	1
05/23/2024	2024 Spring Meeting of Council & Annual Members' Meeting	AICPA	6.5
05/09/2024	2024 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	AICPA	2
		Grand total	**105.25**

Kelly Shafer, CPA

Member, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
07/19/2022	Statement of Financial Position: Not-for-Profit Financial Reporting	AICPA	1
07/19/2022	Statement of Activities: Not-for-Profit Financial	AICPA	1.5
07/11/2022	Preparing Consolidated Financial Statements: Not-for-Profit Financial Reporting	AICPA	1.5
07/08/2022	Applying the COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework: Not-for-Profit Governance and Assurance	AICPA	2
07/26/2022	2022 West Virginia Bankers Annual Convention	WV Bankers Association	4
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2
12/20/2022	Preparing for Your Governmental Audit Presented by Checkpoint - Lee Ann Watters, CPA, CGFM, CFE	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
01/26/2023	GAQC 2023 Single Audit Lightning Round	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/06/2023	CECL	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4.5
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
01/06/2023	PCAOB Update/Auditing Accounting Estimates and	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4.5
03/07/2023	CECL and the Call Report	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/20/2023	Ethical Dilemmas Faced by CPAs and Risk Management Best Practices	CAMICO	2
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	5
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2
06/13/2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
FY2024			
07/25/2023	2023 West Virginia Bankers Annual Convention	West Virginia Bankers Association	5.5
08/15/2023	Cyber Security with Barry Hunter	WV Society of CPAs	1
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/09/2023	Mental Health in the Workplace: Employee Benefit Solutions	WV Society of CPAs	1
11/15/2023	Inspection / Peer Review	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.5
11/1-2/2023	2024 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	12.5
12/21/2023	Maintaining Tax Exemption: Not-for-Profit Tax Compliance	AICPA	2
12/20/2023	Unrelated Business Income Tax (UBIT) Case Studies: Not-for-Profit Tax Compliance	AICPA	2
12/09/2023	Statement of Functional Expenses: Not-for-Profit Reporting	AICPA	1.5
12/14/2023	Performance Measurement for Not-for-Profits	AICPA	2
12/19/2023	Form 990 Preparation - Core Form: Not-for-Profit Tax Compliance	AICPA	2

Kelly Shafer, CPA

Member, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
12/14/2023	Financial Statement Note Disclosures: Not-for-Profit Financial Reporting	AICPA	2
12/04/2023	Risk Assessment Under SAS No. 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/08/2023	Statement of Cash Flows: Not-for-Profit Financial	AICPA	1.5
12/18/2023	Form 990 Preparation - Schedules: Not-for-Profit Tax Compliance	AICPA	2.5
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
05/03/2024	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/19/2024	Latest Fraud Trends - Current Research and Examples	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/19/2024	2024 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
06/07/2024	Auditing Under SAS 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
06/26/2024	Annual Convention	Community Bankers of West Virginia	7
06/04/2024	FARS Closing Book Training	WVDOA - FARS	1
		Grand total	**123.50**

Mary (Marie) Long, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
07/19/2022	Fraud in State Purchasing	AGA Charleston Chapter	1
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
11/30/2022	Finding Your Way Through the GASB Codification Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/12/2022	2022 Compliance Supplement Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/20/2022	Preparing for Your Governmental Audit Presented by Checkpoint - Lee Ann Watters, CPA, CGFM, CFE	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
12/22/2022	Hot Topics in Auditing Pandemic Funding Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
01/18/2023	American Rescue Plan Act	AGA Charleston Chapter	1.5
03/21/2023	AGA Spring Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	1
03/21/2023	AGA Spring Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	7
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/29/2023	Economic Update	WV Society of CPAs	1.5
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2

Mary (Marie) Long, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	3
06/13/2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/20/2023	Ethical Dilemmas Faced by CPAs and Risk Management Best Practices	CAMICO	2
FY2024			
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
10/26/2023	Cyber Security & Insurance by the WV Insurance Commissioner & Fusion Center	WV Society of CPAs	1
11/1-2/2023	2024 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	14.5
11/15/2023	Inspection / Peer Review	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.5
11/28/2023	Conflicts of Interest Dealing with Ethical Dilemmas in Business and Industry	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
11/09/2023	Mental Health in the Workplace: Employee Benefit Solutions	WV Society of CPAs	1
12/04/2023	Risk Assessment Under SAS No. 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/11/2023	Yellow Book: Staying Compliant with Government Auditing Standards	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
12/04/2023	Auditing Fraud Risk in the Current Environment	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
01/15/2024	Construction Contractors Accounting and Financial Reporting Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
01/03/2024	Current and Upcoming FASB Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
04/29/2024	How to Regulate Emotions in the Workplace	lumiQ	1.5
05/03/2024	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
05/31/2024	Annual Audit Planning and Accounting Update	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	3
06/07/2024	Auditing Under SAS 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
06/19/2024	2024 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
06/19/2024	Latest Fraud Trends - Current Research and Examples	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/04/2024	FARS Closing Book Training	WVDOA - FARS	1
		Grand total	**111.00**

Sarah Crouse, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
08/25/2022	LP3 #1 ('22-'23 Mid-Atlantic Consortium): Leading Through Managing	Allinial Global	18.2
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
11/23/2022	Quarterly Yellow Book Update Q4 2022 from Checkpoint	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/30/2022	Finding Your Way Through the GASB Codification Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2

Sarah Crouse, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
12/22/2022	Hot Topics in Auditing Pandemic Funding Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	0.5
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3
12/20/2022	Preparing for Your Governmental Audit Presented by Checkpoint - Lee Ann Watters, CPA, CGFM, CFE	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/8/2022	LP3 #2 (22-23 Mid-Atlantic Consortium): Leading Through Managing	Allinial Global	17
12/12/2022	2022 Compliance Supplement Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/26/2023	GAQC 2023 Single Audit Lightning Round	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
05/9/2023	LP3 #3 Leading through Managing	Allinial Global	18.5
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2
06/20/2023	Ethical Dilemmas Faced by CPAs and Risk Management Best Practices	CAMICO	2
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	5
FY2024			
08/22/2023	LP3 #4 Leading through Managing	Allinial Global	17
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/1-2/2023	2024 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	14.5
11/15/2023	Inspection / Peer Review	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.5
11/21/2023	Applying the Uniform Guidance in Your Single Audits	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
11/29/2023	Huntington Engagement Training and Best Practices	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	11
12/04/2023	Auditing Fraud Risk in the Current Environment	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/04/2023	Risk Assessment Under SAS No. 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/18/2023	Lessons on Fraud Prevention from Sam Bankman-Fried's Crypto	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
01/03/2024	Current and Upcoming FASB Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Construction Contractors Accounting and Financial Reporting Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
05/31/2024	Annual Audit Planning and Accounting Update	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	3
05/03/2024	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/19/2024	Latest Fraud Trends - Current Research and Examples	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/04/2024	FARS Closing Book Training	WVDOA - FARS	1
06/19/2024	2024 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
06/26/2024	Level 1 Incremental Audit Training	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	9
06/07/2024	Auditing Under SAS 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	10.5
		Grand total	**197.20**

Kristin Moody, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
07/19/2022	Fraud in State Purchasing	AGA Charleston Chapter	1
10/31/2022	Corporate Con	Association of Certified Fraud Examiners	12
10/21/2022	Working with Attorneys in Fraud Examinations	Association of Certified Fraud Examiners	3
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
11/23/2022	Quarterly Yellow Book Update Q4 2022 from Checkpoint	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/30/2022	Finding Your Way Through the GASB Codification Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2
12/12/2022	2022 Compliance Supplement Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
12/22/2022	Hot Topics in Auditing Pandemic Funding Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
01/20/2023	Cabinet Meeting - Virtual	WV Society of CPAs	1
01/26/2023	GAQC 2023 Single Audit Lightning Round	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/13/2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/20/2023	Ethical Dilemmas Faced by CPAs and Risk Management Best Practices	CAMICO	2
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	5
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2
FY2024			
07/12/2023	Excel Tips & Tricks: Beyond the Basics	CPAacademy	1.5
10/26/2023	Fighting Fraud in the Government	ACFE	20
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/28/2023	Conflicts of Interest Dealing with Ethical Dilemmas in Business and Industry	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
11/02/2023	2024 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	14.5
11/15/2023	Inspection / Peer Review	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.5
11/21/2023	Applying the Uniform Guidance in Your Single Audits	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
12/04/2023	Auditing Fraud Risk in the Current Environment	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/04/2023	Risk Assessment Under SAS No. 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/11/2023	Yellow Book: Staying Compliant with Government Auditing Standards	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	7.5
01/15/2024	Construction Contractors Accounting and Financial Reporting Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
01/19/2024	Cabinet Meeting	WV Society of CPAs	1

Kristin Moody, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
01/03/2024	Current and Upcoming FASB Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
04/29/2024	Focus in the Age of Distraction	lumiQ	1.5
05/03/2024	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
05/31/2024	Annual Audit Planning and Accounting Update	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	3
06/22/2024	Annual Meeting 106th at The Greenbrier	WV Society of CPAs	9
06/19/2024	2024 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
06/19/2024	Latest Fraud Trends - Current Research and Examples	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/04/2024	FARS Closing Book Training	WVDOA - FARS	1
		Grand total	**146.50**

Elizabeth (Beth) Farley, CPA

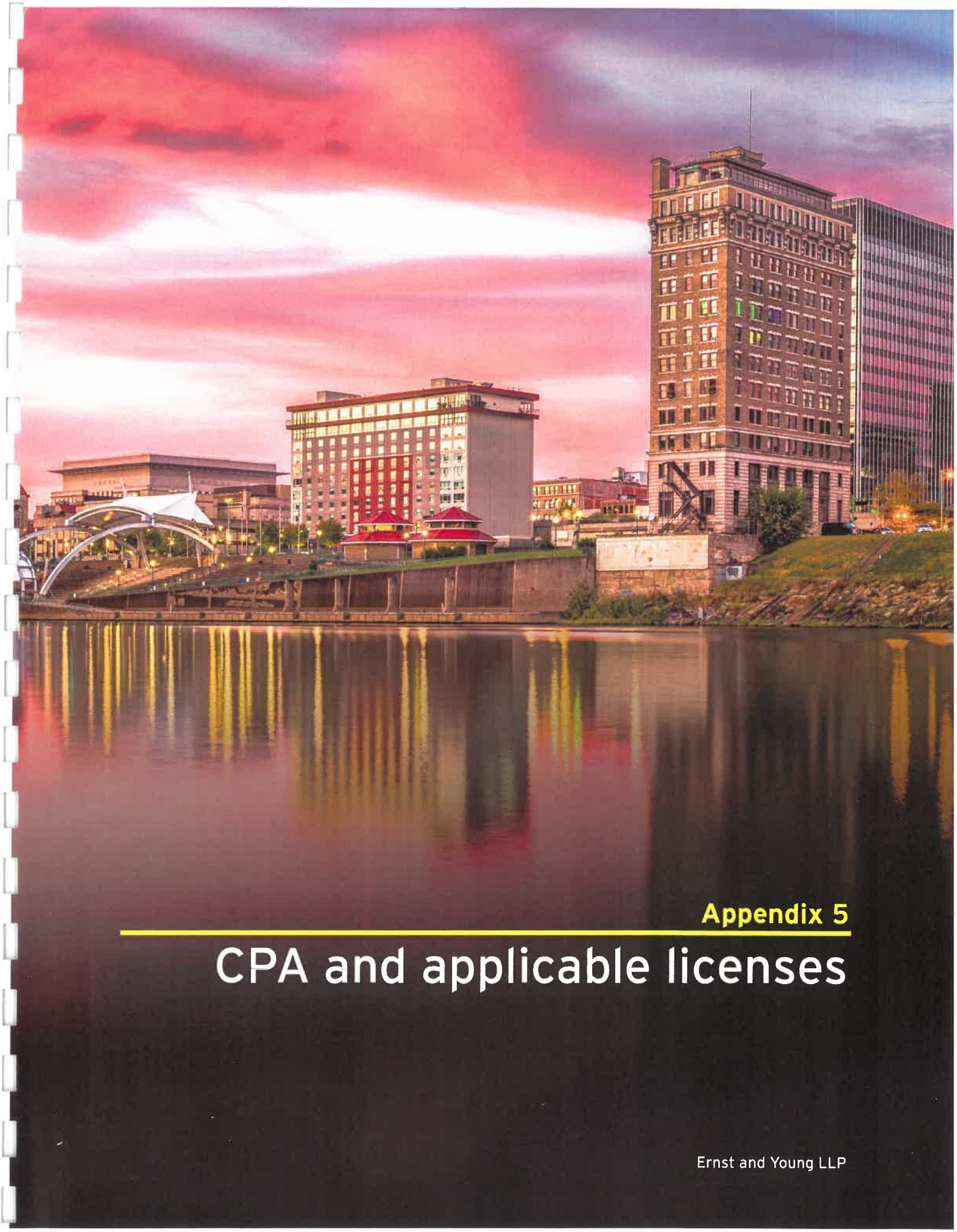
Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
FY2023			
11/23/2022	Quarterly Yellow Book Update Q4 2022 from Checkpoint	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
11/30/2022	Finding Your Way Through the GASB Codification Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
11/10/2022	2022 A&A Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
12/08/2022	Eldercare: Qualifying for Nursing Facility Medicaid Part One - The Basics of Crisis Planning	WV Society of CPAs	1
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3
12/22/2022	What Federal Agencies Are Finding in Single Audit QCRs Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
12/22/2022	Hot Topics in Auditing Pandemic Funding Presented by AICPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/21/2022	Auditing, Assurance and Ethics Update for Governments and NFPs Presented by AICPA - Melisa Galasso, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	0.5
12/20/2022	Preparing for Your Governmental Audit Presented by Checkpoint - Lee Ann Watters, CPA, CGFM, CFE	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/14/2022	Loss Prevention In-Firm Presentation Ethics: A Risk Management Perspective	CAMICO	2
12/12/2022	2022 Compliance Supplement Presented by Checkpoint - Troy Manning, CPA	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/18/2023	American Rescue Plan Act	AGA Charleston Chapter	1.5
01/20/2023	Cabinet Meeting - Virtual	WV Society of CPAs	1
01/16/2023	EY HIPPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
01/26/2023	GAQC 2023 Single Audit Lightning Round	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
03/29/2023	Understanding GASB 96 Subscription-Based IT Arrangements (SBITA)	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
03/21/2023	AGA Spring Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	7
03/21/2023	AGA Spring Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	1
05/05/2023	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
05/02/2023	2023 Annual Required GAQC Webcast	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1

Elizabeth (Beth) Farley, CPA

Audit Senior Manager, Suttle & Stalnaker

End date	Title	Vendor	Total
06/13/2023	2023 OMB Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/06/2023	Chief Financial and Procurement Officers Conference	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	5
06/06/2023	FARS Closing Book Training	WV Dept. of Admin - FARS	2
06/20/2023	Ethical Dilemmas Faced by CPAs and Risk Management Best Practices	CAMICO	2
FY2024			
07/13/2023	Lights, Camera, Finance	WV Dept. of Education, School of Finance Services	13
07/18/2023	Developing Effective Leadership Skills	AGA Charleston Chapter	1
08/15/2023	Cyber Security with Barry Hunter	WV Society of CPAs	1
10/05/2023	EY HIPAA Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1
10/26/2023	Cyber Security & Insurance by the WV Insurance Commissioner & Fusion Center	WV Society of CPAs	1
11/2/2023	2024 Fall AGA Conference	AGA Charleston Chapter	13
11/28/2023	Conflicts of Interest Dealing with Ethical Dilemmas in Business and Industry	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
11/15/2023	Inspection / Peer Review	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	1.5
11/21/2023	Applying the Uniform Guidance in Your Single Audits	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	8
11/09/2023	Mental Health in the Workplace: Employee Benefit Solutions	WV Society of CPAs	1
12/11/2023	Yellow Book: Staying Compliant with Government Auditing Standards	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	6
12/18/2023	Lessons on Fraud Prevention from Sam Bankman-Fried's Crypto	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/04/2023	Risk Assessment Under SAS No. 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/04/2023	Auditing Fraud Risk in the Current Environment	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
12/08/2023	Will Your Ethics Be Burned by Burnout	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
01/15/2024	Current Issues in Accounting and Auditing An Annual Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
01/15/2024	Construction Contractors Accounting and Financial Reporting Issues	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	4
01/11/2024	Introduction to Crypto Currency and Tax Planning	WV Society of CPAs	1
05/31/2024	Annual Audit Planning and Accounting Update	WV Higher Education Policy Commission	3
05/03/2024	Committee Day	WV Society of CPAs	3
06/04/2024	FARS Closing Book Training	WVDOA - FARS	1
06/19/2024	Latest Fraud Trends - Current Research and Examples	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2.5
06/22/2024	Annual Meeting 106th at The Greenbrier	WV Society of CPAs	9
06/07/2024	Auditing Under SAS 145	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	3.5
06/19/2024	2024 Compliance Supplement and Single Audit Update	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC	2
		Grand total	**146**



Appendix 5

CPA and applicable licenses

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 5: CPA and applicable licenses

EY CPA and applicable licenses

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The entity listed below was issued a
FIRM PERMIT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

F0153A
ERNST & YOUNG LLP
500 VIRGINIA ST E STE 900
CHARLESTON WV 25301-2125

Barry L. Burgan CPA
Board President

Executive Director

To use license as a Wall License, cut off excess paper and affix the above to wall for display.

To use the license as a Pocket Card, cut right column to the size of a business card or driver's license and laminate if desired.

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The entity listed below was issued an
Authorization to Perform
Attest and/or Compilation Services
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

F0153A
ERNST & YOUNG LLP
500 VIRGINIA ST E STE 900
CHARLESTON WV 25301-2125

Barry L. Burgan CPA
Board President

Executive Director

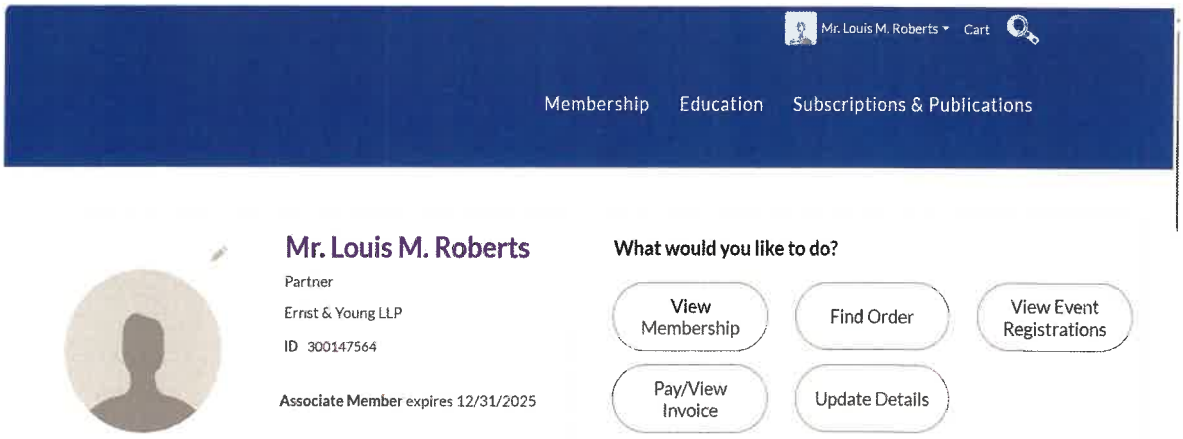
To use license as a Wall License, cut off excess paper and affix the above to wall for display.

To use the license as a Pocket Card, cut right column to the size of a business card or driver's license and laminate if desired.

Lou Roberts

AICPA
Louis M Roberts
Member Number: 01619355
MEMBERSHIP CARD

State Of New Jersey
New Jersey Office of the Attorney General
Division of Consumer Affairs
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE
Board of Accountancy
HAS REGISTERED
LOUIS M. ROBERTS
12 Ryan Court
Long Valley NJ 07853
FOR PRACTICE IN NEW JERSEY AS A(N): Public School Accountant
12/13/2023 TO 12/31/2026
VALID
20CS00224900
ACTING DIRECTOR
PLEASE DETACH HERE
IF YOUR LICENSE/REGISTRATION/
CERTIFICATE ID CARD IS LOST
PLEASE NOTIFY:
Board of Accountancy
P.O. Box 45002
Newark, NJ 07101
PLEASE DETACH HERE


Mr. Louis M. Roberts
Cart
Membership
Education
Subscriptions & Publications
Mr. Louis M. Roberts
Partner
Ernst & Young LLP
ID 300147564
Associate Member expires 12/31/2025
What would you like to do?
View Membership
Find Order
View Event Registrations
Pay/View Invoice
Update Details

Adam Carr

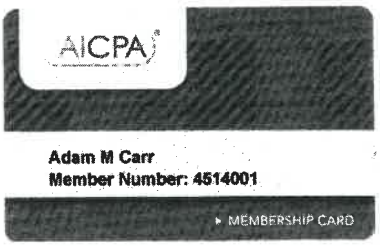
State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV0004724
ADAM MICHAEL CARR
EY
500 VIRGINIA STREET EAST
900 UNITED CENTER
CHARLESTON WV 25301

Barry L. Bugg CPA
Board President

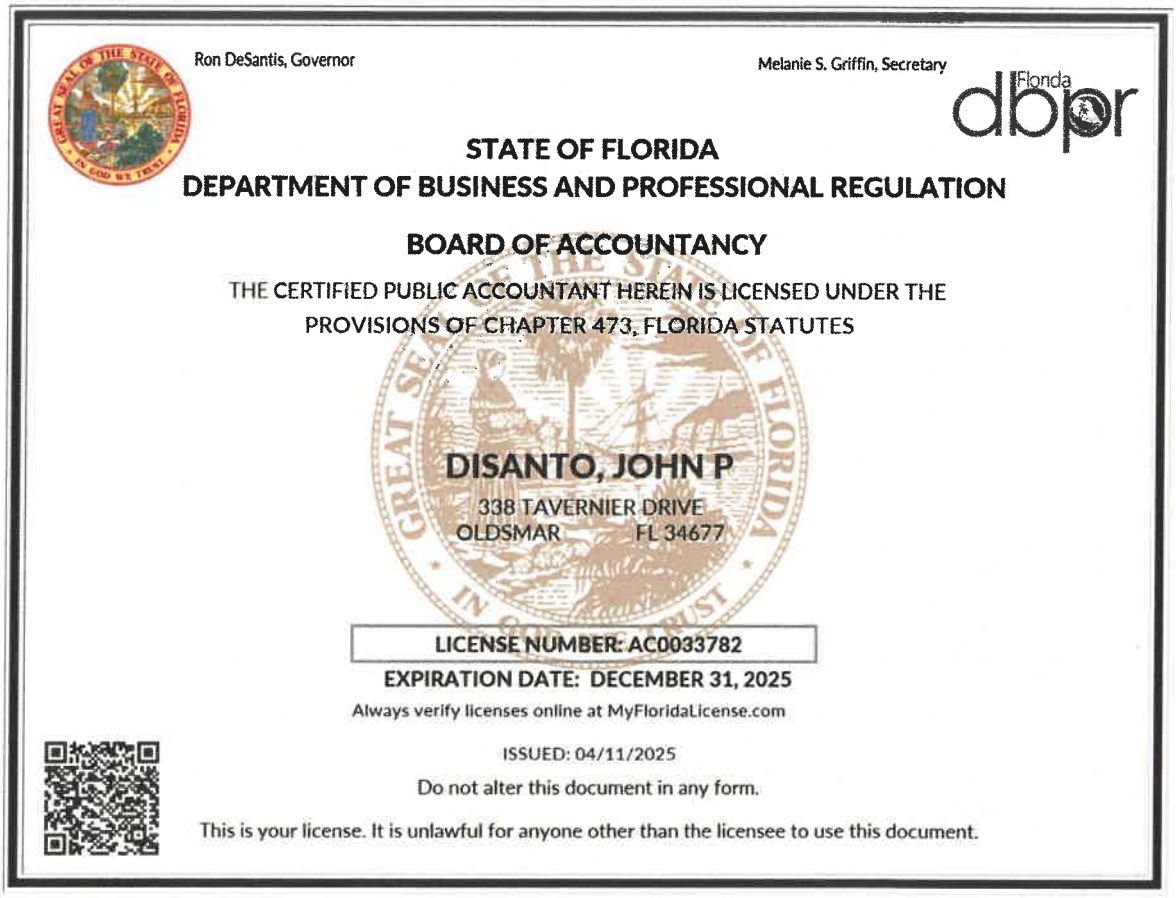
Executive Director



Mr. Adam Carr
Senior Manager
EY
ID 300224936

Associate Member expires 1/31/2026

John Di Santo



Ron DeSantis, Governor

Melanie S. Griffin, Secretary

Florida dbpr

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

THE CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT HEREIN IS LICENSED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 473, FLORIDA STATUTES

DISANTO, JOHN P
338 TAVERNIER DRIVE
OLDSMAR FL 34677

LICENSE NUMBER: AC0033782
EXPIRATION DATE: DECEMBER 31, 2025

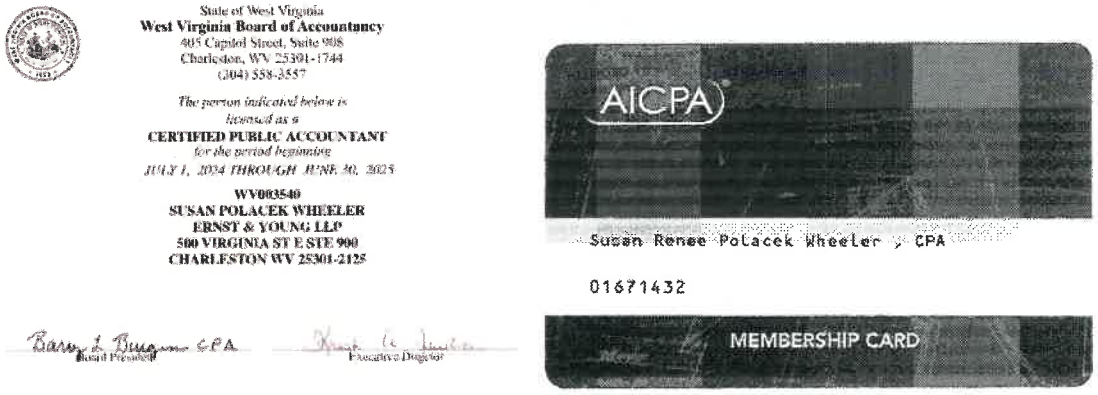
Always verify licenses online at MyFloridaLicense.com

ISSUED: 04/11/2025

Do not alter this document in any form.

This is your license. It is unlawful for anyone other than the licensee to use this document.

Susan Wheeler



State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV003540
SUSAN POLACEK WHEELER
ERNST & YOUNG LLP
500 VIRGINIA ST E STE 900
CHARLESTON WV 25301-2125

Barry L. Burgess, CPA
Board President

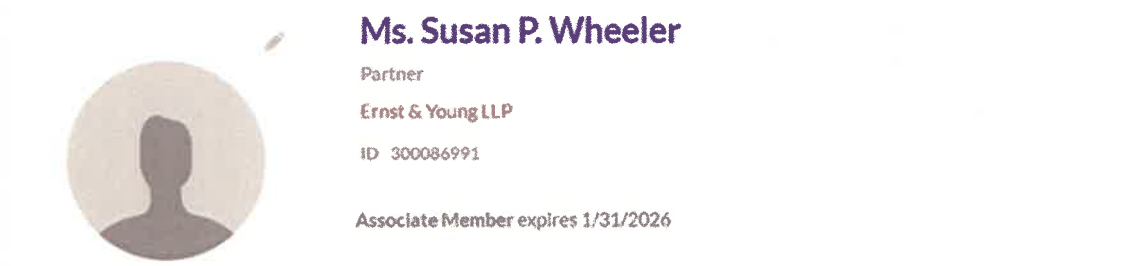
Executive Director

AICPA

Susan Renee Polacek Wheeler , CPA

01671432

MEMBERSHIP CARD



Ms. Susan P. Wheeler

Partner

Ernst & Young LLP

ID 300086991

Associate Member expires 1/31/2026

James Harvey

CPA Details

Name

Name: James Denson Harvey

Address Information

City, State, ZIP code:	Arlington VA 22207
County:	Arlington
Country:	United States

License Information

License #: 33100 **Profession:** Accountancy **Type:** Certified Public Accountant
Status: Active **Issued:** 3/26/2007 **Expiration:** 6/30/2025

CGFM Certification

My CGFM

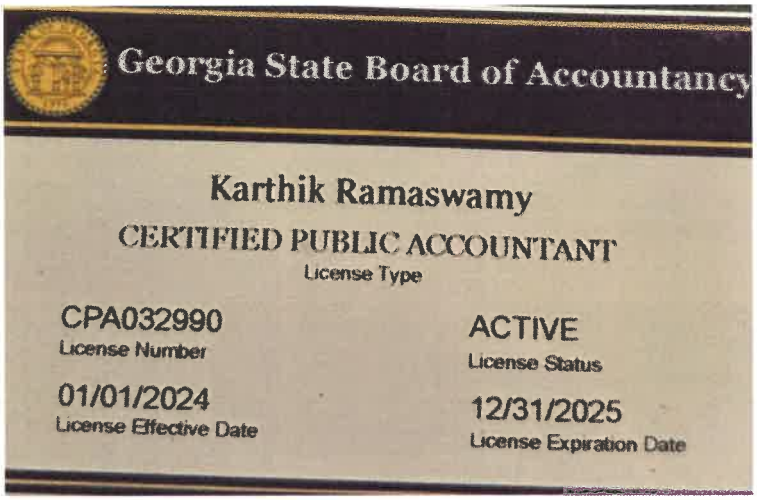
Full name:
James D. Harvey, CGFM

Certification awarded by AGA:
Certified Government Financial Manager (CGFM)®

Date awarded: May 31, 2011

Current status: Active

Karthik Ramaswamy



Jeannette Kunz

State of Missouri

Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance
Division of Professional Registration
Missouri State Board of Accountancy

Certified Public Accountant - Individual

VALID THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2026
ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE/LICENSE NO. 015743

JEANNETTE KUNZ
8816 CREST OAK LANE
CRESTWOOD MO 63126
USA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DIVISION DIRECTOR

Valeri Jones

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV005691
VALERI M JONES
ERNST & YOUNG LLP
500 VIRGINIA ST E
SUITE 900
CHARLESTON WV 25301

Barry J Burgess CPA — Executive Director

Cole Rucker

Marshall University

The Marshall University Board of Governors
upon the recommendation of the faculty of
College of Business
has conferred upon
Cole David Rucker
the degree of
Bachelor of Business Administration
Accounting
Magna Cum Laude
In Testimony Whereof, the signatures of the duly authorized officers of the
Board of Governors and the Faculty of the University and the seal of the
University have been affixed.
Given at Huntington, West Virginia, this fourteenth day of December, 2018.

Cole Rucker
Assurance Senior
Ernst & Young, LLP
ID 300268659

Associate Member expires 6/30/2025

Jordan Ulman

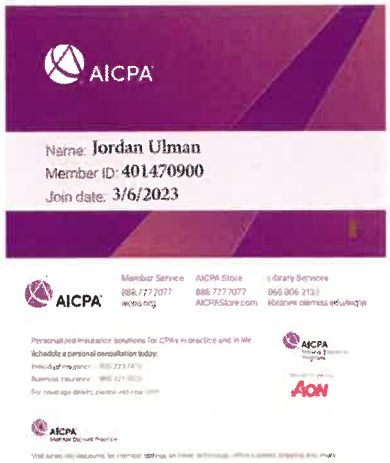
State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

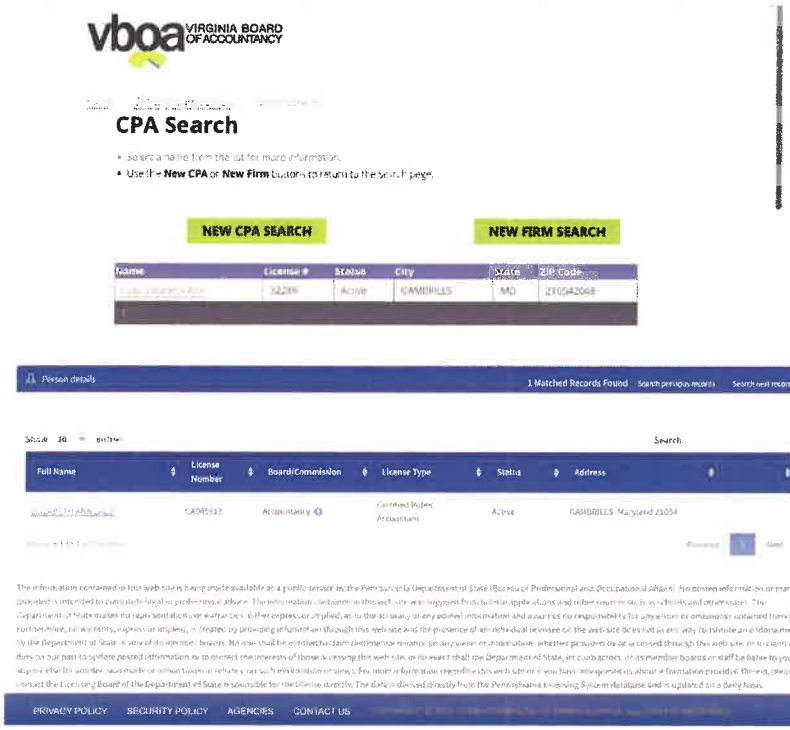
WV005648
JORDAN M ULMAN
ERNST AND YOUNG
500 VIRGINIA ST E STE 900
CHARLESTON WV 25301

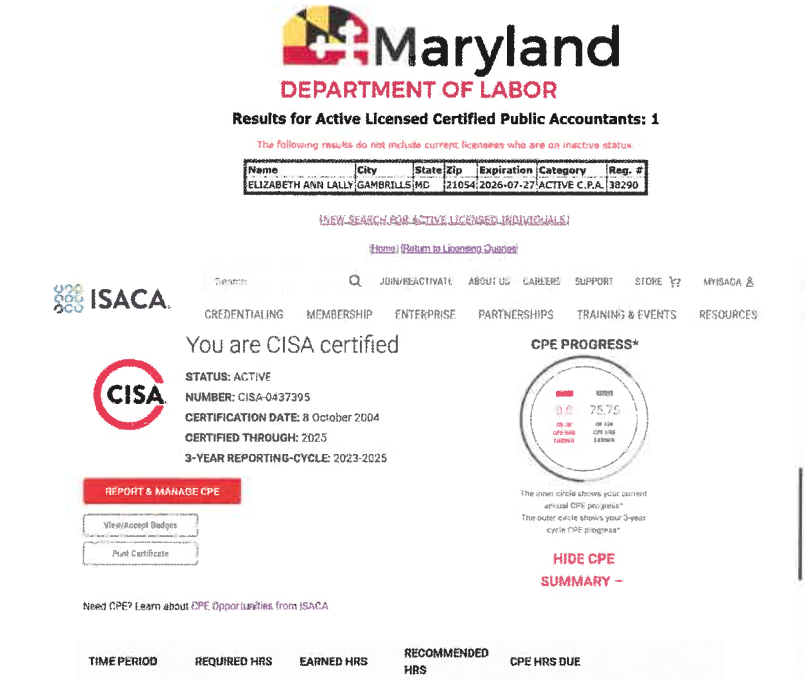
Barry L Bugan CPA
Board President

Executive Director



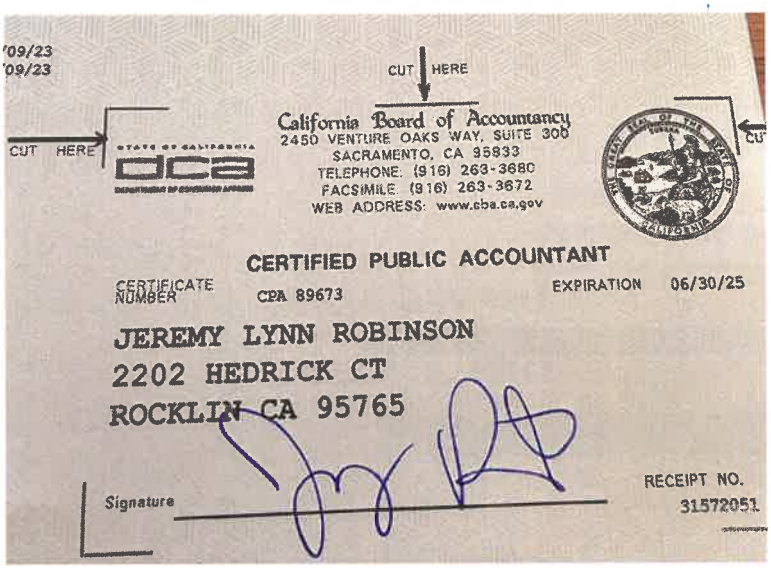
Lisa Lally


vboa VIRGINIA BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY
CPA Search
NEW CPA SEARCH
NEW FIRM SEARCH
Name
License #
Status
City
State
ZIP Code
Active
GAMBRILLS
MD
Person details
1 Matched Records Found
Search previous records
Search next records
Search:
Full Name
License Number
Board/Commission
License Type
Status
Address
Active
GAMBRILLS Maryland 21054
PRIVACY POLICY
SECURITY POLICY
AGENCIES
CONTACT US


Maryland
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Results for Active Licensed Certified Public Accountants: 1
The following results do not include current licensees who are on inactive status.
Name
City
State
Zip
Expiration
Category
Reg. #
ELIZABETH ANN LALLY
GAMBRILLS
MD
21054
2026-07-27
ACTIVE C.P.A.
38290
[NEW SEARCH FOR ACTIVE LICENSED INDIVIDUALS]
[Home] [Return to Licensing Quarter]

ISACA
JOIN/REACTIVATE
ABOUT US
CAREERS
SUPPORT
STORE
MYISACA
CREDENTIALING
MEMBERSHIP
ENTERPRISE
PARTNERSHIPS
TRAINING & EVENTS
RESOURCES
You are CISA certified
CISA
STATUS: ACTIVE
NUMBER: CISA-0437395
CERTIFICATION DATE: 8 October 2004
CERTIFIED THROUGH: 2025
3-YEAR REPORTING-CYCLE: 2023-2025
REPORT & MANAGE CPE
View/Accept Badges
Print Certificate
CPE PROGRESS*
75.75
HIDE CPE SUMMARY –
Need CPE? Learn about CPE Opportunities from ISACA
TIME PERIOD
REQUIRED HRS
EARNED HRS
RECOMMENDED HRS
CPE HRS DUE

Jeremy Robinson



'09/23
'09/23

CUT HERE

CUT HERE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
dca

California Board of Accountancy
2450 VENTURE OAKS WAY, SUITE 300
SACRAMENTO, CA 95833
TELEPHONE: (916) 263-3680
FACSIMILE: (916) 263-3672
WEB ADDRESS: www.cba.ca.gov

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

CERTIFICATE NUMBER CPA 89673

EXPIRATION 06/30/25

JEREMY LYNN ROBINSON
2202 HEDRICK CT
ROCKLIN CA 95765

Signature

RECEIPT NO.
31572051

Rowen Bell

The Actuarial Directory

Rowen B Bell
FSA MAAA
Managing Director

Ernst & Young LLP
700 Nicollet Mall Ste 500
Minneapolis
Minnesota 55402-4509
United States

Email rowen.bell@ey.com
Mobile +1(312)342-6401
Tel +1(312)879-5920

Designations
MAAA 1999
FSA 2000

SOA CPD attestation status
Compliant(2022-2023)
Compliant(2023-2024)

Academic degrees
B.Sc.H.
S.M.
M.B.A.

Other professional designations
Certified Public Accountant

Industry
Healthcare: Health Insurance

Primary area of practice
Health

Specializations
Audit
Capital Management
Financial Reporting
Regulatory
Valuation/Reserving

Society of Actuaries Sections
Financial Reporting
Health
Long Term Care Insurance
Taxation

4/14/25, 8:40 AM Print Lookup Details

Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation

Lookup Detail View

Contact
Contact Information

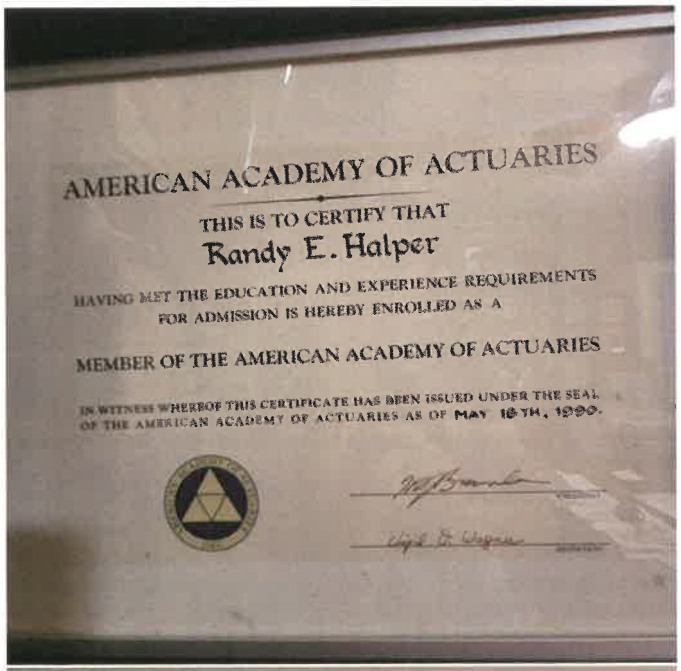
Name	City/State/Zip	DBA / AKA
ROWEN B BELL	Woodbury, MN 55129	

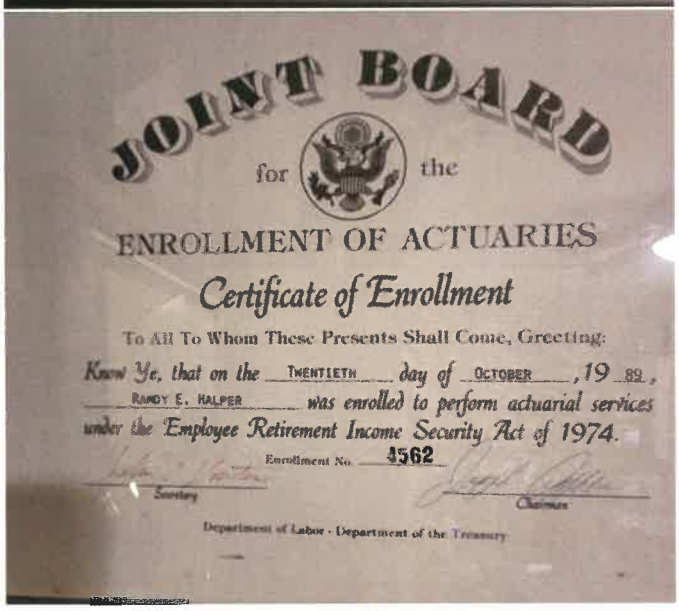
License
License Information

License Number	Description	Status	First Effective Date	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Ever Disciplined
239028720	REGISTERED CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	ACTIVE	07/20/2012	08/15/2024	09/30/2027	N

Generated on: 4/14/2025 7:40:43 AM

Randy Halper





Jason Belot

eLicense Ohio
Professional Licensure

License Look Up

4/10/2025 10:51 AM

JASON MICHAEL BELOT

License Number	CPA.36902
Status	Active
Sub-Status	
Board	Accountancy Board
License Type	Certified Public Accountant
Compact/Multi-State Eligible	
License Issue Date	11/16/1998
License Expiration Date	12/31/2027
License Effective Date	01/01/2025
City	CANTON
State	OH
Country	United States
Board Action	No

Current date & time: **4/10/2025 10:51 AM**

Gerald (Chip) Johnson

4/9/25, 8:41 AM License Lookup Details

LicensE

DSPS Site Guest User

Credential/License Summary for 368 - 13 As of April 9, 2025 8:41:48 AM

Name : Gerald W Johnson
Credential/License Number : 368 - 13
Professions : Geologist, Professional
Location : WHEATON, Illinois - 60187
Credential/License Type : Regular
Status : License is current (Active)
Eligible To Practice : Eligible
Credential Expiration Date : 2026-07-31
Granted Date : 1995-11-16
Multi-State : N
Orders : 0
Specialties :
Other Names :

Orders for 368 - 13

No Orders Found

Relationships for 368 - 13

Individual

https://license.wi.gov/s/license/view?id=0cE3K000007RPXEA2 1/2

Suttle & Stalnaker CPA licenses

Suttle & Stalnaker CPA licenses

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

This registration certifies that

F0090A
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 21, 2002
was approved to practice public accountancy as a
Professional Limited Liability Company (PLLC)

Barry L Bugan CPA
Board President

Executive Director

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The entity listed below was issued a
FIRM PERMIT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

F0090A
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugan CPA
Board President

Executive Director

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The entity listed below was issued an
Authorization to Perform
Attest and/or Compilation Services
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

F0090A
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugan CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Chris Deweese

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV003961
CHRISTOPHER D DEWEESE
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Kelly Shafer

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV004745
KELLY LYN SHAFER
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Marie Long

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV004616
MARY MARIE LONG
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Sarah Crouse

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV005368
SARAH ELIZABETH CROUSE
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Kristin Moody

State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV004800
KRISTIN CIPRIANI MOODY
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA
Board President

Executive Director

Elizabeth (Beth) Farley

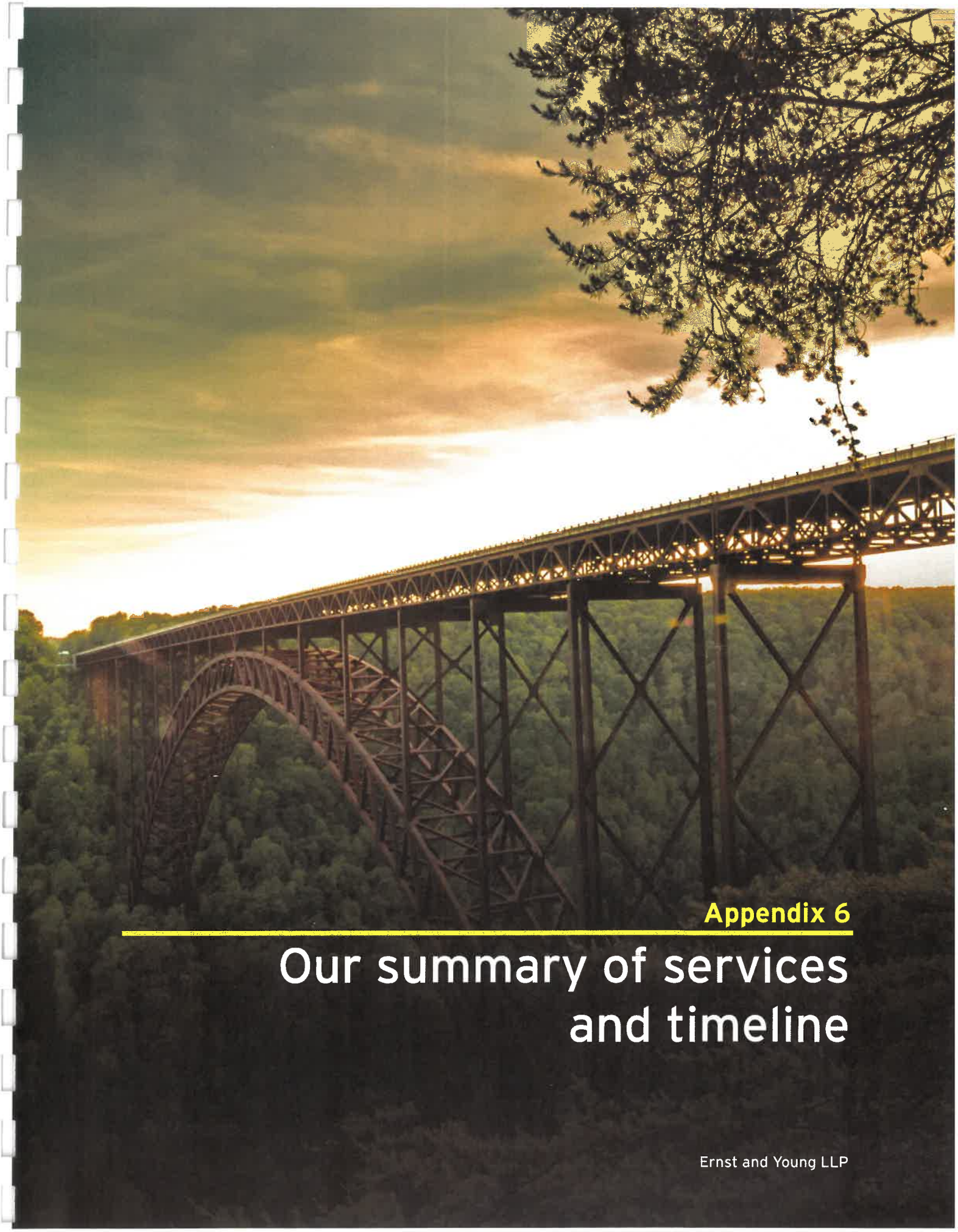
State of West Virginia
West Virginia Board of Accountancy
405 Capitol Street, Suite 908
Charleston, WV 25301-1744
(304) 558-3557

The person indicated below is licensed as a
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
for the period beginning
JULY 1, 2024 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2025

WV004936
ELIZABETH ANNE FARLEY
SUTTLE & STALNAKER PLLC
1411 VIRGINIA ST E STE 100
CHARLESTON WV 25301-3086

Barry L Bugum CPA

Executive Director



Appendix 6

Our summary of services and timeline

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 6: Our summary of services and timeline

Our summary of services

As required by the CRFP, the services must include reporting on all the following:

1. Whether the basic financial statements in the State's (ACFR) present fairly the State's financial position and results of financial operations in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
2. Whether the SEFA is fairly presented in relation to the basic financial statements.
3. Internal control related to the financial statements and major programs.
4. Compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect upon the State's financial statements.
5. Compliance with laws, regulations and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements that could have a direct and material effect on each major program.
6. Findings and questioned costs.
7. The summary of the auditor's results, which includes:
    - Type of report issued on the financial statements
    - Type of report issued on compliance for major programs
    - Where applicable, a statement that reportable conditions in internal control over major programs were disclosed by the audit and whether any such conditions were material weaknesses
    - Where applicable, a statement of reportable conditions in internal control over major programs disclosed by the audit and whether any such conditions were material weaknesses
    - A statement as to whether the audit disclosed any audit findings that the auditor is required to report
    - An identification of major programs
    - The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs
    - A statement as to whether the auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee.
8. Any irregularities, fraud or illegal acts. The firm shall be required to give to the Chief Financial Officer under the authority of Section 5A-2-33 of the State Code an immediate, written report of all irregularities and illegal acts of which the firm becomes aware.
9. Any additional requirements under OMB Circular A-133, Uniform Guidance or future federal OMB circulars that may become effective during this audit contract.

Our work plan is responsive to your needs. As required by GAAS, GAS and Uniform Guidance, AICPA, and our understanding of your requirements outlined above, we will design our audit to:

1. Express an opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, on the financial statements of the State.
2. Review other financial information included with the audited financial statements for consistency with the financial statements.
3. Review the Annual State's Comprehensive Financial Report submitted to the GFOA.
4. Issue a report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters based on an audit of the financial statements performed in accordance with GAS.

5. Issue a report on compliance with requirements applicable to each major program and on internal control over compliance in accordance with Uniform Guidance based on our audit.

6. Issue a written communication to management and the secretary of the Department of Administration describing significant deficiencies and material weaknesses identified during our audit.

7. Issue a management letter including recommendations for improvements in controls and procedures, if necessary.

8. Issue Type 2 service auditor's examination for the ERP Board in accordance with Statement on Standards for Attestations Engagements No. 16, *Reporting on Controls at a Service Organization*, of the AICPA.

Those properly designed procedures will address all the reporting requirements outlined in the CRFP.

As outlined in the CRFP, we will inform the Chief Financial Officer and the Director of Finance in writing of each of the following:

1. The auditor's responsibility under GAAS

2. Significant accounting policies

3. Management judgments and significant revisions of past and current estimates and projections

4. Significant audit adjustments and significant revisions of past and current estimates and projections

5. Other information in documents containing audited financial statements or estimates and projections

6. Disagreements with management

7. Consultation with other accountants and actuaries

8. Major issues discussed with management prior to retention

9. Difficulties encountered in performing the audit

10. Any additional requirements under SAS 61 or any other related requirements that are currently in effect or may become effective during this audit contract.

As required by the professional standards, we will communicate to the Chief Financial Officer and the Finance Director in writing each of the following to address all required communications outlined above in the CRFP:

1. Overview of the planned scope and timing of the audit

2. Auditor's responsibility under generally accepted auditing standards, including discussion of the type of auditor's report we are issuing and if there are any events or conditions that cause us to conclude that there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern

3. A summary of areas of emphasis including our views about the qualitative aspects of the State's significant accounting practices, including:

    - Accounting policies
    - Sensitive accounting estimates
    - Financial statement disclosures and related matters
    - Significant unusual transactions

4. Uncorrected misstatements

5. Material corrected misstatements

6. Significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control

7. Our responsibility, any procedures performed and the results relating to other information in documents containing audited financial statements
8. Fraud and illegal acts involving senior management and fraud and illegal acts that cause a material misstatement of the financial statements
9. Independence matters
10. Representations we are requesting from management
11. Changes to the terms of the audit with no reasonable justification for the change
12. Significant findings and issues arising during the audit relating to related parties
13. Significant findings or issues, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed, or the subject of correspondence, with management
14. Significant difficulties encountered during the audit
15. Disagreements with management
16. Management's consultations with other accountants
17. Findings regarding external confirmations
18. AICPA ethics ruling regarding third-party service providers
19. Other findings or issues regarding the oversight of the financial reporting process

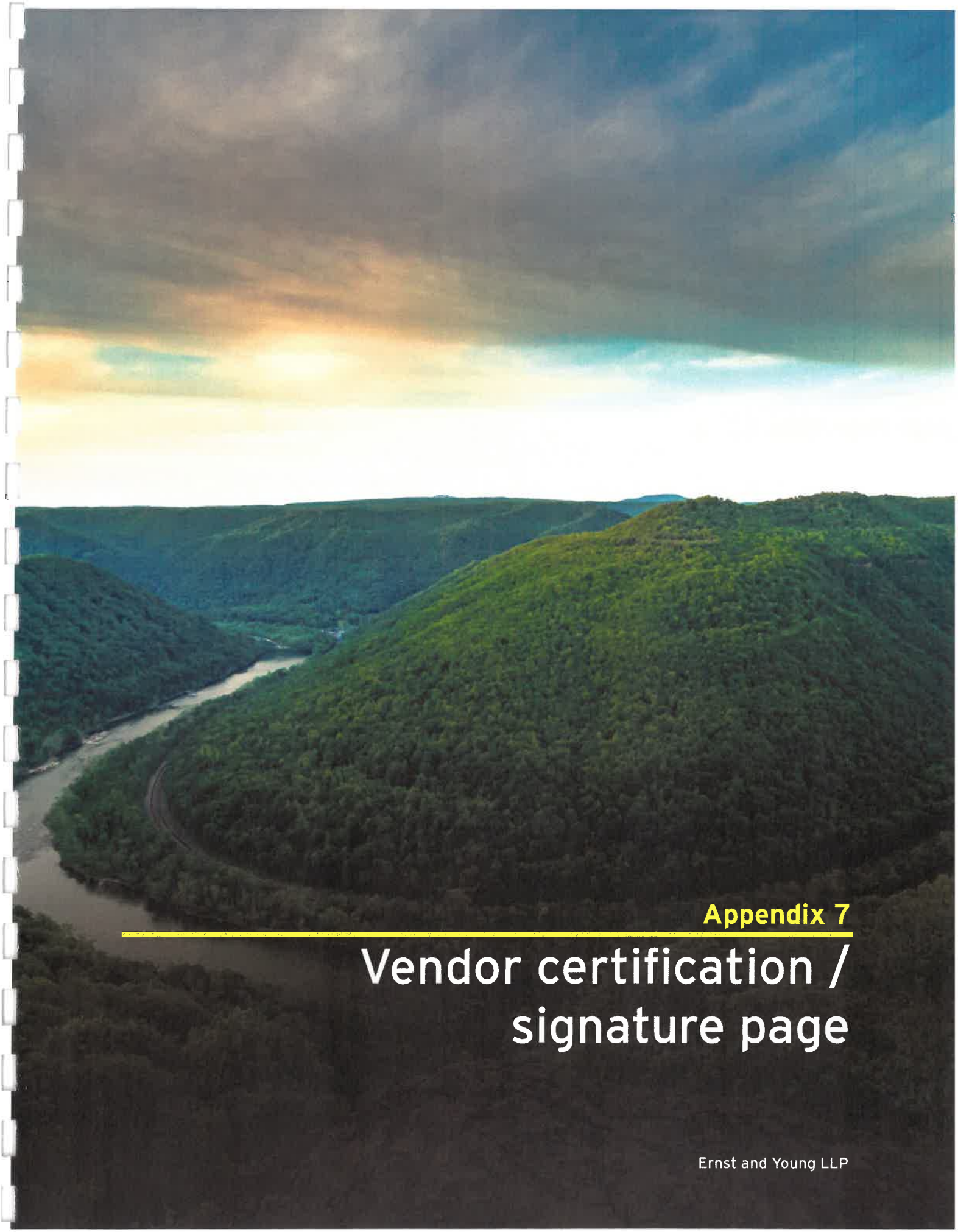
In addition, we understand that you expect the following:

- Vendor relationship: EY agrees that our relationship to the State will continue to be that of an independent contractor and no principal-agent relationship or employer-employee relationship is contemplated or created by this contract. EY acknowledges that we are liable for the acts and omissions of its employees.
- After the successful vendor is selected, we understand a formal contract document/engagement letter will be executed between the State and the vendor, similar to prior years. Under professional audit standards, the execution of a mutually acceptable contract/engagement letter between the State and EY is required.
- Compliance with governing laws and regulations: EY and its proposed subcontractor firms abide with the laws, regulations and ordinances of the United States. The Charleston office of EY is governed by the laws of the State and licensed to do business in this State. We also comply with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all other applicable federal, state and local government regulations.
- Term of contract and renewals: We understand that the contract will be effective upon award and shall extend for the period of one year, at which time the contract may, upon mutual consent, be renewed. Renewal of this contract is limited to three successive one-year periods. At the sole direction of the Purchasing Division Director, and with approval from the Attorney General's Office, this contract may be extended for a reasonable time after the initial contract term or after any renewal term as may be necessary to obtain a new contract or renew this contract. We understand that the "reasonable time" period shall not exceed 12 months.
- Record retention: EY and our proposed subcontractor firms will comply with all applicable federal and state rules, regulations and requirements governing the maintenance of documentation to verify any cost of services or commodities rendered under this contract by us. We shall maintain such records a minimum of five years and make such records available to the DOA, Finance Division at the EY location during normal business hours upon written request by the DOA, Finance Division within ten days after receipt of the request.

- EY and our proposed subcontractor firms will have access to private and confidential data maintained by the DOA, Finance Division to the extent required for us to carry out the duties and responsibilities defined in this contract. We will not disclose to anyone, directly or indirectly, any such personally identifiable information or other confidential information gained from this contract, unless the individual who is the subject of the information consents to the disclosure in writing or the disclosure is made pursuant to the State's policies, procedures and rules.
- We have appropriate insurance, as required by the CRFP, Section 1, Part 8. Relevant documents are available upon request.
- As your incumbent audit service providers, all returning on-site team members have already passed the background check as required by the CRFP Section 3 Part 40. Furthermore, any new on-site team members will comply with this requirement prior to working on your engagement.

Activities	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Planning and risk identification										
Entrance conference and establish communication protocols with management (within three weeks of award of contract)										
Understand service requirements and audit scope and coordinate with management										
Update our understanding of the business										
Finalize the team, including determining the need for particular skills or knowledge										
Audit planning, including identification of significant risks and budgeting, and determine preliminary Federal programs to be audited										
Establish understanding of terms of the audit and communicate audit plan to management (June 30, 2025)										
Status communications										
Hold formal and informal status meetings with management, following established protocol										
Strategy and risk assessment										
Evaluate entity-level internal controls (ACFR and Single Audit)										
Update our understanding of significant classes of transactions and perform walk-throughs										
Make combined (inherent and control) risk assessments and develop audit approach										
Execution of audit procedures										
Perform interim procedures, both ACFR and Single Audit (completed by June 30, 2025)										
Perform year-end field work (to begin no later than August 1, 2025), both ACFR and Single Audit (testing of Federal awards to be substantially complete (October 26, 2025))										
Closing conferences with agencies substantially complete (November 1, 2025)										

Activities	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Draft ACFR Audit Report (November 15, 2025)										
Perform general audit procedures, ACFR (through December 12, 2025) and Single Audit (through January 31, 2026)										
Draft Single Audit findings and other management comments (December 9, 2025)										
Final Single Audit findings (January 2, 2026)										
Conclusion and reporting										
Complete audit and issue audit opinion on the ACFR (December 12, 2025)										
Issue final reports to management on any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses										
Submit final data collection form Issue final reports to management on any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses										
Complete audit and issue opinion on Single Audit (January 31, 2026)										



Appendix 7

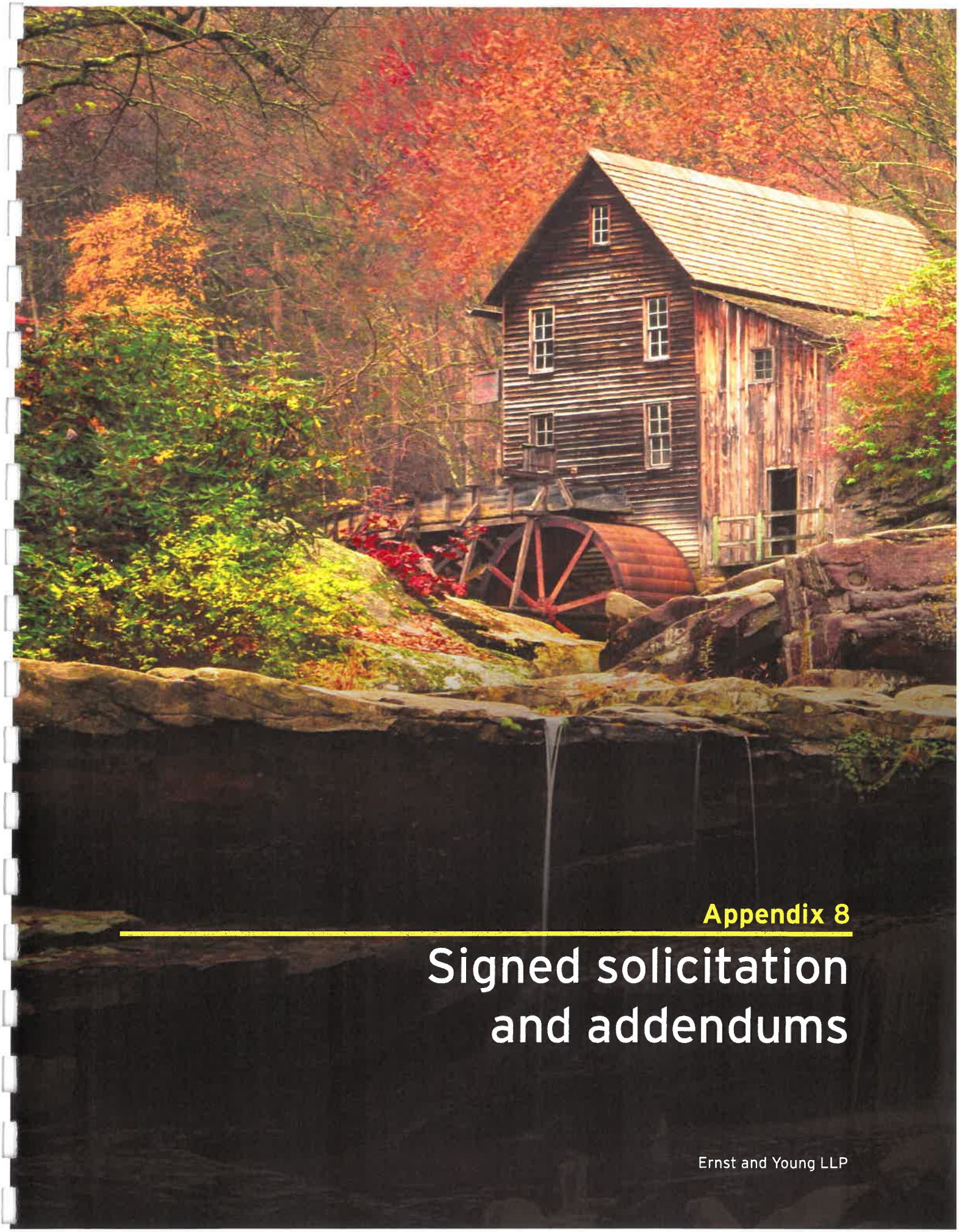
Vendor certification / signature page

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 7: Vendor certification / signature page

By signing below, we certify that we have reviewed this Request for Proposal in its entirety; understand the requirements, terms and conditions, and other information contained herein; that we are submitting this proposal for review and consideration; that we are authorized by the bidder to execute this bid or any documents related thereto on bidder's behalf; that we are authorized to bind the bidder in a contractual relationship; and that, to the best of our knowledge, the bidder was properly registered with any State agency that may require registration.

Ernst & Young LLP Company	Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC Company
Louis Roberts, EY Partner	Christopher Deweese, S&S Member
+1 732 516 4669 Contact Phone/Fax Number	+1 304 343 4126 Contact Phone/Fax Number
April 15, 2025	April 15, 2025



Appendix 8

Signed solicitation and addendums

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 8: Signed solicitation and addendums

	Department of Administration Purchasing Division 2019 Washington Street East Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130	State of West Virginia Centralized Request for Proposals Service - Prof

Proc Folder: 1647141 Doc Description: ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT Proc Type: Central Contract - Fixed Amt			Reason for Modification:
Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version
2025-03-25	2025-04-15 13:30	CRFP 0209 FAR2500000001	1

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:
Vendor Name : Ernst & Young LLP
Address : 900 United Center
Street : 500 Virginia Street East
City : Charleston
State : WV Country : US Zip : 25301
Principal Contact : Louis Roberts
Vendor Contact Phone: +1 732 516 4669 Extension:

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X Louis Roberts FEIN# 34-6565596 DATE April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed: Mar 25, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

Department of Administration Purchasing Division 2019 Washington Street East Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130	**State of West Virginia** **Centralized Request for Proposals** **Service - Prof**	

Proc Folder: 1647141 **Doc Description:** ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT **Proc Type:** Central Contract - Fixed Amt			**Reason for Modification:**
Date Issued	**Solicitation Closes**	**Solicitation No**	**Version**
2025-03-25	2025-04-15 13:30	CRFP 0209 FAR2500000001	1

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:
Vendor Name :
Address :
Street :
City :
State : **Country :** **Zip :**
Principal Contact :
Vendor Contact Phone: **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X FEIN# 55-0538163 DATE April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed Mar 25, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

Department of Administration Purchasing Division 2019 Washington Street East Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130	**State of West Virginia** **Centralized Request for Proposals** **Service - Prof**	

Proc Folder: 1647141 **Doc Description:** ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT **Proc Type:** Central Contract - Fixed Amt		**Reason for Modification:** ADDENDUM 1 TO PROVIDE ANSWERS TO VENDOR QUESTIONS
Date Issued	**Solicitation Closes**	**Solicitation No**	**Version**
2025-04-07	2025-04-15 13:30	CRFP 0209 FAR2500000001	2

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:

Vendor Name : Ernst & Young LLP

Address : 900 United Center

Street : 500 Virginia Street East

City : Charleston

State : WV **Country :** US **Zip :** 25301

Principal Contact : Louis Roberts

Vendor Contact Phone: +1 732 516 4669 **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X **FEIN#** 34-6565598 **DATE** April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed: Apr 7, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

	Department of Administration Purchasing Division 2019 Washington Street East Post Office Box 50130 Charleston, WV 25305-0130	**State of West Virginia** **Centralized Request for Proposals** **Service - Prof**

Proc Folder:	1647141	**Reason for Modification:**
Doc Description:	ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT	ADDENDUM 1 TO PROVIDE ANSWERS TO VENDOR QUESTIONS
Proc Type:	Central Contract - Fixed Amt	

Date Issued	Solicitation Closes	Solicitation No	Version
2025-04-07	2025-04-15 13:30	CRFP 0209 FAR2500000001	2

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:

Vendor Name :

Address :

Street :

City :

State : **Country :** **Zip :**

Principal Contact :

Vendor Contact Phone: **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X **FEIN#** 55-0538163 **DATE** April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed: Apr 7, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Centralized Request for Proposals
Service - Prof

Proc Folder:	1647141			Reason for Modification:
Doc Description:	ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT			Addendum No. 2
Proc Type:	Central Contract - Fixed Amt			
Date Issued	**Solicitation Closes**	**Solicitation No**		**Version**
2025-04-14	2025-04-16 13:30	CRFP 0209	FAR2500000001	3

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:
Vendor Name Ernst & Young LLP
Address : 900 United Center
Street 500 Virginia Street East
City : Charleston
State : WV **Country :** US **Zip :** 25301
Principal Contact Louis Roberts
Vendor Contact Phone: +1 732 516 4669 **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X Louis M Roberts **FEIN#** 34-6565596 **DATE** April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed: Apr 14, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Post Office Box 50130
Charleston, WV 25305-0130

State of West Virginia
Centralized Request for Proposals
Service - Prof

Proc Folder: 1647141			**Reason for Modification:** Addendum No. 2
Doc Description: ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) & SINGLE AUDIT			
Proc Type: Central Contract - Fixed Amt			
Date Issued	**Solicitation Closes**	**Solicitation No**	**Version**
2025-04-14	2025-04-16 13:30	CRFP 0209 FAR2500000001	3

BID RECEIVING LOCATION

BID CLERK
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION
2019 WASHINGTON ST E
CHARLESTON WV 25305
US

VENDOR

Vendor Customer Code:
Vendor Name :
Address :
Street :
City .
State : **Country :** **Zip :**
Principal Contact :
Vendor Contact Phone: **Extension:**

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT THE BUYER
Crystal G Hustead
(304) 558-2402
crystal.g.hustead@wv.gov

Vendor Signature X **FEIN#** 55-0538163 **DATE** April 15, 2025

All offers subject to all terms and conditions contained in this solicitation

Date Printed: Apr 14, 2025 Page: 1 FORM ID: WV-PRC-CRFP-002 2020/05

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.: FAR2500000001

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:
(Check the box next to each addendum received)

[X]	Addendum No. 1	[ ]	Addendum No. 6
[X]	Addendum No. 2	[ ]	Addendum No. 7
[ ]	Addendum No. 3	[ ]	Addendum No. 8
[ ]	Addendum No. 4	[ ]	Addendum No. 9
[ ]	Addendum No. 5	[ ]	Addendum No. 10

I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

Ernst & Young, LLP
Company

Authorized Signature

April 15, 2025
Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.
Revised 6/8/2012

ADDENDUM ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM
SOLICITATION NO.: FAR2500000001

Instructions: Please acknowledge receipt of all addenda issued with this solicitation by completing this addendum acknowledgment form. Check the box next to each addendum received and sign below. Failure to acknowledge addenda may result in bid disqualification.

Acknowledgment: I hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda and have made the necessary revisions to my proposal, plans and/or specification, etc.

Addendum Numbers Received:
(Check the box next to each addendum received)

[X]	Addendum No. 1	[ ]	Addendum No. 6
[X]	Addendum No. 2	[ ]	Addendum No. 7
[ ]	Addendum No. 3	[ ]	Addendum No. 8
[ ]	Addendum No. 4	[ ]	Addendum No. 9
[ ]	Addendum No. 5	[ ]	Addendum No. 10

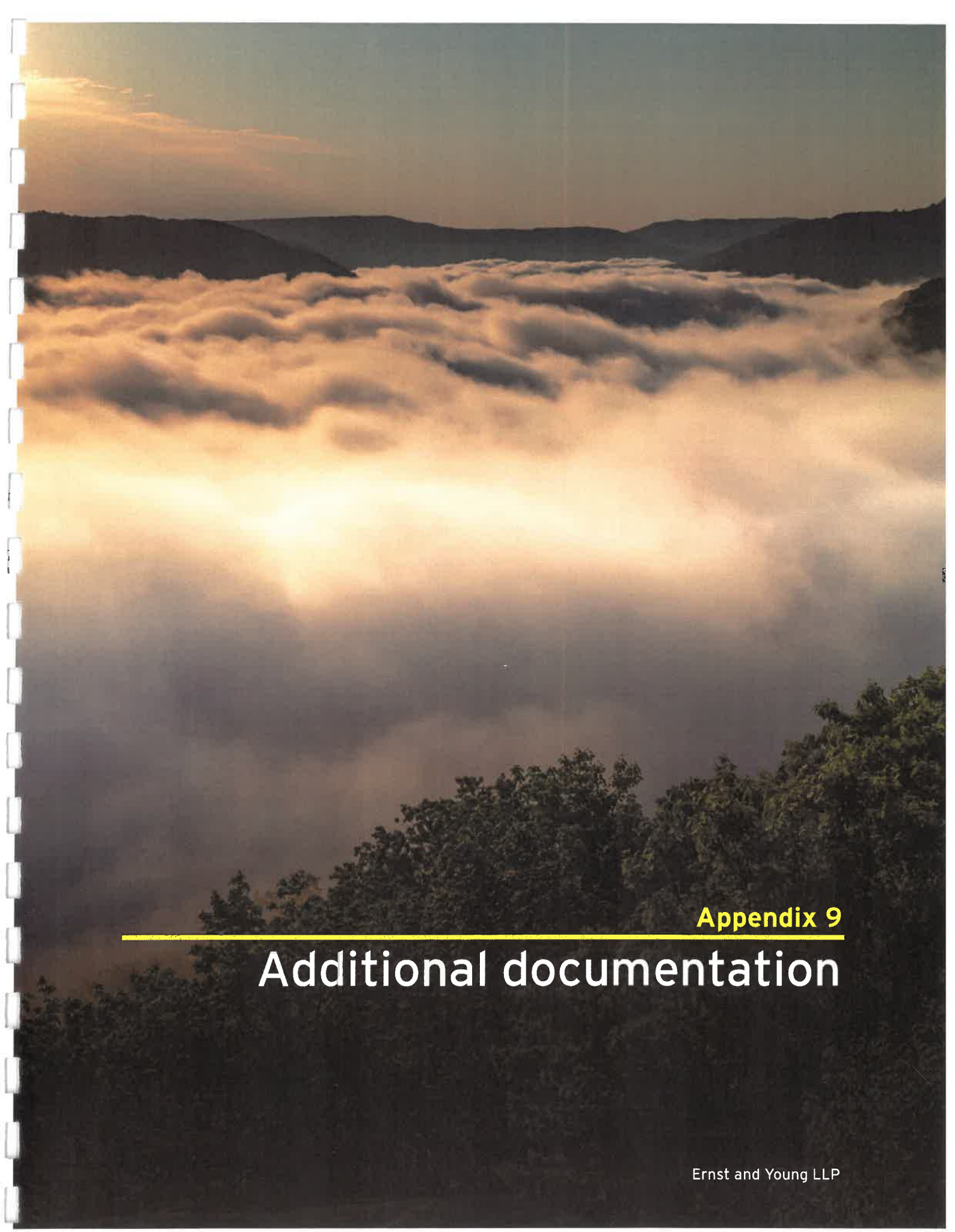
I understand that failure to confirm the receipt of addenda may be cause for rejection of this bid. I further understand that any verbal representation made or assumed to be made during any oral discussion held between Vendor's representatives and any state personnel is not binding. Only the information issued in writing and added to the specifications by an official addendum is binding.

Suttle & Stalnaker
Company

Authorized Signature

April 15, 2025
Date

NOTE: This addendum acknowledgement should be submitted with the bid to expedite document processing.
Revised 6/8/2012



Appendix 9

Additional documentation

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 9: Additional documentation

In response to Section 2 Part 13. Registration

ERIC L. HOUSEHOLDER
CABINET SECRETARY

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
PURCHASING DIVISION

SAMANTHA WILLIS
PURCHASING DIRECTOR

ERNST & YOUNG LLP
500 VIRGINIA ST E
CHARLESTON, WV 25301-2164

February 5, 2025

Lou Roberts:

This is to confirm receipt of your Disclosure of Information and vender registration fee, completing your entity's registration process with the West Virginia Purchasing Division. Your completion of both requirements with the Vendor Registration program enables you to receive orders from State of West Virginia agencies. The registration with the Purchasing Division for ERNST & YOUNG LLP, *wv*OASIS vendor # 000000177557, is valid until 2/7/2026.

For a complete list of competitive bid opportunities currently published, please view the *West Virginia Purchasing Bulletin* within the Vendor Self-Service (VSS) portal at wvOASIS.gov. If you do not have a login ID for the Vendor Self-Service portal, you can view the *West Virginia Purchasing Bulletin* by clicking "View Published Solicitations."

More information for vendors regarding the registration process can be found at www.state.wv.us/admin/purchase/VendorReg.html. If you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Purchasing Division's Vendor Registration office.

Sincerely,

Carol Hudnall

Carol Hudnall
Vendor Registration Coordinator

2019 WASHINGTON STREET, EAST • BUILDING 15 • CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25305-0130 • (304) 558-2306 • FAX: (304) 558-3970

WVPurchasing.gov

ACORD®

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE(MM/DD/YYYY)
04/02/2025

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

Holder Identifier :

PRODUCER	CONTACT NAME:		
Aon Risk Services Northeast, Inc. New York NY Office One Liberty Plaza 165 Broadway, Suite 3201 New York NY 10006 USA	PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): (215) 255-2000	FAX (A/C, No.): (215) 255-1893	
	E-MAIL ADDRESS:		
	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE		NAIC #
INSURED Ernst & Young LLP Attn: Kathleen Sabia-Cahill One Manhattan West 395 9th Ave. New York, NY 10001-8604 USA	INSURER A:	Allianz Global Risks US Insurance Co.	35300
	INSURER B:	The Continental Insurance Company	35289
	INSURER C:	National Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford	20478
	INSURER D:	Transportation Insurance Co.	20494
	INSURER E:		
	INSURER F:		

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** 570111922236 **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

Limits shown are as requested

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIMS-MADE X OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: X POLICY PRO-JECT LOC OTHER:			US200075124	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	EACH OCCURRENCE	$1,000,000
							DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence)	$1,000,000
							MED EXP (Any one person)	$10,000
							PERSONAL & ADV INJURY	$1,000,000
							GENERAL AGGREGATE	$2,000,000
							PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$2,000,000
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY X ANY AUTO X OWNED AUTOS ONLY SCHEDULED AUTOS X HIRED AUTOS ONLY X NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY			7092769827	08/01/2024	08/01/2025	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident)	$1,000,000
							BODILY INJURY (Per person)	
							BODILY INJURY (Per accident)	
							PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	
A	X UMBRELLA LIAB X OCCUR EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION			US200075224	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	EACH OCCURRENCE	$5,000,000
							AGGREGATE	$5,000,000
C	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY			WC5085005712 WC (AOS)	08/01/2024	08/01/2025	X PER STATUTE OTH-ER	
B	ANY PROPRIETOR / PARTNER / EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	Y / N N	N / A	WC5085005810 WC (CA Only)	08/01/2024	08/01/2025	E.L. EACH ACCIDENT	$1,000,000
							E.L. DISEASE-EA EMPLOYEE	$1,000,000
							E.L. DISEASE-POLICY LIMIT	$1,000,000

Certificate No : 570111922236

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

State of West Virginia is included as additional insured as its interest may appear as respect to General Liability and Automobile Liability policies.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

State of West Virginia
Department of Administration
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street East
Charleston WV 25305-0130 USA

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Aon Risk Services Northeast, Inc.

©1988-2015 ACORD CORPORATION. All rights reserved

ACORD 25 (2016/03) The ACORD name and logo are registered marks of ACORD

AGENCY CUSTOMER ID: 570000098148
LOC #:

ACORD

ADDITIONAL REMARKS SCHEDULE

Page _ of _

AGENCY	NAMED INSURED
Aon Risk Services Northeast, Inc.	Ernst & Young LLP
POLICY NUMBER: See Certificate Number: 570111922236	
CARRIER: See Certificate Number: 570111922236 / NAIC CODE	EFFECTIVE DATE

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

THIS ADDITIONAL REMARKS FORM IS A SCHEDULE TO ACORD FORM,
FORM NUMBER: ACORD 25 **FORM TITLE:** Certificate of Liability Insurance

INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	NAIC #
INSURER	
INSURER	
INSURER	
INSURER	

ADDITIONAL POLICIES If a policy below does not include limit information, refer to the corresponding policy on the ACORD certificate form for policy limits.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXPIRATION DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
	WORKERS COMPENSATION							
D		N/A		WC5085005760 WC (AZ, MA, WI)	08/01/2024	08/01/2025		

ACORD 101 (2008/01)

© 2008 ACORD CORPORATION. All rights reserved.
The ACORD name and logo are registered marks of ACORD

ACORD®

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY): 12/12/2024

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER	**CONTACT NAME:** Macie Higginbotham
Mountain State Insurance Agency	**PHONE (A/C, No, Ext):** (304) 720-2000 **FAX (A/C, No):** (304) 720-2002
1206 Kanawha Blvd. E.	**E-MAIL ADDRESS:** mhigginbotham@mountainstateinsurance.com
Suite 100	
Charleston WV 25301-2949	
INSURED	**INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE** — **NAIC #**
Suttle & Stalnaker, Pllc	**INSURER A:** Travelers Property Casualty of America — 25674
1411 Virginia Street, East	**INSURER B:** Farmington Casualty Company — 41483
Charleston WV 25301-3086	**INSURER C:**
	INSURER D:
	INSURER E:
	INSURER F:

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** CI.24121230090 **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	[X] COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY [ ] CLAIMS-MADE [X] OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: [ ] POLICY [ ] PRO-JECT [ ] LOC [ ] OTHER:	Y	Y	6808667L278	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	EACH OCCURRENCE DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) MED EXP (Any one person) PERSONAL & ADV INJURY GENERAL AGGREGATE PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG $	$ 1,000,000 $ 300,000 $ 5,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 2,000,000 $ 2,000,000 $
A	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY [ ] ANY AUTO [ ] OWNED AUTOS ONLY [ ] SCHEDULED AUTOS [X] HIRED AUTOS ONLY [X] NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY			6808667L278	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) BODILY INJURY (Per person) BODILY INJURY (Per accident) PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) $	$ 1,000,000 $ $ $ $
A	[X] UMBRELLA LIAB [ ] OCCUR [ ] EXCESS LIAB [ ] CLAIMS-MADE [ ] DED [ ] RETENTION $			CUP3538T654	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	EACH OCCURRENCE AGGREGATE $	$ 5,000,000 $ 5,000,000 $
B	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY Y / N ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? [ ] (Mandatory in NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below	N / A		UB3Y788360	06/01/2024	06/01/2025	[X] PER STATUTE [X] OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	Wv Code 23-4-2 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

State of West Virginia
Purchasing Division
2019 Washington Street, East
Charleston WV 25305-0130

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Macie Higginbotham

© 1988-2015 ACORD CORPORATION. All rights reserved.

ACORD 25 (2016/03) The ACORD name and logo are registered marks of ACORD

POLICY NUMBER: 680-8667L278-24-42

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY
ISSUE DATE: 04/22/2024

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

SCHEDULED ADDITIONAL INSURED
(Includes Products-Completed Operations If Required By Contract)

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:
COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

SCHEDULE OF ADDITIONAL INSUREDS AND COVERED OPERATIONS

NAME OF PERSON OR ORGANIZATION:
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA PURCHASING DIVISION

2019 WASHINGTON STREET,
EAST CHARLESTON WV 25305--013

PROJECT/LOCATION OF COVERED OPERATIONS:
WORK IS PERFORMED BOTH AT THEIR OFFICES AND IN OUR OFFICES

PROVISIONS

The following is added to **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

Any person or organization shown in the Schedule Of Additional Insureds And Covered Operations that you agree in a written contract or agreement to include as an additional insured on this Coverage Part is an insured, but only:

a. With respect to liability for "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs, or for "personal injury" caused by an offense that is committed, subsequent to the signing of that contract or agreement and while that part of the contract or agreement is in effect; and

b. If, and only to the extent that, such injury or damage is caused by acts or omissions of you or your subcontractor in the performance of "your work" on or for the project, or at the location, shown in the Schedule Of Additional Insureds And Covered Operations, to which the written contract or agreement applies. Such person or organization does not qualify as an additional insured with respect to the independent acts or omissions of such person or organization.

The insurance provided to such additional insured is subject to the following provisions:

a. If the Limits of Insurance of this Coverage Part shown in the Declarations exceed the minimum limits required by the written contract or agreement, the insurance provided to the additional insured will be limited to such minimum required limits. For the purposes of determining whether this limitation applies, the minimum limits required by the written contract or agreement will be considered to include the minimum limits of any Umbrella or Excess liability coverage required for the additional insured by that written contract or agreement. This provision will not increase the limits of insurance described in Section **III** – Limits Of Insurance.

b. The insurance provided to such additional insured does not apply to:

(1) Any "bodily injury", "property damage" or "personal injury" arising out of the providing, or failure to provide, any professional architectural, engineering or surveying services, including:

© 2018 The Travelers Indemnity Company. All rights reserved.

(a) The preparing, approving, or failing to prepare or approve, maps, shop drawings, opinions, reports, surveys, field orders or change orders, or the preparing, approving, or failing to prepare or approve, drawings and specifications; and

(b) Supervisory, inspection, architectural or engineering activities.

(2) Any "bodily injury" or "property damage" caused by "your work" and included in the "products-completed operations hazard" unless the written contract or agreement specifically requires you to provide such coverage for that additional insured during the policy period.

c. The additional insured must comply with the following duties:

(1) Give us written notice as soon as practicable of an "occurrence" or an offense which may result in a claim. To the extent possible, such notice should include:

(a) How, when and where the "occurrence" or offense took place;

(b) The names and addresses of any injured persons and witnesses; and

(c) The nature and location of any injury or damage arising out of the "occurrence" or offense.

(2) If a claim is made or "suit" is brought against the additional insured:

(a) Immediately record the specifics of the claim or "suit" and the date received; and

(b) Notify us as soon as practicable and see to it that we receive written notice of the claim or "suit" as soon as practicable.

(3) Immediately send us copies of all legal papers received in connection with the claim or "suit", cooperate with us in the investigation or settlement of the claim or defense against the "suit", and otherwise comply with all policy conditions.

(4) Tender the defense and indemnity of any claim or "suit" to any provider of other insurance which would cover such additional insured for a loss we cover. However, this condition does not affect whether the insurance provided to such additional insured is primary to other insurance available to such additional insured which covers that person or organization as a named insured as described in Paragraph **4.**, Other Insurance, of Section **IV** – Commercial General Liability Conditions.

© 2018 The Travelers Indemnity Company. All rights reserved.

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY

THIS ENDORSEMENT CHANGES THE POLICY. PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY.

XTEND ENDORSEMENT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

This endorsement modifies insurance provided under the following:

COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY COVERAGE PART

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF COVERAGE – This endorsement broadens coverage. However, coverage for any injury, damage or medical expenses described in any of the provisions of this endorsement may be excluded or limited by another endorsement to this Coverage Part, and these coverage broadening provisions do not apply to the extent that coverage is excluded or limited by such an endorsement. The following listing is a general coverage description only. Read all the provisions of this endorsement and the rest of your policy carefully to determine rights, duties, and what is and is not covered.

A. Who Is An Insured – Unnamed Subsidiaries

B. Who Is An Insured – Employees And Volunteer Workers – Bodily Injury To Co-Employees And Co-Volunteer Workers

C. Who Is An Insured – Newly Acquired Or Formed Limited Liability Companies

D. Incidental Medical Malpractice

E. Blanket Waiver Of Subrogation

PROVISIONS

A. WHO IS AN INSURED – UNNAMED SUBSIDIARIES

The following is added to **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

Any of your subsidiaries, other than a partnership or joint venture, that is not shown as a Named Insured in the Declarations is a Named Insured if:

a. You are the sole owner of, or maintain an ownership interest of more than 50% in, such subsidiary on the first day of the policy period; and

b. Such subsidiary is not an insured under similar other insurance.

No such subsidiary is an insured for "bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurred, or "personal and advertising injury" caused by an offense committed:

a. Before you maintained an ownership interest of more than 50% in such subsidiary; or

b. After the date, if any, during the policy period that you no longer maintain an ownership interest of more than 50% in such subsidiary.

For purposes of Paragraph **1.** of Section II – Who Is An Insured, each such subsidiary will be deemed to be designated in the Declarations as:

a. A limited liability company;

b. An organization other than a partnership, joint venture or limited liability company; or

c. A trust;

as indicated in its name or the documents that govern its structure.

B. WHO IS AN INSURED – EMPLOYEES AND VOLUNTEER WORKERS – BODILY INJURY TO CO-EMPLOYEES AND CO-VOLUNTEER WORKERS

The following is added to Paragraph **2.a.(1)** of **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

Paragraphs **(1)(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** above do not apply to "bodily injury" to a co-"employee" while in the course of the co-"employee's" employment by you or performing duties related to the conduct of your business, or to "bodily injury" to your other "volunteer workers" while performing duties related to the conduct of your business.

C. WHO IS AN INSURED – NEWLY ACQUIRED OR FORMED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

1. The following replaces the first sentence of Paragraph **3.** of **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

Any organization you newly acquire or form, other than a partnership or joint venture, and of which you are the sole owner or in which you maintain an ownership interest of more than 50%, will qualify as a Named Insured if

© 2018 The Travelers Indemnity Company. All rights reserved.
Includes copyrighted material of Insurance Services Office, Inc., with its permission.

there is no other similar insurance available to that organization.

2. The following replaces the last sentence of Paragraph **3.** of **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

   For the purposes of Paragraph **1.** of Section II – Who Is An Insured, each such organization will be deemed to be designated in the Declarations as:

   a. A limited liability company;

   b. An organization other than a partnership, joint venture or limited liability company; or

   c. A trust;

   as indicated in its name or the documents that govern its structure.

D. INCIDENTAL MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

1. The following replaces Paragraph **b.** of the definition of "occurrence" in the **DEFINITIONS** Section:

   b. An act or omission committed in providing or failing to provide "incidental medical services", first aid or "Good Samaritan services" to a person, unless you are in the business or occupation of providing professional health care services.

2. The following replaces the last paragraph of Paragraph **2.a.(1)** of **SECTION II – WHO IS AN INSURED**:

   Unless you are in the business or occupation of providing professional health care services, Paragraphs **(1)(a)**, **(b)**, **(c)** and **(d)** above do not apply to "bodily injury" arising out of providing or failing to provide:

   (a) "Incidental medical services" by any of your "employees" who is a nurse, nurse assistant, emergency medical technician, paramedic, athletic trainer, audiologist, dietician, nutritionist, occupational therapist or occupational therapy assistant, physical therapist or speech-language pathologist; or

   (b) First aid or "Good Samaritan services" by any of your "employees" or "volunteer workers", other than an employed or volunteer doctor. Any such "employees" or "volunteer workers" providing or failing to provide first aid or "Good Samaritan services" during their work hours for you will be deemed to be acting within the scope of their employment by you or performing duties related to the conduct of your business.

3. The following replaces the last sentence of Paragraph **5.** of **SECTION III – LIMITS OF INSURANCE**:

   For the purposes of determining the applicable Each Occurrence Limit, all related acts or omissions committed in providing or failing to provide "incidental medical services", first aid or "Good Samaritan services" to any one person will be deemed to be one "occurrence".

4. The following exclusion is added to Paragraph **2.**, **Exclusions**, of **SECTION I – COVERAGES – COVERAGE A – BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY**:

   Sale Of Pharmaceuticals

   "Bodily injury" or "property damage" arising out of the violation of a penal statute or ordinance relating to the sale of pharmaceuticals committed by, or with the knowledge or consent of, the insured.

5. The following is added to the **DEFINITIONS** Section:

   "Incidental medical services" means:

   a. Medical, surgical, dental, laboratory, x-ray or nursing service or treatment, advice or instruction, or the related furnishing of food or beverages; or

   b. The furnishing or dispensing of drugs or medical, dental, or surgical supplies or appliances.

6. The following is added to Paragraph **4.b.**, **Excess Insurance**, of **SECTION IV – COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS**:

   This insurance is excess over any valid and collectible other insurance, whether primary, excess, contingent or on any other basis, that is available to any of your "employees" for "bodily injury" that arises out of providing or failing to provide "incidental medical services" to any person to the extent not subject to Paragraph **2.a.(1)** of Section II – Who Is An Insured.

E. BLANKET WAIVER OF SUBROGATION

The following is added to Paragraph **8.**, **Transfer Of Rights Of Recovery Against Others To Us**,

© 2018 The Travelers Indemnity Company. All rights reserved.
Includes copyrighted material of Insurance Services Office, Inc., with its permission.

of **SECTION IV – COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CONDITIONS**:

If the insured has agreed in a contract or agreement to waive that insured's right of recovery against any person or organization, we waive our right of recovery against such person or organization, but only for payments we make because of:

a. "Bodily injury" or "property damage" that occurs; or

b. "Personal and advertising injury" caused by an offense that is committed;

subsequent to the execution of the contract or agreement.

© 2018 The Travelers Indemnity Company. All rights reserved.
Includes copyrighted material of Insurance Services Office, Inc., with its permission.

Additional Named Insureds

Other Named Insureds	
New Century Ii, LLC,	Other, Insured Multiple Names

OFAPPINF (02/2007)

COPYRIGHT 2007, AMS SERVICES INC

State of West Virginia

Certificate

I, Kris Warner, Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia, hereby certify that

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

filed an application to be registered as a foreign limited liability partnership authorizing it to transact business in West Virginia. The application was found to conform to law and a "Certificate of Registration For A Foreign Limited Liability Partnership" was issued by the West Virginia Secretary of State's Office on January 31, 2024.

I further certify that the limited liability partnership has not been revoked by the State of West Virginia nor has a Certificate of Cancellation been issued to the limited liability partnership by the West Virginia Secretary of State.

Accordingly, I hereby issue this Certificate of Authorization

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

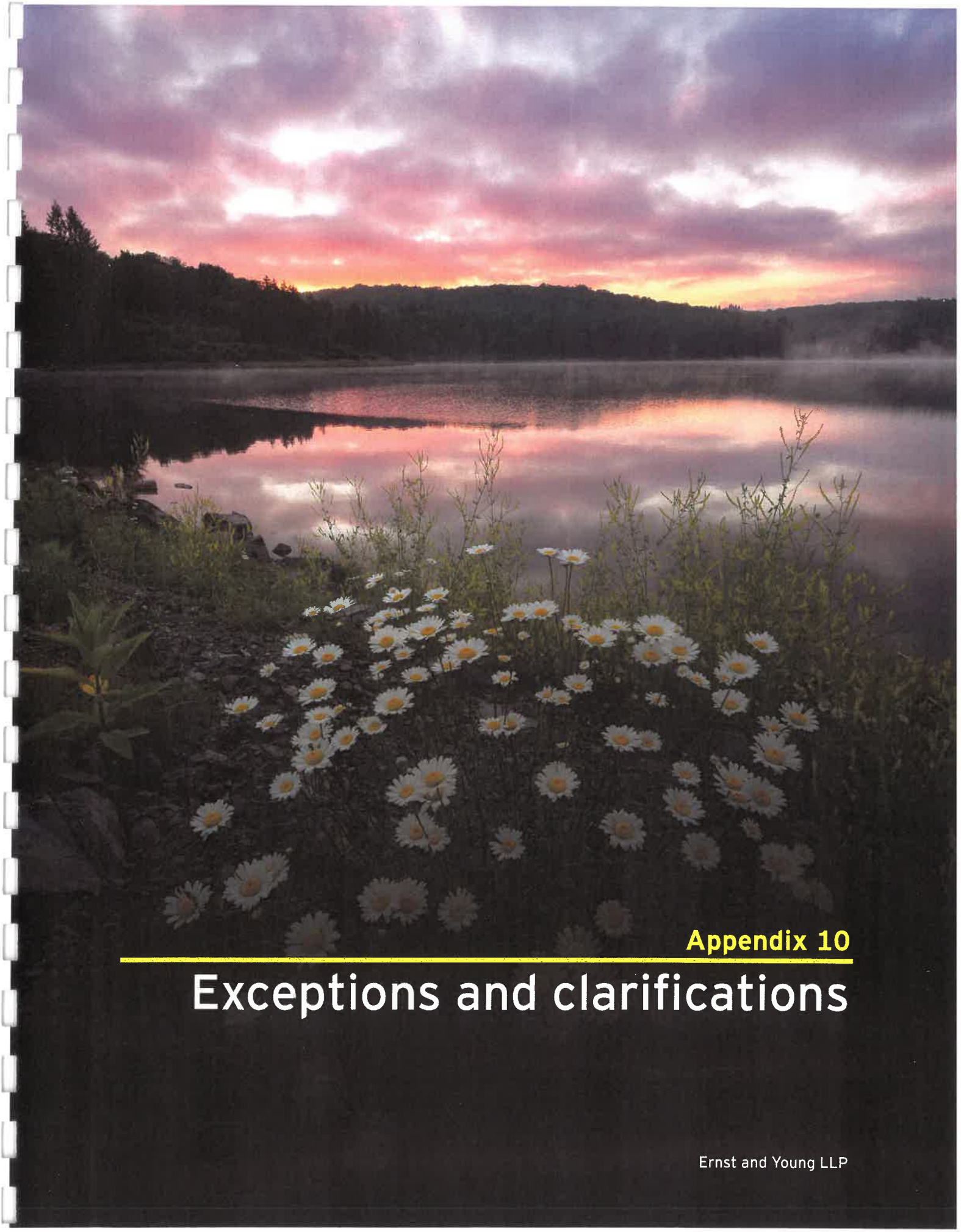
Validation ID:4WV4F_6MGGW

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of West Virginia on this day of

April 02, 2025

Secretary of State

Notice: A certificate issued electronically from the West Virginia Secretary of State's Web site is fully and immediately valid and effective. However, as an option, the issuance and validity of a certificate obtained electronically may be established by visiting the Certificate Validation Page of the Secretary of State's Web site, https://apps.wv.gov/sos/businessentitysearch/validate.aspx entering the validation ID displayed on the certificate, and following the instructions displayed. Confirming the issuance of a certificate is merely optional and is not necessary to the valid and effective issuance of a certificate.



Appendix 10

Exceptions and clarifications

Ernst and Young LLP

Appendix 10: Exceptions and clarifications

As part of our response to the RFP and the instructions under Section 22. EXCEPTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS, we have reviewed the terms and conditions set forth therein. While we are willing to enter into an engagement agreement based upon the proposed terms, we have comments about certain terms and have set out those comments below. While we have tried to be thorough, we cannot guarantee we have identified all issues that may arise during the process of finalizing the engagement agreement. Our proposal to provide services is contingent on the execution of a mutually satisfactory engagement agreement.

SECTION 3: GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

8. INSURANCE: While we can agree to commercially reasonable insurance requirements, we may need to seek certain changes to this section consistent with our firm policy on such matters.

15. PAYMENT METHODS: EY does not accept credit card/p-card payments. We do accept EFT and ACH payment

20. TIME: Due to the nature of the services we provide, professional advisors services, we generally do not view it as appropriate to include time is of the essence provisions in our engagement agreements. Such provisions are more common in other types of agreements such as construction agreements.

28. WARRANTY: While we can agree to commercially reasonable warranty requirements, we may need to seek certain changes to this section consistent with our firm policy on such matters.

30. PRIVACY, SECURITY, AND CONFIDENTIALITY: While we can agree to commercially reasonable privacy, security requirements, we may need to seek certain changes to this section consistent with our firm policy on such matters. We can agree to commercially reasonable confidentiality obligations. Confidentiality terms should provide that we may disclose information if required by law or professional standards and then we may provide client information to our subcontractors and to third parties providing us with administrative support services so long as such parties are bound by confidentiality obligations no less stringent than those to which we are bound.

34. VENDOR NON-CONFLICT: As a firm with over 52,000 employees and 3,600 US partners, it would be difficult to assert that none of them are related to any employee of the State of West Virginia. We can confirm that no personal or business relationships have influenced this procurement or resulting contract.

36. INDEMNIFICATION: We generally neither request nor provide indemnities. We do on occasion agree to mutual indemnities with our clients for bodily injury or damage to tangible property to the extent directly caused by our negligence or misconduct, and for intellectual property infringement caused by our deliverables, subject to customary commercial exceptions.

38. CONFLICT OF INTEREST: see exception for 34. VENDOR NON-CONFLICT

Other matters of inclusion in the final agreement

Disputes/Arbitration/Mediation - In the event a client views our services as having been rendered otherwise than in compliance with the agreement our approach is to enter into good faith discussions with the client to arrive at a mutually acceptable resolution of the matter. Our firm policy favors the speedy and amicable resolution of disputes through mediation and arbitration conducted in accordance with the Rules for Non-Administered Arbitration of the CPR International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution.

Intellectual Property or Ownership - Our clients generally own our reports and other deliverables provided to them, subject to restrictions on their distribution to third parties and our retention of ownership of certain data, modules, leading practices, and specifications developed or used by EY or its licensors, or to which EY otherwise has rights, including enhancements and improvements developed in the course of performing the services.

Limitation of Liability - We generally limit our total aggregate liability under an Agreement to the fees paid to EY for the services under which any liability is principally alleged to arise. We generally provide that EY will not in any case be liable for consequential, incidental, indirect, punitive, or special damages, or attorney's fees.

Termination - Our agreements generally provide that we may terminate immediately if we reasonably determine that we can no longer provide the Services in accordance with applicable law or professional obligations.

EY | Building a better working world

EY is building a better working world by creating new value for clients, people, society and the planet, while building trust in capital markets.

Enabled by data, AI and advanced technology, EY teams help clients shape the future with confidence and develop answers for the most pressing issues of today and tomorrow.

EY teams work across a full spectrum of services in assurance, consulting, tax, strategy and transactions. Fueled by sector insights, a globally connected, multidisciplinary network and diverse ecosystem partners, EY teams can provide services in more than 150 countries and territories.

All in to shape the future with confidence.

EY refers to the global organization, and may refer to one or more, of the member firms of Ernst & Young Global Limited, each of which is a separate legal entity. Ernst & Young Global Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee, does not provide services to clients. Information about how EY collects and uses personal data and a description of the rights individuals have under data protection legislation are available via ey.com/privacy. EY member firms do not practice law where prohibited by local laws. For more information about our organization, please visit ey.com.

Ernst & Young LLP is a client-serving member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited operating in the US.

© 2025 Ernst & Young LLP
All Rights Reserved.

2503-12044-CS

West Virginia

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

West Virginia

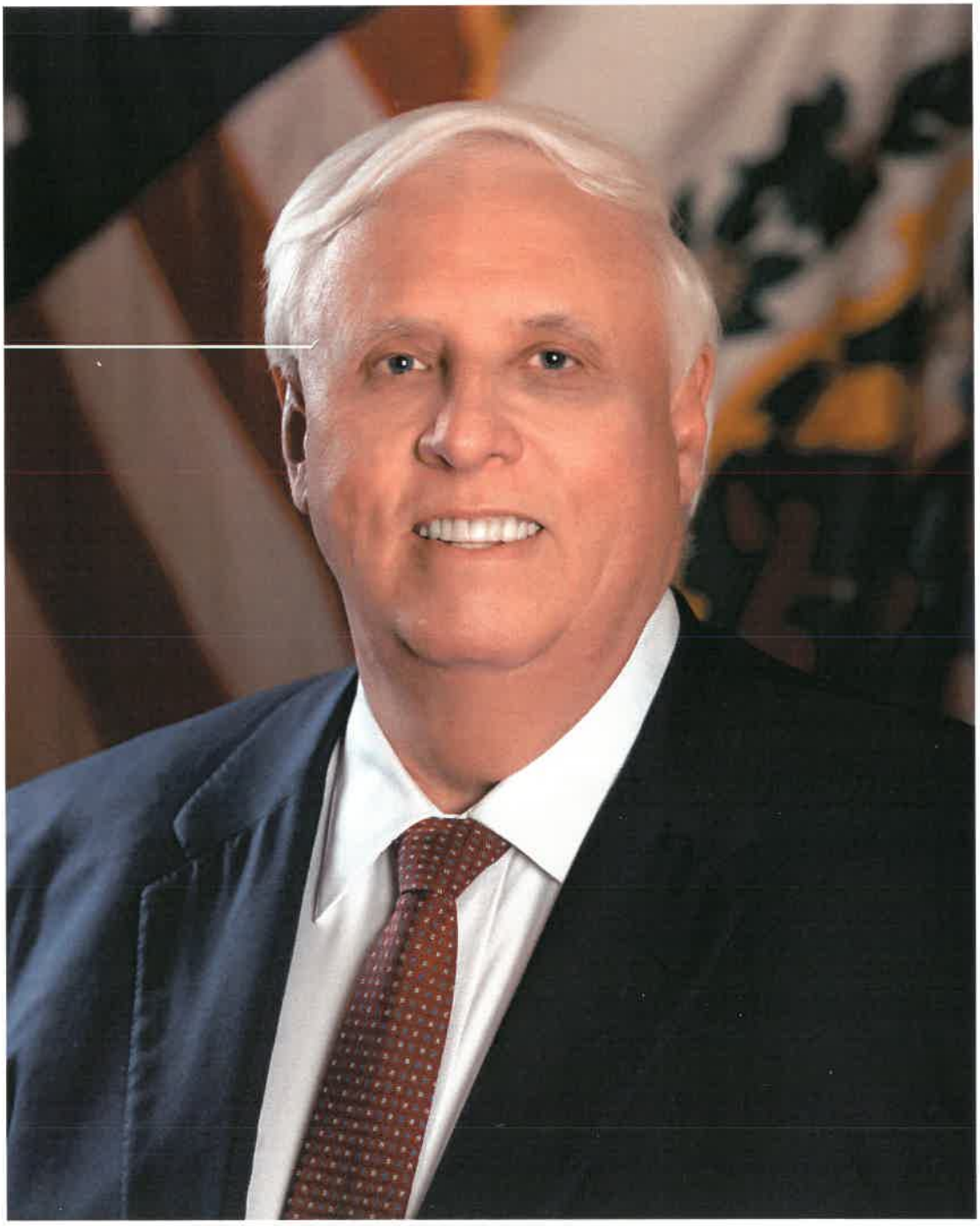
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Jim Justice
Governor

Mark Scott
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Administration

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer and
Assistant Cabinet Secretary
Department of Administration

Prepared by the Financial
Accounting and Reporting Section



Governor Jim Justice

Jim Justice

Governor of West Virginia

To the Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature and the Citizens of West Virginia:

I am pleased to provide you with the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the year ended June 30, 2024. An independent certified public accounting firm has audited the basic financial statements contained in this report.

The ACFR demonstrates West Virginia's commitment to financial accountability and national standards. This document provides the Legislature and citizens of West Virginia with the state's financial data. It can be accessed on the Internet at www.finance.wv.gov.

This report was compiled with the help of individuals throughout state government. Each state agency provided clear, concise information to ensure the highest level of financial accountability.

Sincerely,

Jim Justice
Governor

State Capitol | 1900 Kanawha Blvd., East, Charleston, WV 25305 | (304) 558-2000

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Report Prepared By:

West Virginia Department of Administration
Finance Division
Financial Accounting and Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Building 17, 3rd Floor
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
(304) 558-4083

Financial Reporting Team:

Stephanie Bailes, CPA
Betsy Chapman, CGFM
Samantha Chapman, CGFM
Melody Duke
Karla Harris, CFE, CGFM
Reneé King
Luke Murray
Matthew Reynolds
Timothy Scites
Robert Tanner
Corey Wade, CGFM
Kay Walden, CGFM
Maria Yoakum

A Special Thanks To:

Sarah Long, CPA

Special appreciation is given to all personnel throughout the State whose extra effort to contribute accurate, timely financial data for their agencies made this report possible. The technical support of West Virginia Our Advanced Solution with Integrated Systems (wvOASIS) has been invaluable. Also, photo credit goes to Perry Bennett, Chief Legislative Photographer.

We invite you to visit our website: http://www.finance.wv.gov.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal x
GFOA Certificate of Achievement xx
Organization Chart xxi
State of West Virginia Principal Officials xxii

FINANCIAL SECTION

Report of Independent Auditors 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis 6

Basic Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements
- Statement of Net Position 24
- Statement of Activities 26

Governmental Funds Financial Statements
- Balance Sheet 30
- Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position 32
- Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 33
- Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities 34

Proprietary Funds Financial Statements
- Statement of Net Position 36
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 38
- Statement of Cash Flows 40

Fiduciary Funds Financial Statements
- Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 46
- Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 47

Discretely Presented Component Units Financial Statements
- Combining Statement of Net Position 50
- Combining Statement of Activities 54

Notes to the Financial Statements:

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 56
Note 2 – Restatement and Restricted Balances 78
Note 3 – Deposits and Investments 81
Note 4 – Receivables 122
Note 5 - Private Public Partnerships 125
Note 6 – Interfund Balances 126
Note 7 – Interfund Transfers 128
Note 8 – Restricted Assets 131
Note 9 – Capital Assets 133
Note 10 – Long-Term Obligations 137
Note 11 – Right-to-Use Leases 151
Note 12 - Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements 155
Note 13 -- Retirement Systems 158
Note 14 – Other Postemployment Benefits 177
Note 15 – Risk Management 187
Note 16 – Commitments and Contingencies 194
Note 17 – Subsequent Events 198

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule 200
Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Budgetary Reporting 203
Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation 206
Pension Plans Schedules 208
Notes to Required Supplementary Information – Pension 224
OPEB Plan Schedules 226
Notes to Required Supplementary Information – OPEB 232

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 236
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 238

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 242
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 244

Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
Combining Balance Sheet 248
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances 249

Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position 252
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 253
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 254

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position 257
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position 258
Combining Statement of Cash Flows 259

Pension Trust and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 264
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 266

Investment Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 270
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 270

Custodial Funds
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position 273
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position 274

Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
Combining Statement of Net Position 278
Combining Statement of Activities 280

STATISTICAL SECTION

Index to Statistical Section
Schedule 1 – Net Position by Component 286
Schedule 2 – Changes in Net Position by Component 288
Schedule 3 – Fund Balances – Governmental Funds 292
Schedule 4 – Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds 294
Schedule 5 – Revenue Base 296
Schedule 6 – Revenue Rates 298
Schedule 7 – Revenue Payers by Industry/Category 300
Schedule 8 – Ratios of Outstanding Debt 302
Schedule 9 – Pledged Revenue Coverage 304
Schedule 10 – Demographic and Economic Indicators 312
Schedule 11 – Principal Employers 314
Schedule 12 – Education Enrollment 315
Schedule 13 – State Employees by Function 316
Schedule 14 – Operating Indicators by Function 318
Schedule 15 – Capital Assets Statistics by Function 320
Schedule 16 – Miscellaneous Statistics 322

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Introductory Section

Transmittal Letter

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Organization Chart

Principal Officials

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

December 13, 2024

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

Dear Governor, Senators, Delegates, and Citizens:

I am pleased to present the 2024 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (2024 ACFR) of the State of West Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. This report was prepared by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) within the Finance Division of the Department of Administration (Management).

The 2024 ACFR was prepared in conformity with the reporting model outlined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements No. 34 and No. 35, and other related statements. This reporting model's objective is to provide a clear picture of the government as a single, unified entity as well as to provide traditional fund-based financial statements. The State of West Virginia's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP).

This independent audit of the financial statements of the State of West Virginia is part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the requirements of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditors to report not only on the fair presentation of the basic financial statements, but also on West Virginia's internal controls and compliance with requirements applicable to major programs.

GAAP requires that Management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The State's MD&A can be found immediately following the Report of the Independent Auditors.

1900 KANAWHA BOULEVARD, EAST • BUILDING 1, ROOM E-119 • CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25305-0120 • (304) 558-4331 • FAX: (304) 558-2999

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

The 2024 ACFR consists of Management's representations concerning the financial information of the State of West Virginia. Consequently, Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, Management of the State has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficiently reliable information for the preparation of the State's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the State's comprehensive framework of internal controls is designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that these financial statements are free from material misstatements. As Management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The State of West Virginia's financial statements were audited by Ernst & Young, LLP. The independent auditors concluded, based upon their audit and the reports of other auditors, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion.

Profile of the Government

The State of West Virginia provides a full range of services including education, social and health services, transportation, public safety, conservation of natural resources, and economic development. In addition to general government activities, this report includes financial information regarding various discretely presented component units which are financially accountable to the State, or for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that their exclusion would cause this report to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria used to determine financial accountability of a particular entity are the appointment by a state official of a voting majority of the entity's governing body and (1) the ability of the State to impose its will on that entity or (2) the potential for the entity to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the State. See Note 1 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) for a comprehensive discussion of the criteria used in determining the State's financial reporting entity.

Budgetary control is maintained through legislative appropriations and the Executive Branch quarterly allotment process. Agencies submit budgetary requests to the State Budget Office. The State Budget Office compiles the Executive Budget on behalf of the Governor, who submits it to the Legislature for final approval. After the approval of the budget, the State Budget Office maintains control over the spending units of the State at the activity level and by use of the quarterly allotments of General Revenue appropriations. Total allotments cannot exceed total budget bill appropriations. The State Auditor exercises control over spending at the annual line item appropriation level. All appropriations, except funds which are re-appropriated, expire 31 days after the fiscal year-end. All governmental funds, including special revenue funds, are controlled by this process and annually appropriated and allotted, accordingly. The State Budget Office is responsible during the year for evaluating all proposed payroll changes, encumbering all planned expenditures, and preventing expenditures from exceeding appropriations for each agency. Meanwhile, the State Auditor and State Treasurer are prohibited by law from issuing a state check that exceeds the amount appropriated.

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

All appropriation requests that are above the current fiscal year level amounts are submitted as a separate "improvement package" stating the amount, purpose, benefits, and needs of the additional funding. Appropriation requests are reviewed by the Secretary of Revenue, the State Budget Office, and the Governor's Office but only after budget meetings held with the spending units to discuss their requests. A discussion of the State's annual budget process is included as Required Supplementary Information immediately following the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Economic Review

West Virginia stands at the forefront of energy research and boasts a multifaceted energy portfolio encompassing coal, natural gas, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, biomass and solar resources. West Virginia plays a pivotal role as a net contributor of electricity to the regional grid and consistently ranks within the top five states for interstate electricity sales. West Virginia continues to uphold its reputation for providing cost-effective energy solutions. West Virginia is a net electricity supplier to the regional grid and is among the top 5 states in the nation in net interstate electricity sales.

West Virginia has the 2nd lowest workers compensation rates, according to Oregon Consumer Business Services, 2022. West Virginia was also ranked 3rd in best cost of doing business by CNBC's America's Top States for business, 2024. Additionally, Bureau of Economic Analysis 2023 ranks West Virginia 9th in best gross domestic product growth and Tax Foundation Index, 2024, ranked West Virginia 22nd in the state business climate tax ranking.

West Virginia is committed to expanding its economic diversity, embracing a range of industries encompassing technology, chemicals and polymers, automotive, manufacturing, natural gas, aerospace, metals, fulfillment distribution and building products.

Prominent global enterprises and institutions have chosen West Virginia as their destination for expansion, drawn by the favorable business environment and the highly productive workforce. The following instances highlight the State's economic growth throughout fiscal year 2024:

Company Name	Number of Jobs Created	County
VA Laundry Project	220	Berkeley
TeMa 2023	40	Jefferson
DALB Expansion	200	Jefferson
Human Biosciences	100	Berkeley
SMR	125	Nicholas
LG Nova	275	Monongalia, Cabell, Mercer
Peacock Manufacturing	35	Hardy

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

REV Capon Bridge Solar Project	2	Hampshire
Northstar Technologies	45	Harrison
RecycleBalls WV Expansion	5	Barbour
Pillar Innovations	15	Monongalia
Worley	50	Kanawha
KCI Aviation	45	Taylor
Guntry	66	Ohio
Dura-Trac	4	Jefferson
Gestamp	520	Kanawha
Chico Enterprises	40	Monongalia
Fidelis Infrastructure	350	Mason
Alcon	500	Cabell
Clean Seas	40	Kanawha
Treplar	500	Berkeley
AquaBanq	15	Hampshire
TCL Specialties	50	Marshall
Aurora Flight Sciences-A Boeing Company	150	Harrison
Shur Solution	7	Jefferson
Paper Mettler KG	84	Hardy
First Tool	10	Berkeley

Looking forward, other significant developments for the latter part of 2024 and 2025 include:

- Babcock & Wilcox (B&W), a global leader in energy and environmental technologies, is making a $125 million investment in Mason County. Babcock & Wilcox's investment will focus on the deployment of their BrightLoop™ low-carbon hydrogen technology, a pioneering approach to hydrogen production. This cutting-edge technology leverages a novel chemical looping process to produce low-carbon hydrogen, steam, or syngas while isolating carbon dioxide (CO2) for capture and storage. This development will initially create 28 high-paying jobs, with potential for future expansion as the company continues its innovative efforts in the energy sector.

- HandCraft Services, a leading provider of medical linen and apparel products, will be investing $59 million to open a new facility in Berkeley County, creating 220 new jobs. The family-owned and operated business plans to invest $59 million in the construction of two new plants. Plant 1 is expected to open in 2025 and Plant 2 is slated to open in 2026.

- Prime 6, a leading innovator in sustainable wood products, will establish a new manufacturing facility in Buckhannon. This significant $35 million investment is expected to create 75 jobs in the region. Prime 6's new facility is set to begin operations

in the coming months, with job openings to be announced soon. The company's presence in Buckhannon is expected to have a positive ripple effect throughout the local economy, benefiting suppliers, businesses and residents.

These investments reflect the increasingly diversified nature of the economy that West Virginia is building. West Virginia is well positioned as the ideal location for new and expanding companies that want to create good jobs in the State. West Virginia provides access to:

- Skilled and flexible workforce that has earned a reputation for dedication, loyalty and low turnover rate
- Business taxes that are among the lowest in the country
- West Virginia is approximately 5.1% below the national average for industrial electricity and approximately 17% below the national average for residential electricity rates;
- A strategic location within an eight-hour drive to half the U.S. population and a third of the Canadian market
- A community and technical college system that is highly responsive to business and workforce needs
- High quality of life, low cost of living and unparalleled outdoor recreational activities.

Major Initiatives

Pro-Growth Tax Reforms

West Virginia enacted significant business tax reductions between 2006 and 2011 to help boost future investment in the State's economy. The Corporation Net Income Tax rate was reduced from 9 percent to 6.5 percent. In addition, West Virginia eliminated the Business Franchise Tax, the Corporate Charter Tax, the Telecommunications Tax, and a Business Registration Fee renewal requirement. The latest estimates project a net reduction of more than 70 percent in Corporation Net Income Tax for businesses over a 10-year period.

Beginning in 2022, the general multi-state business apportionment formula for income tax purposes changes from a three-factor formula involving the share of payroll, property, and sales in West Virginia to a single sales factor formula. As a result of this change, multi-state businesses with property and/or payroll in West Virginia face no direct marginal increase in tax liability associated with a decision to expand their physical presence in the State. An increase in either property investment or payroll in West Virginia has no direct impact on future multi-state business net income tax liability in the State.

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

West Virginia enacted a significant personal income tax reduction beginning in 2023. Income tax rates were reduced by 21.25 percent with the top marginal rate falling from 6.5 percent to 5.12 percent. Small business corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and sole proprietors all benefit from these lower tax rates along with employees earning a paycheck. Beginning in 2024, the State offered refundable income tax credits equal to 100 percent of local West Virginia property taxes paid on qualified motor vehicles and 50 percent of local West Virginia property taxes paid on qualified tangible personal property for small businesses with total appraised tangible personal property valued at $1 million or less.

Additional income tax rate cuts beginning in 2025 depend on a trigger mechanism that potentially activates once a year based on a comparison between total general revenue fund collections less severance tax collections for the prior year with inflation adjusted non-severance tax revenues from the fiscal year 2019 base year. Measured annual collections above inflation adjusted base year collections become the amount available for additional income tax rate cuts beginning in the following tax year.

Fiscal year 2024 General Revenue Fund collections less severance tax collections totaled more than $5.341 billion in comparison with inflation adjusted base year revenues of more than $5.248 billion. The excess amount above inflation of nearly $93.3 million equaled more than 4% of total fiscal year 2024 personal income tax collections. Therefore, income tax rates in 2025 will fall by 4% with the top marginal tax rate declining to 4.92%.

In addition to lower taxes, West Virginia offers a variety of tax credits, exemptions, and special valuations for new and existing companies. Credits for manufacturers and certain other types of businesses that create new jobs can offset up to 100 percent of the State's business taxes. There are special valuations on aircraft, high technology, pollution abatement equipment and property tied to specified customer supplier relations, which can dramatically reduce property taxes; and exemptions for manufacturers can eliminate sales tax for goods used in manufacturing. There are new tax credit programs that are now available for customer fulfillment and distribution centers as well as ethane cracker facilities.

Roads and Highways

During fiscal year 2024, the West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) continued work on several of its major initiatives around the state including Corridor H, the Nitro and Barboursville bridge projects on I-64, the Welch to WV 16 portion of the Coalfields Expressway, and the I-79 Bridge Bundles projects, to name a few. It is also worth noting that one major initiative from fiscal year 2023, finishing the Scott Miller Hill Bypass, has now been completed. During 2024, the WVDOH authorized a total of 1,429 highway and bridge construction projects statewide. Rugged mountainous terrain and numerous streams and rivers characterize the topography of the state and consequently, West Virginia's road system includes 7,279 vehicular bridges, of which the WVDOH is responsible for 7,168. The WVDOH's bridge program for this year, enhanced by an ongoing infusion of general obligation and turnpike bond sales proceeds, in conjunction with the traditional state-funded and federal-aid programs, allowed for 175

construction starts on bridge initiatives ranging from full replacement to deck overlays. The WVDOH's resurfacing program consisted of 1,230 projects, which addressed approximately 2,787 miles of roadway.

State Park Enhancements

The West Virginia State Park system is a recognized leader in park systems in the United States and features a multitude of full-service restaurants, developed campgrounds, vacation lodges, spas, golf courses, cabins ranging from pioneer to contemporary styles, conference centers, a tourist railroad, aerial tramways, zip line, rail trails, an island and a major ski resort.

The system is composed of 36 state parks, 9 state forests and 3 rail trails: the Greenbrier River Trail, the Elk River Rail Trail, and the North Bend Rail Trail. Facility inventory includes 798 lodge rooms, 358 cabins, 1,546 campsites, 152 picnic shelters and 559 playground units. More than 700 miles of hiking trails are available across 46 areas.

Along with marketing efforts, revenues of our state park system have continued to increase since the pandemic of 2020. Fiscal year 2024 saw an increase of $2.3 million over last fiscal year, with total revenues generated of slightly over $39 million. This is a significant jump from pandemic level revenues of $21 million in fiscal year 2020.

In 2023, DNR recommissioned a study to renew the understanding of the economic impact of West Virginia State Parks and Forests on the state and its citizens. A key finding of this study was that the total economic impact of the system annually was $482.98 million dollars.

Workers' Compensation Reforms

The Workers' Compensation program was privatized in 2006 from a monopolistic system to an open, competitive market. The transition has been hugely successful with 354 carriers filing to offer workers' compensation insurance to West Virginia policyholders. Since privatization, the workers' compensation market has experienced approximately $481 million in premium savings after 20 consecutive loss cost decreases. The most recent decrease of 9.1% results in a cumulative 82.6% loss cost reduction from pre-reform workers' compensation levels. In addition to the voluntary market loss cost decreases, the assigned risk market is one of the lowest in the nation by policy count and has also had rate decreases over the last several years. This is a tremendous accomplishment for the State and is a testament to the hard work, cooperation, and partnerships of the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner, the National Council on Compensation Insurance, Inc. (NCCI), private carriers, and the employers of the State of West Virginia.

Prior to privatization, the unfunded liability for the former Workers' Compensation Fund exceeded $3 billion. As of June 30, 2024, the Workers' Compensation Old Fund has a positive net balance of $33 million. The significant reduction in the unfunded liability demonstrates West Virginia's focus on fiscal responsibility.

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

Environmental Protection Initiatives

In fiscal year 2024, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection's (WVDEP) Rehabilitation Environmental Action Plan (REAP) awarded 22 recycling assistance grants totaling $1,999,341 to local governments, universities, private and nonprofit organizations. The purpose of these grants is planning, initiating, expanding, and upgrading recycling programs, providing related public education programs, and assisting in recycling market procurement efforts. Additional grants awarded by REAP include 12 covered electronic devices recycling grants totaling $85,950 to conduct electronic collections events and programs; and 25 litter control grants totaling $52,550 to initiate, continue or expand local litter control programs.

The Office of Abandoned Mine Lands and Reclamation (AMLR) completed 6 reclamation projects totaling $2.26 million and 17 emergency projects totaling $3.2 million. AMLR solicited bids for 4 waterline construction projects at a cost of $10.8 million and 8 Abandoned Mine Land Economic Revitalization (AMLER) projects at a total cost of $15.5 million. The waterline projects brought drinking water to citizens whose drinking water was affected by mining activity that occurred before enactment of the Federal Mining Act in 1977, which requires companies to reclaim the land when mining ceases. The AMLER program is intended to help fund projects in AMLR impacted areas that will promote economic revitalization of those areas.

Through the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund, WVDEP disbursed more than $20.9 million to communities for municipal sewer projects under construction. They also closed 13 new loans and amendments to drinking water projects that were worth $38.2 million. There are currently 34 binding commitment letters and/or loan agreements that have been issued for additional projects, worth $177.6 million.

Through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, WVDEP disbursed more than $45.9 million to communities for municipal sewer projects under construction. They also disbursed $350,000 to the onsite system loan program and closed 17 new loans and amendments to municipal construction projects that were worth $71.6 million. There are currently 42 binding commitment letters and/or loan agreements that have been issued for additional projects worth $178 million.

Long Term Financial Planning and Relevant Financial Policies

To continue disciplined financial management, the State adheres to certain financial policies and prepares a long-term financial plan.

Long-Term Financial Planning

The State's Six Year Financial Plan includes information on anticipated General and Lottery Funds revenues and expenditures over a six-year horizon with the goal of providing

policymakers and citizens a clear understanding of not only the current budget, but also the larger, long-term implications of budget decisions on the State's future fiscal outlook.

Financial Policies

Under current law, the State is required to deposit the first 50% of all surplus funds from the General Fund accrued during the fiscal year just ended into the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund A (Rainy Day Fund) until the aggregate amount of balance in the combined Revenue Shortfall Reserve Funds A and B equal at least 20% of the prior three-year average of total General Fund appropriations as stated in Title II, Section 1 of the approved budget bills for such years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, the 20% funding requirement was $933,687,075, a smaller amount than the actual Rainy Day Fund balance total of $1,256,164,594. Therefore, no additional funding contribution was required.

Strong Financial Performance

In 2024, falling energy prices and the implementation of a historically large personal income tax rate cut resulted in a General Revenue Fund decline of nearly $773 million or 11.9% from record setting collections in the prior year. However, final collections were still nearly $590 million ahead of official estimates.

Fiscal year 2024 surplus General Revenue appropriations included: a fiscal year 2024 General Revenue Surplus Section total of over $1.1 billion, 2023 1st Extraordinary Session surplus General Revenue supplemental appropriations of $522.8, $217.6 million in surplus General Revenue supplemental appropriations passed during the 2024 Regular Session and $82.3 million in surplus General Revenue in the 2024 1st Extraordinary Session to the Higher Education Policy Commission.

After the Governor's veto, the Legislature's FY 2025 final approved budget included $69 million in fiscal year 2025 General Revenue Surplus Section appropriations (based on FY 2024 Surplus General Revenue.) The fiscal year 2024 2nd Extraordinary Session appropriated an additional $498.3 million in General Revenue surplus supplemental funding for FY 2025. Major surplus appropriations included an additional $135 million for Economic Development projects, $100 million for water and infrastructure projects and federal fund grant match, and $87 million for PEIA to maintain the statutory reserve balance.

Conclusion

West Virginia continues to aggressively address the fiscal challenges associated with a changing economy. During Fiscal Year 2024, the State was able to manage its budgetary demands in a challenging economic environment. Governor Jim Justice and the members of the State Legislature worked collaboratively to ensure that financial and strategic decisions were made for the betterment of the State's citizens so that programs and services continue to operate efficiently. Meanwhile, our state's leadership also maintains a competitive atmosphere for current and future businesses to ignite job growth.

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
Citizens of the State of West Virginia

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of West Virginia for its ACFR for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1995 through 2023. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to Certificate of Achievement Program requirements. We are again submitting it to the GFOA for consideration.

Acknowledgments

The annual budget document, prepared by the State Budget Office, provides additional information related to budget priorities and goals, including acknowledgement of significant accomplishments of various agency programs. The budget document has received the GFOA's Award for Distinguished Budget Presentation Program for the fiscal years 1997 through 2024 budgets.

The 2024 ACFR is an example of Governor Justice's unwavering belief in, and commitment to, the State's fiscal responsibility and accountability. Acknowledgment is given to the State Legislature and its leadership for their shared commitment to sound budgeting and to meeting the financial obligations of the State. This report would not be possible without the support of all West Virginia State agencies. The State's continued success directly depends on their cooperation and support.

Sincerely,

Sarah H. Long

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer
State of West Virginia

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

State of West Virginia

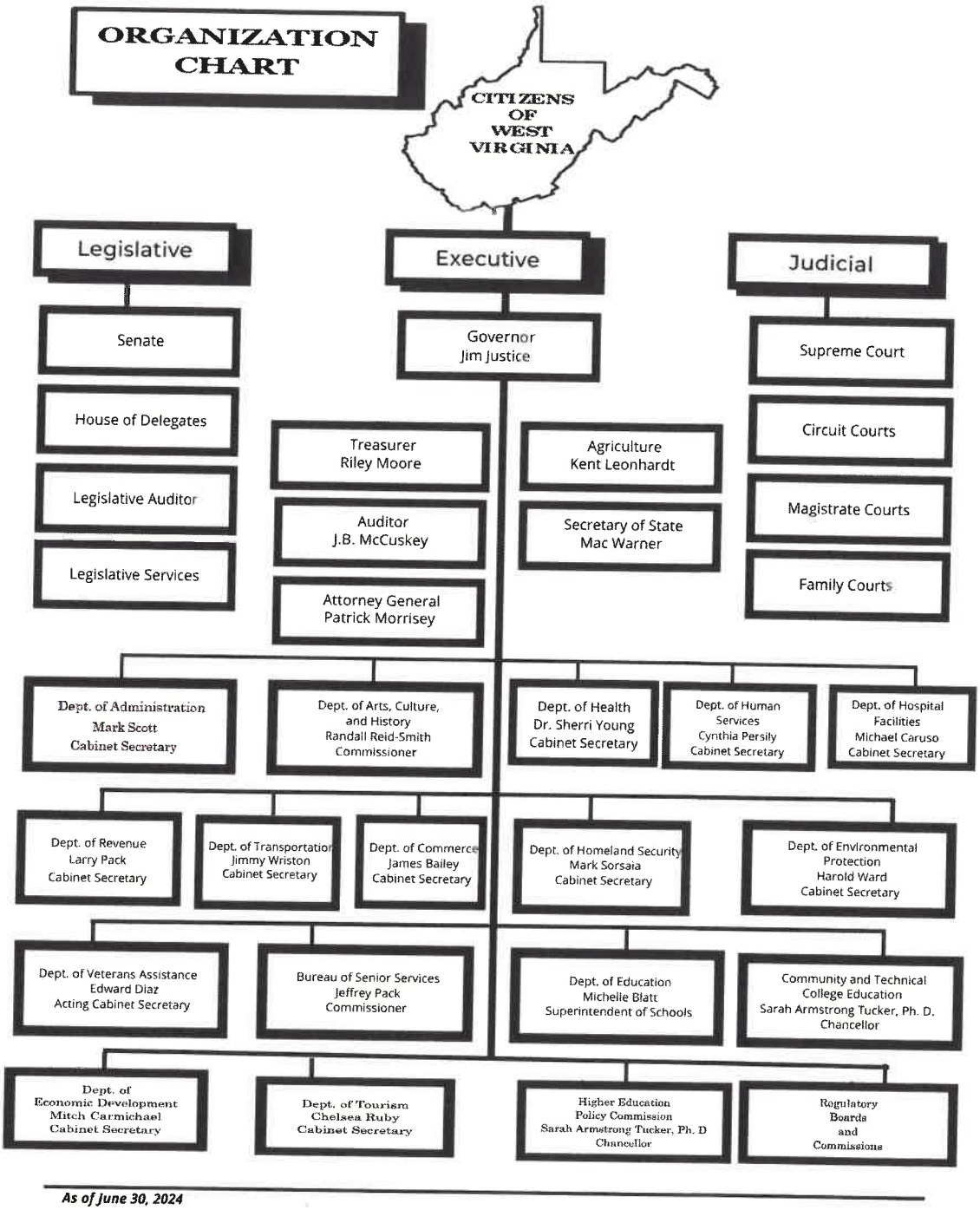
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2023

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

ORGANIZATION CHART



As of June 30, 2024

State of WEST VIRGINIA
Principal Officials

Executive Branch	Legislative Branch	Judicial Branch
Governor Jim Justice	Senate President Craig Blair	Supreme Court Chief Justice John A. Hutchison
Agriculture Commissioner Kent Leonhardt	Speaker of the House Roger Hanshaw	Supreme Court Justice Tim Armstead
Attorney General Patrick Morrisey	Chairman Senate Finance Eric Tarr	Supreme Court Justice Haley Bunn
State Auditor J.B. McCuskey	Chairman House Finance Vernon Criss	Supreme Court Justice Elizabeth D. Walker
Secretary of State Mac Warner		Supreme Court Justice William R. Wooten
State Treasurer Riley Moore		

Financial Section

Report of Independent Auditors

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Ernst & Young LLP
900 United Center
500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301

Tel: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
ey.com

Shape the future with confidence

Report of Independent Auditors

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
of the State of West Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia (the State), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents (collectively referred to as the "basic financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State at June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of certain entities or funds within the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, certain major funds, and certain entities or funds within the aggregate remaining fund information, which represent 56% of total assets, 63% of net position, and 15% of total revenues for the governmental activities; 94% of total assets, 97% of net position, and 44% of total revenues for the business-type activities; 100% of total assets, net position, and revenues for the aggregate discretely presented component units; 98% of total assets, 98% of fund balance, and 99% of revenues of the major Transportation Fund; 100% of total assets, fund balance/net position, and revenues of each of the following major funds—Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, State Road Fund, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, Workers' Compensation, Unemployment Compensation, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, and Board of Risk and Insurance Management; and 92% of total assets, 93% of net position, and 51% of the total revenues for the aggregate remaining fund information, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for certain entities or funds within the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, certain major funds, and certain entities or funds within the aggregate remaining fund information, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

our report. We are required to be independent of the State, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

The financial statements of the West Virginia Investment Management Board was not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and the West Virginia Housing Development Fund along with the following discretely presented component units of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund discretely presented component unit: Big Green Scholarship Foundation, Inc.; Blue Ridge Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.; Bluefield State College Foundation, Inc.; Concord University Foundation, Inc.; Fairmont State Foundation, Inc.; The Glenville State College Foundation, Inc.; The Marshall University Foundation, Inc.; New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.; Provident Group – Marshall Properties, LLC; Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc.; West Liberty University Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia State University Foundation, Inc.; and WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. were audited by other auditors and were not performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the State's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the State'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 State's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information for the general fund and each major special revenue fund, Schedule of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Plans, Schedule of State's Contributions – PERS, Schedule of State's Contributions – PERS, Schedule of State's Contributions -TRS, Schedule of State's Contributions – Single Employer Plans, Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios, Schedule of the State's Proportionate share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Plan, Schedule of State Contributions for the OPEB Plan and the Schedule of State Contributions – OPEB Special Funding Situation 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 GAAS, 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.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 13, 2024 on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the State's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Ernst + Young LLP

December 13, 2024

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the State of West Virginia's (the State) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents management's discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter in the Introductory Section of this report and the State's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the primary government exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by $16.6 billion, reported as net position. Governmental activities reported $13.8 billion in net position, a $439 million increase, up 3% from last year, while the business-type activities reported net position of $2.7 billion, an $89 million increase.

Fund Level

At year-end, the governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $6.9 billion, a decrease of $525 million, or 7% lower than the prior year. The unrestricted fund balance, including the committed, assigned, and unassigned balances, was $4.9 billion. The nonspendable balance was $146 million, and $1.8 billion was restricted to capital projects, debt service, general government operations, development, tourism and recreation, education, health and social services, public protection, and transportation.

Long-Term Obligations

There was a net decrease in the State's long-term obligations of $430 million. The Governmental Activities decreased by $348 billion and the Business-type Activities decreased by $83 million. The net decrease of $430 million primarily consisted of a decrease in net pension liability in the amount of $373 million, a decrease in other net postemployment benefit liability of $72 million, an increase of $282 million in accrued and other liabilities, and an increase in payments on bonds, other financing debt, and notes payable in the amount of $202 million. The increase in accrued and other liabilities is related to an increase in Medicaid of $9 million, an increase of $181 million in tax refunds, and a increase of $66 million in claims and judgments.

The insurance and compensation benefits liability decreased $73 million. The decrease consisted of an $75 million decrease at the Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) due to the reduction to the overall outstanding claims liability due to proper claims management. There was an $40 million decrease at the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner due to an increase in claims paid. There was a $35 million increase at the Public Employees Insurance Agency in claims payable due to more in claims incurred but not reported and higher current claims costs. See Note 15 for a more detailed explanation about risk management.

See Notes 10, 11 and 12 for more information relating to bonds, other financing debt, notes payable, right-to-use leases, and subscription based arrangements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the State of West Virginia's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the State. The statement of net position and the related statement of activities are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the State's overall financial status. The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the State's government, reporting the State's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that presents budgetary comparisons, pension plans, and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) plan information as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). In addition to these required elements, we have included a *combining financial statements and schedules* section that provides more details about our nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units.

Government-wide Statements (Reporting the State as a Whole)

The statement of net position and the statement of activities together comprise the government-wide statements, which report information about the State as a whole using the full accrual basis of accounting, similar to those used by private-sector companies. This means all revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of whether cash has been received or paid, and all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level.

The government-wide statements report the State's net position, the difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and how they have changed from the prior year. In evaluating the State's overall condition, additional nonfinancial factors should be considered, such as the State's economic outlook, changes in its demographics, and the condition of its capital assets, including infrastructure.

The activities on the government-wide financial statements are divided into three categories:

- *Governmental activities* – Most of the State's basic services are included under these activities, such as education, health, health facilities, and human services, military affairs and public safety, judicial, and administration. Personal income taxes and consumer sales taxes finance most of these activities.

- *Business-type activities* – The State charges fees to customers to help it cover all or a significant portion of the costs of certain services it provides. The West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency and BRIM, among other funds, are examples of these activities.

- *Component units* – The State includes several other entities in its report for which it is financially accountable, such as the West Virginia Housing Development Authority, Lottery, Parkways Authority, and Higher Education. Separately issued financial statements are also available for these component units.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's *major funds*, not the State as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the State uses to track specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. Certain funds are required by the West Virginia Constitution, and others are required by bond covenants. The State Legislature establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that certain taxes and grants are used properly.

The State has three kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the State's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) *cash and other financial assets* that may readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year- end available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed *short-term* view to help determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that may be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the pages immediately following each statement, explaining the relationship (or differences) between them and the government-wide statements.

- *Proprietary funds* – Proprietary funds include enterprise funds and internal service funds. They account for state activities that are operated in a manner similar to private-sector businesses. Like the government-wide statements, proprietary fund statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting and provide both long- and short-term financial information. Services for which the State charges external customers a fee are generally reported in enterprise funds. Activities where customers are mostly other state agencies are accounted for in internal service funds. The internal service funds are consolidated with the governmental activities on the government-wide statements because they predominantly benefit the governmental rather than business-type activities.

- *Fiduciary funds* – Fiduciary funds account for assets held for the benefit of parties outside of state government. The State is the trustee, or *fiduciary*, for its employees' pension plans and other assets that, because of a trust arrangement, can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. Fiduciary funds are comprised of

pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and custodial funds. The State is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the State's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position, where applicable. These funds are excluded from the State's government-wide financial statements because the State cannot use these assets to finance its operations.

Reconciliation Between Government-wide and Fund Statements

The financial statements contain schedules that reconcile the differences between the government-wide financial statements (long-term focus, accrual accounting) and the fund financial statements (short-term focus, modified accrual accounting). The following summarizes the primary differences between modified accrual to accrual accounting:

- Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements but are not reported on the governmental fund statements.

- Capital outlay spending results in expenditures on the governmental fund statements; however, on the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. The excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense is included on the government-wide statement of activities.

- Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces the long-term liabilities on the government-wide statement of net position.

- Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net revenue of the internal service funds are reported with governmental activities on the government-wide statements.

- Certain tax revenues that are earned, but not available, are reported as revenue on the government-wide statements but are deferred inflows of resources on the governmental fund statements.

- Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenues and expenditures in the funds.

- Net pension and OPEB liabilities or assets, along with related deferrals, are reported on the government-wide statements but not reported in the funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional schedules and information that are essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes apply to both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Following the basic financial statements is the required supplementary information related to budgetary comparison schedules for the governmental funds, with legally adopted annual budgets, pension plans, and OPEB plan information, along with notes with explanatory information.

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules

The combining financial statements and schedules include combining statements for the State's nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The chart below represents financial information derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects the State's net position as of June 30, 2024 and 2023 (expressed in thousands):

Net Position as of June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current and Other Assets	$ 10,137,434	$ 10,291,743	$ 4,391,607	$ 4,367,871	$ 14,529,041	14,659,614
Capital Assets	11,570,275	11,000,686	2,363	2,527	11,572,638	11,003,213
Total Assets	21,707,709	21,292,429	4,393,970	4,370,398	26,101,679	25,662,827
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,043,528	1,367,998	1,945	2,901	1,045,473	1,370,899
Current and Other Liabilities	2,801,934	2,547,860	438,384	493,223	3,240,318	3,041,083
Long-term Liabilities	5,836,608	6,289,100	1,236,422	1,247,619	7,073,030	7,536,719
Total Liabilities	8,638,542	8,836,960	1,674,806	1,740,842	10,313,348	10,577,802
Deferred Inflows of Resources	264,932	414,596	473	987	265,405	415,583
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,027,422	10,966,906	2,363	2,527	10,029,785	10,969,433
Restricted	1,416,217	1,344,616	2,559,401	2,403,762	3,975,618	3,748,378
Unrestricted	2,404,124	1,097,349	158,872	225,181	2,562,996	1,322,530
Total Net Position	$ 13,847,763	$ 13,408,871	$ 2,720,636	$ 2,631,470	$ 16,568,399	$ 16,040,341

Comparing June 30, 2024 to June 30, 2023, government-wide balances, current and other assets decreased $131 million due to a $219 million decrease in Due from Other Governments and Component Units primarily from a decrease in American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) funds. Also, changes in assumptions and return on investments for both the pension and OPEB funds, resulted in an asset being recorded in FY 24 for $125 million. Current and other liabilities increased $199 million due to an increase in Due to Component Units of $124 million for State appropriations to Higher Education. Also, accrued and other liabilities increased $91 million due to increases in Medicaid liability and Claims and Judgement liability related to landfill closures.

Long-term liabilities decreased $464 million due to the change from a liability to an asset in FY 24 for both pension and OPEB and a decrease in bond payments of $202 million. Significant changes in capital assets and long-term liabilities are discussed later in this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Deferred Inflows decreased by $150 million primarily due to changes in actuarial assumptions and methodology for pension and OPEB.

The State's combined net position, governmental and business-type, increased $528 million over the course of this fiscal year's operations. The net position of the governmental activities increased $439 million, and the net position of the business-type activities increased $89 million. The increase in net position is due to the changes in net position described on the following pages.

Net Position

The largest component of the State's net position is the amount invested in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and others), less any related debt outstanding needed to acquire or construct the assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position. Capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; therefore, they are not available for future spending or to pay off their related liabilities.

Restricted net position composes 24% of total net position and is subject to constitutional, legal, or external constraints on how it can be used. Net position that is restricted include funds for construction projects, debt service, lending activities, insurance activities, transportation, public protection, and economic development and tourism programs of the State.

Changes in Net Position

The chart below represents financial information derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects the State's total revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	$ 466,759	$ 532,108	$ 1,276,652	$ 1,045,859	$ 1,743,411	$ 1,577,967
Operating Grants and Contributions	6,983,947	8,824,224	—	—	6,983,947	8,824,224
Capital Grants and Contributions	871,168	720,646	—	—	871,168	720,646
General Revenues:						
Personal Income Tax	2,073,393	2,629,514	—	—	2,073,393	2,629,514
Consumer Sales Tax	1,999,206	1,920,175	—	—	1,999,206	1,920,175
Business Taxes	887,718	1,454,652	—	—	887,718	1,454,652
Transportation Taxes	752,246	762,227	—	—	752,246	762,227
Other Taxes	749,483	709,891	—	—	749,483	709,891
Lottery Revenue	393,693	377,630	46,000	46,000	439,693	423,630
Other Revenue	1,100,345	757,770	191,126	107,498	1,291,471	865,268
Total Revenue	16,277,958	18,688,837	1,513,778	1,199,357	17,791,736	19,888,194
Program Expenses:						
Legislative	33,935	22,083	—	—	33,935	22,083
Judicial	132,090	107,734	—	—	132,090	107,734
Executive	350,372	350,893	—	—	350,372	350,893
Administration	363,022	318,337	—	—	363,022	318,337
Commerce	286,572	163,917	—	—	286,572	163,917
Environmental Protection	223,179	119,899	—	—	223,179	119,899
Employment Programs	51,726	63,160	—	—	51,726	63,160
Education	3,707,832	3,140,045	—	—	3,707,832	3,140,045
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	7,418,179	8,147,013	—	—	7,418,179	8,147,013
Homeland Security	614,736	520,974	—	—	614,736	520,974
Revenue	212,968	118,889	—	—	212,968	118,889
Transportation	1,791,421	1,426,056	—	—	1,791,421	1,426,056
Veterans Assistance	26,590	20,692	—	—	26,590	20,692
Senior Services	53,381	56,410	—	—	53,381	56,410
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	213,597	1,504,324	—	—	213,597	1,504,324
Tourism	27,826	28,578	—	—	27,826	28,578
Economic Development	114,926	104,964	—	—	114,926	104,964
Arts, Culture and History	36,494	34,276	—	—	36,494	34,276
Interest on Long-Term Debt	144,255	152,565	—	—	144,255	152,565
Interest on Lease Liability	3,760	3,757	—	—	3,760	3,757
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	13,230	11,410	13,230	11,410
Workers' Compensation Fund	—	—	72,545	31,265	72,545	31,265
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	169,192	127,567	169,192	127,567
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	—	—	54,789	43,835	54,789	43,835
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	—	—	913,399	675,684	913,399	675,684
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	—	—	110,305	177,118	110,305	177,118
Other Activity	—	—	123,357	119,032	123,357	119,032
Total Expenses	15,806,861	16,404,566	1,456,817	1,185,911	17,263,678	17,590,477
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position Before Transfers	471,097	2,284,271	56,961	13,446	528,058	2,297,717
Transfers	(32,205)	(88,142)	32,205	88,142	—	—
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position	438,892	2,196,129	89,166	101,588	528,058	2,297,717
Net Position, Beginning of Year	13,408,871	11,212,742	2,631,470	2,529,882	16,040,341	13,742,624
Net Position, End of Year	$ 13,847,763	$ 13,408,871	$ 2,720,636	$ 2,631,470	$ 16,568,399	$ 16,040,341

Governmental Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the State's change in net position before transfers decreased by $1.8 billion for governmental activities. Revenues decreased by $2.4 billion, and expenses were also lower by $598 million comparing the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

The revenue decrease is primarily due to the decrease in operating grants and contributions of $1.8 billion related to no additional American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) funds being received in FY 24. Also, decreases in tax revenue related to personal income and business taxes.

Overall, tax revenue across all tax types decreased $1 billion. Personal income tax revenue decreased by $556 million due to legislation that was passed in March 2023 which decreased the personal income tax by 21.25%. This tax rate change went into effect for Tax year 2023. Business tax revenues decreased by $567 million in 2024 due to significantly lower energy prices with natural gas prices falling by roughly 70% and average coal prices dropping more than 20%. The lower energy prices reduced the net yield of the severance tax.

Other revenue increased $343 million. This was attributed primarily to a increase in investment earnings of $199 million. Also, intergovernmental revenue for the Department of Transportation increased by $200 million while collections for Unclaimed Property decreased by $21 million due to a change in Unclaimed Property holder reporting.

Program expenses decreased approximately $598 million in total.

- Department of Health, Health Facilities and Human Services expenses decreased by $729 million due to decreases in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) expenditures.
- Education expenses were up $568 million primarily due to increases in health insurance costs, statutory distributions to County school boards and federal sub-awards related to Higher Education Emergency Relief funds (HEERF).
- Regulatory Boards and Commissions expenses also decreased by $1.3 billion due to decreases in ARPA expenditures.
- Transportation expenses increased by $365 million due to maintenance expenses related to paving projects across the State and increases in General and Administrative expenses of $111 million for across the board pay raises for State employees, increases in health care and general increases from inflation impacting equipment and inventory costs.
- The Department of Commerce had increased costs for case services and rehabilitation services and contractor payments for capital assets of $123 million.
- Several other agencies had across the board increased costs related to personnel services and health insurance. In FY 24, the Governor gave all State employees an across the board salary increase of 5%.

The charts on the next pages depict revenues and expenses, respectively, of the governmental activities for the fiscal year. Approximately 39% of the total revenues came from personal income, consumer sales, business taxes, transportation, and other taxes, while 48% was in the form of grants and contributions (see Chart A). The State's governmental activities expenses include 47% for health and human resources and 24% for education (see Chart B).

Chart A

2024 Source of Revenue - Governmental Activities

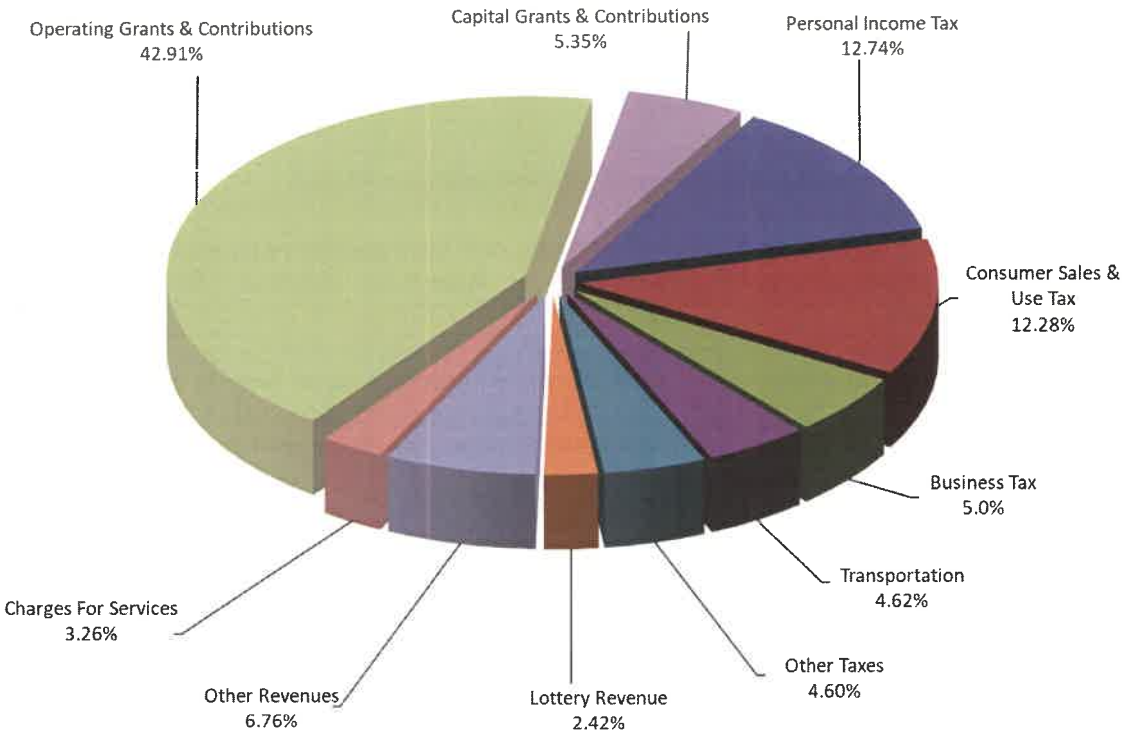
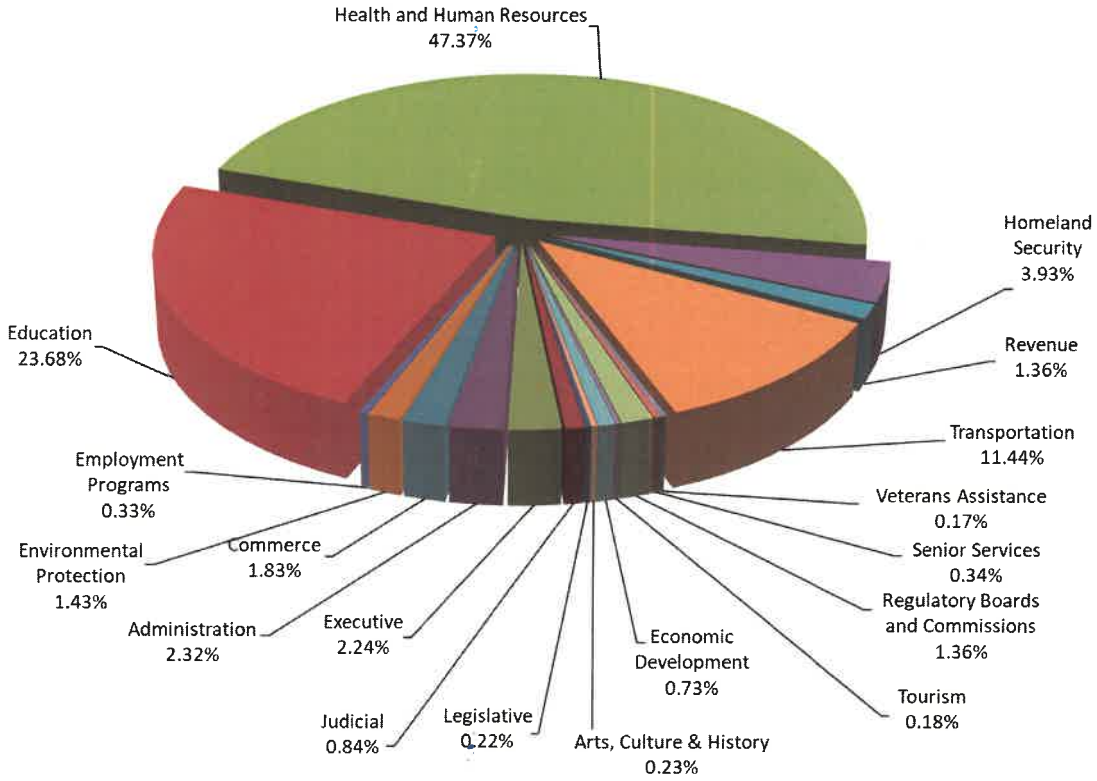


Chart B

2024 Functional Expenses - Governmental Activities



Business-type Activities

For the year ended June 30, 2024, business-type change in net position after transfers decreased by $12 million. Revenues increased by $314 million and expenses increased by $271 million with transfers decreasing by $56 million comparing the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. Significant contributors to these changes were:

- Premium revenue increased $208 million due to the "Pay Go" premium not being billed to employers, redirecting more of the health policy premium to Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA). In FY 24, PEIA also increased their premiums for both State and Non-State plans and implemented a spousal surcharge for family plans. BRIM also saw their premium revenue increase $14 million due to BRIM increasing their premium rates to help cover increases in projected claims losses.

- Other revenue increased by $84 million due to investment earnings increasing $72 million due to overall market performance. Unemployment programs had an increase in other operating revenue of $11 million as a result of an increase in interstate revenue due to the weekly benefit rate increasing.

- Overall expenses increased by $271 million primarily due to increased claims expense for PEIA. Medical claims expense increased by $174 million and drug costs increased by $69 million. Also, the Unemployment Compensation Fund had an increase of $42 million in corresponding Unemployment expenses. There was an increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount and the creation of additional wage classes that contributed to the increase in expenditures.

- Transfers decreased by $56 million primarily due to PEIA not receiving a State appropriation in FY 24. In the prior year, PEIA received an appropriation of $52 million to help meet the statutory reserve requirement to maintain no less than 10% of total costs in any fiscal year to offset unanticipated claims losses.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

The focus of the State's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the State's financing requirements.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the State's governmental funds reported a fund balance of $6.9 billion, a decrease of $525 million in comparison to that of the prior year.

There was a net decrease in revenue of $2.2 billion. This was a result of a number of factors. General fund revenue decreased by $2.6 billion. This is primarily due to intergovernmental revenue decreasing $1.4 billion and food stamp revenue decreasing by $428 million. Total tax revenues decreased by $857 million due to a 21.25% decrease in the Personal Income tax rates enacted by the State legislature March 2023 and effective for tax year 2023 and a decrease in Business tax due to lower energy prices related to natural gas prices. Expenses were down by $836 million, due to decreased spending of American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) funds for many agencies. Majority of the ARPA funds were spent in fiscal year 2023. Expenses for the Department of Education increased by $487 million due to increased health insurance costs, statutory distributions to county school boards, federal sub-awards transfers and other operating transfers. The Department of Transportation also had increased expenses of $285 million for various Statewide Infrastructure projects throughout the State.

Governmental Fund Balances at June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Fund	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	State Road	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Nonspendable	$ 50,823	$ 94,284	$ —	$ —	$ 1,006	$ 146,113
Restricted	22,567	390,889	463,287	680,804	264,252	1,821,799
Unrestricted						
Committed	103,594	—	—	—	368,571	472,165
Assigned	16,654	417,661	—	—	7,730	442,045
Unassigned	4,014,443	—	—	—	280	4,014,723
Total	$ 4,208,081	$ 902,834	$ 463,287	$ 680,804	$ 641,839	$ 6,896,845

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 28% of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 30% of the same amount.

Cash and cash equivalents in the General Fund were down $406 million, primarily due to decreased federal funding. General fund revenues also decreased in fiscal year 2024 from 2023 by $2.6 billion. This decrease is due primarily to intergovernmental revenue decreasing $1.4 billion and food stamp revenue decreasing by $428 million. Tax revenue decreased by $847 million. Revenues were $452 million less than expenditures. Expenses for the General Fund also decreased by $1.1 billion, with the majority of the decrease relating to the Regulatory board and commission function of $1.3 billion in 2024. These expenditures are related to decreases in Federal ARPA funds spending.

At June 30, 2024, Transportation's total fund balance increased by approximately $126 million from 2023. In fiscal year 2024 Transportation received a $150 million supplemental appropriation from the State's General fund to support various road projects.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority's fund balance decreased by $15.5 million, primarily due to the amortization of deferred tobacco revenue.

State Road fund balance decreased by $156 million due to construction expenses related to the Roads to Prosperity initiative which are funded by General Obligation bonds.

At year-end, nonmajor governmental funds had a net increase in fund balance of approximately $59 million. There was an increase of $679 thousand in construction to the state parks. Restricted fund balance is $264 million, of which $66 million was available for debt service; $15 million to fund capital projects; $75 million for development, tourism and recreation; $131 thousand for education; and $108 million for public protection. Committed fund balance is $369 million, $7 million for general government operations, and $361 million for public protection.

Proprietary Funds

The State's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Proprietary funds are composed of enterprise and internal service funds. Enterprise funds are used when services the State provides are charged to external customers. Internal service funds are used when services are provided to other state agencies. The six major enterprise funds include the Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, Workers' Compensation Fund, Unemployment Compensation, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, Public Employees Insurance Agency, and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management.

Other factors concerning the finances of the major enterprise funds have already been addressed in the discussion of business-type activities.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The final amended budget revenues were higher than the amount originally anticipated. The general revenue fund budget to actual overall revenue variance was $590 million due to changes in revenue collection in several tax categories and other revenues. Personal income taxes increased $186 million, consumer sales taxes increased $37 million, corporate income/business franchise taxes increased by $165 million, and severance tax increased $26 million.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2024, the State had invested $11.5 billion, net of accumulated depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets shown below. Depreciation and amortization expense for the year totaled $436 million.

Capital Assets at June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land and Improvements	$ 1,566,398	$ 1,539,533	$ 611	$ 611	$ 1,567,009	$ 1,540,144
Building and Improvements	1,015,044	1,023,759	1,434	1,568	1,016,478	1,025,327
Right-to-Use Buildings	97,389	100,585	—	—	97,389	100,585
Equipment	220,073	167,904	318	137	220,391	168,041
Library Holdings	580	761	—	—	580	761
Intangibles - Software	66,851	75,114	—	211	66,851	75,325
Intangibles - Land Rights	2,752	2,752	—	—	2,752	2,752
Subscription Asset, SBITA	21,308	16,352	—	—	21,308	16,352
Construction in Progress	2,573,919	2,401,809	—	—	2,573,919	2,401,809
Infrastructure	6,005,961	5,672,117	—	—	6,005,961	5,672,117
Totals, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	$ 11,570,275	$ 11,000,686	$ 2,363	$ 2,527	$ 11,572,638	$ 11,003,213

The total increase, net of disposals, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated amortization, in the State's net investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year, approximated $570 million. The most significant changes in capital assets during the year were in the Transportation and Commerce functions. Transportation continues to expand the state road system, focusing primarily on upgrading existing roadways and completing the Appalachian Highway Corridor.

The $172 million increase in construction in progress is due to increased projects in Transportation and offset by completed projects in the Division of Natural Resources. Transportation saw an increase of $792 million for various bridge and roadway projects, including construction related to the Coalfields Expressway in Wyoming County, and Corridor H in Randolph County, offset by a decrease of $653 million for completed projects that were placed in service. The Division of Natural Resources increased construction by $9 million for improvement projects to numerous state parks, while completing $13 million in construction projects.

The $334 million increase in infrastructure is due primarily to Transportation's completed projects of $642 million, offset by depreciation expense of $306 million. Additional information concerning the State's capital assets can be found in Note 9 of this report and under the capital assets heading in Note 1.

Long-Term Debt

At year-end, the State had $8.8 billion in bonds, other financing debt, notes payable, claims and judgments, compensated absences, right to use lease liability, subscription liability, net pension and OPEB liability, and other long-term obligations outstanding, as shown in the following table. The State's general obligation bonds are rated AA by Fitch Investors Service, Moody's Investors Service rating is Aa2, and Standard & Poor's Corporation have an AA- rating.

The State's general obligation debt must be authorized by constitutional amendment. A proposed amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Delegates before it can be ratified or rejected by the voters. Once the amendment has voter approval, the Legislature must pass specific legislation authorizing the issuance of the general obligation debt. Revenue bonds are issued pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature primarily for the purpose of financing capital construction. Neither the West Virginia Constitution nor its statutes establish a general limit on any type of debt, although certain agencies have debt limits in their specific Code sections.

Outstanding Debt at June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
General Obligation Bonds	$ 1,790,804	$ 1,890,099	$ —	$ —	$ 1,790,804	$ 1,890,099
Revenue Bonds	1,159,089	1,229,363	136,480	144,165	1,295,569	1,373,528
Other Financing Debt	140,722	150,425	—	—	140,722	150,425
Notes Payable	3,407	18,094	—	—	3,407	18,094
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,696,794	1,413,891	10,443	11,200	1,707,237	1,425,091
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	—	—	1,467,480	1,540,729	1,467,480	1,540,729
Compensated Absences	104,267	98,905	716	664	104,983	99,569
Right to Use Lease Liability	102,000	103,877	—	—	102,000	103,877
Subscription Liability-SBITA	20,677	15,927	—	—	20,677	15,927
Net Pension Liability	2,192,322	2,565,363	—	716	2,192,322	2,566,079
Net OPEB Liability	—	71,754	—	166	—	71,920
Totals	$ 7,210,082	$ 7,557,698	$ 1,615,119	$ 1,697,640	$ 8,825,201	$ 9,255,338

In FY 24, no new debt was issued. The decrease in general obligation and revenue bonds was due to debt service payments. Net Pension Liability decreased by $374 million primarily due to contribution revenue being higher than prior year and an increase in investment revenue. The retirement system investment assumption that the State would receive a 7.5% return on invested assets was in line with the overall market return in the current fiscal year. Net OPEB Liability decreased by $72 million due to changes in demographics and change in actuarial assumptions and methodologies. In FY 24, the State recorded a Net OPEB asset instead of a liability. See Notes 10 for more information relating to the State's long-term debt activity.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The general revenue estimate for FY 2025 is projected to be $5.26 billion. Our current FY 2024 General Revenue actual collections are projected to be more than the official revenue estimate by as much as $590 million. The Lottery Funds' actual revenue collections for FY 2024 were more than their original estimates. Lottery revenues are projected to remain flat in FY 2025 and remain that way through FY 2029.

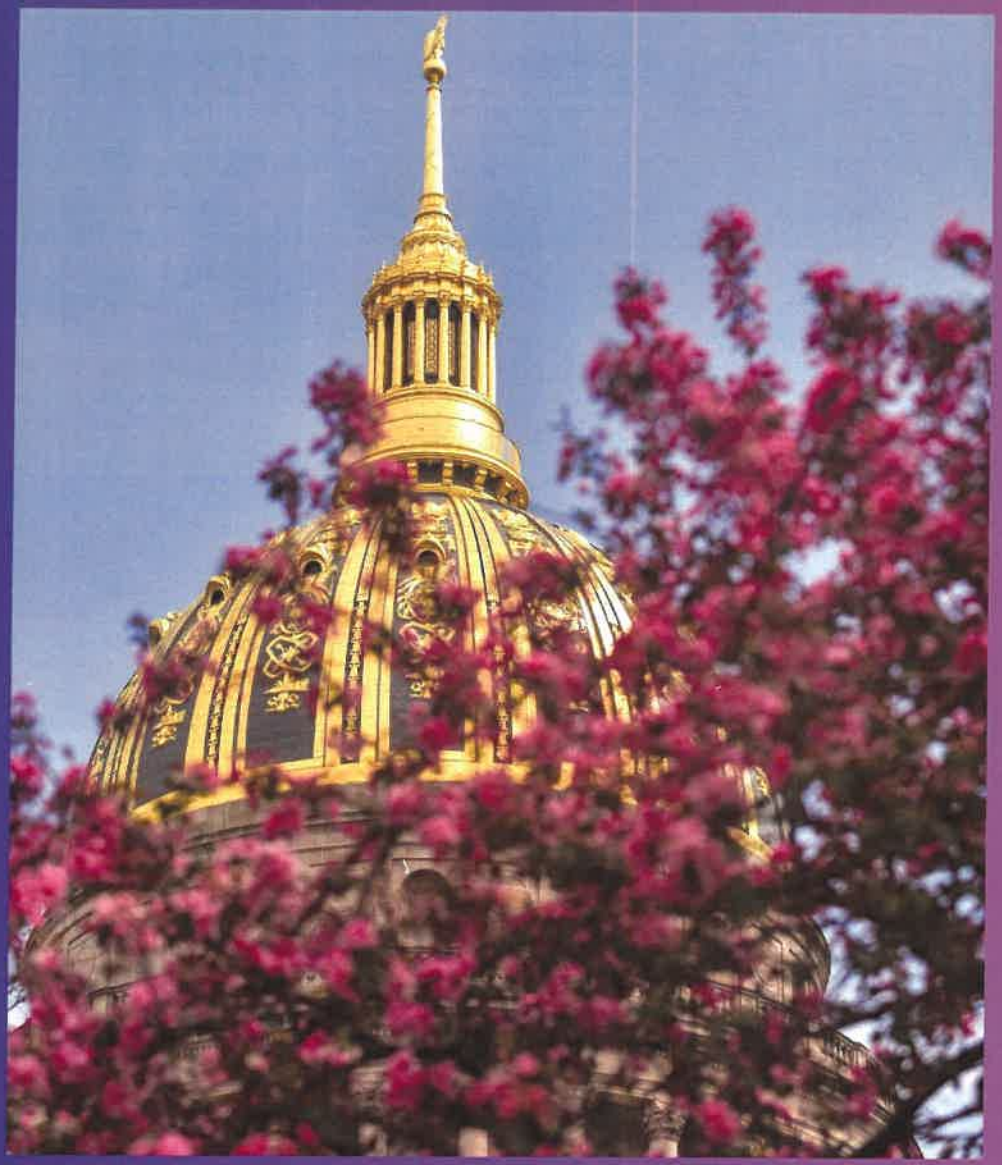
The budget for FY 2025 includes significant expenditure decreases for executive, administration and revenue. The decrease in expenditures is consistent with the commitment to provide a balanced budget and long-term fiscal stability.

CONTACTING THE STATES FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section, 2101 Washington St. East, Building 17, 3rd Floor, Charleston, WV 25305.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Basic Financial Statements



Government-Wide

Major Funds

Notes 1-17

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 6,497,471	$ 2,061,562	$ 8,559,033	$ 2,563,578
Investments	1,379,905	118,482	1,498,387	169,502
Receivables, Net	1,109,901	151,961	1,261,862	326,282
Due from Other Governments	529,847	21,214	551,061	2,044
Due from Primary Government	—	—	—	152,511
Due from Fiduciary Funds	170	8,632	8,802	6
Due from Component Units	183,947	6,926	190,873	—
Internal Balances	(1,753)	1,753	—	—
Inventories	107,708	60	107,768	23,339
Other Assets	4,559	13,827	18,386	37,597
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	326	185,042	185,368	345,441
Investments	—	—	—	96,262
Receivables, Net	—	2,275	2,275	4,691
Other Restricted Assets	—	257,498	257,498	4
Total Current Assets	9,812,081	2,829,232	12,641,313	3,721,257
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	89,645
Investments	—	202,537	202,537	712,019
Receivables, Net	—	1,322,738	1,322,738	365,093
Other Assets	80	—	80	70,072
Advance to Component Units	35,407	—	35,407	—
Net Pension Asset	167,105	23	167,128	555
Net OPEB Asset	104,416	232	104,648	22,396
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	18,345	2	18,347	653,139
Investments	—	36,744	36,744	60,664
Receivables, Net	—	99	99	1,095,221
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	1,904
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	4,122,992	611	4,123,603	474,587
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated (Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization)	7,328,586	1,752	7,330,338	3,841,801
Right to Use Lease Asset (Net of Accumulated Amortization)	97,389	—	97,389	93,291
Subscription Asset, SBITA (Net of Accumulated Amortization)	21,308	—	21,308	36,832
Total Noncurrent Assets	11,895,628	1,564,738	13,460,366	7,517,219
Total Assets	21,707,709	4,393,970	26,101,679	11,238,476
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred Loss on Bond Refundings	45,676	527	46,203	37,741
Related to CIP	—	—	—	6,653
Related to Pensions	856,211	1,329	857,540	33,329
Related to OPEB	141,641	89	141,730	15,614
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,043,528	1,945	1,045,473	93,337

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

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	562,916	14,018	576,934	165,256
Interest Payable	9,372	—	9,372	17,001
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,082,227	10,443	1,092,670	286,157
Due to Other Governments	663,635	474	664,109	—
Due to Primary Government	—	—	—	190,873
Due to Fiduciary Funds	295	—	295	80
Due to Component Units	151,916	595	152,511	—
Unearned Revenue	40,326	43,939	84,265	935,808
Premium Deficiency	—	661	661	—
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	360,102	360,102	—
General Obligation Debt	106,524	—	106,524	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	70,835	7,995	78,830	128,016
Right to Use Lease Liability	18,040	—	18,040	8,590
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	6,915	—	6,915	15,059
Other Financing Debt	20,760	—	20,760	11,824
Compensated Absences	68,173	157	68,330	60,562
Total Current Liabilities	2,801,934	438,384	3,240,318	1,819,226
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued and Other Liabilities	614,567	—	614,567	132,382
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	312
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	1,107,378	1,107,378	—
Advances from Primary Government	—	—	—	35,407
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	—	160,477
General Obligation Debt	1,684,280	—	1,684,280	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	1,088,254	128,485	1,216,739	2,817,614
Right to Use Lease Liability	83,960	—	83,960	103,228
Subscription Liabiltiy (SBITA)	13,762	—	13,762	18,880
Other Financing Debt	123,369	—	123,369	239,436
Net Pension Liability	2,192,322	—	2,192,322	4,348
Compensated Absences	36,094	559	36,653	18,205
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	5,836,608	1,236,422	7,073,030	3,530,289
Total Liabilities	8,638,542	1,674,806	10,313,348	5,349,515
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Gain on Bond Refundings	—	—	—	453
Related to Pensions	91,755	19	91,774	3,244
Related to OPEB	173,177	454	173,631	41,273
Service Concession Arrangements	—	—	—	37,838
Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	526
Related to Leases	—	—	—	12,217
Related to Private Public Partnerships	—	—	—	16,545
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	264,932	473	265,405	112,096
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	10,027,422	2,363	10,029,785	2,974,179
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	—	—	—	21,783
Debt Service	547,056	—	547,056	1,001,422
General Government Operations	5,215	4,854	10,069	—
Pension Asset	167,105	19	167,124	555
OPEB Asset	104,416	206	104,622	22,396
Permanent Funds:				
Nonexpendable	1,000	—	1,000	398,472
Expendable	131	—	131	—
Lending Activities	—	1,917,516	1,917,516	262,279
Insurance Activities	—	636,806	636,806	—
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	87,921	—	87,921	—
Education	240	—	240	—
Health and Social Services	1,958	—	1,958	—
Public Protection	110,286	—	110,286	—
Transportation	390,889	—	390,889	—
Specific Fund/Component Unit Purposes	—	—	—	507,517
Unrestricted	2,404,124	158,872	2,562,996	681,599
Total Net Position	$ 13,847,763	$ 2,720,636	$ 16,568,399	$ 5,870,202

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Legislative	$ 33,935	$ 1,023	$ 340	$ —
Judicial	132,090	1,543	2,806	—
Executive	350,372	33,472	66,696	—
Administration	363,022	53,213	—	—
Commerce	286,572	61,089	110,825	—
Environmental Protection	223,179	63,148	144,530	—
Employment Programs	51,726	—	53,042	—
Education	3,707,832	—	857,036	—
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	7,418,179	78,160	5,446,185	—
Homeland Security	614,736	1,975	110,956	5,768
Revenue	212,968	56,544	5,196	—
Transportation	1,791,421	57,427	—	861,341
Veterans Assistance	26,590	465	10,506	4,059
Senior Services	53,381	3	22,534	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	213,597	57,616	70,639	—
Tourism	27,826	2	692	—
Economic Development	114,926	622	73,509	—
Arts, Culture and History	36,494	457	8,455	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt	144,255	—	—	—
Interest on Lease Liability	3,760	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	15,806,861	466,759	6,983,947	871,168
Business-type Activities:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	13,230	6,417	—	—
Workers' Compensation Fund	72,545	908	—	—
Unemployment Compensation	169,192	160,657	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	54,789	4,565	—	—
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	913,399	850,360	—	—
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	110,305	100,253	—	—
Other Activities	123,357	153,492	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	1,456,817	1,276,652	—	—
Total Primary Government	17,263,678	1,743,411	6,983,947	871,168
Component Units:				
West Virginia Lottery	1,321,067	1,295,912	—	—
Economic Development Authority	231,215	7,236	—	—
Housing Development Authority	167,881	51,918	120,408	—
Parkways Authority	132,036	185,293	—	—
Water Development Authority	53,714	55,132	—	—
Higher Education	2,318,223	913,717	625,927	25,047
West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation	517,278	113,277	16,535	—
School Building Authority	158,712	—	3,696	—
Other Component Units	90,014	9,517	21,543	—
Total Component Units	$ 4,990,140	$ 2,632,002	$ 788,109	$ 25,047
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income				
Consumer Sales				
Business				
Medicaid				
Transportation				
Other				
Grants and Contributions not Restricted to Specific Programs				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings				
Tobacco Settlement Revenue				
Payments from State of West Virginia				
Lottery Revenues				
Miscellaneous				
Other Financing Sources				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position, Beginning of Year				
Net Position, End of Year				

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets			
Primary Government			
Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
$ (32,572)	$ —	$ (32,572)	$ —
(127,741)	—	(127,741)	—
(250,204)	—	(250,204)	—
(309,809)	—	(309,809)	—
(114,658)	—	(114,658)	—
(15,501)	—	(15,501)	—
1,316	—	1,316	—
(2,850,796)	—	(2,850,796)	—
(1,893,834)	—	(1,893,834)	—
(496,037)	—	(496,037)	—
(151,228)	—	(151,228)	—
(872,653)	—	(872,653)	—
(11,560)	—	(11,560)	—
(30,844)	—	(30,844)	—
(85,342)	—	(85,342)	—
(27,132)	—	(27,132)	—
(40,795)	—	(40,795)	—
(27,582)	—	(27,582)	—
(144,255)	—	(144,255)	—
(3,760)	—	(3,760)	—
(7,484,987)	—	(7,484,987)	—
—	(6,813)	(6,813)	—
—	(71,637)	(71,637)	—
—	(8,535)	(8,535)	—
—	(50,224)	(50,224)	—
—	(63,039)	(63,039)	—
—	(10,052)	(10,052)	—
—	30,135	30,135	—
—	(180,165)	(180,165)	—
(7,484,987)	(180,165)	(7,665,152)	—
—	—	—	(25,155)
—	—	—	(223,979)
—	—	—	4,445
—	—	—	53,257
—	—	—	1,418
—	—	—	(753,532)
—	—	—	(387,466)
—	—	—	(155,016)
—	—	—	(58,954)
—	—	—	(1,544,982)
2,073,393	—	2,073,393	—
1,999,206	—	1,999,206	—
887,718	—	887,718	—
344,352	—	344,352	—
752,246	—	752,246	—
405,131	—	405,131	—
—	—	—	4,281
475,926	166,473	642,399	247,091
52,937	—	52,937	—
—	—	—	1,615,380
393,693	46,000	439,693	800
541,552	24,653	566,205	281,707
29,930	—	29,930	—
(32,205)	32,205	—	—
7,923,879	269,331	8,193,210	2,149,259
438,892	89,166	528,058	604,277
13,408,871	2,631,470	16,040,341	5,265,925
$ 13,847,763	$ 2,720,636	$ 16,568,399	$ 5,870,202

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

General: This Fund is used as the State's operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions that are not accounted for in other funds. The revenues are from taxes and other general revenues.

Transportation: The governmental fund types of the Department of Transportation (Transportation) are included in this Fund. The Division of Highways has statutory responsibility for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of all state roads. Transportation expenditures funded by registration fees, license fees, and automobile privilege taxes (fees and taxes) are recorded in the State Road Fund within the Division of Highways. These fees and taxes, among other revenue sources, are collected by the Division of Motor Vehicles, which is also in Transportation. Transportation also includes the Division of Public Transit, which administers all federal and state programs that develop public transportation facilities, services, equipment, and methods; the West Virginia Aeronautics Commission, which has general supervision and controls commercial, state, and municipal airports; and the West Virginia Public Port Authority.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority: The Authority was created to issue revenue bonds related to the State's portion of the tobacco receipts from the Master Settlement Agreement between tobacco manufacturers and the covered states. The revenue bonds were sold June 26, 2007. See Note 10 for more information.

State Road: This constitutionally established Fund is operated within the Department of Transportation. Certain taxes, fees, and other revenue sources are expended for the construction and maintenance of roads.

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 236.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	State Road	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,320,913	$ 818,734	$ 57,491	$ 694,248	$ 563,385	$ 6,454,771
Investments	1,201,922	—	—	—	177,983	1,379,905
Receivables, Net	863,926	192,421	26,954	—	9,133	1,092,434
Due from Other Governments	519,070	—	—	—	10,777	529,847
Due from Other Funds	1,454	1,891	—	—	64	3,409
Due from Component Units	179,789	1,684	—	—	1,055	182,528
Advances to Component Units	35,407	—	—	—	—	35,407
Inventories	12,624	94,284	—	—	6	106,914
Other Assets	2,001	2,208	—	—	270	4,479
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—	2,176	2,176
Total Assets	7,137,106	1,111,222	84,445	694,248	764,849	9,791,870
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Deferred Payments to Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	—	—	405,544	—	—	405,544
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	—	405,544	—	—	405,544
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	$ 7,137,106	$ 1,111,222	$ 489,989	$ 694,248	$ 764,849	$ 10,197,414
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	$ 322,354	$ 167,150	$ 6	$ 13,434	$ 34,441	$ 537,385
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,310,008	15,084	—	8	19,080	1,344,180
Unearned Revenue	39,537	789	—	—	—	40,326
Due to Other Governments	591,212	3,246	—	—	68,903	663,361
Due to Other Funds	10,345	3,758	—	2	586	14,691
Due to Component Units	151,851	65	—	—	—	151,916
Total Liabilities	2,425,307	190,092	6	13,444	123,010	2,751,859
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Tax Revenue	98,174	—	—	—	—	98,174
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	—	—	26,696	—	—	26,696
Advances to Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	405,544	—	—	—	—	405,544
Claim Settlements	—	18,296	—	—	—	18,296
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	503,718	18,296	26,696	—	—	548,710

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

	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	State Road	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Fund Balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Inventories	12,624	94,284	—	—	6	106,914
Permanent Fund	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
Receivables	38,199	—	—	—	—	38,199
Restricted for:						
Capital Projects	—	—	—	680,804	14,928	695,732
Debt Service	—	—	463,287	—	66,187	529,474
Government Operations	5,168	—	—	—	—	5,168
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	13,121	—	—	—	74,800	87,921
Education	240	—	—	—	131	371
Health and Social Services	1,958	—	—	—	—	1,958
Public Protection	2,080	—	—	—	108,206	110,286
Transportation	—	390,889	—	—	—	390,889
Committed to:						
General Government Operations	52,037	—	—	—	7,333	59,370
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	9,494	—	—	—	—	9,494
Education	15,846	—	—	—	—	15,846
Health and Social Services	22,308	—	—	—	—	22,308
Public Protection	3,909	—	—	—	361,238	365,147
Assigned to:						
Government Operations	9,497	—	—	—	—	9,497
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	2,511	—	—	—	—	2,511
Education	2,074	—	—	—	—	2,074
Health and Social Services	1,934	—	—	—	4,369	6,303
Public Protection	638	—	—	—	3,361	3,999
Transportation	—	417,661	—	—	—	417,661
Unassigned	4,014,443	—	—	—	280	4,014,723
Total Fund Balance	4,208,081	902,834	463,287	680,804	641,839	6,896,845
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows, and Fund Balance	$ 7,137,106	$ 1,111,222	$ 489,989	$ 694,248	$ 764,849	$ 10,197,414

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		$ 6,896,845
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets (excluding Internal Service Funds) consist of:		
Land	$ 1,531,988	
Construction-in-Progress	2,516,508	
Infrastructure Assets	14,705,981	
Buildings, Equipment, and Other Depreciable Assets	2,205,178	
Right-to-Use Assets - Buildings	141,359	
Subscription Asset, SBITA	20,907	
Intangibles	52,858	
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,940,539)	
Total Capital Assets		11,234,240
The Net Pension Asset is not recognized at the fund level.		167,054
The Net OPEB Asset is not recognized at the fund level.		103,787
Certain tax and other revenues are earned but not available and therefore are deferred inflows of resources in the funds.		143,166
Deferred inflows of resources for pensions and OPEB (excluding Internal Service Funds) are reported in the statement of net position but not reported in the funds.		(263,605)
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as building rental and information services, to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Internal Service Funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		337,750
Bonds issued by the State have associated costs that are paid from current available financial resources in the funds. However, these costs are amortized over the life of the bonds in the statement of net position.		80
Deferred outflows of resources for pensions, OPEB, and loss on bond refundings (excluding Internal Service Funds) are reported in the statement of net position but not reported in the funds.		1,039,904
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities (excluding Internal Service Funds) consist of:		
General Obligation Bonds	(1,790,804)	
Revenue Bonds	(1,159,089)	
Other Financing Debt	(93,254)	
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	(100,267)	
Subscription Liability, SBITA	(12,428)	
Compensated Absences	(101,875)	
Net Pension Liability	(2,192,322)	
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	(361,419)	
Total Long-Term Liabilities		(5,811,458)
Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 13,847,763

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

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	State Road	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Personal Income	$ 2,084,287	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,084,287
Consumer Sales and Use	1,996,304	—	—	—	—	1,996,304
Severance	418,604	—	—	—	—	418,604
Corporate Net Income	411,394	—	—	—	—	411,394
Business and Occupation	127,501	—	—	—	—	127,501
Medicaid	342,985	—	—	—	—	342,985
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	435,840	—	—	—	435,840
Automobile Privilege	—	316,406	—	—	—	316,406
Other	402,236	3,000	—	—	—	405,236
Intergovernmental	6,068,278	861,341	—	—	198,509	7,128,128
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	118,125	6,444	—	—	123,127	247,696
Motor Vehicle Registration	—	138,067	—	—	—	138,067
Charges for Services	191,214	—	—	—	63	191,277
Lottery Revenues	378,159	—	—	—	10,640	388,799
SNAP Revenue	571,906	—	—	—	—	571,906
Investment Earnings	375,915	42,545	2,990	42,370	48,941	512,761
Other	183,458	373,051	53,091	—	14,791	624,391
Total Revenues	13,670,366	2,176,694	56,081	42,370	396,071	16,341,582
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Legislative	35,934	—	—	—	1,241	37,175
Judicial	160,133	—	—	—	—	160,133
Executive	385,192	—	—	—	—	385,192
Administration	160,489	—	179	—	60	160,728
Commerce	338,214	—	—	—	—	338,214
Environmental Protection	—	—	—	—	179,011	179,011
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—	52,833	52,833
Economic Development	119,311	—	—	—	—	119,311
Education	3,817,309	—	—	—	—	3,817,309
Arts, Culture, and History	39,267	—	—	—	—	39,267
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	7,561,303	—	—	—	—	7,561,303
Homeland Security	665,802	—	—	—	—	665,802
Revenue	207,525	—	—	—	21,924	229,449
Tourism	29,449	—	—	—	—	29,449
Transportation	326,583	987,101	—	—	—	1,313,684
Veterans Assistance	31,494	—	—	—	1	31,495
Senior Services	54,270	—	—	—	—	54,270
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	186,964	—	—	—	24,697	211,661
Capital Outlay	—	894,339	—	198,432	—	1,092,771
Debt Service:						
Principal	—	82,985	33,070	—	58,725	174,780
Interest	—	85,648	21,195	—	18,317	125,160
Right-to-Use Principal	18,359	2,891	—	—	54	21,304
Right-to-Use Interest	3,584	—	—	—	3	3,587
Total Expenditures	14,141,182	2,052,964	54,444	198,432	356,866	16,803,888
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(470,816)	123,730	1,637	(156,062)	39,205	(462,306)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Right-to-Use Leases	15,750	2,335	—	—	—	18,085
Transfers In	58,185	—	—	—	69,470	127,655
Transfers Out	(141,017)	—	(17,149)	—	(49,990)	(208,156)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(67,082)	2,335	(17,149)	—	19,480	(62,416)
Net Change in Fund Balance	(537,898)	126,065	(15,512)	(156,062)	58,685	(524,722)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	4,745,979	776,769	478,799	836,866	583,154	7,421,567
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 4,208,081	$ 902,834	$ 463,287	$ 680,804	$ 641,839	$ 6,896,845

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

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds		$ (524,722)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Capital Outlay	$ 928,436	
Depreciation Expense	(384,835)	
Excess of Capital Outlay Over Depreciation Expense		543,601
Accretion of interest related to capital appreciation bonds is an expense of the governmental activities.		(14,962)
Repayment of long-term debt is reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position. For the current year, these amounts consist of:		
Bond Principal Retirement	14,920	
Other Financing Debt Payments	159,860	
Total Long-Term Debt Repayment		174,780
Internal Service Funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as building and vehicle maintenance and leasing, data processing, and investment and management of state monies, to individual funds. The change in net position of the Internal Service Funds is reported with governmental activities.		23,011
Revenues in the statement of activities that do provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(161,448)
Loss on issuance of new refunding bonds in the current fiscal year but was deferred on the statement of activities.		(2,621)
Retirement contributions (excluding Internal Service Funds) to defined benefit pension plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities.		517,360
OPEB contributions (excluding Internal Service Funds) to defined benefit OPEB plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities.		52,053
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:		
Decrease of Accrued Interest (Asset)	(9)	
Decrease of Compensated Absences	(5,260)	
Increase in Right-to-Use Lease Liability	1,701	
Increase in SBITA Liability	3,499	
Decrease of Accrued and Other Liabilities	(76,908)	
Decrease of Net Pension Liability (Asset), net of deferrals	(343,079)	
Increase of Net OPEB Liability (Asset), net of deferrals	227,225	
Amortization of Bond Premiums/Discounts	24,671	
Total Change in Expenditures		(168,160)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities		$ 438,892

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

PROPRIETARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (Water Pollution): This fund was established to provide low-interest loans to communities that need to upgrade an existing waste water system, establish a new utility, or clean up the State's water supply. Water Pollution is to remain in perpetuity by recirculating the principal and interest earned from the loans.

Workers' Compensation Fund: On December 31, 2005, the Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) ceased to exist as a separate state entity. The WCC's regulatory powers transferred to the Offices of the Insurance Commissioner, along with the residual assets and liabilities of the former WCC. Disbursements from the State's Workers' Compensation Fund are related to the liabilities and appropriate administrative expenses necessary for the administration of all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, for any claim with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005.

Unemployment Compensation: The Fund is administered by the Bureau of Employment Programs doing business as WORKFORCE West Virginia. The Fund receives contributions from employers and provides for the payment of benefits to eligible unemployed workers under provisions of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council: The Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects in the State. The proceeds from the Council's bond programs provide financial assistance to infrastructure and economic development projects throughout the State. The primary source of repayment for the revenue and refunding bonds is the receipt of payments of principal and interest on a set of loans, known as defined loans, previously made to projects from general obligation and revenue bond proceeds.

Public Employees Insurance Agency: The Agency, a public entity risk pool, is responsible for providing health and life insurance to current and retired state and county employees. The Agency, empowered to set the premium rates charged to its participants, utilizes a third-party administrator to process claims and make payments to medical providers on a cost reimbursement basis.

Board of Risk and Insurance Management: The Board, a public entity risk pool, is responsible for the self-insurance of all state buildings, automobiles, and legal and civil actions, as well as insuring various county and local governments and charitable organizations. The Board is funded from the premiums assessed to the insured organizations.

Nonmajor proprietary funds are presented beginning on page 257.

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 292,774	$ 1,151,795	$ 434,063	$ 18,070
Investments	—	—	—	114,486
Receivables, Net	38,765	301	25,867	28,171
Due from Other Governments	—	—	3,543	—
Due from Other Funds	—	—	404	—
Due from Component Units	—	—	126	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	176,479
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	331,539	1,152,096	464,003	337,206
Noncurrent Assets:				
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	636,107	—	—	522,403
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Asset, Net	—	—	—	—
Subscription Asset, Net (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Asset	4	—	—	1
Net OPEB Asset	48	—	—	5
Total Noncurrent Assets	636,159	—	—	522,409
Total Assets	967,698	1,152,096	464,003	859,615
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Deferred loss on Bond Refundings	—	—	—	527
Related to Pensions	218	—	—	57
Related to OPEB	19	—	—	4
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	237	—	—	588
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	108	—	—	199
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	260	4,450	2,064
Premium Deficiency	—	—	—	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	474	—
Due to Other Funds	—	—	—	—
Due to Component Units	62	—	—	163
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	106,600	20,345	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	7,995
Other Financing Debt	—	—	—	—
Other Financing Debt Payable to Component Units	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	101	—	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	271	106,860	25,269	10,421
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	897,000	—	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	—	128,485
Other Financing Debt	—	—	—	—
Other Financing Payable to Component Units	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	78	—	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	78	897,000	—	128,485
Total Liabilities	349	1,003,860	25,269	138,906
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to Pensions	1	—	—	—
Related to OPEB	82	—	—	10
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	83	—	—	10
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
General Government Operations	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	967,451	—	—	703,155
Insurance Activities	—	148,236	438,734	—
Net Pension Asset	4	—	—	1
Net OPEB Asset	48	—	—	5
Unrestricted (Deficit)	—	—	—	18,126
Total Net Position	$ 967,503	$ 148,236	$ 438,734	$ 721,287

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

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 43,045	$ 26,028	$ 95,787	$ 2,061,562	$ 42,700
—	—	3,996	118,482	—
45,833	2,618	10,406	151,961	17,467
8	—	17,663	21,214	—
11,310	108	—	11,822	11,570
6,800	—	—	6,926	1,419
—	—	60	60	794
—	—	13,827	13,827	80
—	8,563	—	185,042	47
—	1,539	736	2,275	—
—	257,498	—	257,498	—
106,996	296,354	142,475	2,830,669	74,077
144,301	58,236	—	202,537	—
—	—	164,228	1,322,738	—
2	—	—	2	16,448
4,151	32,593	—	36,744	—
—	—	99	99	—
51	—	2,312	2,363	325,618
—	—	—	—	1,628
—	—	—	—	8,789
5	4	9	23	51
38	26	115	232	629
148,548	90,859	166,763	1,564,738	353,163
255,544	387,213	309,238	4,395,407	427,240
—	—	—	527	—
273	243	538	1,329	2,895
13	10	43	89	729
286	253	581	1,945	3,624
7,991	1,781	3,939	14,018	25,531
2,848	621	200	10,443	567
661	—	—	661	—
21,525	16,885	5,529	43,939	—
—	—	—	474	274
835	16	586	1,437	2,166
290	—	80	595	—
136,116	91,641	5,400	360,102	—
—	—	—	7,995	—
—	—	—	—	3,043
—	—	—	—	2,075
—	—	—	—	555
—	—	—	—	3,036
—	—	56	157	—
170,266	110,944	15,790	439,821	37,247
4,153	200,425	5,800	1,107,378	—
—	—	—	128,485	—
—	—	—	—	2,182
—	—	—	—	43,575
—	—	—	—	1,178
—	—	—	—	5,213
—	182	299	559	2,392
4,153	200,607	6,099	1,236,422	54,540
174,419	311,551	21,889	1,676,243	91,787
7	—	11	19	14
112	64	186	454	1,313
119	64	197	473	1,327
51	—	2,312	2,363	275,225
—	—	—	—	14,536
—	—	4,854	4,854	47
—	—	246,910	1,917,516	—
—	38,024	11,812	636,806	—
5	—	9	19	51
38	—	115	206	629
81,198	37,827	21,721	158,872	47,262
$ 81,292	$ 75,851	$ 287,733	$ 2,720,636	$ 337,750

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	**Workers' Compensation Fund**	**Unemployment Compensation**	**West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council**
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services and Sales	$ —	$ —	$ 160,653	$ 4,565
Insurance Premiums	—	908	—	—
Investment Earnings	3,413	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	3,004	—	—	—
Other	—	36	5,219	—
Total Operating Revenues	6,417	944	165,872	4,565
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of Sales and Services	—	—	—	—
Insurance Claims and Claims Adjustment Provisions	—	68,002	—	—
Infrastructure and Economic Development	—	—	—	39,301
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	—	—	169,192	—
General and Administration	13,255	4,543	—	1,535
Pension Expense	83	—	—	38
OPEB Expense	(134)	—	—	(21)
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	—	—
Provisions for Uncollectible Loans	—	—	—	3,376
Other	—	—	—	—
Total Operating Expenses	13,204	72,545	169,192	44,229
Operating Income (Loss)	(6,787)	(71,601)	(3,320)	(39,664)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Equipment	—	—	—	—
Interest and Other Investment Income	—	104,665	11,336	15,293
Interest Expense	—	—	—	(5,026)
Lottery Revenues	—	—	—	46,000
Other Nonoperating Revenues	14,012	10	—	—
Other Nonoperating Expenses	(30)	—	—	(5,534)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	13,982	104,675	11,336	50,733
Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions and Transfers	7,195	33,074	8,016	11,069
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Right-to-Use Liabilities Issued	—	—	—	—
Subscription Liabilities Issued	—	—	—	—
Transfers In	44,775	—	—	—
Transfers Out	—	—	—	(3,093)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	44,775	—	—	(3,093)
Change in Net Position	51,970	33,074	8,016	7,976
Net Position, Beginning of Year	915,533	115,162	430,718	713,311
Net Position, End of Year	$ 967,503	$ 148,236	$ 438,734	$ 721,287

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

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ —	$ —	$ 137,208	$ 302,426	$ 184,161
850,372	100,345	9,429	961,054	—
—	—	—	3,413	—
—	—	6,882	9,886	—
4,955	—	114	10,324	—
855,327	100,345	153,633	1,287,103	184,161
—	—	101,909	101,909	186,357
885,100	104,272	7,109	1,064,483	—
—	—	—	39,301	—
—	—	—	169,192	—
21,796	5,972	7,636	54,737	13,739
153	154	302	730	1,689
(114)	(88)	(476)	(833)	(2,008)
13	—	239	252	24,111
—	—	—	3,376	—
6,490	—	6,711	13,201	—
913,438	110,310	123,430	1,446,348	223,888
(58,111)	(9,965)	30,203	(159,245)	(39,727)
—	—	—	—	(657)
14,558	16,996	3,625	166,473	572
—	—	—	(5,026)	(2,499)
—	—	—	46,000	4,894
—	19	288	14,329	547
—	—	(6)	(5,570)	(260)
14,558	17,015	3,907	216,206	2,597
(43,553)	7,050	34,110	56,961	(37,130)
—	—	—	—	352
—	—	—	—	11,493
—	—	20,756	65,531	52,385
—	—	(30,233)	(33,326)	(4,089)
—	—	(9,477)	32,205	60,141
(43,553)	7,050	24,633	89,166	23,011
124,845	68,801	263,100	2,631,470	314,739
$ 81,292	$ 75,851	$ 287,733	$ 2,720,636	$ 337,750

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	$ 43,945	$ 952	$ 148,581	$ 33,952
Receipts from State Agencies	—	—	—	—
Payments to Suppliers	—	(4,731)	—	(902)
Payments to Employees	(1,512)	—	—	(630)
Payments to Beneficiaries	—	—	—	—
Payments for Loans Originated	(35,599)	—	—	(79,432)
Payments for Premiums	—	—	—	—
Payments to Claimants	—	(106,603)	(163,350)	—
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	37	17,607	—
Other Operating Cash Payments	(12,237)	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(5,403)	(110,345)	2,838	(47,012)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Repayment of Operating Debt	—	—	—	(6,850)
Interest Paid on Operating Debt	—	—	—	(5,936)
Transfers In	39,071	—	—	—
Transfers Out	—	—	—	—
Entitlements and Grants	—	—	—	—
Distributions or Subsidies from (to) Other Organizations	—	—	—	46,000
Receipts from Notes Receivable	—	—	—	—
Other Nonoperating Receipts (Payments)	—	—	—	(5)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	39,071	—	—	33,209
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Repayment of Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Principal Paid for Right-to-Use Leases	—	—	—	—
Interest Paid on Right-to-Use Leases	—	—	—	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	—	—	—	—
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Investments	—	—	—	(259,160)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	—	—	—	246,635
Investment Earnings	14,012	104,665	11,336	15,093
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	14,012	104,665	11,336	2,568
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	47,680	(5,680)	14,174	(11,235)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	245,094	1,157,475	419,889	205,784
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 292,774	$ 1,151,795	$ 434,063	$ 194,549

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

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
$ 855,303	$ 101,119	$ 169,606	$ 1,353,458	$ —
—	—	—	—	179,918
(9,963)	(3,780)	(104,907)	(124,283)	(164,279)
(1,933)	(2,211)	(5,437)	(11,723)	(30,885)
(976,410)	(178,886)	—	(1,155,296)	—
—	—	(20,873)	(135,904)	—
—	—	(9,646)	(9,646)	—
—	—	(7,863)	(277,816)	—
126,808	—	2,590	146,057	—
—	(12,954)	(368)	(24,574)	—
(6,195)	(96,712)	23,102	(239,727)	(15,246)
—	—	—	(6,850)	—
—	—	—	(5,936)	—
—	—	8,622	47,693	52,385
(724)	—	(30,233)	(30,957)	(4,084)
—	—	140	140	—
—	—	—	46,000	4,894
—	—	736	736	—
—	—	—	(5)	—
(724)	—	(20,735)	50,821	53,195
—	—	—	—	(9,469)
—	—	—	—	(2,037)
—	—	—	—	(3,772)
—	—	—	—	(484)
(26)	—	(64)	(90)	(38,568)
—	—	—	—	11,845
(26)	—	(64)	(90)	(42,485)
(27,654)	(104,407)	—	(391,221)	—
14,845	203,974	—	465,454	—
14,558	1,561	3,526	164,751	570
1,749	101,128	3,526	238,984	570
(5,196)	4,416	5,829	49,988	(3,966)
48,243	30,175	89,958	2,196,618	63,161
$ 43,047	$ 34,591	$ 95,787	$ 2,246,606	$ 59,195

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise Funds			
	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	(6,787)	(71,601)	(3,320)	(39,664)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Bad Debt Expense	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and Amortization	—	—	—	—
Provisions for Uncollectible Loans	—	—	—	3,376
Pension Expense	83	—	—	38
OPEB Expense	(134)	—	—	(21)
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Receivables	1,506	61	674	(2,121)
Inventories	—	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	29	(38,600)	5,842	(8,575)
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Escrow Deposits	—	—	—	—
Due to/from Other Funds	—	—	(358)	(21)
Unpaid Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Other Liabilities	—	(205)	—	—
Compensated Absences	45	—	—	—
Pensions/OPEB	—	—	—	(68)
Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to Pensions/OPEB	(145)	—	—	57
Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pension/OPEB	—	—	—	(13)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (5,403)	$ (110,345)	$ 2,838	$ (47,012)
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:				
Loans Originated with Principal Forgiveness Features	—	—	—	—
Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Asset	—	—	—	—
Subscription Asset	—	—	—	—

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

Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise Funds	Total	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds
(58,111)	(9,965)	30,203	(159,245)	(39,727)
—	—	—	—	666
13	—	239	252	24,111
—	—	—	3,376	—
153	154	302	730	1,689
(114)	(88)	(476)	(833)	(2,008)
51	527	(5,337)	(4,639)	(4,247)
—	—	(19)	(19)	13
—	—	(10)	(10)	(36)
36,659	—	(1,418)	(6,063)	5,981
14,108	—	11	14,119	—
—	(12,954)	—	(12,954)	—
—	—	—	(379)	—
—	(74,614)	—	(74,614)	—
1,221	377	(187)	1,206	78
—	—	6	51	—
—	—	(439)	(507)	—
(175)	(149)	448	36	(1,766)
—	—	(221)	(234)	—
$ (6,195)	$ (96,712)	$ 23,102	$ (239,727)	$ (15,246)
—	—	5,788	5,788	—
12,809	—	—	12,809	—
—	—	—	—	2,683
—	—	—	—	11,493

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

FIDUCIARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Private Purpose Trust Fund: This fund type is used to report a trust arrangement under which principal and income benefit individuals.

SMART 529: The West Virginia College Savings Program (the Program) operates under the West Virginia State Code Chapter 18, Article 30, and is administered by the Board of Trustees of the West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Programs. All funds paid into or invested through the Program will be available for use at any two-year or four-year college or university in the country, with refund and transfer options available. Since the Program is an Internal Revenue Service Section 529 Qualified State Tuition Program, earnings on the funds are federally tax deferred until used for college.

The individual Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds, Investment Trust Funds, and Custodial Funds descriptions and financial statements begin on page 264.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529	Custodial Funds
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 55,270	$ 1,094,878	$ 4,036	$ 104,464
Investments:				
Equity Pooled Investments	23,111,371	—	—	10,890
Mutual Funds	741,177	—	3,047,327	1,103
Receivables, Net:				
Contributions	30,916	—	6,840	—
Participant Loans	750	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	456
Accounts	5,872	—	—	—
Due from Other Funds	123	—	—	172
Due from Component Units	80	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Net OPEB Asset	21	—	—	—
Total Assets	23,945,580	1,094,878	3,058,203	117,085
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Related to Pensions	147	—	—	—
Related to OPEB	6	—	—	—
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	153	—	—	—
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	1	—	5,391	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	20,453	—	584	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	15,191
Due to Other Funds	8,802	—	—	—
Due to Component Units	6	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Payable	13,361	—	—	—
Custodial Liabilities	—	—	—	16,643
Net Pension Liability	—	—	—	—
Net OPEB Liability	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	42,623	—	5,975	31,834
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to Pensions	2	—	—	—
Related to OPEB	61	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	63	—	—	—
Net Position:				
Restricted for:				
Pension Benefits	21,957,530	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,945,496	—	—	—
OPEB Asset	21	—	—	—
Held in trust for:				
External Investment Pool Participants	—	1,094,878	—	—
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	3,052,228	85,251
Total Net Position	$ 23,903,047	$ 1,094,878	$ 3,052,228	$ 85,251

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

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529	Custodial Funds
Additions:				
Contributions:				
Members	$ 232,599	$ —	$ —	$ —
Employer	363,682	—	—	—
Account Holder Contributions	—	—	199,594	—
Deposits, Pool Participants	—	913,583	—	—
Other	344,114	—	—	—
Total Contributions	940,395	913,583	199,594	—
Investment Income (Loss):				
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	2,477,061	59,199	217,192	—
Interest	21,980	—	118,410	59
Investment Expense	—	—	(4,605)	—
Net Investment Income	2,499,041	59,199	330,997	59
Transfers to Plans	(688)	—	—	—
Transfers In	—	—	1,000	—
Funds Received for Local Governments	—	—	—	1,546,915
Grants Received for Local Governments	—	—	—	3,205
Funds Received for Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	200,646
Collateral Received and Related Additions	—	—	—	53,376
Taxes Collected for Other Governments	—	—	—	720,677
Other	6,529	—	—	—
Total Additions	3,445,277	972,782	531,591	2,524,878
Deductions:				
Benefits Expense	1,606,030	—	—	—
Forfeitures	594	—	—	—
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	—	—	360,367	—
Refunds of Contributions	66,823	—	—	—
Withdrawals	—	854,091	—	—
Pension Expense	13	—	—	—
OPEB Expense	(65)	—	—	—
Administrative Expenses	13,973	—	6,004	—
Transfers from Plans	(688)	—	—	—
Funds Disbursed to Local Governments	—	—	—	1,546,915
Grants Disbursed to Local Governments	—	—	—	3,205
Funds Disbursed to Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	200,646
Collateral Disbursed and Related Deductions	—	—	—	52,947
Taxes Disbursed to Local Governments	—	—	—	720,677
Total Deductions	1,686,680	854,091	366,371	2,524,390
Change in Net Position Restricted For:				
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	488
Change in Net Position Held in Trust For:				
Pension Benefits	1,608,746	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	149,851	—	—	—
External Investment Pool Participants	—	118,691	—	—
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	165,220	—
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as restated	22,144,450	976,187	2,887,008	84,763
Net Position, End of Year	$ 23,903,047	$ 1,094,878	$ 3,052,228	$ 85,251

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

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Component Units

West Virginia Lottery: The West Virginia Lottery's responsibilities include the distribution and sale of lottery tickets and the awarding of prizes. The West Virginia Lottery has a duty to establish rules for conducting games, to select the type and number of gaming systems or games, and to enter into contracts and agreements to operate in a highly efficient manner. The Lottery derives its revenues from instant, online, video-type games, and table games. To the extent available, remaining net profits are to be distributed to the State and local governments as required by law.

Economic Development Authority: The Authority, responsible for developing and advancing the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State, is authorized to make loans and enter into direct financing and right to use leases with industrial development agencies for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. The Authority is empowered to borrow money and issue bonds, notes, commercial paper, and other debt instruments to furnish money for the enhancement of business development projects, and additionally maintains the discretionary ability to set loan terms and interest rates.

Housing Development Fund: The Fund is responsible for providing residential housing programs for low- and moderate income families, elderly persons, and other eligible persons and families, as well as financing certain nonresidential projects. The Fund is empowered to issue bonds payable from mortgage payments and to issue general obligation bonds payable from other assets. The bonds of the Housing Development Fund do not constitute the debt of the State.

Parkways Authority: The Authority is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the State's turnpike and economic development and tourism projects approved by the Department of Transportation. The Authority is empowered to issue Parkway revenue refunding bonds and set rates for crossing the turnpike. The State has discretionary authority to reappropriate any surplus from the Authority.

Water Development Authority: The Authority is responsible for assisting in the preservation, protection, improvement, and management of the State's water resources. The Authority oversees a loan pool program which provides low-interest financing to local governments for water and wastewater projects. The Authority issues bonds to fund the loan pool and uses the proceeds to purchase local government revenue bonds. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the projects.

West Virginia Higher Education Fund: The Fund is responsible for providing the delivery of postsecondary education, which is competitive, affordable, and has the capacity to deliver the programs and services necessary to meet the regional and statewide needs of young people and working-age adults. The focus and collaboration of the institutions within the Fund are to create a system of higher education that is equipped to increase the competitiveness and to diversify and to expand the State's workforce by increasing the number of postsecondary degrees. The Fund obtains revenues from state and federal student aid programs; tuition and fees; state and federal appropriations; sales and services of educational activities and auxiliary enterprises; federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts; and gifts and contributions.

West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation: The Division has statutory responsibility for the establishment and operation of correctional facilities, juvenile services, and regional jails in the State and the acquisition, construction, and renovation of those facilities for prisoner confinement. The Division has program revenues that consist of charges for incarceration of inmates.

School Building Authority: The Authority's responsibilities include providing state funds for the acquisition and construction of elementary and secondary public school facilities in order to satisfy the educational needs of the State's citizens in an efficient and economical manner. The Authority's programs are designed to provide modern, efficient public school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools, enabling the State to more efficiently utilize its educational resources.

Nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 278.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 227,763	$ 1,035,628	$ 19,141	$ 15,816
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	38,569	20,444	2,403	10,001
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—
Due from Primary Government	1	—	—	20
Due from Component Units	13	—	—	—
Inventories	1,330	—	—	4,736
Prepaid SBITA	—	—	—	16,201
Other Assets	213	—	—	317
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	302	182,364	109,928
Investments	—	—	—	96,262
Receivables, Net	—	—	4,226	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	267,889	1,056,374	208,134	253,281
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	7,113	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	162,328	117,011	39,090
Other Assets	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Asset	24	3	18	53
Net OPEB Asset	204	34	396	581
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	81,049	94,013	—
Investments	—	—	60,664	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	974,515	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	1,481	—
Right-to-Use Lease Asset, Net	—	—	—	—
Subscription Asset, Net (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	40,371	16,631	7,329	707,176
Total Noncurrent Assets	40,599	267,158	1,255,427	746,900
Total Assets	308,488	1,323,532	1,463,561	1,000,181
Deferred Outflows				
Loss on bond refundings	—	—	—	—
Related to CIP	—	—	—	—
Related to Pensions	1,397	210	1,042	3,021
Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits	74	47	1,089	291
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,471	257	2,131	3,312

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

Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total
$ 54,737	$ 670,944	$ 22,622	$ 439,077	$ 77,850	$ 2,563,578
—	165,474	—	—	4,028	169,502
13,921	221,812	15,803	39	3,290	326,282
—	—	—	—	2,044	2,044
305	148,949	56	—	3,186	152,517
—	4,717	—	—	—	4,730
—	3,688	13,563	—	22	23,339
—	—	—	—	—	16,201
—	20,345	488	—	33	21,396
—	—	30,369	—	22,478	345,441
—	—	—	—	—	96,262
—	—	—	—	465	4,691
4	—	—	—	—	4
68,967	1,235,929	82,901	439,116	113,396	3,725,987
—	89,645	—	—	—	89,645
—	704,906	—	—	—	712,019
5,955	39,569	—	—	1,140	365,093
—	70,072	—	—	—	70,072
1	—	377	—	79	555
10	17,413	3,335	9	414	22,396
476,460	—	—	—	1,617	653,139
—	—	—	—	—	60,664
119,971	—	—	—	735	1,095,221
59	—	—	—	364	1,904
—	84,662	5,644	—	2,985	93,291
—	36,633	199	—	—	36,832
4,415	3,305,533	190,521	572	43,840	4,316,388
606,871	4,348,433	200,076	581	51,174	7,517,219
675,838	5,584,362	282,977	439,697	164,570	11,243,206
4,116	31,750	—	1,875	—	37,741
—	—	6,653	—	—	6,653
85	1,195	23,135	88	3,156	33,329
8	8,852	5,017	6	230	15,614
4,209	41,797	34,805	1,969	3,386	93,337

Combining Statement of Net Position
Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	$ 31,015	$ 243	$ —	$ 16,941
Interest Payable	—	—	4,048	1,788
Accrued and Other Liabilities	32,757	32	23,200	9,938
Unearned Revenue	—	383,260	—	—
Due to Primary Government	179,017	650	—	1,585
Due to Component Units	4,380	13	—	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	29,520	9,305
Other Financing Debt	—	41	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	888	68	583	1,804
Total Current Liabilities	248,057	384,307	57,351	41,361
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Unearned Revenue	—	282	—	—
Advances from Primary Government	—	35,407	—	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	142,282	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	—	21,449
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	—	653,610	523,812
Other Financing Debt	—	10,885	558	—
Net Pension Liability	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	—	—	—	—
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	68	—	—
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	46,642	796,450	545,261
Total Liabilities	248,057	430,949	853,801	586,622
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Gain on bond refundings	—	—	—	—
Related to Pensions	27	13	2	11
Related to OPEB	343	54	630	806
Service Concession Arrangements	—	—	—	—
Related to Leases	—	—	—	—
Public Private Partnerships	—	—	—	16,545
Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows	370	67	632	17,362
Net Position:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	40,371	16,631	7,168	707,176
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	409,809	195,432
Nonexpendable	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	—	80,749	66,336	—
Pension Asset	24	3	18	53
OPEB Asset	204	34	396	581
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	20,933	795,356	127,532	(503,733)
Total Net Position	$ 61,532	$ 892,773	$ 611,259	$ 399,509

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

Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Corrections and Rehabilitation	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total
$ 36	$ 81,139	$ 31,818	$ —	$ 4,064	$ 165,256
1,009	9,367	789	—	—	17,001
—	202,532	11,446	5,604	648	286,157
372,799	176,894	—	—	2,855	935,808
—	5,679	4,004	—	18	190,953
—	—	337	—	—	4,730
10,079	61,182	—	17,930	—	128,016
—	9,354	2,429	—	—	11,824
—	6,126	1,750	—	714	8,590
—	14,922	137	—	—	15,059
—	56,919	—	53	247	60,562
383,923	624,114	52,710	23,587	8,546	1,823,956
—	—	—	—	30	312
—	—	—	—	—	35,407
—	—	—	—	18,195	160,477
—	110,733	—	—	200	132,382
112,135	1,261,157	—	266,900	—	2,817,614
—	198,976	29,017	—	—	239,436
—	4,186	—	162	—	4,348
—	96,624	4,208	—	2,396	103,228
—	18,746	134	—	—	18,880
113	5,192	11,453	—	1,379	18,205
112,248	1,695,614	44,812	267,062	22,200	3,530,289
496,171	2,319,728	97,522	290,649	30,746	5,354,245
453	—	—	—	—	453
—	3,064	10	4	113	3,244
20	27,040	11,546	24	810	41,273
—	37,838	—	—	—	37,838
—	11,138	—	—	1,079	12,217
—	—	—	—	—	16,545
—	526	—	—	—	526
473	79,606	11,556	28	2,002	112,096
4,415	1,995,381	158,689	572	43,776	2,974,179
—	21,783	—	—	—	21,783
—	57,781	23,502	314,898	—	1,001,422
—	398,108	—	—	364	398,472
115,194	—	—	—	—	262,279
1	—	377	—	79	555
10	17,413	3,335	9	414	22,396
—	414,960	41,700	—	50,857	507,517
63,783	321,399	(18,899)	(164,490)	39,718	681,599
$ 183,403	$ 3,226,825	$ 208,704	$ 150,989	$ 135,208	$ 5,870,202

Combining Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Component Units:					
West Virginia Lottery	$ 1,320,350	$ 1,295,912	$ —	$ —	$ (24,438)
Economic Development Authority	231,215	6,594	—	—	(224,621)
Housing Development Fund	167,881	51,918	120,408	—	4,445
Parkways Authority	132,036	185,293	—	—	53,257
Water Development Authority	53,714	55,132	—	—	1,418
Higher Education	2,318,223	913,979	625,927	25,047	(753,270)
Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation	517,615	113,277	16,535	—	(387,803)
School Building Authority	158,712	—	3,696	—	(155,016)
Other Component Units	90,014	9,517	21,543	—	(58,954)
Total Component Units	$ 4,989,760	$ 2,631,622	$ 788,109	$ 25,047	$ (1,544,982)

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

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenues and Special Item	Change in Net Position	Net Position, (Deficit) Beginning of Year	Net Position (Deficit) End of Year
$ 13,505	$ —	$ 11,036	$ —	$ 24,541	$ 103	$ 61,429	$ 61,532
65,053	—	163,173	—	228,226	3,605	889,168	892,773
10,829	—	—	—	10,829	15,274	595,985	611,259
13,538	—	—	—	13,538	66,795	332,714	399,509
28,931	—	—	53,000	81,931	83,349	100,054	183,403
100,514	—	103,190	789,412	993,116	239,846	2,986,979	3,226,825
2,009	—	—	378,016	380,025	(7,778)	216,482	208,704
11,961	—	—	338,290	350,251	195,235	(44,246)	150,989
751	4,281	5,108	56,662	66,802	7,848	127,360	135,208
$ 247,091	$ 4,281	$ 282,507	$ 1,615,380	$ 2,149,259	$ 604,277	$ 5,265,925	$ 5,870,202

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The State of West Virginia (the State) is governed by elected officials. These financial statements present the State (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State.

Individual Component Unit Disclosures

United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) define component units as those entities which are legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable, or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GAAP specifies two methods of presentation: blending the financial data of the component units' balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the State's balances and transactions, or discrete presentation of the component units' financial data in columns separate from the State's financial data.

Blended Component Units

The entities below are legally separate from the State and meet the GAAP criteria for component units. These entities are blended with the primary government because they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the State or there is a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government.

Transportation

The Division of Highways within the Department of Transportation (Transportation), is governed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor; it does not have a governing board separate from the State Legislature. It is a legally separate entity defined by the State Constitution. Since its operations are to improve the State's roads, Transportation is blended in the major special revenue funds of the State.

West Virginia Investment Management Board

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) is governed by a 13-member Board of Trustees. The IMB was created as a public corporation by West Virginia Code §12-6-1 to serve as the administrator, investor, and manager of the State's pension, Workers' Compensation, Pneumoconiosis, and other state funds. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are members of the Board, and the other members are appointed by the Governor. Because there is a financial benefit-burden relationship between the State and the

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenues and Special Item	Change in Net Position	Net Position, (Deficit) Beginning of Year	Net Position (Deficit) End of Year
$ 13,505	$ —	$ 11,036	$ —	$ 24,541	$ 103	$ 61,429	$ 61,532
65,053	—	163,173	—	228,226	3,605	889,168	892,773
10,829	—	—	—	10,829	15,274	595,985	611,259
13,538	—	—	—	13,538	66,795	332,714	399,509
28,931	—	—	53,000	81,931	83,349	100,054	183,403
100,514	—	103,190	789,412	993,116	239,846	2,986,979	3,226,825
2,009	—	—	378,016	380,025	(7,778)	216,482	208,704
11,961	—	—	338,290	350,251	195,235	(44,246)	150,989
751	4,281	5,108	56,662	66,802	7,848	127,360	135,208
$ 247,091	$ 4,281	$ 282,507	$ 1,615,380	$ 2,149,259	$ 604,277	$ 5,265,925	$ 5,870,202

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The State of West Virginia (the State) is governed by elected officials. These financial statements present the State (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the State's reporting entity because of the significance of their operational or financial relationships with the State.

Individual Component Unit Disclosures

United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) define component units as those entities which are legally separate organizations for which the State's elected officials are financially accountable, or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the State are such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. GAAP specifies two methods of presentation: blending the financial data of the component units' balances and transactions in a manner similar to the presentation of the State's balances and transactions, or discrete presentation of the component units' financial data in columns separate from the State's financial data.

Blended Component Units

The entities below are legally separate from the State and meet the GAAP criteria for component units. These entities are blended with the primary government because they provide services entirely or almost entirely to the State or there is a financial benefit or burden relationship with the primary government.

Transportation

The Division of Highways within the Department of Transportation (Transportation), is governed by a commissioner appointed by the Governor; it does not have a governing board separate from the State Legislature. It is a legally separate entity defined by the State Constitution. Since its operations are to improve the State's roads, Transportation is blended in the major special revenue funds of the State.

West Virginia Investment Management Board

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) is governed by a 13-member Board of Trustees. The IMB was created as a public corporation by West Virginia Code §12-6-1 to serve as the administrator, investor, and manager of the State's pension, Workers' Compensation, Pneumoconiosis, and other state funds. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are members of the Board, and the other members are appointed by the Governor. Because there is a financial benefit-burden relationship between the State and the

IMB, and assets of the State and its component units comprise over 90% of the assets managed by the IMB, it is blended in the internal service funds of the State.

West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments

The West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) is governed by a five-member board. The Governor, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer are members of the Board and the other two members are appointed by the Governor. The BTI was created as a public corporation by West Virginia Code §12-6C-4 to provide prudent fiscal administration, investment, and management for the Consolidated Fund and is blended in the internal service funds of the State.

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA) is governed by a five-member board, including the Secretary of Administration, the State Treasurer, and three persons appointed by the Governor. The TSFA was created to issue bonds related to the State's portion of the tobacco receipts from the Master Settlement Agreement between tobacco manufacturers and the covered states. The revenue bonds, secured by the tobacco revenues, are not a general obligation of the State. The TSFA is blended in the debt service funds of the State since its activities only benefit the State.

Blended Component Unit Financial Statements

Audited financial statements for these blended component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Administrative Offices:

Transportation
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 5, Room A-109
Charleston, WV 25305

West Virginia Investment Management Board
500 Virginia St. East, Suite 200
Charleston, WV 25301

Board of Treasury Investments
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 1, Room E-122
Charleston, WV 25305

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Building 1, Room E-119
Charleston, WV 25305

Discretely Presented Component Units

Discretely presented component units are entities which are legally separate from the State but are financially accountable to the State, or whose relationship with the State is such that exclusion would cause the State's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Because of the nature of the services they provide and the State's ability to impose its will on them, the following component units are discretely presented. The State has both governmental (providing services to the government) and proprietary (providing services to external parties) component units. The component units are presented in a single column on the government-wide statements.

The major discretely presented component units are composed of the following entities:

West Virginia Lottery

The West Virginia Lottery (Lottery) is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. It was formed to assist the State in funding education, debt service, the promotion of tourism, and other basic governmental activities. Even though the Lottery was created primarily to generate revenue for the State, the service provided by the Lottery – the opportunity for financial gain – is provided to anyone who chooses to participate. When prizes are awarded to winners and financial gain is achieved, the lottery operation does not exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefit the primary government as an institution, not meeting the criteria for blending and thus requiring discrete component unit presentation.

Economic Development Authority

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) is administered by a nine-member board composed of the Governor, Secretary of Revenue, and seven other members appointed by the Governor. EDA is responsible for developing and advancing the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State. EDA is authorized to make loans, including direct financing and right to use leases to industrial development agencies for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. EDA is empowered to borrow money and issue bonds (with approval of the State), notes, commercial paper, and other debt instruments to furnish money for the enhancement of business development projects and has the ability to establish loan terms, including interest rates, at its discretion. EDA promotes economic development among private industries, and though its services benefit the State by increasing the tax base, its primary function is to provide jobs.

Housing Development Fund

The Housing Development Fund (HDF) is governed by an 11-member board consisting of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Treasurer, and seven other members appointed by the Governor. The Governor or his designee is the chair of the board of directors. HDF is responsible for providing residential housing programs for low-income and moderate-income families, elderly persons, and other eligible persons and families, as well as financing certain nonresidential projects. It is empowered to issue bonds which are payable from the mortgage payments. The assets and revenues of the bond programs of the HDF are restricted by resolution to repay the outstanding debt. As the State is able to impose its will over the HDF, it is included as a discretely presented component unit.

Parkways Authority

The Parkways Authority (Parkways) is composed of seven members. The Governor or his designee serves as its chairperson, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation is on the board, and five members are appointed by the Governor. Its responsibilities include the operation and maintenance of the West Virginia Turnpike (the Turnpike) as well as economic development and tourism projects approved by Transportation. Parkways sets the rates for using the Turnpike and may issue Parkways' revenue refunding bonds payable solely from revenues of the Turnpike. Transportation, as well as the State, is able to impose its will on Parkways.

Water Development Authority

The Water Development Authority (Water Development) is governed by a seven-member board. The Governor, who serves as the chair, the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Commissioner of the Bureau for Public Health are members ex-officio of the board. Four members are appointed by the Governor. Water Development is responsible for assisting in the preservation, protection, improvement, and management of the State's water resources. Water Development oversees a loan pool program which provides low-interest financing to local governments for water and wastewater projects. Water Development issues bonds to fund the loan pool and uses the proceeds to purchase local government revenue bonds. The revenue bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the projects. Water Development also serves as the financial administrator of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and the Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund, which are enterprise funds.

Higher Education Fund

Each college and university in the Higher Education Fund (the Fund) is governed by a Governing Board, which is responsible for the general determination, control, supervision, and management of the financial business and educational policies and affairs of the institution(s). The West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Policy Commission), in accordance with Senate Bill No. 653, is the single accountability point responsible for developing, gaining consensus around, and overseeing the implementation and development of a higher education public policy agenda. It is comprised of ten persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Policy Commission is responsible for preparing and submitting a consolidated budget and allocating state appropriations to supplement institutional operating revenues.

Senate Bill 448 created the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council), which has responsibility for developing, overseeing, and advancing the State's public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education. The Council is comprised of 12 persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Fund is comprised of the following: Bluefield State College, BridgeValley Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Concord University, Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College, Fairmont State University, Glenville State College, Marshall University (including Marshall University Graduate College), Mountwest Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, West Liberty University, West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (including West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing), West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, West Virginia University (including Potomac State College and West Virginia University Institute of Technology), and West Virginia University at Parkersburg Community and Technical College. These entities are included in the Fund financial statements as blended component units: Concord University Research and Development Corporation, Glenville State College Research Corporation, Glenville State

College Housing Corporation, Marshall University Research Corporation, Shepherd University Research and Development Corporation, West Liberty University Research Corporation, West Virginia State University Research and Development Corporation, West Virginia University Research and Development Corporation, and West Virginia Regional Technology Park.

The Fund's component units' financial statements are included in the Fund's component unit column in the Discretely Presented Major Component Units Financial Statements of the ACFR. The component units are the separate private nonprofit organizations of each applicable institution. Those organizations report under Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) standards. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from GASB revenue recognition criteria and presentation features.

Various foundations have been established as separate nonprofit organizations incorporated in the State of West Virginia having as their purpose ". . . to aid, strengthen and further in every proper and useful way, the work and services of the (individual institutions within the Fund), and their affiliated nonprofit organizations." Oversight of the foundations is the responsibility of separate and independently elected Boards of Directors, not otherwise affiliated with the Fund. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Boards of Directors of the foundations employ management, form policy, and maintain fiscal accountability over funds administered by the foundations. Although the individual institutions within the Fund do not control the timing or amount of receipts from the foundations, the majority of resources, or income thereon, which the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the individual institutions within the Fund by donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations as detailed in the basic financial statements can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the individual institutions within the Fund, the foundations are considered component units of the individual institutions and are therefore included with the Fund's financial statements.

The West Virginia University Foundation Inc. is appropriately not reported because the economic resources held do not entirely or almost entirely benefit West Virginia University. The Kanawha Valley Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.; the Bridgemont Community and Technical College Foundation; the Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation Inc.; the Mountwest Foundation, Inc.; and Tech Foundation, Inc. are not included because they were not significant to their institutions. The Higher Education Foundation is not included because it was not significant to the Fund.

Complete financial statements for any college, university, or foundation can be obtained by contacting the Business Office of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, 1018 Kanawha Boulevard, E., Suite 700, Charleston, WV 25301.

West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation

The West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation (the Division) oversees the State's adult and juvenile offender populations. It combined the West Virginia Division of Corrections, the West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility, and the West Virginia Division of Juvenile Services into one agency. The Division is governed by a nine-member board consisting of the Commissioner of the Division of Corrections, the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Juvenile Service, the Secretary of the Department of

Homeland Security, the Secretary of the Department of Administration, and five members appointed by the Governor.

School Building Authority

The School Building Authority (SBA) is governed by a ten-member board appointed by the Governor. The State Superintendent of Schools serves as president of the Authority. The remaining nine members consist of three members of the State Board of Education and six citizens, one of whom must be a representative of the construction trades. The SBA is to "facilitate and provide State funds for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of elementary and secondary public school facilities so as to meet the educational needs of the people of the State in an efficient and economical manner." The SBA's program is designed to provide modern, efficient public-school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools, enabling the State to more efficiently utilize its educational resources.

The nonmajor discretely presented component units are composed of the following entities:

Educational Broadcasting Commission

The Educational Broadcasting Commission (EBC) consists of 9 members. Five members are appointed by the Governor. The other four members include the State Superintendent of Schools, one member from the West Virginia Board of Education, and one member from the Policy Commission. EBC is responsible for extending educational, cultural, and informational experiences to all state citizens. This is accomplished through the construction and operation of noncommercial educational television and radio stations and related facilities statewide. EBC provides statewide telecommunication services for other state and public service agencies for nonbroadcasted activities such as teleconferencing, in-service training, and data delivery. EBC's revenues are derived primarily through donations, with a portion of operational costs supplemented by state and federal grants.

West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities

The West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (Multimodal Division) is the agency of the State responsible for the administration of all federal and state programs related to public ports, railroads, airports, air navigational facilities and public transit providers. The Multimodal Division is empowered to issue bonds with the approval of the Secretary of Transportation.

Solid Waste Management Board

The Solid Waste Management Board (Solid Waste) is composed of seven members. Five members are appointed by the Governor and the remaining members are the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection. Solid Waste is responsible for improving collection and disposal of solid wastes and encouraging recycling, reuse, and recovery of resources from wastes. Solid Waste is the financing mechanism for solid waste projects and is empowered to issue bonds (with approval of the Water Development Authority) and set a rate structure.

Racing Commission

The Racing Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. The State Legislature has the ability to approve and modify the Racing Commission's budget. The Racing Commission has full jurisdiction over and shall supervise all horse race meetings, all dog race meetings, and all persons involved in the holding and conducting of race meetings. It has the power to set fees and grant licenses and permits pertaining to horse and dog race meetings, as well as to regulate the horse and dog race wagering.

Public Defender Corporation

The Public Defender Corporation represents the combined nonprofit corporations, created under authority of West Virginia Code §29-21, for the purpose of fulfilling the State's obligation to provide legal representation to eligible clients. Funding of the individual public defender corporations is by appropriation disbursed in periodic allotments determined by the Executive Director of the Public Defender Services, who is appointed by the Governor. The governing body of each public defender corporation is a Board of Directors appointed by the county commissions and the Governor.

Municipal Pension Oversight Board

The Municipal Pension Oversight Board is responsible for monitoring and improving the performance of the municipal policemen's and firemen's pension and relief funds. The board, which is the governing body, ensures legal compliance of the funds and distribution of tax revenues to the relief funds as well as any reasonable actions necessary to provide for the security and fiscal integrity of pension funds. The board consists of nine members, including the executive directors of the State's IMB and Consolidated Public Retirement Board, an active or retired member from both the Municipal Policeman's Pension and Relief Fund, and the Municipal Fireman's Pension and Retirement Fund, an attorney experienced in finance and investment matters related to pensions management, two persons experienced in pension management, a certified public accountant experienced in auditing, and one person chosen from a list of three persons submitted to the Governor. It would be misleading to exclude the Municipal Pension Oversight Board, so it is presented as a discretely presented component unit.

Discretely Presented Component Unit Financial Statements

Complete audited financial statements of the individual discretely presented component units can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Administrative Offices:

West Virginia Lottery
900 Pennsylvania Avenue
Charleston, WV 25302

Economic Development Authority
Northgate Business Park
180 Association Drive
Charleston, WV 25311-1217

Housing Development Fund
5710 MacCorkle Avenue, Southeast
Charleston, WV 25304

Parkways Authority
P.O. Box 1469
Charleston, WV 25325-1469

Water Development Authority
1009 Bullitt Street
Charleston, WV 25301

Higher Education Policy Commission
2001 Union Carbide Drive, Building 2000
South Charleston, WV 25303

Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Building 84, Suite 230
1409 Greenbrier Street
Charleston, WV 25311

School Building Authority
Finance Division
2300 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, WV 25311

Educational Broadcasting Commission
600 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301

WV Division of Multimodal Transportation
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Building 5, Room 132
Charleston, WV 25305

Solid Waste Management Board
601 57th Street, Southeast
Charleston, WV 25304

Racing Commission
900 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 533
Charleston, WV 25302

Public Defender Corporation
One Players Club Drive, Suite 301
Charleston, WV 25311

Municipal Pension Oversight Board
301 Eagle Mountain Road, Suite 251
Charleston, WV 25311

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of West Virginia conform to United States GAAP for governments. The GASB is the accepted standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. In addition, GAAP requires that the State's proprietary activities apply GAAP in a similar manner as applied for business activities in the private sector. As a result, the financial statements of certain component units follow the specialized reporting practices of the insurance, housing finance agency, and other not-for-profit industries, as prescribed by the GASB. Certain net position and fund balance amounts presented for the preceding year have been restated. See Note 2 for further explanation.

The basic financial statements have been prepared primarily by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) of the Department of Administration from accounts maintained by the State Auditor's Office, the State Treasurer's Office, the Board of Treasury Investments, and the Investment Management Board. Additional data has been derived from the audited financial statements of certain entities and from reports and data prepared by various state agencies and departments, based on independent or subsidiary accounting records maintained by them.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net position and the statement of activities, report information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. These activities are reported as governmental activities, business-type activities, or component units. The governmental activities are normally supported by taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues, and are reported separately from the business-type activities. The business-type activities rely significantly on fees and charges to external parties. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net position presents the State's nonfiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, and other debt of resources that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position.

- Restricted net position results when constraints are placed on net position used by external creditors, grantors, contributors, etc. or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation and reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

- Unrestricted net position consists of net position which does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net position is often designated, which indicates that management does not consider it available for general operations. They also often have constraints on resources imposed by management but can be removed or modified.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or program are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or program. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or program and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or program. Taxes and other items not properly included in program revenues are reported as general revenue.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual proprietary funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, with nonmajor funds being combined into a single column.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available. "Available" means expected to be collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, revenues are primarily considered available if received in the first 60 days of the new fiscal year. Significant revenues susceptible to accrual include income, sales and use, corporation, and other taxes; federal awards; federal reimbursements; and other reimbursements for use of materials and services. Revenues from federal awards are considered available when the related expenditures have been incurred and if received in 12 months. Receipts and disbursements of U.S. Government food stamps are accounted for in the General Fund. The electronic benefits transfer (EBT) process for food stamp revenue equal to expenditures is recognized when the underlying transaction (food purchase) occurs. Revenues from other sources are recognized when received.

Expenditures generally are recorded when the related liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to retirement

West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Programs allow citizens to invest monies for college tuition and defer taxes on earnings from those investments, and a savings program to cover costs of pursuing a career in skilled trades and vocations.

Custodial Funds report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. These funds are taxes that will be remitted to respective local governments, hospital patient and inmate funds, performance bonds, and interest earnings.

Interfund Activity and Balances

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. Exceptions to this rule are activities between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities, and activities between funds that are reported in different functional categories in either the governmental or business-type activities column. Elimination of these activities would distort the direct costs and program revenues for the functions concerned.

In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. In addition, transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund expending the resources.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

Major Reserve/Stabilization Funds

The Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) was established in the State Code, which requires that the first 50% of all surplus General Revenue funds accrued during the fiscal year just ended must be deposited into the fund up to an aggregate amount not to exceed 13% of the total appropriations from the General Revenue Fund for the fiscal year just ended.

The Legislature is permitted to make appropriations from the fund for emergency revenue needs caused by acts of God or natural disasters or for other fiscal needs as determined by the Legislature. The Rainy Day Fund can also be invested and can retain those earnings. The first $100 million is invested by the BTI, and any amounts over $100 million are invested by the IMB. As of June 30, 2024, the fund contained $706 million, which amounted to almost 13.5% of FY 2024 total appropriations. The Rainy Day Fund is reported in the General Fund as part of the unassigned fund balance.

The Legislature also authorized the Governor, by executive order, to borrow funds from the Rainy Day Fund when revenues are inadequate to make timely payments of the State's obligations. The amount borrowed may not exceed 1.5% of the General Revenue Fund estimate for the fiscal year in which the funds are borrowed and shall be repaid to the fund within 90 days of its withdrawal. Because of an expected cash flow shortfall experienced each year in the first quarter of the fiscal year, the Governor has borrowed from the fund each year since August 1996 in order to pay obligations in a timely manner. The loans were repaid before September 30 of each year, all within the 90-day limit allowed by law.

The Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund – Part B (Rainy Day Fund – Part B) was established with the cash balance of the West Virginia Tobacco Settlement Medical Trust Fund on June 9, 2006, the effective date of the bill, West Virginia Code §11B-2-20. The funds are invested by the IMB, and interest and other returns on the invested funds are credited to the fund.

Expenditures may not be made from the Rainy Day Fund—Part B unless all monies in the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund have been first expended. After June 30, 2025, interest and other amounts earned on monies held in the Rainy Day Fund—Part B may be appropriated by the Legislature for continued support of the programs offered by the Public Employees' Insurance Agency; funding for expansion of the federal-state Medicaid program; funding for public health programs, services, and agencies; funding for any State owned or operated health facilities; or in instances of revenue shortfalls or fiscal emergencies of an extraordinary nature. On June 30, 2024, the balance in the Rainy Day Fund—Part B was $550 million, and it is reported in the General Fund as part of the unassigned fund balance.

The Income Tax Refund Reserve Fund was established to pay personal income tax refunds, interest, and penalties to taxpayers in a timely manner. It may also be used by the Legislature to make appropriations from the fund to address other items as the Legislature so desires. Personal income taxes received by the State can be added to this fund, if the state tax commissioner determines the balance in the fund is not sufficient to ensure the timely payment of income tax refunds. On June 30, 2024, the balance in the Income Tax Refund Reserve Fund was $449 million, and it is reported in the General Fund as part of the unassigned fund balance.

Assets and Liabilities

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash equivalents are short-term investments with maturities, when purchased, of three months or less. The State Treasurer principally deposits the State's cash in investment pools maintained by the BTI and IMB, and such deposits are generally available with overnight notice. Cash deposits in outside bank accounts are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

Investments – Amounts reported as investments include certain deposits with the IMB, the BTI, and other investments maintained in outside accounts. The investments at IMB are maintained in investment pools having long-term investment securities designated as trading securities or established to acquire participant-directed securities. IMB's investments in the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool are carried at amortized cost. Futures and option contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded. Investments in commingled investment pools are valued at the net asset value of the individual funds. The State also participates in three external investment pools managed by the BTI. Two are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The third is a longer-term investment pool that carries investments at fair value. The fair value of investments is derived from quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date and by inputs that are observable for an asset or a liability, either directly or indirectly. Because fair value of the investments of the State Building Fund approximates amortized cost, no noncash change in fair value is reported.

Receivables – Amounts reported as receivables in the governmental funds consist primarily of Federal revenues, taxes, and interest on investments. Receivables in all other funds represent amounts that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and are shown net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Further disaggregation of receivable balances is disclosed in Note 4.

Public-Private Partnership Receivables (PPP) - Amounts are measured at the present value of the amount expected to be received during the PPP term. The State may receive variable payments that are dependent on the operator's revenue. The variable payments are recorded as an inflow of resources in the period the payment is received.

Inventories – Consumable inventories, consisting of expendable materials and supplies held for consumption, are valued and reported for financial statement purposes. Materials and supplies inventories are physically counted and primarily valued at the first-in, first-out (FIFO) and average cost methods at year-end. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded using the consumption method. Nonspendable fund balance is recorded for the ending inventory amount, indicating that inventory does not constitute "expendable available financial resources." Proprietary fund and component units' inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined on FIFO, and are expensed when used.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the time of the donation. In accordance with the capitalization policy adopted by the State for financial reporting, equipment with a purchase price in excess of $25,000 is capitalized. Certain small blended component units follow other capitalization policies which range from $5,000 to $25,000 for equipment. The Fund component unit uses $1,000 and $5,000 thresholds. Buildings and improvements which extend the useful lives and/or significantly increase values of capitalized buildings with a combined value in excess of $100,000 are capitalized. All land, regardless of acquisition price, is capitalized. Intangibles include off-the-shelf computer software, patents, easements, and mineral rights over $25,000 and internally generated software over $1 million.

West Virginia is one of few states that owns all the paved roads in the State, except for municipal streets. Infrastructure was capitalized for the first time in fiscal year 2002. Transportation's infrastructure constructed from July 1, 1980 to July 1, 2001, has been recorded at estimated historical cost. The estimated historical cost for years 1980-2001 was based on capital outlay expenditures reported by Transportation in the annual reports for those years, less an amount estimated for the historical cost of the acquisition of land for right-of-way. Transportation has not capitalized any infrastructure expenditures for assets constructed prior to July 1, 1980. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset's value or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. No interest was capitalized during the fiscal year. Other agencies are capitalizing all infrastructure assets.

The capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line depreciation method. Amortization of leased assets is included with depreciation expense. Equipment, depending on type, is depreciated over 3-20 years. Buildings are depreciated over various lives, ranging from 20-50 years. The infrastructure assets are depreciated over a period of 20-50 years. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Impaired assets and insurance recoveries are analyzed for significance and recorded accordingly.

The State possesses certain capital assets that have not been capitalized and depreciated, including works of art and historical treasures, such as monuments; historical documents; paintings; antiques; pioneer Native American, and Civil War artifacts, etc. Works of art and historical treasures that are held for public exhibition, education, or research in furtherance of public service, rather than financial gain; protected, kept unencumbered, cared for, and preserved; and subject to an organizational policy that requires the proceeds from sales of collection items to be used to acquire other items for collections are not capitalized.

Leases – Lease contracts generally relate to land, buildings, and associated facilities such as parking, and various machinery and equipment. Short-term leases, those with a maximum possible lease term of 12 months or less, are recognized as revenue or expense based on the provisions of the lease agreement. For all other contracts where the State is the lessee, a lease liability and right-to-use asset is recognized based on the present value of future lease payments over the term of the lease. The right-to-use lease assets are amortized over the term of the lease or the life of the asset whichever is shorter. On a limited basis, the State serves as a lessor providing leases of state-owned buildings. The financial statements recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, based on the present value of the future lease payments expected to be received during the contract term, and deferred inflow of resources is amortized over the life of the lease.

The State uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases unless the rate the lessor charges is known. The State's incremental borrowing rates range from 4.17%-4.5%. If amendment or other circumstances occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease, the present value is remeasured and adjustments are made.

The State's leases include buildings, land, equipment and software with a minimum leasing arrangement with a cost greater than $25,000 annually. The Fund component units use $1,000-$5,000 thresholds. All other leases are considered immaterial to the financial statements.

Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA) - The State has entered into various contracts with external parties for the right-to-use information technology software on a subscription basis. Amortization on these contracts is computed using the straight-line method over the shorter of the subscription term or the estimated useful life of the asset. The State's incremental borrowing rate for subscription contracts range from 3% to 6.5%.

Insurance and Compensation Benefits – The Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), the Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA), and the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) each represent and are accounted for as insurance enterprise funds of the State.

BRIM and PEIA are considered public entity risk pools (enterprise funds). Each organization has included the required supplementary information in its separately audited financial statements.

Advances – The amount of EDA loans held by the State's General Fund at June 30, 2024, is approximately $35.4 million and is recorded as Advances to/from Component Units. There is a revolving loan agreement with the BTI to borrow up to $80 million to be reloaned for the purposes of expanding broadband services across the State. This revolving loan allows EDA to insure no more than $20 million per entity in one calendar year. The loan has a variable rate equal to the 12 month average yield on the WV Money Market Pool. The rate resets quarterly and the maximum annual adjustment may not exceed 1.00%. The annualized rate for fiscal year 2024 was 2.28%. At June 30, 2024, the outstanding balance was $35.4 million.

Long-Term Liabilities – In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations (including claims and judgments, environmental obligations, net pension liability, net other post-employment benefits liability (OPEB), and compensated absences) are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are charged to expenses as incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources, while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Pollution Remediation Obligations – In the government-wide statement of net position, pollution remediation obligations, including landfills, mine reclamation, oil and gas wells, and underground storage tanks, are reported in the Accrued and Other Liabilities line item at the current value of expected outlays to fund remediation costs using a technique substantially similar to the expected cash flow technique. The technique uses contracts issued, measuring averages and standard deviations, and variances to all the other sites without contracts. A range of possible estimated amounts is used, as well as all expectations about possible cash flows on a site-specific basis. Ranges are based on actual remediation cost experience, remediation cost estimates, and/or discrete cost remediation treatment possibilities. All reported obligation amounts are estimates and are subject to change resulting from price increases or reductions, technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations. In cases when remediation costs are not reasonably estimable liabilities, a liability for such cases is not reported. For a more detailed explanation of the liability, see Note 16, Commitments and Contingencies.

Pensions – The State's retirement pension plans cover all employees of the State and are funded according to matching portions of employee payroll prescribed by the Plans. The Plans' fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Investments are carried at fair value as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by the respective investment management companies. Investment

transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income. Investment income is determined monthly and distributed to each of the defined benefit plans participating in the investment pools on the last day of the month in the form of reinvested shares.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) – The State OPEB plan covers all employees of the State as set forth in the West Virginia Code. Accordingly, the basic financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities as prescribed or permitted by the GASB. Revenues are derived mainly from contributions from plan members and employers. Members' contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employers' contributions to the RHBT are recognized pursuant to a legal requirement, when there is a reasonable expectation of collection. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. RHBT cash and cash equivalents principally consist of the deposits in the Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) pooled funds recorded at fair value, as more fully described in Note 3.

Compensated Absences – Employees accumulate annual leave (vacation) balances to maximum amounts ranging from 240 to 320 hours. Most employees receive a 100% termination payment upon separation based upon their final rate of pay. The liability for annual leave is valued at 100% of the balance plus the State's share of Social Security and retirement contributions. In lieu of a cash payment, at retirement, an employee can elect to use accumulated annual leave toward their postemployment health care insurance premium. State employees earn sick leave benefits, which accumulate but do not vest. When separated from employment with the State, an employee's sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. However, eligible employees may convert, at the time of retirement, any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's postemployment health care insurance premium. See the Other Postemployment Benefits discussion in Note 14.

Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources – In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The State has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. It is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position, and deferred amounts related to pension and OPEB. The deferred charge on refunding resulted from the difference between the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred amounts related to pension and OPEB relate differences between estimated and actual investment earnings, changes in actuarial assumptions, and other pension and OPEB related changes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The State has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The

governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. In the government-wide financial statements the State reports deferred amounts related to leases and deferred amounts related to pension and OPEB.

Net Position/Fund Balance – The difference between assets plus deferred outflows of resources less liabilities plus deferred inflows or resources is "Net Position" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balance" on the governmental fund statements. Net Position is reported in three categories:

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt also should be included in this component of net position.

- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Net Position that is restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments, and, in some cases, by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitution of the State is a restricted net position.

- Unrestricted net position consists of net position which does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

The fund balance category, general government operations, is based primarily on the extent to which the State is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which the amounts in those funds can be spent. Fund balances are reported in the following categories:

- Nonspendable fund balances include amounts that cannot be spent because they are in a nonspendable form, such as inventory, or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the corpus of a permanent fund.

- Restricted fund balances are restricted due to legal restriction from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments, or by legally enforceable enabling legislation or constitution of the State.

- Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by appropriation legislation passed by the State Legislation, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the State. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Legislature passes new legislation concerning those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

- Assigned fund balances are constrained by the government's intent to use such funds for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed, except for

major reserve/stabilization arrangements. The specific purpose for which the funds are intended is expressed within the appropriation requests of the agencies and approved by the State Budget Office, according to the West Virginia State Code. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative amounts) that are reported in the governmental funds, other than the general fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed. Amounts in the General Fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose are also assigned. By reporting particular amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund, the State has assigned those amounts to the purposes of the respective funds.

- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. Any negative fund balances are unassigned. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance.

Agency level assigned and unassigned fund balance spending is at the discretion of the agency, with approval of the State Budget Office. It is the State's overall policy to use restricted balances first, then unrestricted balances in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Revenues and Expenditures/Expenses

In the government-wide Statement of Activities, revenues and expenses are segregated by activity (governmental or business-type and discretely presented component units), then further by function (e.g., administration, education, transportation). Additionally, revenues are classified between program and general revenues. Program revenues include charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided; operating grants and contributions; and capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenue. General revenues include all taxes. Certain indirect costs are included in the program expenses reported for individual functions.

In the governmental fund financial statements, revenues are reported by source. For budgetary control purposes, revenues are further classified as either "general purpose" or "restricted." General purpose revenues are available to fund any activity accounted for in the fund. Restricted revenues are, either restricted by state law or by outside restriction (e.g., federal awards), available only for specified purposes. Unused restricted revenues at year-end are recorded as restricted fund balance.

In the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures are reported by character: "Current," "Capital Outlay," or "Debt Service." Current expenditures are subclassified by function and are for items such as salaries, grants, supplies, and services. Capital outlay includes expenditures for real property or infrastructure. Debt service includes both interest and principal outlays related to bonds and payments on right to use leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., sales, depreciation). Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods. All other revenues and expenses are reported as nonoperating.

Retiree Drug Subsidies – The retiree drug subsidy (RDS) revenue from the federal government under the provisions of Medicare Part D has been recorded by the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). RHBT has accounted for the RDS revenue as voluntary nonexchange transactions. Accordingly, RDS estimated revenue is recognized as RHBT incurs Medicare-eligible retiree prescription drug expenditures.

Other Financing Sources – These additions to governmental fund balances in the fund financial statements include resources and financing provided by bond proceeds, other financing debt, right to use leases, subscription based information technology arrangements, and transfers from other funds.

Other Financing Uses – These reductions of governmental fund resources in the fund financial statements are uses of funds that could substantially distort a government's regular operations. They include discounts on debt issued, refunding transactions, and transfers.

Interfund Services Provided and Used – When a sale or purchase of program-related goods and/or services between funds occurs, for a price approximating their external exchange value, the seller reports revenue and the purchaser reports an expenditure or expense, depending on the fund type. Transactions between the primary government and a discretely presented component unit are generally classified as revenues and expenses, unless they represent repayments of loans or similar activities.

Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

The GASB issued Statement No. 101, "Compensated Absences" to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and management has not determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 102, "Certain Risk Disclosures" to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This Statement defines and requires governments to disclose the risks related to constraints and concentrations of inflows and outflows of resources. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024, and management has not determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 103, "Financial Reporting Model Improvements" to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement specifically addresses changes to elements impacting Management's Discussion and Analysis, Unusual or Infrequent Items, the presentation of the Proprietary Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, Major Component Unit Information, Budgetary Comparison Information, and certain application

issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, and management has not determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

The GASB issued Statement No. 104, "Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets" to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. The Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital asset note. It also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. Governments should disclose (1) the ending balance of capital assets held for sale, with separate disclosure for historical costs and accumulated depreciation by major class of asset, and (2) the carrying amount of debt for which the capital assets held for sale are pledged as collateral for each major class of asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025, management has not determined the financial statement impact of the pronouncement.

NOTE 2

RESTATEMENT AND RESTRICTED BALANCES

Restatement of Beginning Balances

"A Change in Reporting Entity"

The West Virginia Legislature passed Senate Bill 8 which transferred responsibility for the Prepaid Tuition Escrow Fund to the Board of Trustees of the West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Programs from the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office. The Board set funds aside for a period not to exceed 10 years for the purpose of satisfying any claims against the Prepaid Tuition Trust Plan which has been closed. These funds will be held in a custodial fund; therefore, it has been included in the Custodial Funds financial statements as of July 1, 2023.

The effects of the adjustments are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Fund Balances or Net Position		
Entity /Reporting Unit	**As Previously Reported**	**Adjustment**	**As Restated**
Fiduciary Funds:			
Smart 529	$ 2,888,052	$ (1,044)	$ 2,887,008
Total Smart 529	2,888,052	(1,044)	2,887,008
Custodial Funds:			
West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Escrow	—	1,044	1,044
Total Custodial Funds	83,719	1,044	84,763
Net Total	$ 2,971,771	$ —	$ 2,971,771

Restricted Net Position

The following table summarizes the restricted net position of funds included in "other" columns at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Total Reporting Entity	Restricted for: Capital Projects	Net Pension Asset	Net OPEB Asset	Lending Activities	Insurance Activities	General Government Operations	Non-Expendable	Specific Fund Purposes
Enterprise Funds:									
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	$ 246,075	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 246,075	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	949	—	8	106	835	—	—	—	—
West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program	4,864	—	1	9	—	—	4,854	—	—
State Entities Worker's Compensation	11,812	—	—	—	—	11,812	—	—	—
	263,700	—	9	115	246,910	11,812	4,854	—	—
Internal Service Funds:									
State Building Fund	14,877	14,536	14	327	—	—	—	—	—
Information Services and Communications	268	—	29	239	—	—	—	—	—
Travel Management	65	—	2	16					47
Enterprise Readiness Planning Board	53	—	6	47	—	—	—	—	—
	15,263	14,536	51	629	—	—	—	—	47
Discretely Presented Component Units:									
Educational Broadcasting Commission	496	—	7	125	—	—	—	364	—
WV Multimodal Transportation Facilities	4,583	—	3	35	—	—	—	—	4,545
Solid Waste Management Board	4,751	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	4,741
Racing Commission	35		31	4					—
Public Defender Corporation	275		36	239					—
Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	41,574	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	41,571
	51,714	—	79	414	—	—	—	364	50,857
Total	$ 330,677	$ 14,536	$ 139	$ 1,158	$ 246,910	$ 11,812	$ 4,854	$ 364	$ 50,904

The government-wide statement of net position reports $4.0 million of restricted net position for the primary government, of which $1.4 million is restricted by enabling legislation.

Restricted Fund Balance

The following table summarizes, by fund, the restricted fund balance of each of the funds included in "other" columns at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Total Reporting Entity	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Development, Tourism, and Recreation	Education	Public Protection
Governmental Funds:						
Special Revenue Funds:						
Environmental Protection	$ 103,135	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 103,135
Public Service Commission	5,071	—	—	—	—	5,071
Wildlife Resources	74,800	—	—	74,800	—	—
	183,006	—	—	74,800	—	108,206
Capital Projects Funds:						
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	1,081	1,081	—	—	—	—
Cacapon Project Fund	2,271	2,271	—	—	—	—
Lease Purchase Accounts	11,576	11,576	—	—	—	—
	14,928	14,928	—	—	—	—
Debt Service:						
Lease Purchase Accounts	5,435	—	5,435	—	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Job Development Council	279	—	279	—	—	—
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	1,009	—	1,009	—	—	—
Economic Development Project Fund	54,379	—	54,379	—	—	—
Cacapon Project Fund	1,640	—	1,640	—	—	—
State Parks Projects	3,445	—	3,445	—	—	—
	66,187	—	66,187	—	—	—
Permanent Funds:						
Irreducible School	131	—	—	—	131	—
Total	$ 264,252	$ 14,928	$ 66,187	$ 74,800	$ 131	$ 108,206

NOTE 3

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The State's deposit policy is described in West Virginia's Code §12-2-2 and 3. All monies are to be maintained in the State's accounting system or in an outside bank account approved by the State Treasurer's Office.

Custodial credit risk is risk associated with the failure of a depository financial institution. In the event of a depository financial institution's failure, the State would not be able to recover its deposits or collateralized securities that are in possession of the outside parties. According to State Code §12-1-5, the amount of funds on deposit in any depository financial institution in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC shall be secured by a depository guaranty bond issued by a valid bankers' surety company or by other securities acceptable to the State Treasurer, pursuant to the dedicated method, in the amount of 102% of the value of collateral pledged by the depository institution. The State minimizes custodial credit risk by obtaining the required amount of collateral in the name of the State. The State Treasurer has statutory responsibility for the daily cash management of the State's agencies, departments, boards, and commissions.

Primary Government

At June 30, 2024, the reported amount of the primary government's deposits was ($186,388,000) and the bank balance was $202,787,000. Of that bank balance, $3,753,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Component Units

At June 30, 2024, the reported amount of the component units' deposits was $626,354,000 and the bank balance was $363,175,000. Of that bank balance, $24,316,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the name of the State, and $15,388,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the name of the State.

Investments

The Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) manages the individual investment pools and accounts of the Consolidated Fund under authority of West Virginia Code, §12-6C, West Virginia Treasury Investments Act. The Consolidated Fund provides for the investment of monies not currently needed to fund state governmental operations, as well as provides the opportunity for local governments to participate in large investment pools, and for those funds statutorily required to be invested in the Consolidated Fund.

The BTI is authorized by West Virginia Code, §12-6C-9, to invest in United States government and agency obligations, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, asset-backed securities, and investments in accordance with the Linked Deposit Program, which is a program using financial institutions in the State to reduce loan costs to

small businesses by offsetting interest reductions on the loans with certificates of deposit, loans approved by the Legislature, and any other programs authorized by the Legislature. In addition to the restrictions in investment types, at no time shall more than 75% of the Consolidated Fund be invested in any bond, note, debenture, commercial paper, or other evidence of indebtedness of any private corporation or association, and at no time shall more than 5% be invested in securities issued by a single private corporation or association.

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (WVIMB) focuses on the State's long-term trust investments. The WVIMB provides prudent fiscal administration and investment management services to designated state pension funds, the State's Workers' Compensation and Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other state government funds. The State Treasurer's Office determines which funds to transfer to the WVIMB and BTI for investment in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the WVIMB and BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable.

Investment Valuation

Fair value of an investment is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., the exit price).

A hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical financial instruments (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the reporting date.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not considered active; observable inputs other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability; or inputs derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Unobservable pricing inputs for assets and liabilities.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

Generally, the fair value of WVIMB's fund portfolio securities are determined as outlined in the hierarchy levels above and more specifically as follows and applicable:

- Equity securities and money market mutual funds are valued at the last sale price or official closing price reported in the market in which they are primarily traded.
- Equity securities that trade in non-U.S. markets are valued in U.S. dollars using period-end spot market exchange rates as supplied by the pool's custodian.

- Fixed income securities are valued according to prices furnished by independent pricing services to the pool's custodian. These services determine the security prices by a number of methods, including, but not limited to, dealer quotes, live market trading levels when available, live feeds of trade execution data, spreads over U.S. Treasury securities, and other models and formulae appropriate to the specific security type.
- Open-end regulated investment companies (RIC) or other commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator.
- Futures and option contracts are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded.
- Credit default, interest rate, and total return swaps are valued at the last settlement price established each day by the exchange on which they are traded, are based on market values received from third parties, or are determined by valuation models.
- Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at respective dates of transactions.
- Investments in private credit & income funds, private equity partnerships, real estate limited partnerships and funds, and other private funds are securities for which market quotations are not readily available. The WVIMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the general partners or fund administrators approximates the fair value of these investments, and, consequently, these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds, and, consequently, the fair value of the WVIMB's interest in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the WVIMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market, a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The WVIMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value at June 30, 2024.
- Investments in alternative risk premia (ARP) funds are generally securities for which market quotations are not readily available. The WVIMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the underlying funds approximates the fair value of these investments, and, consequently, these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value. These investments are redeemable with the fund at net asset value under the original terms of the agreements and operations of the underlying fund. However, it is possible that these redemption rights may be restricted or eliminated by the funds in the future in accordance with the underlying fund agreements. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds, and, consequently, the fair value of the WVIMB's interests in the funds. The WVIMB

believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value at June 30, 2024.

- Investments in hedge funds are securities for which market quotations are not readily available. The WVIMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the general partners or fund administrators approximates the fair value of these investments, and, consequently, these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value. These investments are redeemable with the fund at net asset value under the original terms of the agreement and operations of the underlying fund. However, it is possible that these redemption rights may be restricted or eliminated by the funds in the future in accordance with the underlying fund agreements. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds, and, consequently, the fair value of the WVIMB's interests in the funds. Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the WVIMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market, a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The WVIMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value at June 30, 2024.

Investments not generally described above are described in detail in the individual pool disclosures in the pages that follow.

The BTI is an investment vehicle of the State and its component units, all of which are government entities. The investments of the WV Money Market, WV Government Money Market, WV Term Deposit Account, and Loan pools and accounts are carried at amortized cost. The pools transact with their participants at a stable net asset value per share and meet the requirements for portfolio maturity, portfolio quality, portfolio diversification, portfolio liquidity, and shadow pricing. The BTI does not place any limitations or restrictions on participant withdrawals from the WV Money Market and WV Government Money Market pools, such as redemption notice periods, maximum transaction amounts, and any authority to impose liquidity fees or redemption gates. The specific exceptions to fair value reporting for the other pools as defined in professional standards are as follows:

Pool	Exception
WV Term Deposit Account	Nonnegotiable certificates of deposit which are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts
Loan	Loans receivable arising from lending activities of economic development authorities

The investments of the remaining pools and participant accounts are reported at fair value, which is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. The BTI measures fair value at the end of each month. Investments in commingled investment pools are valued at the reported unit values of the individual funds. Commissions on the purchases of securities by the BTI are a component of the security price quoted by the seller and are included in the investment cost.

A more detailed discussion of the WVIMB's and BTI's investment pools can be found in the WVIMB's and BTI's annual reports. A copy of the WVIMB's annual report can be

obtained from the following address: 500 Virginia Street East, Suite 200, Charleston, WV 25301 or http://www.wvimb.org. A copy of the BTI's annual report can be obtained from the following address: West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments, 315 70th Street SE, Charleston, WV 25304 or http://www.wvbti.org.

Except as specifically disclosed in this note, the State currently does not have specific overall policies addressing limitations on specific risk types, such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

In addition to amounts invested with the WVIMB and BTI, certain governmental funds and discretely presented component units are permitted to invest bond proceeds with third-party trustees named in bond indentures. Governmental funds, including the State Building Fund; Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority; the Department of Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services; and the Department of Administration have investments with bond trustees. The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council enterprise fund also has investments with bond trustees. The following discretely presented component units have reported investments held with third-party trustees: Corrections and Rehabilitation; Economic Development Authority (EDA); Educational Broadcasting Commission; Housing Development Fund; Parkways Authority; Water Development Authority; School Building Authority; and Higher Education Fund. WVIMB has operating funds in an institutional Treasury Money Market Fund. The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System of the Consolidated Public Retirement Board and the SMART 529 College Savings Plan have their assets held by outside third parties.

Permissible investments for all agencies include those guaranteed by the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities (U.S. Government obligations); equities; corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper, which meet certain ratings; certain money market mutual funds; investment agreements with certain financial institutions; repurchase agreements; state and local government series (SLGS) securities; and other investments. Other investments consist primarily of single-family mortgage loans and collateralized mortgage obligations. SLGS are direct obligations of the U.S. Government, issued to state and local government entities to provide those governments with required cash flows at yields which do not exceed IRS arbitrage limits.

Repurchase Agreements

In connection with repurchase agreement transactions, it is the WVIMB's policy that its designated custodian or mutual third party take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of a repurchase transaction at all times. If a seller defaults and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the WVIMB may be delayed or limited.

The BTI uses only tri-party repurchase agreements. Under the terms of a tri-party repurchase agreement, the seller transfers collateral securities to an account of the BTI's manager/agent at the seller's custodian bank. This arrangement perfects the BTI's lien on the collateral and effectively protects the BTI from a default by the seller. The BTI requires sellers in repurchase transactions to pledge collateral of at least 102% of the cash borrowed

from the BTI. If a seller defaults and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the BTI may be delayed or limited.

Derivatives

The State's investment strategy includes the use of derivatives as a tool in managing market risk and providing an opportunity for enhanced return. The WVIMB invests in derivative financial investments as authorized by its Board of Trustees. As of June 30, 2024, the WVIMB held derivative financial investments that included Foreign Currency Forward Contracts, Futures Contracts, Options, Credit Default Swaps, Interest Rate Swaps, and Total Return Swaps. Additionally, the WVIMB also held derivative instruments in option contracts and credit default swaps which were deemed immaterial to the State's financial statements. The WVIMB is indirectly exposed to derivative risk through participation in institutional commingled funds. Credit risk and interest rate risk pertaining to derivatives are disclosed in each participating pool's section in this note. The change in fair value of derivatives is included in the Unrestricted Investment Earnings on the Government-wide Statement of Activities; Interest and Other Investment Income on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position, Proprietary Funds; and Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments on the Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position, Fiduciary Funds. The fair value of derivatives is included in the Investments and Cash Equivalents on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position; Investments on the Statement of Net Position, Proprietary Funds; and Investments on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position, Fiduciary Funds. More details of the changes in fair value may be obtained from the financial statements of the WVIMB.

Foreign Currency

Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at exchange rates reported by the pool's custodian, Northern Trust, on the following basis:

- Market value of investment securities, other assets, and liabilities - at the closing rate of exchange at the valuation date.

- Purchases and sales of investment securities, income, and expenses - at the rate of exchange prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions.

Futures Contracts

A futures contract is an agreement between a buyer or a seller and the clearinghouse of a futures exchange in which the parties agree to buy or sell a commodity, financial instrument or index at a specified future date and price. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the WVIMB is required to pledge collateral to the broker an amount of cash, U.S. government securities, or other assets, equal to a certain percentage of the contract amount (initial margin deposit). Cash (variation margin) is received from or paid to the broker on a daily basis for the fluctuations of the underlying securities or index.

The market risk associated with holding equity index futures results from changes in the market value of the contractual positions due to changes in the value of the underlying instruments or indices. Investment risk associated with these futures contracts arises

because of the value of the futures contracts may not correlate perfectly with changes in the values of the underlying instruments or indices due to market distortions.

Other risks associated with futures contracts are liquidity risk and credit risk. Liquidity risk arises when there is insufficient trading in a particular futures contract. Credit risk arises from the potential inability o counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The WVIMB's managers generally only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk of a counterparty default and generally require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities.

Asset-Backed Securities

The WVIMB invests in various collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO), including interest-only (IO) and/or principal-only (PO) tranches, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), and structured corporate debt. The BTI has certain pools that invest in various asset-backed securities and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value. The WVIMB and BTI invest in these securities to enhance yields on investments. Changes in market interest rates affect the cash flows of these securities and may result in changes in fair value. The overall return or yield on these securities depends on the changes in the interest and principal payment patterns and market value of the underlying assets.

Securities Lending

The WVIMB is authorized by statute and policy to participate in a securities lending program. The WVIMB, through its lending agent, Northern Trust, lent securities of the pool to various brokers on a temporary basis. The WVIMB receive compensation in the form of loan premium fees and income from the investment of the cash collateral. Expenses related to the lending of securities are rebates paid by the lending agent to brokers and the lending agent's fees for its services. The income earned by the WVIMB is reported in the statement of operations as net securities lending income. The agent fees and broker rebates are reported as expenses. Unrealized gains or losses resulting from changes in the value of the investment of cash collateral are reported as part of the change in unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments. The WVIMB continues to receive interest and dividends on the securities loaned. Gains or losses in the fair value of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loans are reflected in the financial statements of the various investment pools. The WVIMB cannot pledge or sell such collateral without a default. At June 30, 2024, the fair value of securities on loan and collateral held by the pools of the WVIMB are as follows (expressed in thousands). Of the collateral held, $275.2 million was received as cash. The collateral received as cash is invested in the West Virginia Custom Account.

	Fair Value of Securities on Loan	Collateral Held
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	$ 232,597	$ 238,078
International Equity Pool	102,272	107,273
Total Return Fixed Income Pool	176,186	181,739
Core Fixed Income Pool	198,232	204,564
TIPS	37,377	38,847
Private Markets Pool	49,437	50,680
Total	$ 796,101	$ 821,181

Investment Pools

Schedule of Participation

The following schedule details the participation in the various WVIMB pools exclusive of those pools comprising the Consolidated Fund or Participant Directed Accounts as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

	Portable Alpha Pool	Large Cap Domestic Equity	Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity	International		
				Qualified	Nonqualified	Equity
Primary Government:						
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	$ —	$ 33,554	$ 6,023	$ —	$ 7,303	$ 15,967
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund B	—	54,279	9,717	—	11,800	25,754
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	—	118,930	21,081	—	25,842	56,736
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Guaranty Risk Pool	—	5,688	1,012	—	1,233	2,691
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured Employer Security Risk Pool	—	7,165	1,281	—	1,559	3,411
Workers' Compensation Uninsured	—	2,609	467	—	567	1,238
Pneumoconiosis	—	28,539	5,090	—	6,224	13,601
Wildlife Endowment Fund	18,553	—	3,436	—	4,187	9,148
State Parks and Recreation Endowment Fund	11,572	—	2,146	—	2,608	5,697
Board of Risk & Insurance Management	—	12,791	2,281	—	2,780	6,077
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	—	16,579	2,958	—	3,604	7,868
WV Department of Environmental Protection Trust	—	3,106	550	—	674	1,471
WV Department of Environmental Protection Agency	—	50,906	9,007	—	11,074	24,213
Total Primary Government	30,125	334,146	65,049	—	79,455	173,872
Percentage of Ownership	0.52 %	99.72 %	5.71 %	— %	42.05 %	5.60 %
Fiduciary Funds:						
Judges' Retirement System	76,297	—	14,155	16,309	—	38,598
Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	35,368	—	6,555	7,560	—	17,917
Public Employees' Retirement System	2,258,356	—	418,286	482,719	—	1,142,068
Teachers' Retirement System	2,482,176	—	459,759	530,656	—	1,256,842
Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters' Retirement System	11,330	—	2,098	2,421	—	5,738
Municipal Policemen's or Firefighter's Pension and Relief Funds	61,177	927	11,534	13,275	—	31,466
Natural Resources Police Officer Retirement System	7,940	—	1,472	1,698	—	4,022
State Police Retirement System	90,614	—	16,768	19,375	—	45,920
State Police Death, Disability and Retirement Fund	205,425	—	37,940	43,888	—	104,061
Retiree Health Benefit Trust	483,375	—	89,700	—	109,096	238,435
Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	87,544	—	16,233	18,712	—	44,262
Total Fiduciary Funds	5,799,602	927	1,074,500	1,136,613	109,096	2,929,329
Percentage of Ownership	99.45 %	0.28 %	94.27 %	100.00 %	57.74 %	94.37 %
Other Participants:						
Berkeley County Development Authority	1,692	—	314	—	382	837
Total Amount	$ 5,831,419	$ 335,073	$ 1,139,863	$ 1,136,613	$ 188,933	$ 3,104,038
State Percentage of Ownership	99.97 %	100.00 %	99.98 %	100.00 %	99.79 %	99.97 %

Short-Term Fixed Income	Total Return Fixed Income	Core Fixed Income	TIPS	Private Equity	Hedge Funds	Total (Memorandum Only)
$ 60,042	$ 170,429	$ 73,307	$ 243,057	$ —	$ —	$ 609,682
1	191,717	82,559	124,235	24,104	30,371	554,537
33,259	198,702	85,601	84,094	73,361	138,677	836,283
1,938	9,483	4,084	4,000	3,501	6,616	40,246
2,299	11,992	5,162	5,068	4,425	8,364	50,726
997	4,378	1,880	1,842	1,613	3,047	18,638
8,437	48,018	20,619	20,243	17,669	33,401	201,841
134	5,759	5,760	—	19,514	8,191	74,682
667	3,582	3,585	—	12,163	5,105	47,125
4,455	21,407	9,207	9,019	7,894	14,918	90,829
1	39,377	16,932	22,135	6,457	32,541	148,452
—	1,148	495	—	2,362	1,191	10,997
1	69,699	29,926	—	11,411	57,511	263,748
112,231	775,691	339,117	513,693	184,474	339,933	2,947,786
42.60 %	30.69 %	16.26 %	100.00 %	2.93 %	11.71 %	11.20 %
444	23,421	23,357	—	80,263	33,695	306,539
1,185	10,603	10,587	—	37,212	15,621	142,608
26,602	680,728	678,518	—	2,375,504	997,263	9,060,044
115,303	746,505	744,061	—	2,611,397	1,096,275	10,042,974
900	3,395	3,387	—	11,924	5,005	46,198
1,304	19,144	19,120	—	64,400	27,033	249,380
412	2,339	2,336	—	8,356	3,507	32,082
2,151	27,665	27,646	—	95,369	40,036	365,544
983	60,927	60,869	—	216,048	90,690	820,831
—	150,092	149,896	—	508,424	213,438	1,942,456
1,958	26,332	26,294	—	92,096	38,662	352,093
151,242	1,751,151	1,746,071	—	6,100,993	2,561,225	23,360,749
57.40 %	69.29 %	83.72 %	— %	97.04 %	88.26 %	88.77 %
—	524	524	—	1,780	747	6,800
$ 263,473	$ 2,527,366	$ 2,085,712	$ 513,693	$ 6,287,247	$ 2,901,905	$ 26,315,335
100.00 %	99.98 %	99.97 %	100.00 %	99.97 %	99.97 %	99.97 %

Investment Pool Descriptions

Portable Alpha Pool

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the S&P 500 Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk by requiring securities purchased to have a minimum long-term rating of BBB (investment grade) and/or a short-term rating of A-2 (Tier-II). The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments and money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a weighted-average maturity (WAM) of 35 days.

The following table provides credit ratings for the pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Rating	Fair Value
Long-Term	
AAA	$ 508,240
AA	9,237
A	20,999
BBB	10,659
Short-Term	
A-1	265,183
A-2	4,495
Total Rated	818,813
Not Rated	39,589
Total Investments	$ 858,402

The Portable Alpha Pool invests in asset-backed securities. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The modified duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on the estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions, and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2024, Portable Alpha Pool held $41,692,000 of these securities. This represents approximately 5% of the value of the pool's fixed-income securities and less than 1% of the value of the pool's total investments.

Short-Term Fixed Income	Total Return Fixed Income	Core Fixed Income	TIPS	Private Equity	Hedge Funds	Total (Memorandum Only)
$ 60,042	$ 170,429	$ 73,307	$ 243,057	$ —	$ —	$ 609,682
1	191,717	82,559	124,235	24,104	30,371	554,537
33,259	198,702	85,601	84,094	73,361	138,677	836,283
1,938	9,483	4,084	4,000	3,501	6,616	40,246
2,299	11,992	5,162	5,068	4,425	8,364	50,726
997	4,378	1,880	1,842	1,613	3,047	18,638
8,437	48,018	20,619	20,243	17,669	33,401	201,841
134	5,759	5,760	—	19,514	8,191	74,682
667	3,582	3,585	—	12,163	5,105	47,125
4,455	21,407	9,207	9,019	7,894	14,918	90,829
1	39,377	16,932	22,135	6,457	32,541	148,452
—	1,148	495	—	2,362	1,191	10,997
1	69,699	29,926	—	11,411	57,511	263,748
112,231	775,691	339,117	513,693	184,474	339,933	2,947,786
42.60 %	30.69 %	16.26 %	100.00 %	2.93 %	11.71 %	11.20 %
444	23,421	23,357	—	80,263	33,695	306,539
1,185	10,603	10,587	—	37,212	15,621	142,608
26,602	680,728	678,518	—	2,375,504	997,263	9,060,044
115,303	746,505	744,061	—	2,611,397	1,096,275	10,042,974
900	3,395	3,387	—	11,924	5,005	46,198
1,304	19,144	19,120	—	64,400	27,033	249,380
412	2,339	2,336	—	8,356	3,507	32,082
2,151	27,665	27,646	—	95,369	40,036	365,544
983	60,927	60,869	—	216,048	90,690	820,831
—	150,092	149,896	—	508,424	213,438	1,942,456
1,958	26,332	26,294	—	92,096	38,662	352,093
151,242	1,751,151	1,746,071	—	6,100,993	2,561,225	23,360,749
57.40 %	69.29 %	83.72 %	— %	97.04 %	88.26 %	88.77 %
—	524	524	—	1,780	747	6,800
$ 263,473	$ 2,527,366	$ 2,085,712	$ 513,693	$ 6,287,247	$ 2,901,905	$ 26,315,335
100.00 %	99.98 %	99.97 %	100.00 %	99.97 %	99.97 %	99.97 %

Investment Pool Descriptions

Portable Alpha Pool

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, the S&P 500 Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk by requiring securities purchased to have a minimum long-term rating of BBB (investment grade) and/or a short-term rating of A-2 (Tier-II). The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments and money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a weighted-average maturity (WAM) of 35 days.

The following table provides credit ratings for the pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Rating	Fair Value
Long-Term	
AAA	$ 508,240
AA	9,237
A	20,999
BBB	10,659
Short-Term	
A-1	265,183
A-2	4,495
Total Rated	818,813
Not Rated	39,589
Total Investments	$ 858,402

The Portable Alpha Pool invests in asset-backed securities. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The modified duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on the estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions, and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2024, Portable Alpha Pool held $41,692,000 of these securities. This represents approximately 5% of the value of the pool's fixed-income securities and less than 1% of the value of the pool's total investments.

The following table provides the weighted average modified for the various asset types in the pool as of June 30, 2024:

Investment Type	Fair Value (in thousands)	Effective Duration (years)
Certificates of Deposit	$ 16,480	0.1
Commercial Paper	230,598	0.2
Corporate ABS	41,692	0.8
Foreign Corporate Bonds	15,580	0.4
U.S. Corporate Bonds	24,081	0.9
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	29,336	0.5
U.S. Treasury Bonds	500,635	5.8
Total	$ 858,402	

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. All of the pool's investments in alternative risk premia funds were valued using the net asset value per share; as such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value measurement valuation techniques for the other Portable Alpha Pool's asset categories can be found on pages 82-84.

The table below summarizes the valuation of investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
ARP Fund (RIC)	$ 241,699	$ —	$ —	$ 241,699
Certificate of Deposit	—	16,480	—	16,480
Commercial Paper	—	230,598	—	230,598
Commingled Equity Fund	2,283,854	—	—	2,283,854
Corporate ABS	—	41,692	—	41,692
Foreign Corporate Bonds	—	15,580	—	15,580
Futures Contracts	5,010	—	—	5,010
Money Market Mutual Fund	652,880	—	—	652,880
U.S. Corporate Bonds	—	24,081	—	24,081
U.S. Government Agency Bond	—	29,336	—	29,336
U.S. Treasury Bonds	—	500,635	—	500,635
Total	$ 3,183,443	$ 858,402	$ —	4,041,845
ARP Funds				1,794,957
Total				$ 5,836,802

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

ARP Fund Strategies	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Directional (a)	$ 459,134	Daily, Monthly	1 to 30 days
Multi-Premia (b)	1,029,277	Weekly, Semi-monthly, Monthly	3 to 30 days
Relative-Value (c)	306,546	Monthly	30 to 60 days
Total Investment Measured at NAV	$ 1,794,957		

(a) Directional funds employ various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either short or long positions.. The segments may be geographic economies, industry sectors, currency, or asset class. The investments may be in physical securities or derivatives. The strategies may be trend-following or mean-reverting and may be specific to that segment or universally applied across them.

(b) Multi-premia funds combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a variety of quantitative constraints, including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manger risk, derivatives risk, and leverage risk.

(c) Relative-value funds maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on the realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment insights, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between instruments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk-adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity.

Derivative financial instruments held in the Pool are limited to equity index futures. These futures are not designated as hedging instruments under GASB Statement No. 53; they are used to obtain S&P 500 market exposure.

The table below presents the fair value, the fiscal year to date net increase (decrease) in fair value, and the notional amount of derivative financial instruments outstanding as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Derivative Type	Fair Value	Net Increase (Decrease) in Fair Value of Investments	Notional Value
Futures Contracts:			
Equity Index Futures Long	$ 5,010	$ 585,256	$ 3,609,405

Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external management fees, the S&P 500 Stock Index over three-year to five-year periods. Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool invests in the BlackRock Equity Index Fund B. BlackRock uses a replication indexing approach to achieve investment results that correspond generally to the price and yield performance, before fees and expenses, of the S&P 500 Stock Index.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk

The pool invests in commingled equity fund that invests in equities included in the S&P 500 Stock Index. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $327,287,000. The pool is exposed to credit risk and interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and has a weighted average maturity of 35 days. The pool is not exposed to concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, or foreign currency risk.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commingled Equity Fund	$ 327,287	$ —	$ —	$ 327,287
Money Market Mutual Fund	7,800	—	—	7,800
Total	$ 335,087	$ —	$ —	$ 335,087

Commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the WVIMB's established procedures.

Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external management fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from the money market mutual fund investment and investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investments and certain investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the cash collateral account are limited to overnight investments and as of June 30, 2024, the WAM for cash collateral was 3 days.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Domestic Common Stock	$ 961,711	$ —	$ —	$ 961,711
Foreign Common Stock	121,402	—	—	121,402
Money Market Mutual Fund	44,295	—	—	44,295
Securities Lending Collateral	—	67,121	—	67,121
Total	$ 1,127,408	$ 67,121	$ —	$ 1,194,529

The fair value measurement valuation techniques used for the investments in the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool can be found on pages 82-84.

International Qualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group Trust. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the MSCI Europe Australasia Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three-year to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Only "qualified participants" (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) may invest in this pool.

Silchester invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies incorporated in any country other than the United States, with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $1,136,655,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

Fair Value Measurements
U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. As Silchester is the only investment in the pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

International Nonqualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group Trust. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the MSCI EAFE Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. This pool exists for participants who are not "qualified." Silchester invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies incorporated in any country other than the United States, with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $188,940,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

Fair Value Measurements
U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. As Silchester is the only investment in the pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

International Equity

This pool invests in the equities of international companies. The objective of the International Equity Pool is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, MSCI All Country World Free Ex US Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from the money market mutual fund investments and investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investments and certain investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a weighted-average maturity

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Commingled Equity Fund	$ 327,287	$ —	$ —	$ 327,287
Money Market Mutual Fund	7,800	—	—	7,800
Total	$ 335,087	$ —	$ —	$ 335,087

Commingled investment funds are valued at the net asset value of the fund as reported by the fund's administrator. Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the WVIMB's established procedures.

Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external management fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from the money market mutual fund investment and investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investments and certain investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the cash collateral account are limited to overnight investments and as of June 30, 2024, the WAM for cash collateral was 3 days.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Domestic Common Stock	$ 961,711	$ —	$ —	$ 961,711
Foreign Common Stock	121,402	—	—	121,402
Money Market Mutual Fund	44,295	—	—	44,295
Securities Lending Collateral	—	67,121	—	67,121
Total	$ 1,127,408	$ 67,121	$ —	$ 1,194,529

The fair value measurement valuation techniques used for the investments in the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool can be found on pages 82-84.

International Qualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group Trust. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the MSCI Europe Australasia Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three-year to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. Only "qualified participants" (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) may invest in this pool.

Silchester invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies incorporated in any country other than the United States, with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $1,136,655,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

Fair Value Measurements
U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. As Silchester is the only investment in the pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

International Nonqualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors International Value Equity Group Trust. This pool's objective is to produce investment returns that exceed the MSCI EAFE Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three- to five-year periods, net of external investment management fees. This pool exists for participants who are not "qualified." Silchester invests in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of companies incorporated in any country other than the United States, with limited exposure to emerging markets and no unreasonable concentration exposure to any single issuer or country. Redemptions from Silchester can be made monthly with ten days advance written notice. Redemptions will generally be made within seven business days following month-end. The value of this investment at June 30, 2024, was $188,940,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk through the underlying investments.

Fair Value Measurements
U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The investment in Silchester is valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. As Silchester is the only investment in the pool, a fair value hierarchy table is not presented.

International Equity

This pool invests in the equities of international companies. The objective of the International Equity Pool is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, MSCI All Country World Free Ex US Index over three-year to five-year periods.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from the money market mutual fund investments and investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its money market mutual fund investments and certain investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a weighted-average maturity

(WAM) of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the cash collateral account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2024, the WAM for the cash collateral account was 3 days.

This pool has both equity securities and cash that are denominated in foreign currencies and are exposed to foreign currency risks. The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of investments and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2024, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

Currency	Equity Investments	Cash	Foreign Currency Spot Contracts	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 72,518	$ 110	$ —	$ 72,628
Brazil Real	79,546	354	(1)	79,899
British Pound	196,772	515	—	197,287
Canadian Dollar	104,643	53	—	104,696
Chilean Peso	—	1	—	1
Chinese Yuan Offshore	56,400	317	—	56,717
Chinese Yuan Onshore	—	17	—	17
Danish Krone	29,388	7	—	29,395
Egyptian Pound	27	—	—	27
Emirati Dirham	34,887	7	—	34,894
Euro Currency Unit	430,287	654	—	430,941
Hong Kong Dollar	244,357	396	—	244,753
Hungarian Forint	4,850	217	—	5,067
Indian Rupee	292,048	39	—	292,087
Indonesian Rupiah	22,583	234	—	22,817
Israeli Shekel	7,326	3	—	7,329
Japanese Yen	320,699	1,469	—	322,168
Kuwaiti Dinar	2,454	134	—	2,588
Malaysian Ringgit	12,913	14	—	12,927
Mexican Peso	18,532	140	—	18,672
New Taiwan Dollar	309,283	243	(8)	309,518
New Zealand Dollar	56	—	—	56
Norwegian Krone	34,106	154	—	34,260
Philippine Peso	7,715	24	—	7,739
Polish Zloty	19,042	—	—	19,042
Qatar Riyal	1,248	—	—	1,248
Russian Ruble	—	5,253	—	5,253
Saudi Arabian Riyal	36,742	212	—	36,954
Singapore Dollar	16,778	10	—	16,788
South African Rand	15,479	2	—	15,481
South Korean Won	259,245	24	(1)	259,268
Swedish Krona	50,838	54	—	50,892
Swiss Franc	85,261	582	—	85,843
Thailand Baht	35,154	4	—	35,158
Turkish Lira	19,140	130	—	19,270
Subtotal	2,820,317	11,373	(10)	2,831,680
United States Currency	216,418	9	—	216,427
Total Assets	$ 3,036,735	$ 11,382	$ (10)	$ 3,048,107

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Common Stock	$ 3,005,519	$ —	$ —	$ 3,005,519
Money Market Mutual Funds	47,955	—	—	47,955
Preferred Stock	31,216	—	—	31,216
Securities Lending Collateral	—	47,221	—	47,221
Total	$ 3,084,690	$ 47,221	$ —	$ 3,131,911

The fair value measurement valuation techniques used for the investments in the International Equity Pool can be found on pages 82-84.

Short-Term Fixed Income

This pool is structured as a money market fund to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet the daily disbursements requested by participants and to invest any contributions until the time the money is transferred to other asset classes without sustaining capital losses while earning a small return above inflation. For purposes of evaluating investment returns, net of external investment management fees, this pool is expected to meet or exceed the FTSE 3 Month T-Bill index.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA or higher. Commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. Additionally, the pool must have at least 10% of its assets in United States Treasury issues. All the pool's investments had the highest credit rating as of June 30, 2024. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments and money market mutual fund investments. The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk of the pool by limiting the weighted average maturity (WAM) of the investments of the pool to 60 days. The maturity of floating rate notes is assumed to be the next interest rate reset date.

The following table provides the WAM for the different asset types in the pool as of June 30, 2024, of the Short-Term Fixed Income pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Value	WAM Days
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	$ 149,920	5
U.S. Treasury Issues*	81,814	17
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):		
U.S. Treasury Issues*	31,730	1
Total Investments	$ 263,464	8

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are not subject to credit risk.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Repurchase Agreement*	$ —	$ 31,730	$ —	$ 31,730
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	—	149,920	—	149,920
U.S. Treasury Issues	—	81,814	—	81,814
Total	$ —	$ 263,464	$ —	$ 263,464

*Underlying Securities:
U.S. Treasury Issues $31,730

All securities of the Short-Term Fixed Income Pool are valued at amortized cost provided such amount approximates fair value. The basic premise underlying the use of the amortized cost method of valuation is that high-quality, short-term debt securities held until maturity will eventually return to their amortized cost value, regardless of any current disparity between the amortized cost value and fair value, and would not ordinarily be expected to fluctuate significantly in value. The pool values its securities at amortized cost so long as the deviation between the amortized cost and current market value remains minimal and results in the computation of a share price that represents fairly the current net asset value per share of $1.

Total Return Fixed Income

The main objective of the Total Return Fixed Income Pool is to generate investment income and provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. The pool's investment objective is to outperform the Bloomberg U.S. Universal Bond Index over three-year to five-year periods, net of investment management fees.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and cash collateral account investment. The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the pool by maintaining at least an average rating of BBB (investment grade) and/or a short-term rating of A-2 (Tier II) as defined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The pool held some securities in which the aforementioned rating agencies withdrew their credit rating and other securities that did not received a credit rating. These securities have been listed as withdrawn or not rated in the table below. The absence or lack of a rating does not necessarily indicate a greater degree of risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating. The cash collateral account is not rated.

The following table provides credit ratings for the pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Rating	Fair Value
Long-Term	
AAA	$ 58,419
AA	1,278,656
A	111,303
BBB	491,247
BB	325,290
B	119,098
CCC	27,439
CC	9,868
D	3,080
Short-Term	
A-1	149,038
Total Rated	2,573,438
Not Rated	69,460
Withdrawn	6,949
Total Fixed Income Investments	$ 2,649,847

The Total Return Fixed Income Pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions, and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2024, the Total Return Fixed Income Pool held $1,101,986,000 of these securities. This represents approximately 42% of the value of the pool's securities.

The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and cash collateral account investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the cash collateral account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2024, the WAM for the cash collateral account was 3 days.

The following table provides the weighted average effective duration for the various asset types in the pool as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Fair Value	Effective Duration (years)
Bank Loans	$ 3,120	1.8
Commingled Debt Funds	165,991	2.9
Corporate ABS	53,932	1.9
Corporate CMO	71,968	1.5
Foreign ABS	112,946	(0.1)
Foreign Corporate Bonds	273,674	4.5
Foreign Government Bonds	233,006	5.1
Municipal Bonds	12,057	6.5
Repurchase Agreement	21,000	0*
U.S. Corporate Bonds	306,350	4.6
U.S. Government Agency Bonds	2,035	0*
U.S. Government Agency CMO	93,028	1.2
U.S. Government Agency CMO IO	9,974	2.7
U.S. Government Agency MBS	543,408	5.7
U.S. Government Agency TBAs	216,730	6.5
U.S. Treasury Issues	518,814	9.4
U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS)	11,814	12.6
Total	$ 2,649,847	

**Rounds to less than 0.05*

Foreign Currency Risk

The pool has foreign fixed income, foreign equity investments, and cash that is denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to foreign currency risks. Additionally, the pool has indirect exposure to foreign currency risk through its ownership interests in certain of the commingled debt funds. Approximately $37,134,000 or 22%, of the commingled debt funds hold substantially all of their investments in securities denominated in foreign currencies. This represents approximately 1% of the value of the pool's fixed income securities.

The amounts at fair value (in U.S. dollars) of investments and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2024, (expressed in thousands):

Currency	Foreign Fixed Income	Common Stock	Cash	Cash Due To/From Broker	Total
Argentine Peso	$ —	$ —	$ 6	$ —	$ 6
Australian Dollar	—	—	1,536	431	1,967
Brazilian Real	55,230	—	—	—	55,230
British Pound	—	369	1,726	298	2,393
Canadian Dollar	—	—	1,080	—	1,080
Colombian Peso	3,421	—	—	—	3,421
Dominican Peso	4,372	—	—	—	4,372
Egyptian Pound	2,130	—	—	—	2,130
Euro Currency Unit	30,842	—	2,005	253	33,100
Georgia Lari	720	—	—	—	720
Hungarian Forint	1,795	—	—	—	1,795
Indonesian Rupiah	1,615	—	—	—	1,615
Jamaican Dollar	2,189	—	—	—	2,189
Japanese Yen	4,339	—	1,219	2,048	7,606
Kazakhstani Tenge	4,498	—	—	—	4,498
Mexican Peso	36,585	—	2,305	3,881	42,771
New Zealand Dollar	—	—	742	—	742
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	2,343	—	—	—	2,343
Polish Zloty	3,047	—	—	—	3,047
Russian Ruble	—	—	767	—	767
South African Rand	10,324	—	3	—	10,327
Swedish Krona	—	—	420	—	420
Uruguayan Peso	2,629	—	—	—	2,629
Uzbekistan Som	3,681	—	—	—	3,681
Total Foreign-Denominated Investments	$ 169,760	$ 369	$ 11,809	$ 6,911	$ 188,849
U.S. Dollar	452,986	—	(694)	10,959	463,251
Total	$ 622,746	$ 369	$ 11,115	$ 17,870	$ 652,100

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. All of the pool's investments in other funds were valued using the net asset value per share; as such, they have not been categorized in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value measurement valuation techniques for the Total Return Fixed Income Pool's asset categories can be found on pages 82-84, except for the investments in other funds, which are measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient.

The table below summarizes the valuation of investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bank Loans	$ —	$ —	$ 3,120	$ 3,120
Corporate ABS Residual	—	1,094	—	1,094
Corporate ABS	—	53,932	—	53,932
Corporate CMO	—	71,968	—	71,968
Corporate Preferred Security	11,384	—	—	11,384
Foreign ABS	—	111,833	1,113	112,946
Foreign Corporate Bonds	—	273,674	—	273,674
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	—	5,826	—	5,826
Foreign Equity Investments	369	—	—	369
Foreign Government Bonds	—	231,346	1,660	233,006
Futures Contracts	6,271	—	—	6,271
Money Market Mutual Fund	58,044	—	—	58,044
Municipal Bonds	—	12,057	—	12,057
Options Contracts Purchased	1,869	121	—	1,990
Repurchase Agreements	—	21,000	—	21,000
Securities Lending Collateral	—	48,614	—	48,614
Swaps	—	24,928	—	24,928
U.S. Corporate Bonds	—	306,350	—	306,350
U.S. Government Agency Bond	—	2,035	—	2,035
U.S. Government Agency CMO	—	93,028	—	93,028
U.S. Government Agency CMO IO	—	9,974	—	9,974
U.S. Government Agency MBS	—	543,408	—	543,408
U.S. Government Agency TBAs	—	216,730	—	216,730
U.S. Treasury Bonds	—	518,814	—	518,814
U.S. TIPS	—	11,814	—	11,814
Total	$ 77,937	$ 2,558,546	$ 5,893	2,642,376
Commingled Debt Funds				165,991
Total				$ 2,808,367

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign Currency Forward Contracts	$ —	$ (1,245)	$ —	$ (1,245)
Futures Contracts	(6,604)	—	—	(6,604)
Options Contracts Written	(2,884)	(115)	—	(2,999)
Securities Sold Short	—	(26,054)	—	(26,054)
Swaps	—	(21,950)	—	(21,950)
Total	$ (9,488)	$ (49,364)	$ —	$ (58,852)

The pool's investments in commingled debt funds were measured at the net asset value (NAV) as of June 30, 2024. These commingled debt funds invest in certain niche sectors, particularly ones that are not a significant percentage to the pool, to provide economies of scale and efficiencies in establishing and managing a diversified portfolio that would otherwise be difficult to achieve. The pool can redeem these investments daily.

Core Fixed Income Pool

The main objective of the Core Fixed Income Pool is to generate investment income and provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. JP Morgan Investment Advisors manages this pool. This pool's investment objective, net of external investment management fees, is to outperform the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Bond Index over three-year to five-year periods, net of external management fees.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the pool by maintaining at least an average rating of BBB (investment grade) as defined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The money market mutual fund has the highest credit rating and the cash collateral account is not rated.

The following table provides the credit ratings in the Core Fixed Income Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Rating		Fair Value
AAA		$ 76,420
AA		1,265,263
A		219,003
BBB		383,552
BB		8,036
B		1,037
CCC		114
C		646
	Total Rated	1,954,071
Not Rated		125,305
Withdrawn		1,497
	Total Investments	$ 2,080,873

The pool is exposed to interest rate risk from its fixed income investments, money market mutual fund investment, and cash collateral account investment. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the cash collateral account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2024, the WAM for the cash collateral account was 3 days.

The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk by evaluating the effective duration of the investments in the pool. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. The effective duration calculation makes assumptions regarding the most likely timing of variable cash flows, which is particularly useful for measuring interest rate risk of callable bonds, commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, and variable-rate debt.

The following table provides the weighted average effective duration for the pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type		Fair Value	Effective Duration (years)
Corporate ABS	$	234,021	2.1
Corporate CMO		87,553	2.2
Corporate CMO IO		105	1.6
Corporate CMO PO		5,380	0.5
Foreign ABS		2,346	0*
Foreign Corporate Bonds		166,741	4.1
Foreign Government Bonds		5,786	9.3
Municipal Bonds		8,480	9.0
U.S. Corporate Bonds		365,052	7.3
U.S. Government Agency CMO		116,733	5.1
U.S. Government Agency CMO IO		1,173	8.5
U.S. Government Agency CMO PO		1,746	5.2
U.S. Government Agency MBS		480,710	6.1
U.S. Treasury Issues		605,047	8.2
Total	$	2,080,873	

**Rounds to less than 0.05*

The pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, and collateralized mortgage obligations. The cash flows from these securities are based on the payment of the underlying collateral. The effective duration and yield to maturity of these securities are dependent on estimated prepayment assumptions that consider historical experience, market conditions and other criteria. Actual prepayments may vary with changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates often result in a slower rate of prepayments while declining rates tend to lead to faster prepayments. As a result, the fair values of these securities are highly sensitive to interest rate changes. At June 30, 2024, the pool held $929,767,000 of these securities. This represents approximately 45 percent of the value of the pool's fixed income securities.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Corporate ABS	$ —	$ 234,021	$ —	$ 234,021
Corporate CMO	—	87,553	—	87,553
Corporate CMO IO	—	105	—	105
Corporate CMO PO	—	5,380	—	5,380
Foreign ABS	—	2,346	—	2,346
Foreign Corporate Bonds	—	166,741	—	166,741
Foreign Government Bonds	—	5,786	—	5,786
Money Market Mutual Fund	17,014	—	—	17,014
Municipal Bonds	—	8,480	—	8,480
Securities Lending Collateral	—	93,136	—	93,136
U.S. Corporate Bonds	—	365,052	—	365,052
U.S. Government Agency CMO	—	116,733	—	116,733
U.S. Government Agency CMO IO	—	1,173	—	1,173
U.S. Government Agency CMO PO	—	1,746	—	1,746
U.S. Government Agency MBS	—	480,710	—	480,710
U.S. Treasury Issues	—	605,047	—	605,047
Total	$ 17,014	$ 2,174,009	$ —	$ 2,191,023

The fair value measurement valuation techniques used for the Core Fixed Income Pool can be found on pages 82-84.

TIPS Pool

The pool was established to offer an additional level of diversification over and above nominal fixed income securities in an attempt to mitigate the risk of inflation. Northern Trust Investments manages this pool. The pool invests in Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) and its objective is to generate a return that exceeds the rate of inflation over a market cycle, to provide investment income and stability of principal, and to diversify interest rate exposure. The pool's performance is measured against the Bloomberg 1-10 Year Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index on an annualized basis over rolling three-year to five-year periods, gross of fees.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The WVIMB limits the exposure of credit risk in the Pool's fixed income investments by primarily investing in United States Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (U.S. TIPS). The pool is exposed to credit risk from its money market mutual fund investment. The WVIMB reviews available rating from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. As of June 30, 2024, all of the pool's U.S. TIPS investments had a credit rating of AA. The money market fund has the highest credit rating. The pool is exposed to interest rate risk through its fixed income investments and money market mutual fund investment. The WVIMB monitors the interest rate risk of U.S. TIPS by evaluating the effective duration. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. As of June 30, 2024, the effective duration for the U.S. TIPS investments was 3.3 years. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a weighted average maturity of 35 days.

Fair Value Measurements
The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with GASB 72 fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money Market Mutual Fund	$ 83	$ —	$ —	$ 83
U.S. TIPS	—	511,976	—	511,976
Total	$ 83	$ 511,976	$ —	$ 512,059

Investments for which the fair value cannot be determined are valued at fair value as determined in accordance with the WVIMB's established procedures.

Private Markets Pool

The objective of the pool is to provide for long-term growth of participants' assets and risk-reduction through diversification. The pool primarily holds the WVIMB's investments in private credit & income funds, private equity funds, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and real estate limited partnerships and funds.

Credit Risk and Interest Rate Risk
The pool is exposed to credit risk from its fixed income investments, money market fund investments, investments in unrated private credit and income funds, and certain investments made with cash collateral for securities loaned. The WVIMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the pool by maintaining at least an average rating of BBB (investment grade) as defined by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk. The money market fund has the highest credit rating. Credit risk associated with the unrated private credit and income funds is limited by requiring that underlying fund holdings are at least 90% collateralized by one or more assets of the issuer.

The following table provides the credit ratings in the Private Markets Pool's fixed income investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Rating	Fair Value
A	$ 509
BBB	8,042
BB	2,667
CC	97
Total Investments	$ 11,315

Credit risk from securities lending collateral investments is limited by requiring minimum ratings on debt instruments. Long-term debt instruments must be rated A or better by Moody's or Standard & Poor's at the time of purchase. The WVIMB reviews available ratings from Standard & Poor's and Moody's, and reports the rating indicative of the greatest degree of risk.

The pool is exposed to interest rate risk through its investments in U.S. corporate bonds, private credit and income funds, securities lending collateral investments, and a money market mutual fund. The WVIMB monitors interest rate risk of U.S. corporate bonds by evaluating the effective duration. Effective duration is a method of disclosing interest rate risk that measures the expected change in the price of a fixed income security for a 1% change in interest rates. The effective duration calculation takes into account the most likely timing of variable cash flows, which is particularly useful for measuring interest rate risk of callable bonds. As of June 30, 2024, the effective duration for U.S. corporate bonds was 3.6 years. The WVIMB manages interest rate risk of the private credit and income funds by investing primarily in funds that originate or invest in loans that have a variable or floating interest rates, most of these investments have relatively short durations, and final maturities are within three-years to five-years. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund has a WAM of 35 days. Except for repurchase agreements that can have up to 95 days to maturity, investments in the Cash Collateral Account are limited to overnight investments. As of June 30, 2024, the WAM for securities lending collateral was 3 days.

Foreign Currency Risk

The pool holds foreign common stock, real estate limited partnerships and funds, and cash that is denominated in foreign currencies that are exposed to foreign currency risks. The investments in private equity partnerships and private credit and income funds might be indirectly exposed to foreign currency risk.

The amounts at fair value (U.S. dollars) if investments and cash denominated in foreign currencies as of June 30, 2024, (expressed in thousands):

Currency	Foreign Common Stock	Real Estate Limited Partnerships and Funds	Cash	Total
Australian Dollar	$ 5,164	$ —	$ —	$ 5,164
British Pound	3,813	—	—	3,813
Canadian Dollar	3,170	68,949	—	72,119
Euro Currency Unit	6,388	88,207	—	94,595
Hong Kong Dollar	3,802	—	—	3,802
Japanese Yen	8,368	—	12	8,380
Singapore Dollar	3,544	—	—	3,544
Swedish Krona	1,187	—	—	1,187
Swiss Franc	517	—	—	517
Total foreign-denominated investments	$ 35,953	$ 157,156	$ 12	$ 193,121
U.S. Dollar	—	2,062,172	16,633	2,078,805
Total	$ 35,953	$ 2,219,328	$ 16,645	$ 2,271,926

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value measurement valuation techniques for the Private Markets Pool's asset categories can be found on pages 82-84, except for private credit and income funds, private equity partnerships, and real estate limited partnerships and funds which are measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. The table that follows sets forth information about the level within the fair value hierarchy at which the pool's assets and liabilities are measured at June 30, 2024. All the investments valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient are not required to be categorized in the fair value hierarchy below as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Foreign Common Stock	$ 35,953	$ —	$ —	$ 35,953
Money Market Mutual Fund	124,369	—	—	124,369
Securities Lending Collateral	—	19,117	—	19,117
U.S. Common Stock	161,123	—	—	161,123
U.S. Corporate Bonds	—	11,315	—	11,315
U.S. Preferred Stock	9,905	—	—	9,905
Total	$ 331,350	$ 30,432	$ —	361,782
Private Credit & Income Funds				1,038,589
Private Equity Partnerships				2,654,612
Real Estate Limited Partnership and Funds				2,219,328
Total				$ 6,274,311

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Strategies	Fair Value	Unfunded Commitments	Contractual Termination Date Range	Redemption Frequency (a)	Redemption Notice Period
Private Credit & Income Funds:					
Core Debt (b)	$ 596,869	$ 122,514	2029 to 2031	Quarterly	45 days
Opportunistic Debt (c)	177,940	121,286	2026 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Specialty Credit (d)	263,780	182,647	2024 to 2032	N/A	N/A
Private Equity Partnerships:					
Corporate Finance – Buyout (e)	1,796,982	549,680	2024 to 2035	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Distressed Debt (f)	25,982	16,263	2025	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Growth Equity (g)	167,116	91,166	2025 to 2031	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Hard Assets (h)	128,978	47,031	2024 to 2033	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Mezzanine (i)	2,055	480	N/A	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Structured Capital (j)	61,236	22,337	2024 to 2028	N/A	N/A
Corporate Finance – Turnaround (k)	100,430	100,687	2024 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Venture Capital (l)	371,833	44,249	2025 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Real Estate Limited Partnerships and Funds:					
Core (m)	1,167,442	—	N/A	Quarterly	45-90 days
Opportunistic (n)	355,393	245,046	2024 to 2034	N/A	N/A
Value (o)	696,493	493,208	2024 to 2068	N/A	N/A
Total	$ 5,912,529	$ 2,036,594			

(a) Investments without standard redemption frequencies cannot be redeemed until termination of the partnership.
(b) Core Debt funds are primarily senior-secured commercial loans that are on the more conservative end of the spectrum of the private credit market. This may also include funds that invest in senior real estate mortgages and other debt that is structured such that it is considered to have a core risk/return profile. The returns on core private credit investments are expected to be derived from contractual income.
(c) Opportunistic Debt funds is a broad classification that includes different types of debt strategies that have the highest risk-return profile in the private credit market. This may include strategies that invest in distressed debt, complex capital solutions, special situation loans, or market dislocations. It also includes specialized financing to specific industries that are underserved by the general debt markets. The returns on these assets are generally derived from both contractual income and an equity component.
(d) Specialty Credit funds typically invest in asset-backed loans collateralized by commercial or consumer receivables, assets, or loans, as well as other specialty types of commercial loans. This also includes real estate debt funds that invest in mezzanine or other subordinated real estate debt, and/or target higher risk properties than a typical core fund. Specialty Credit investments are typically in the mid-range of the risk return spectrum of the private credit market.
(e) Corporate Finance – Buyout funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies.
(f) Corporate Finance – Distressed Debt funds acquire the debt of companies experiencing operational or financial distress, usually converting the debt to equity and exercising control of the business.
(g) Corporate Finance – Growth Equity funds invest in companies to expand or restructure operations, enter new markets, or finance an acquisition.
(h) Corporate Finance – Hard Assets funds acquire controlling or influential interests in companies operating in natural resources or infrastructure.
(i) Corporate Finance – Mezzanine funds acquire or issue subordinated debentures frequently in businesses controlled by the General Partner, but in another fund.
(j) Corporate Finance - Structured Capital funds combine common equity, preferred equity, fixed income, and/or customized debt instruments to offer capital appreciation with downside protection.
(k) Corporate Finance – Turnaround funds acquire the debt and or equity of companies experiencing operational or financial distress in order to radically reorganize and improve the business.
(l) Venture Capital funds make investments in early-stage through late-stage companies, frequently start-ups in technology or healthcare.
(m) Core funds are more conservative real estate investments that use a very modest level of financing to acquire and hold high-quality, stable properties typically located in major markets. Assets within these strategies tend to have high occupancy rates, higher credit tenants, and staggered lease terms, with a number of long-term leases expiring in five to ten years.
(n) Opportunistic funds have higher risk/return profiles and have broad strategies to achieve these types of returns. Common strategies are properties that need significant rehabilitation or a total redevelopment to transition to a different type of property (for example, converting an office building to condominiums). It may also include new development, distressed debt strategies, and more complex transactions, as well as a more traditional value-add strategy that is financed with a higher amount of leverage.
(o) Value funds typically use more leverage than core funds and target higher return opportunities by acquiring properties that the manager believes they can add value through capital renovations to the physical facility or enhanced leasing and management activities. Most of these properties have in-place cash flow, which is expected to increase as the business plans are implemented. This could include making physical improvements to the asset that will allow it to command higher rents, increasing efforts to lease vacant space at the property to quality tenants, or improving the management of the property and thereby increasing customer satisfaction or lowering operating expenses where possible.

Hedge Fund

This pool was established to hold the WVIMB's investments in hedge funds. The objective of this pool is to reduce risk through diversification of participants' assets. The primary performance benchmark is the Hedge Funds Research, Inc. Fund of Fund Composite index plus 100 basis points. The secondary benchmark is the FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill Index plus

500 basis points. This pool holds shares in hedge funds and shares of a money market fund. As of June 30, 2024, the money market mutual fund is highest rated and has a WAM of 35 days. The investments in hedge funds might be indirectly exposed to foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and/or custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2024, the pool was in compliance with this restriction and is not exposed to concentration of credit risk.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the pool to categorize within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient.

All of the pool's investments in hedge funds were valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient.

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money Market Mutual Fund	$ 1,341	$ —	$ —	$ 1,341
Hedge Funds				2,846,583
Total				$ 2,847,924

The following table presents information on investments measured at the NAV as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Hedge Fund Strategies	Fair Value	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period
Directional (a)	$ 272,735	Monthly, Quarterly	5 to 65 days
Equity Long/Short (b)	515,378	Quarterly	45 to 90 days
Event-Driven (c)	230,051	Quarterly	180 days
Long-Biased (d)	93,166	Monthly	90 days
Multi-Strategy (e)	1,421,905	Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-annually	45 to 90 days
Relative-Value (f)	285,057	Weekly, Quarterly	5 to 60 days
	2,818,292		
In liquidation (g)	28,291		
Total Investment Measured at NAV	$ 2,846,583		

(a) Directional funds employ various techniques to forecast the direction of segments of the market and then invest in either short or long positions. The segments may be geographic economies, industry sectors, currency, or asset class. The investments may be in physical securities or derivatives. The strategies may be trend-following or mean-reverting and may be specific to that segment or universally applied across them. Investments representing approximately 34% of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(b) Equity long/short funds involves taking long positions in stocks that are expected to increase in value and short positions in stocks that are expected to decrease in value. Investments representing approximately 75% of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(c) Event-driven funds maintain positions in companies currently or prospectively involved in various corporate transactions, including, but not limited to, mergers, restructurings, financial distress, tender offers, shareholder buybacks, debt exchanges, security issuance, or other capital structure adjustments. Security types can range from most senior in the capital structure to most junior or subordinated, and frequently involve additional derivative securities. Event-driven exposure includes a combination of sensitivities to equity markets, credit markets and company-specific developments. The sole fund in this investment strategy is subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(d) Long-biased funds employ analytical techniques in which the investment thesis is predicated on assessment of the valuation characteristics on the underlying companies with the goal of identifying undervalued companies. Long-biased strategies may vary the investment level or the level of long exposure over market cycles, but the primary distinguishing characteristic is that the manager maintains consistent long exposure.

(e) Multi-strategy funds combine several strategies within the same fund in order to provide diversification benefits to reduce return volatility and decrease asset-class and single-strategy risks. These funds typically add incremental returns through active allocation adjustments based on market opportunities. Risk is managed through a combination of quantitative and qualitative constraints, including, but not limited to, active risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, manager risk, derivatives risk, and leverage risk. Investments representing approximately 78% of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(f) Relative-value funds maintain positions in which the investment thesis is predicated on the realization of a valuation discrepancy in the relationship between multiple securities. Managers employ a variety of fundamental and quantitative techniques to establish investment insights, and security types range broadly across equity, fixed income, derivative, or other security types. Fixed income strategies are typically quantitatively driven to measure the existing relationship between investments and, in some cases, identify attractive positions in which the risk-adjusted spread between these instruments represents an attractive opportunity. Investments representing approximately 53% of the fair value of the investments in this strategy are subject to maximum withdrawal restrictions.

(g) Funds currently in liquidation are no longer managed to a defined strategy. As the remaining underlying assets of these funds are monetized, their proceeds are distributed to shareholders. The timing of these future distributions is unknown.

Investments in hedge funds are securities for which market quotations are not readily available. The IMB has concluded that the net asset value reported by the underlying funds approximates the fair value of these investments and consequently these investments are carried at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value. Due to the nature of the investments held by the funds, changes in market conditions and the economic environment may significantly impact the net asset value of the funds and, consequently, the fair value of the WVIMB's interest in the funds.

Although a secondary market exists for these investments, it is not active and individual transactions are typically not observable. When transactions do occur in this limited secondary market, they may occur at discounts to the reported net asset value. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the WVIMB were to sell these investments in the secondary market, a buyer may require a discount to the reported net asset value, and the discount could be significant. The WVIMB believes that the net asset value of such investments is a reasonable estimate of fair value at June 30, 2024.

Consolidated Fund

The Consolidated Fund is a statutory term for the collective investment of those monies not currently needed to fund state governmental operations or participation by local governments, or those monies that are required by other statutory provisions to be invested in the Consolidated Fund. The following six investment pools and participant-directed accounts comprise the Consolidated Fund and are managed by the BTI.

Board of Treasury Investments

WV Money Market

This pool consists of the operating funds of the State, funds held by state agencies, and funds from local governments that desire the opportunity to invest with the State. Its purpose is to provide for the investment of all surplus funds and to supply the daily cash needs of the State. The pool is co-managed by Federated Hermes and UBS Global Asset Management.

Credit Risk
The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Money Market Pool by requiring all corporate debt to be rated A+ or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) and short-term corporate debt be rated as A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent).

The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2024, of the WV Money Market Pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Rating	Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets
Commercial Paper	A-1+	$ 3,626,718	37.76%
	A-1	3,636,575	37.85%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	A-1+	844,998	8.80%
	A-1	709,000	7.38%
Money Market Funds	AAAm	2,820	0.03%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):			
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes *	AA+	134,000	1.40%
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	AA+	651,000	6.78%
Total		$ 9,605,111	100%

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days.

The following table provides information on the WAM for the various asset types in the WV Money Market Pool as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Custodial Funds	Component Units	WAM (Days)
Commercial Paper	$ 7,263,293	$ 4,730,583	$ 503,346	$ 50,117	$ 1,979,247	36
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	1,553,998	1,012,119	107,692	10,723	423,464	50
Repurchase Agreements						3
(Underlying Securities):						
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	134,000	87,274	9,286	925	36,515	
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	651,000	423,996	45,114	4,492	177,398	
Money Market Funds	2,820	1,838	195	19	768	3
Total	$ 9,605,111	$ 6,255,810	$ 665,633	$ 66,276	$ 2,617,392	36
Percentage of Ownership	100%	65.13%	6.93%	0.69%	27.25%	

WV Government Money Market

This pool consists of investors who wish to invest in a pool that restricts its investments to U.S. Government Obligations, U.S. Government Agency Obligations, or repurchase agreements. The pool is managed by UBS Global Asset Management.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Government Money Market Pool by limiting the pool to U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. Government Agency issues, money market funds investing in U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. Government Agency issues, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. Government Agency issues.

The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Government Money Market Pool's investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Rating	Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets
U.S. Treasury Notes*	AA+	$ 59,829	12.56%
U.S. Treasury Bills*	A-1+	253,430	53.22%
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	AA+	31,000	6.51%
Money Market Funds	AAAm	215	0.05%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):			
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes *	AA+	105,000	22.05%
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	AA+	26,700	5.61%
Total		$ 476,174	100%

* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days.

The following table provides information on the WAM for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market Pool as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Fund	Component Units	WAM (Days)
U.S. Treasury Notes	$ 59,829	$ 1,573	$ 56,120	$ 2,136	15
U.S. Treasury Bills	253,430	6,666	237,717	9,047	77
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	31,000	815	29,078	1,107	3
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):					3
U.S. Treasury Notes	105,000	2,761	98,490	3,749	
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	26,700	702	25,045	953	
Money Market Funds	215	5	202	8	3
Total	$ 476,174	$ 12,522	$ 446,652	$ 17,000	44
Percentage of Ownership	100%	2.63%	93.80%	3.57%	

WV Short-Term Bond

This pool consists of the operating funds of the State that are not immediately needed to fund the State's liquidity requirements. The pool is managed by Sterling Capital Management.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Short-Term Bond Pool by requiring all corporate debt be rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) and all short-term corporate debt be rated A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent).

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities must be rated AAA by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent).

The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Short-Term Bond Pool's investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Types	Rating	Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets
U.S. Treasury Notes*	AA+	$ 83,668	12.33%
U.S. Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations:			
U.S. Government Guaranteed*	AA+	3,852	0.57%
Non-U.S. Government Guaranteed	AA+	640	0.09%
Corporate Bonds and Notes	AA+	6,029	0.88%
	AA	3,628	0.54%
	AA-	20,134	2.97%
	A+	49,565	7.31%
	A	70,165	10.35%
	A-	84,265	12.43%
	BBB+	57,510	8.48%
	BBB	52,664	7.77%
	BBB-	42,895	6.33%
	BB+	3,509	0.52%
	NR	9,403	1.39%
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	NR	8,213	1.21%
Municipal Securities	AAA	10,629	1.57%
	AA+	1,577	0.23%
	AA	5,874	0.87%
	AA-	6,547	0.97%
	A+	788	0.12%
	NR	2,813	0.41%
Asset-Backed Securities	AAA	104,860	15.47%
	NR	41,557	6.13%
Money Market Funds	AAAm	7,180	1.06%
Total		$ 677,965	100%

NR = Not Rated. Securities are not rated by Standard & Poor's but are rated by Moody's, and/or Fitch.

*U.S. Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities are explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. Government and are not subject to credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The overall effective duration of the investments of the WV Short-Term Bond Pool is limited to a +/- 30% band around the effective duration of the portfolio's benchmark (the ICE BofAML 1-3 US Corporate & Government Index.) As of June 30, 2024, the effective duration of the benchmark was 664 days. Maximum effective duration of individual securities cannot exceed 1,827 days (five years) from date of purchase.

The following table provides information on the effective duration for the various asset types in the WV Short-Term Bond Pool as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Component Units	Effective Duration (Days)
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	$ 83,668	$ 80,572	$ 243	$ 2,853	734
U.S. Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	4,492	4,326	13	153	39
Corporate Fixed-Rate Bonds and Notes	387,992	373,636	1,125	13,231	723
Corporate Floating-Rate Bonds and Notes	11,775	11,339	34	402	—
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	8,213	7,909	24	280	153
Municipal Securities	28,228	27,183	82	963	330
Asset-Backed Securities	146,417	140,999	425	4,993	579
Money Market Funds	7,180	6,914	21	245	—
Total	$ 677,965	$ 652,878	$ 1,967	$ 23,120	645
Percentage of Ownership	100%	96.30%	0.29%	3.41%	

Fair Value Measurements

The table below summarizes the valuation for the WV Short-Term Bond Pool in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Investment Type	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. Treasury Notes	$ 83,688	$ —	$ —	$ 83,688
U.S. Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	—	4,492	—	4,492
Corporate Fixed-Rate Bonds and Notes	—	387,992	—	387,992
Corporate Floating-Rate Bonds and Notes	—	11,775	—	11,775
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Obligations	—	8,213	—	8,213
Municipal Securities	—	28,228	—	28,228
Asset-Backed Securities	—	146,417	—	146,417
Money Market Funds	7,180	—	—	7,180
Total	$ 90,868	$ 587,117	$ —	$ 677,985

The fair value measurement valuation techniques used for the WV Short-Term Bond Pool can be found on pages 82-84.

WV Bank Pool

This pool consists of certificates of deposit purchased by the State through the West Virginia CD program. The program purchases CDs from eligible banks and depositories to make state investment funds available for consumer and business loans within the State. The State is the sole participant in this pool. This pool was closed effective September 30, 2023.

Loan Pool

This pool is composed of loans made by the State. The $1 unit price is utilized for accounting purposes only. The State is the sole participant in this pool. This pool primarily holds intergovernmental loans and an investment in a money market mutual fund in the amount

of approximately $150,000 with a weighted-average maturity of one day which is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. The loans are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization; however, as there is the potential for defaults, they are exposed to credit risk. For financial statement purposes, the intergovernmental loans are reflected in the Advances to Component Units line on the Statement of Net Position. The BTI addresses the credit risk by evaluating the need for and establishing a reserve for uncollectible loans.

Participant-Directed Accounts

The BTI also maintains pools for individual state agencies with specific investment needs. These pools include the following: West Virginia Term Deposit Account, School Fund, and Economic Development Authority-American Woodmark (EDA-AW). Each agency is the sole owner of the investments in its pool and is responsible for the investment decisions in accordance with the legal restrictions applicable to those assets. Effective September 30, 2023 EDA-AW was closed.

WV Term Deposit Account

This account is composed of term deposit accounts in the state depositories. They account also holds an interest in a government money market mutual fund valued at $29,000,000 using Level 1 inputs with a weighted average maturity of three days. The term deposit accounts are not rated. The BTI addresses credit risk, with respect to depository accounts, by requiring balances in excess of insurance coverage provided by an agency of the federal government be collateralized in accordance with West Virginia Code. The BTI does not have a policy specially addressing credit risk of other investments in WV Term Deposit Account. The mutual fund is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

		Investment Maturities			
Security Type	Carrying Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
Component Unit Activities:					
Money Market	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ —	$ —	$ —

School Fund

The School Fund account holds an interest in a money market mutual fund valued at $1,013,000 using Level 1 inputs with a weighted-average maturity of three days. The mutual fund is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

		Investment Maturities			
Security Type	Carrying Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
Governmental Activities:					
Money Market	$ 1,013	$ 1,019	$ —	$ —	$ —

This schedule reconciles disclosed investment values to net asset values of the pools as reflected in the accompanying financial statements, at IMB and BTI at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

IMB Pools	Disclosed Value	Pool Receivables/ (Payables)	Net Asset Values
Portable Alpha Pool	$ 5,911,802	$ (80,383)	$ 5,831,419
Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	335,087	(14)	335,073
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool	1,194,578	(54,715)	1,139,863
International Qualified	1,136,655	(42)	1,136,613
International Nonqualified	188,940	(7)	188,933
International Equity**	3,131,911	(27,873)	3,104,038
Short-Term Fixed Income	263,464	9	263,473
Total Return Fixed Income**	2,808,367	(281,001)	2,527,366
Core Fixed Income	2,191,023	(105,311)	2,085,712
TIPS Pool	512,059	1,634	513,693
Private Markets Pool	6,274,311	12,936	6,287,247
Hedge Fund	2,897,924	3,981	2,901,905
BTI Pools			
WV Money Market Pool	9,605,111	30,367	9,635,478
WV Government Money Market Pool	476,174	(4,167)	472,007
WV Short-Term Bond Pool	677,965	4,149	682,114
Loan Pool	35,557	185	35,742
WV Term Deposit Account	40,347	157	40,504
School Fund Account	1,013	4	1,017
Total Pooled Investments	37,682,288	(500,091)	37,182,197
Less EDA	35,407	—	35,407
Total for Disclosure	$ 37,646,881	$ (500,091)	$ 37,146,790

**Pools had cash denominated in foreign currencies.

Outside Investments

In addition to the amounts invested with the IMB above, certain funds are permitted to invest bond proceeds with a third-party trustee named in the bond indenture. The following information relates to these outside investments.

Credit Risk

The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the State's third-party trustee investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type		Carrying Value	Credit Rating S&P	Credit Rating Moody's
Primary Government:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$	316,055	AAAm	Aaa-mf
Money Market/Mutual Funds		6,097	AAA	Aaa
Money Market/Mutual Funds		23,954	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Bonds		1,446	AA+	Aaa
Corporate Bonds		1,383	AA	Aa2
Corporate Bonds		1,438	AA-	Aa1
Corporate Bonds		1,447	A+	Aa2
Corporate Bonds		1,455	AA+	Aa2
Corporate Bonds		4,384	A+	Aa3
Corporate Bonds		1,463	A+	A1
Corporate Bonds		1,470	AA	A1
Corporate Bonds		1,461	A	A2
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		5,612	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Treasury Obligations		92,927	AA+	Aaa
Total Primary Government	$	460,592		
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$	3,233,407	Unrated	Unrated
Guaranteed Investment Contract		554,096	Unrated	Unrated
Total Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds	$	3,787,503		
Component Units:				
Common and Preferred Stocks	$	209,236	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Bonds		41,763	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Stock		2,850	Unrated	Unrated
Fixed Income Fund		10,314	AA+	Aaa
Fixed Income Fund		949	Unrated	Unrated
Fixed Income Fund		200	AA+	Unrated
Fixed Income Fund		10,168	Unrated	Aa2
Money Market/Mutual Funds		7,154	Unrated	A1
Money Market/Mutual Funds		44,810	AAAm	Aaa-mf
Money Market/Mutual Funds		6,895	Unrated	Baa
Money Market/Mutual Funds		20,086	AA+	Aaa
Money Market/Mutual Funds		292,424	Unrated	Unrated
Money Market/Mutual Funds		47,998	AAAm	Aaa
Mortgages Held for Investment		12,692	Unrated	Unrated
Other Investments		436	AA+	Unrated
Other Investments		262,353	Unrated	Unrated
Other Investments		111,825	AA+	Aaa
Repurchase Agreements *		15,733	Unrated	Unrated
State and Local Government Securities		211	AAA	Aaa
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		109,382	AAA	Aaa
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		96,262	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		12,916	AAAm	Aaa-mf
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		43,262	Unrated	Unrated
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations		40,477	Unrated	Aaa
Total Component Units	$	1,400,396		

Underlying Securities:

* Component Units: The $15,733 is invested in U.S. Government National Mortgage Association Securities.

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2024, the State had investment balances with the following issuers which are greater than or equal to 5% of the respective third-party trustee investment balance (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Carrying Value	Issuer	Percentage of Concentration
Component Units:			
Other Investments	$ 254,061	The $131,263,000 of the $254,061,000 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education institutions, which are reported under FASB and the information is not available.	18.14%
Common & Preferred Stock	$ 209,236	Common Stock	14.94%

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides information on the interest rate risk of the State's third-party trustee investments as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

		Investment Maturities (Years)				
Security Type	Carrying Value	Less Than 1	1-5	6-10	More Than 10	N/A
Primary Government:						
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$ 346,106	$ 346,106	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Corporate Bonds	15,947	13,118	2,829	—	—	—
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	5,612	5,612	—	—	—	—
U.S. Treasury Obligations	92,927	42,199	50,728	—	—	—
Total Primary Government	460,592	407,035	53,557	—	—	—
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:						
Money Market/Mutual Funds	3,233,407	3,233,407	—	—	—	—
Guaranteed Investment Contract	554,096	554,096	—	—	—	—
Total Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds	3,787,503	3,787,503	—	—	—	—
Component Units:						
Common and Preferred Stocks	209,236	—	—	—	—	209,236
Corporate Bonds	41,763	577	6,434	577	—	34,175
Corporate Stock	2,850	2,850	—	—	—	—
Fixed Income Fund	21,631	11,043	4,569	3,935	2,084	—
Money Market/Mutual Funds	419,367	165,337	41,461	6,187	1,859	204,523
Mortgages Held for Investment	12,692	—	166	308	12,218	—
Other Investments	374,614	40,091	73,349	—	—	261,174
Repurchase Agreements*	15,733	15,733	—	—	—	—
State and Local Government Securities	211	—	9	202	—	—
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	302,299	131,667	113,053	13,423	10,262	33,894
Total Component Units	1,400,396	367,298	239,041	24,632	26,423	743,002
Total Outside Investments	$ 5,648,491	$ 4,561,836	$ 292,598	$ 24,632	$ 26,423	$ 743,002

Underlying Securities:

*Component Units:

The $15,733 is invested in U.S. Government National Mortgage Association Securities.

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the categorization within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. All of the outside investments were valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. These investments involve varying degrees of illiquidity and varying times of commitments to those investments.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Investment Amount	Level Amounts 1	2	3
Primary Government:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$ 346,106	$ 346,106	$ —	$ —
Corporate Bonds	15,947	—	15,947	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	5,612	—	5,612	—
U.S. Treasury Obligations	92,927	—	92,927	—
Total Primary Government	460,592	346,106	114,486	—
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	3,233,407	3,233,407	—	—
Guaranteed Investment Contract	554,096	—	554,096	—
Total Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds	3,787,503	3,233,407	554,096	—
Component Units:				
Common and Preferred Stocks	79,321	79,154	167	—
Corporate Bonds	41,763	11,677	30,086	—
Corporate Stock	2,850	2,850	—	—
Fixed Income Fund	21,631	11,537	10,094	—
Money Market/Mutual Funds	402,705	377,232	25,063	410
Mortgages Held for Investment	12,692	—	—	12,692
Other Investments	261,803	186,289	65,090	10,424
Repurchase Agreements*	15,733	15,733	—	—
State & Local Government Securities	211	—	211	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	302,299	251,557	50,742	—
Total Component Units	1,141,008	936,029	181,453	23,526
Outside Investments @ Fair Value	5,389,103	$ 4,515,542	$ 850,035	$ 23,526
FV Investments @ Net Asset Value	259,388			
Total Outside Investments	$ 5,648,491			

Underlying Securities:
*Component Units
The $15,733 is invested in U.S. Government National Mortgage Association Securities.

Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The following schedule reconciles the amount disclosed as deposits and investments included in this footnote to cash and cash equivalents, investments, and restricted cash and investments in the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Deposits:

Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$	11,212,256
Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		1,258,648
Add:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position		1,202,295
Less:		
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments		(12,801,264)
Cash with U.S. Treasury for Unemployment Programs		(431,969)
Reported Value of Deposits as Disclosed in this Footnote	$	439,966

Investments:

Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$	2,582,445
Investments as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		26,911,868
Add:		
Restricted Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position		193,670
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments		12,801,264
Mortgages Held for Investment Disclosed as Investments		12,692
Accrued Interest Disclosed as Investments		293,342
Reported Value of Investments as Disclosed in this Footnote	$	42,795,281

Fair Value Measurements

U.S. GAAP does not require the categorization within the fair value hierarchy table investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. All of the outside investments were valued using the net asset value per share practical expedient. These investments involve varying degrees of illiquidity and varying times of commitments to those investments.

The table below summarizes the valuation of the investment securities in accordance with the fair value hierarchy levels as of June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Investment Amount	Level Amounts 1	2	3
Primary Government:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	$ 346,106	$ 346,106	$ —	$ —
Corporate Bonds	15,947	—	15,947	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	5,612	—	5,612	—
U.S. Treasury Obligations	92,927	—	92,927	—
Total Primary Government	460,592	346,106	114,486	—
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:				
Money Market/Mutual Funds	3,233,407	3,233,407	—	—
Guaranteed Investment Contract	554,096	—	554,096	—
Total Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds	3,787,503	3,233,407	554,096	—
Component Units:				
Common and Preferred Stocks	79,321	79,154	167	—
Corporate Bonds	41,763	11,677	30,086	—
Corporate Stock	2,850	2,850	—	—
Fixed Income Fund	21,631	11,537	10,094	—
Money Market/Mutual Funds	402,705	377,232	25,063	410
Mortgages Held for Investment	12,692	—	—	12,692
Other Investments	261,803	186,289	65,090	10,424
Repurchase Agreements*	15,733	15,733	—	—
State & Local Government Securities	211	—	211	—
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	302,299	251,557	50,742	—
Total Component Units	1,141,008	936,029	181,453	23,526
Outside Investments @ Fair Value	5,389,103	$ 4,515,542	$ 850,035	$ 23,526
FV Investments @ Net Asset Value	259,388			
Total Outside Investments	$ 5,648,491			

Underlying Securities:
*Component Units
The $15,733 is invested in U.S. Government National Mortgage Association Securities.

Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The following schedule reconciles the amount disclosed as deposits and investments included in this footnote to cash and cash equivalents, investments, and restricted cash and investments in the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Deposits:

Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$	11,212,256
Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		1,258,648
Add:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Position		1,202,295
Less:		
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments		(12,801,264)
Cash with U.S. Treasury for Unemployment Programs		(431,969)
Reported Value of Deposits as Disclosed in this Footnote	$	439,966

Investments:

Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position	$	2,582,445
Investments as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position		26,911,868
Add:		
Restricted Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Position		193,670
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments		12,801,264
Mortgages Held for Investment Disclosed as Investments		12,692
Accrued Interest Disclosed as Investments		293,342
Reported Value of Investments as Disclosed in this Footnote	$	42,795,281

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

NOTE 4

RECEIVABLES
(Expressed in Thousands)

Receivables at June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Governmental Funds				
	General	Transportation	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental	Total Governmental Receivables
Taxes	$ 557,495	$ 78,368	$ —	$ —	$ 635,863
Accounts	655,685	114,053	26,696	14,483	810,917
Loans	12,741	—	—	—	12,741
Accrued Interest	33,268	—	258	4,182	37,708
Total Receivables	1,259,189	192,421	26,954	18,665	1,497,229
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(395,263)	—	—	(9,532)	(404,795)
Receivables, net	$ 863,926	$ 192,421	$ 26,954	$ 9,133	$ 1,092,434
As reported on the financial statements					
Current receivables	$ 863,926	$ 192,421	$ 26,954	$ 9,133	1,092,434
Noncurrent receivables	—	—	—	—	—
Total receivables (net)	$ 863,926	$ 192,421	$ 26,954	$ 9,133	$ 1,092,434

	Fiduciary Funds		
	Pension and Other Benefit Trust Funds	SMART 529	Custodial Funds
Accounts	$ 5,872	$ —	$ —
Loans	750	—	—
Leases	—	—	—
Contributions	30,962	6,840	—
Accrued Interest	—	—	456
Public Private Partnership	—	—	—
Total Receivables	37,584	6,840	456
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(46)	—	—
Receivables, Net	$ 37,538	$ 6,840	$ 456
As reported on the Fund/Component Units Financial Statements:			
Current Receivables, Net	$ 37,538	$ 6,840	$ 456
Noncurrent Receivables, Net	—	—	—
Total Receivables, Net	$ 37,538	$ 6,840	$ 456

Enterprise Fund

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise	Total Enterprise	Internal Service Funds
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
1,065	301	25,867	238	45,908	4,157	1,352	78,888	17,436
673,807	—	—	549,091	—	—	174,014	1,396,912	—
—	—	—	1,245	—	—	103	1,348	31
674,872	301	25,867	550,574	45,908	4,157	175,469	1,477,148	17,467
—	—	—	—	(75)	—	—	(75)	—
$ 674,872	$ 301	$ 25,867	$ 550,574	$ 45,833	$ 4,157	$ 175,469	$ 1,477,073	$ 17,467
$ 38,765	$ 301	$ 25,867	$ 28,171	$ 45,833	$ 4,157	$ 11,142	$ 154,236	$ 17,467
636,107	—	—	522,403	—	—	164,327	1,322,838	—
$ 674,872	$ 301	$ 25,867	$ 550,574	$ 45,833	$ 4,157	$ 175,469	$ 1,477,073	$ 17,467

Discretely Presented Component Units

West Virginia Lottery	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways Authority	Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation	School Building Authority	Other Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
$ 38,569	$ —	$ 1,095,830	$ 29,927	$ 5	$ 268,769	$ 15,803	$ —	$ 3,491	$ 1,452,394
—	410,259	128,107	—	137,530	39,372	—	—	804	716,072
—	25,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,334	27,111
—	2,635	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,635
—	6,435	899	1,253	2,312	—	—	39	1	10,939
—	—	—	17,911	—	99	—	—	—	18,010
38,569	445,106	1,224,836	49,091	139,847	308,240	15,803	39	5,630	2,227,161
—	(262,334)	(126,681)	—	—	(46,859)	—	—	—	(435,874)
$ 38,569	$ 182,772	$ 1,098,155	$ 49,091	$ 139,847	$ 261,381	$ 15,803	$ 39	$ 5,630	$ 1,791,287
$ 38,569	$ 20,444	$ 6,629	$ 10,001	$ 13,921	$ 221,812	$ 15,803	$ 39	$ 3,755	$ 330,973
—	162,328	1,091,526	39,090	125,926	39,569	—	—	1,875	1,460,314
$ 38,569	$ 182,772	$ 1,098,155	$ 49,091	$ 139,847	$ 261,381	$ 15,803	$ 39	$ 5,630	$ 1,791,287

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2024, consisted of the following:

	Governmental Funds		
	General	Transportation	Total
Taxes Receivable:			
Consumer Sales & Use	$ 157,662	$ —	$ 157,662
Personal Income	192,470	—	192,470
Severance	59,120	—	59,120
Business & Occupation	10,013	—	10,013
Automobile Privilege Taxes	—	29,268	29,268
Gasoline Excise	—	47,515	47,515
Registration Fees	—	1,043	1,043
Insurance	42,698	—	42,698
Corporate Net Income	37,934	—	37,934
Medicaid	46,559	—	46,559
Other	11,039	542	11,581
Subtotal for Taxes Receivable	557,495	78,368	635,863
Refunds Allowance	(25,787)	—	(25,787)
Total	$ 531,708	$ 78,368	$ 610,076

Leases Receivable

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) and the Educational Broadcasting Commission have both entered into long-term direct financing lease agreements with commercial entities for land, buildings, and equipment. A schedule of future lease amounts due is as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Direct Financing Leases Amount Due
2025	$ 4,406
2026	4,383
2027	4,383
2028	3,703
2029	3,134
2030-2045	9,222
Total Minimum Amount Due	29,231
Less Amount Representing Interest	(3,454)
Present Value of Minimum Lease Amount Due	$ 25,777

NOTE 5

PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the Parkways Authority (transferor) entered into a lease and operation agreement with Areas USA WVTP, LLC (operator). The agreement was determined to be a PPP and has four separate PPP components. The PPP arrangement began on February 1, 2023, and ends on December 31, 2037. The PPP arrangement provides for a guaranteed base rent which is increased over the term of the contract. Guaranteed monthly installment payments range from $6,000 to $120,000. Variable payments are based on the percentage of sales for food, beverages, and retail and are only received if the percentage-based rent exceeds the guaranteed-base rent. Since the variable payments are not fixed in substance, such payments are excluded as a component of the PPP receivable. The Parkways Authority has determined the net present value of PPP receipts based on an estimated interest rate of 6.5% based on market conditions at the commencement of the PPP arrangement.

Under the PPP arrangement, the operation has committed to invest in improvements to three of the PPP assets owned by the Parkways Authority. As of June 30, 2024 construction is currently in progress to improve two travel plazas. Construction is expected to commence on the third travel plaza in fiscal year 2025. At the end of the PPP arrangement, the Parkways Authority will retain ownership of all travel plazas and improvements.

At June 30, 2024, the Parkways Authority's total PPP receivable and deferred inflows of resources related to the PPP was $17.9 million and $16.5 million respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2024 the Parkways Authority recognized PPP revenue of $1.2 million, which is included in other revenues on the statement of revenues., expenses, and changes in net position. Interest income related to the PPP totaled $1.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2023. Variable payments not included as a component of the PPP receivable were $132,000 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

West Virginia University has one contract for services that meets the four criteria of a service concession arrangement (SCA) per GASB Statement No. 94. This contract is with ACC OP (College Park, WV) LLC. Per the contract, ACC OP financed, designed, constructed, furnished, and equipped a student housing facility. This facility was completed the fall of 2014. The agreement will be in place for 40 years with the option to extend the agreement for two additional 10-year terms, at which time the facility will be returned to the University. The agreement stipulates that the ACC OP will retain all rents collected at the facility and will provide a percentage of net revenue annually to WVU. Per the operating agreement, WVU will provide certain services including marketing, lease management, billing, collections, security, parking enforcement and other services, and will receive a management fee for providing such services.

During fiscal year 2015, WVU recorded a capital asset with a fair market value of $34.9 million and a deferred inflow of resources. This deferred inflow is being amortized to auxiliary revenue over the term of the agreement (40 years). WVU has recorded an accounts receivable of $99,000 at June 30, 2024. At June 30, 2024, WVU recognized management fee revenue and its share of the net revenue of $38,000.

NOTE 6

INTERFUND BALANCES AND DUE TO/DUE FROM COMPONENT UNITS

The following table details the interfund balances and due to/due from component units activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

	Due From				
	Governmental			Proprietary	
Due To	General	Transportation	Other Nonmajor	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council
Governmental Funds:					
General	$ —	$ 106	$ 99	$ —	$ —
Transportation	170	—	4	—	—
Other Nonmajor Governmental	—	—	—	—	—
Total Governmental Funds	170	106	103	—	—
Proprietary Funds:					
Unemployment Compensation	338	63	3	—	—
Public Employees Insurance Agency	9	2,333	—	—	—
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	16	92	—	—	—
Internal Service Funds	9,747	938	478	—	—
Total Proprietary Funds	10,110	3,426	481	—	—
Fiduciary Funds:					
Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	65	54	4	—	—
Custodial Funds	—	172	—	—	—
Total Fiduciary Funds	65	226	4	—	—
Discretely Presented Component Units					
Major:					
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	—	—	—
Parkways Authority	—	20	—	—	—
Water Development Authority	—	—	—	62	163
Higher Education	148,676	45	—	—	—
Corrections and Rehabilitation	—	—	—	—	—
Nonmajor:					
Educational Broadcasting Commission	3,175	—	—	—	—
Racing Commission	—	—	—	—	—
WV Division of Multimodal Facilities Transportation	—	—	—	—	—
Public Defenders Corporation	—	—	—	—	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	151,851	65	—	62	163
Total	$ 162,196	$ 3,823	$ 588	$ 62	$ 163

(a) Due from discretely presented component units includes $177 million from the Lottery. The General Fund received $144 million to be appropriated at a later date. The Legislature also approved the following distributions from the Lottery to the Senior Services ($21.1 million), Library Commission ($3.6 million), Department of Education – Public Education ($4.7 million), Tourism ($2.2 million), and various other general purposes.

Due From						
Proprietary						
Public Employees Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Total	Discretely Presented Component Units
$ 507	$ —	$ 567	$ 114	$ 61	$ 1,454	$ 179,789
—	—	—	1,717	—	1,891	1,684
59	—	—	—	5	64	1,055
566	—	567	1,831	66	3,409	182,528 (a)
—	—	—	—	—	404	126
—	—	1	335	8,632	11,310	6,800
—	—	—	—	—	108	—
269	16	18	—	104	11,570	1,419
269	16	19	335	8,736	23,392	8,345
—	—	—	—	—	123	80
—	—	—	—	—	172	—
—	—	—	—	—	295	80
1	—	—	—	—	1	13
—	—	—	—	—	20	—
—	—	80	—	—	305	—
228	—	—	—	—	148,949	4,717
54	—	—	—	2	56	—
—	—	—	—	—	3,175	—
1	—	—	—	—	1	—
6	—	—	—	—	6	—
—	—	—	—	4	4	
290	—	80	—	6	152,517	4,730
$ 1,125	$ 16	$ 666	$ 2,166	$ 8,808	$ 179,613	$ 195,683

NOTE 7

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

	Transfers From		
	Governmental		
Transfers To	**General**	**Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority**	**Other Nonmajor**
Governmental Funds:			
General	$ —	$ 17.149 [a]	$ 10.803
Transportation	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Governmental	65.381 [b]	—	—
Total Governmental Funds	65,381	17,149	10,803
Proprietary Funds:			
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	5.588	—	39.187 [c]
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Proprietary	17.663	—	—
Internal Service Funds	52.385	—	—
Total Proprietary Funds	75,636	—	39,187
Total	$ 141,017	$ 17,149	$ 49,990

(a) The deferred charge of the amortization of the future tobacco settlement revenue of the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority resulted in a transfer of $17.1 million to the General Fund.

(b) The General Fund transferred $22 million to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, $19 million to the Economic Development Project Fund for bond debt service, 14.8 million to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for bond debt service, 6.4 million to the Division of Natural Resources for bond debt service.

(c) The Water Pollution Revolving Fund received $45 million in grants from the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. All other transfers are made to finance various programs to the Legislation.

(d) Alcohol Beverage Control Administration transferred $30 million that are statutory transfers based on operations and liquor license renewals.

Transfers From Proprietary				
Workers' Compensation Fund	**West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council**	**Other Nonmajor Enterprise**	**Internal Service Funds**	**Total**
$ —	$ —	$ 30,233 (d)	$ —	$ 58,185
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	4,089	69,470
—	—	30,233	4,089	127,655
—	—	—	—	44,775
5,000	—	—	—	5,000
—	3,093	—	—	20,756
—	—	—	—	52,385
5,000	3,093	—	—	122,916
$ 5,000	$ 3,093	$ 30,233	$ 4,089	$ 250,571

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

NOTE 8

RESTRICTED ASSETS

Restricted assets are held by special revenue funds, enterprise funds, internal service funds, and discretely presented component units, primarily for the repayment of future long-term obligations and benefits payments. The restricted assets, composed of cash, investments, and other similar assets at June 30, 2024, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Cash	Investments	Other	Totals
Special Revenue:				
Environmental Programs	$ 248	$ —	$ —	$ 248
Public Service Commission	1,649	—	—	1,649
Total Special Revenue	1,897	—	—	1,897
Debt Service:				
Infrastructure and Jobs Development	279	—	—	279
Total Debt Service	279	—	—	279
Enterprise:				
Public Employees Insurance Agency	2	4,151	—	4,153
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	8,563	32,593	259,037	300,193
Infrastructure and Jobs Development	176,479	—	—	176,479
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	—	—	835	835
Total Enterprise	185,044	36,744	259,872	481,660
Internal Service:				
State Building Fund	16,448	—	—	16,448
Travel Management	47	—	—	47
Total Internal Services	16,495	—	—	16,495
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
Economic Development Authority	81,351	—	—	81,351
Housing Development Authority	276,377	60,664	980,222	1,317,263
Parkways Authority	109,928	96,262	—	206,190
Water Development Authority	476,460	—	120,034	596,494
Corrections and Rehabilitation	30,369	—	—	30,369
Solid Waste Management Board	4,138	—	804	4,942
Educational Broadcasting Commission	1,763	—	364	2,127
Racing Commission	18,194	—	396	18,590
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	998,580	156,926	1,101,820	2,257,326
Total Restricted Assets	$ 1,202,295	$ 193,670	$ 1,361,692	$ 2,757,657

Special Revenue Funds

Environmental Protection has restricted cash held in trust "to protect human health and the environment, in accordance with the terms of the State and Federal Consent Decrees...." The Public Service Commission (PSC) has restricted cash held in trust in accordance with PSC General Order 250-T. The funds are for Telecommunications Relay Services under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Enterprise Funds

The Public Employees' Insurance Agency's restricted assets are the premium stabilization fund consisting of accumulated dividends and interest on optional life insurance policies to defray future premium increases. The Board of Risk and Insurance Management's (BRIM) cash and investment assets include funds to provide mine subsidence coverage to the general public. BRIM's other restricted assets include advance deposits with insurance companies of $257.5 million and $1.5 million in receivables. The Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council's assets are restricted for bond indentures and enabling Legislation. The Alcohol Beverage Control Administration's assets are restricted through enabling legislation that consists of notes and interest receivable from the Retail Liquor License Board re-bid, which are required by state code to be distributed to the State of West Virginia.

Internal Service Funds

The State Building Fund's restricted assets are held in trust primarily for the costs of asbestos removal and other capital projects. Travel Management Fund's restricted assets are held in escrow for capital outlay.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The Economic Development Authority's assets are restricted to provide assurance that adequate amounts will be available to repay notes secured by the real estate being leased and to guarantee portions of certain loans made for economic development purposes. The Housing Development Fund's cash and cash equivalents assets are restricted on behalf of mortgagors and for payments collected on mortgages for which the fund acts as service only. The investments are primarily United States government and agency obligations, investment agreements, and certificates of deposit with maturities greater than 90 days to meet the requirements of bond resolutions. Other restricted assets for the Housing Development Fund of $980 million include certain foreclosed properties, properties developed for flood activities, other land for restricted housing purposes, and miscellaneous receivables. These assets are restricted subject to the provisions of bond resolutions, or state or federal regulations. The Parkways Authority's assets, restricted by the Tri-Party Agreement dated December 1988, can only be used for turnpike maintenance and operation, and debt service. These assets are restricted for Turnpike capital costs, renewal and replacement costs, operation and maintenance expenses, and debt service. The cash and investment assets of the Water Development Authority are restricted as part of applicable bond covenants and the other restricted assets are $120 million restricted for revenue bonds receivable net of unamortized discount. The WV Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation's assets are restricted because of a safekeeping arrangement with inmates and for debt service and compliance with bond covenants. The Solid Waste Management Board's assets are restricted because their use is limited by applicable repayment agreements and certain assets are set aside to administer a revolving loan program in accordance with appropriations by the Legislature. The Educational Broadcasting Commission's (EBC) other restricted assets are in a charitable trust allowing the use of part of the interest to benefit the EBC. The West Virginia Racing Commission's cash is restricted for unclaimed winning tickets and other trust holdings which are mandated by West Virginia Code.

NOTE 9
CAPITAL ASSETS
Governmental Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance June 30, 2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,519,815	$ 26,514	$ (8)	$ 1,546,321
Construction-in-Progress	2,401,809	846,403	(674,293)	2,573,919
Intangibles	2,752	—	—	2,752
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	3,924,376	872,917	(674,301)	4,122,992
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated/Amortized:				
Building and Improvements	1,844,286	38,587	(6,937)	1,875,936
Right-to-Use Asset - Buildings	134,249	18,043	(8,251)	144,041
Equipment	629,010	94,150	(18,744)	704,416
Infrastructure	14,064,349	641,717	—	14,706,066
Library Holdings	18,131	270	(2,553)	15,848
Land Improvements	52,014	2,660	—	54,674
Intangibles	182,242	1,593	(341)	183,494
Subscription Asset-SBITA	20,836	12,040	(476)	32,400
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	16,945,117	809,060	(37,302)	17,716,875
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Building and Improvements	(820,527)	(46,386)	6,021	(860,892)
Right-to-Use Asset - Buildings	(33,664)	(20,573)	7,585	(46,652)
Equipment	(461,106)	(40,916)	17,679	(484,343)
Infrastructure	(8,392,232)	(307,873)	—	(8,700,105)
Library Holdings	(17,370)	(451)	2,553	(15,268)
Land Improvements	(32,296)	(2,301)	—	(34,597)
Intangibles	(107,128)	(9,856)	341	(116,643)
Subscription Asset-SBITA	(4,484)	(7,084)	476	(11,092)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(9,868,807)	(435,440)	34,655	(10,269,592)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	7,076,310	373,620	(2,647)	7,447,283
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 11,000,686	$ 1,246,537	$ (676,948)	$ 11,570,275

Depreciation/Amortization expense was charged to function as follows:	
Legislative	$ 153
Judicial	1,386
Executive	3,845
Administration	36,403
Commerce	13,501
Tourism	53
Economic Development	29
Environmental Protection	1,157
Employment Programs	63
Education	1,415
Arts, Culture & History	2,015
Senior Services	680
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	14,029
Military Affairs and Public Safety	7,326
Revenue	1,559
Transportation	333,525
Veterans Assistance	135
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	18,166
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation/Amortization Expense	$ 435,440

Business-type Activities
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance June 30, 2024
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 611	$ —	$ —	$ 611
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	611	—	—	611
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	3,432	43	—	3,475
Equipment	3,225	46	(5)	3,266
Intangibles	9,026	—	—	9,026
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	15,683	89	(5)	15,767
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Building and Improvements	(1,864)	(177)	—	(2,041)
Equipment	(2,877)	(75)	4	(2,948)
Intangibles	(9,026)	—	—	(9,026)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(13,767)	(252)	4	(14,015)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	1,916	(163)	(1)	1,752
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 2,527	$ (163)	$ (1)	$ 2,363

Depreciation expense was charged to function as follows:	
Public Employees Insurance Agency	$ 13
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	239
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation Expense	$ 252

Discretely Presented Component Units
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance June 30, 2024
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	$ 268,000	$ 2,102	$ (81)	$ 270,021
Construction-in-Progress	88,758	197,834	(82,026)	204,566
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	356,758	199,936	(82,107)	474,587
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	4,663,710	50,334	(21,162)	4,692,882
Right-to-Use Asset - Buildings	61,152	49,789	(1,388)	109,553
Equipment	654,779	46,654	(49,639)	651,794
Right-to-Use Asset - Equipment	4,739	1,969	(1,139)	5,569
Infrastructure	1,998,345	82,108	(14,071)	2,066,382
Library Holdings	219,220	3,331	(1,011)	221,540
Land Improvements	117,729	4,560	—	122,289
Right-to-Use Asset - Leased Land	150	—	(10)	140
Intangibles	355,615	900	(1,766)	354,749
Right-to-Use Asset - Intangibles	67	—	(67)	—
Subscription Asset-SBITA	64,225	17,796	(7,097)	74,924
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	8,139,731	257,441	(97,350)	8,299,822
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,704,347)	(109,992)	8,148	(1,806,191)
Right-to-Use Asset - Buildings	(16,550)	(5,665)	1,267	(20,948)
Equipment	(456,304)	(37,446)	31,165	(462,585)
Right-to-Use Asset - Equipment	(1,392)	(687)	1,107	(972)
Infrastructure	(1,322,136)	(67,321)	13,628	(1,375,829)
Library Holdings	(203,478)	(4,705)	949	(207,234)
Land Improvements	(87,201)	(4,512)	—	(91,713)
Right-to-Use Asset - Leased Land	(47)	(15)	10	(52)
Intangibles	(290,350)	(35,639)	1,706	(324,283)
Right-to-Use Asset - Intangibles	(46)	(20)	67	1
Subscription Asset-SBITA	(27,874)	(16,088)	5,870	(38,092)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(4,109,725)	(282,090)	63,917	(4,327,898)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	4,030,006	(24,649)	(33,433)	3,971,924
Discrete Component Unit Activities Capital Assets, Net	$ 4,386,764	$ 175,287	$ (115,540)	$ 4,446,511

Depreciation/Amortization expense charged to functions as follows:	
Economic Development Authority	$ 91
Housing Development Fund	175
Parkways Authority	60,402
Water Development Authority	189
Higher Education	186,823
Corrections and Rehabilitation	28,582
Lottery	1,696
School Building Authority	46
Other Nonmajor Component Units	4,086
Total Discrete Component Unit Depreciation Expense	$ 282,090

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

NOTE 10
LONG TERM OBLIGATIONS
Primary Government:

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2024, and changes for the fiscal year then ended, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Accretions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
General Obligation Bonds:						
Transportation	$ 1,533,865	$ —	$ —	$ (61,020)	$ 1,472,845	$ 66,595
Premium/(Discount)	270,081	—	—	(17,871)	252,210	17,653
Total Transportation	1,803,946	—	—	(78,891)	1,725,055	84,248
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	81,184	—	1,551	(20,465)	62,270	20,786
Premium/(Discount)	4,969	—	—	(1,490)	3,479	1,490
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	86,153	—	1,551	(21,955)	65,749	22,276
Total General Obligation Bonds	1,890,099	—	1,551	(100,846)	1,790,804	106,524
Revenue Bonds:						
Transportation	205,895	—	—	(21,965)	183,930	23,060
Premium/(Discount)	28,913	—	—	(4,169)	24,744	4,170
Total Transportation	234,808	—	—	(26,134)	208,674	27,230
Economic Development Project Fund	56,260	—	—	(15,570)	40,690	16,520
Premium/(Discount)	(70)	—	—	70	—	—
Total Economic Development Project Fund	56,190	—	—	(15,500)	40,690	16,520
Economic Development Project DNR	70,894	—	—	(2,926)	67,968	3,075
Premium/(Discount)	8,700	—	—	(575)	8,125	575
Total Economic Development DNR	79,594	—	—	(3,501)	76,093	3,650
Education, Arts, Sciences, & Tourism Fund	120,585	—	—	(4,845)	115,740	5,090
Premium/(Discount)	10,803	—	—	(635)	10,168	635
Tourism Fund	131,388	—	—	(5,480)	125,908	5,725
Total Revenue Bonds	501,980	—	—	(50,615)	451,365	53,125
Revenue Bonds:						
Direct Borrowings & Direct Placements Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	727,383	—	13,411	(33,070)	707,724	17,710
Notes Payable	10,777	—	—	(7,370)	3,407	2,937
Total Direct Borrowings & Direct Placements	738,160	—	13,411	(40,440)	711,131	20,647
Other Financing Debt – Governmental	155,824	—	—	(16,920)	138,904	17,721
Other Financing Debt – Internal Service Fund	1,918	—	—	(100)	1,818	102
Total Other Financing Debt	157,742	—	—	(17,020)	140,722	17,823
Other Obligations:						
Medicaid	555,562	25,119	—	(15,895)	564,786	564,786
Tax Refunds	420,232	194,258	—	(12,800)	601,690	404,356
Claims and Judgments (Note 16)	274,940	73,081	—	(6,865)	341,156	26,345
Other	163,157	26,005	—	—	189,162	86,740
Total Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,413,891	318,463	—	(35,560)	1,696,794	1,082,227
Compensated Absences	98,905	5,362	—	—	104,267	68,173
Right-to-Use Lease Liability (Note 11)	103,877	18,437	—	(20,314)	102,000	18,040
Subscription Liability-SBITA (Note 12)	15,927	11,493	—	(6,743)	20,677	6,915
Net Pension Liability, including ISF (Note 13)	2,565,363	—	—	(373,041)	2,192,322	—
Net OPEB Liability, including ISF (Note 14)	71,754	—	—	(71,754)	—	—
Total Other Obligations	4,269,717	353,755	—	(507,412)	4,116,060	1,175,355
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	$ 7,557,698	$ 353,755	$ 14,962	$ (716,333)	$ 7,210,082	$ 1,373,474

Business-type Activities:

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds					
WV Infrastructure and Jobs					
Development Council Revenue Bonds	$ 132,740	$ —	$ (6,850)	$ 125,890	$ 7,160
Premium/(Discount)	11,425	—	(835)	10,590	835
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Revenue Bonds	144,165	—	(7,685)	136,480	7,995
Other Obligations					
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	1,540,729	41,065	(114,314)	1,467,480	360,102
Compensated Absences	664	108	(56)	716	157
Net Pension Liability (Note 13)	716	—	(716)	—	—
Net OPEB Liability (Note 14)	166	—	(166)	—	—
Accrued and Other	11,200	343	(1,100)	10,443	10,443
Total Business-type Activities Long Term	$ 1,697,640	$ 41,516	$ (124,037)	$ 1,615,119	$ 378,697

The assets of the general, special revenue, and internal service funds are used to liquidate the other financing debt obligations and accrued and other liabilities of their respective fund types. Compensated absences liabilities are liquidated by the applicable governmental and internal service funds that account for the salaries and wages of the related employees, with the majority of the funds coming from the General Fund. The net pension liabilities are liquidated by the State's governmental and internal service funds that contribute toward the pension funds based on plans established by the action of the State Legislature. The net pension liability and other postemployment benefits liability (OPEB) are adjusted each year based upon changes to participants, investment performance, contributions received and changes to actuarial assumptions. Please refer to Notes 13 and 14 for additional information related to the pension liability and OPEB. Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the totals for governmental activities. At year-end, $2.3 million of internal service funds' compensated absences are included in the governmental amounts.

Senate Bill No. 1002, enacted in January 2005, provides that on and after February 1, 2005, bonds may not be issued or refunded by the State or any of its agencies, boards, or commissions without the express written direction of the governor if (1) the ultimate user of the proceeds of the bonds is the State or any of its agencies, boards, commissions, or departments or (2) the issuance or refunding of the bonds implicates the State's credit rating.

Compliance – Various debt agreements governing the State's bonds contain a number of covenants, including continuing disclosure requirements, debt service coverage ratio, and maintaining debt service reserve and maintenance reserve funds. It is required that debt service reserve funds and maintenance reserve funds are to be held with a trustee. As of June 30, 2023, the debt service reserve funds approximated $36.4 million, and the maintenance reserve funds approximated $11.5 million.

General Obligation Bonds – The State has constitutionally limited its ability to incur debt. The State's general obligation debt must be authorized by constitutional amendment. A proposed amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both the Senate and the House of Delegates before it can be ratified or rejected by the voters. Once the amendment has voter

approval, the Legislature must pass specific legislation authorizing the issuance of general obligation debt, such as bonds for the facilitation of the construction of highways, secondary roads and bridges, as well as for utility upgrades for water and sewer systems. The general obligation bonds are secured by pledged receipts of annual tax revenue.

General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Transportation Bonds:			
Payable from State Road Fund to build roads, issued under:			
1996 SAFE Roads Amendment	2025	4.00%-5.00%	$ 24,472
2019 Roads to Prosperity Bonds	2043	2.00%-5.00%	766,002
2020 Roads to Prosperity Bonds	2044	2.00%-5.00%	683,382
2021 Roads to Prosperity Bonds	2045	2.00%-5.00%	251,199
Infrastructure Bonds:			
Payable from dedicated severance tax revenues to fund water, wastewater, and economic development projects	2027	2.00%-7.625%	65,749
Total			$ 1,790,804

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 78,150	$ 73,450	$ 151,600
2026	58,885	69,672	128,557
2027	61,560	66,797	128,357
2028	51,605	63,999	115,604
2029	54,225	61,386	115,611
2030-2034	314,980	263,042	578,022
2035-2039	403,040	174,972	578,012
2040-2044	458,472	64,116	522,588
2045-2049	28,038	1,770	29,808
Total	1,508,955	839,204	2,348,159
Premium	255,659	—	255,659
Total	$ 1,764,614	$ 839,204	$ 2,603,818

Capital Appreciation Bonds

Year Ending June 30	Principal, Net of Accreted Amounts	Future Accreted Amounts	Total
2025	$ 9,231	$ 169	$ 9,400
2026	8,604	646	9,250
2027	8,355	1,125	9,480
Total	$ 26,190	$ 1,940	$ 28,130
Total General Obligation Bonds	$ 1,790,804		

Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are issued by various state departments, agencies and authorities, and economic development projects. Revenue bonds are issued pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature primarily for the purpose of financing capital construction. Principal and interest payments are made from specifically dedicated fees and other revenues. Revenue bonds do not constitute a general obligation of the State.

Revenue bonds outstanding (including premium or discount) at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s) %	Balance
Transportation	2019	2043	5.00	$ 208,674
Economic Development Project Fund	2004	2027	1.20-6.07	40,690
Economic Development Project Fund DNR	2018	2038	1.20-6.07	22,932
Economic Development DNR Parks Projects	2019	2039	1.20-6.07	53,161
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	2010/2018	2040	2.00-5.00	125,908
Subtotal Governmental				451,365
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	2006-2016	2046	2.00-5.00	136,480
Total Governmental and Business-Type Activities				$ 587,845

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds at June 30, 2024 were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 54,915	$ 24,926	$ 79,841
2026	57,615	22,008	79,623
2027	48,730	19,397	68,127
2028	44,155	16,396	60,551
2029	46,250	14,174	60,424
2030-2034	159,185	46,663	205,848
2035-2039	97,500	18,742	116,242
2040-2044	23,835	2,640	26,475
2045-2046	2,035	230	2,265
	534,220	165,176	699,396
Premium	53,625	—	53,625
Total	$ 587,845	$ 165,176	$ 753,021

Certain revenue bonds have call provisions providing for redemption at the option of the State, beginning ten years following the date of issuance, in whole or in part, in inverse order of maturity, and pay a redemption price not exceeding 103% of par value.

The following describes the purpose and dedicated revenue source of revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2024:

Agency	Purpose	Revenue Source
Transportation	Highway, road, and bridge construction	Federal reimbursement allowed by Title 23, Section 122
Economic Development Project Fund	To provide grants for various economic development projects	Certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Capital projects which promote education, arts, sciences, and tourism	Certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	To fund water and sewer infrastructure projects	Certain repayments of defined loans

The Division of Highways

The Division of Highways has been authorized to issue revenue bonds in the amount of $500 million by constitutional amendment. The Division has issued $352 million, and paid off $143 million, leaving $291 million in bonds authorized but not issued. The revenue notes are secured by pledged receipts of eligible Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds received by the Division, representing reimbursement of the costs incurred in connection with the federal-aid projects financed by Surface Transportation Improvements Special Obligation Notes, GARVEE revenue notes.

Economic Development Project Fund

The Economic Development Project Fund bonds, issued by EDA in FY 2004 in the amount of $249.9 million to provide financing for various economic development project grants, are payable through 2029. The State has committed to appropriate each year, from the West Virginia Lottery net profits, amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements on the EDA debt. EDA has pledged these revenues as the sole security for the bonds. Total principal and interest remaining on the debt is $41 million with annual requirements ranging from $18.9 million in FY 2024 to $7.1 million in the final year. For the current year, principal and interest paid were $18.5 million and the net profits of the Lottery committed to the debt were $19 million.

Economic Development DNR

In FY 2018, the EDA issued bonds in conjunction with the Division of Natural Resources. These bonds are primarily payable from money transferred from the State Excess Lottery Revenue fund. The funds will be used to acquire land and build and maintain the newly created Cacapon Resort State Park. The initial bond of $22.9 million was issued at 3.23% interest, and the maintenance reserve bond of $2 million was issued at 2.03% interest. Both bonds mature in June 2040.

In FY 2019, the EDA issued $55.2 million in bonds in conjunction with the Division of Natural Resources for state park projects. The funds will be used for capital improvement projects at any state park. The bonds are payable solely from the special revenue fund named the "State Parks Lottery Revenue Debt Service Fund" within the State Treasury. The bonds bear interest at 3.125% to 5.00% and are payable through 2040.

EAST Fund

New Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund (EAST) bonds were issued by the EDA in FY 2018 in the amount of $142.6 million to provide financing for capital projects which promote education and tourism, payable through 2040. The State has committed to appropriate each year, from the Lottery's net profits, amounts sufficient to cover the principal and interest requirements on the EDA debt. EDA has pledged these revenues as the sole security for the bonds. Total principal remaining on the debt is $115.75 million. For the current year, principal and interest paid were $9.9 million, and the net profits of the Lottery committed to the debt were $10 million.

Direct Placements & Direct Borrowings

Revenue Bonds

The following describes the purpose and dedicated revenue source of direct placement revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2024:

Agency	Purpose	Revenue Source
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	To issue bonds to receive lump sum in lieu of future annual payments from MSA	100% of receipts from Tobacco MSA until bonds are paid

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA)

The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 were issued by the TSFA created by Chapter 4, Article 11A of the West Virginia Code on June 26, 2007.

On October 28, 2020, the TSFA issued Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Refunding Bonds, Series 2020 Senior Bonds, consisting of $528.3 million Series 2020A (Fixed Amortization Serial/Term Bonds) Class 1 Senior Current Interest Bonds as Class 1 Senior Bonds and $165.2 million Series 2020B (Turbo Term Bonds) Class 2 Senior Current Bonds as Class 2 Senior Bonds. The TSFA used $737.2 million of the proceeds of the Series 2020 Senior Bonds to fully refund $612.3 million of the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007A through redemption and defeasance and partially refund $73.9 million of the Series 2007B bonds through payment of the purchase price thereof and cancellation. The proceeds were also used to establish Maintenance Reserve Accounts to comply with the bond covenants and pay bond issuance costs. The 2020 refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded bond of $51 million. The TSFA completed the refunding to reduce its total debt service payments by reducing the expected debt service payments by $315.9 million.

Direct placement revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	2007	2040	7.47-8.50	$ 167,804
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	2020	2053	7.47-8.50	$ 539,920
				$ 707,724

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on direct placement revenue bonds at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 17,710	$ 20,228	$ 37,938
2026	17,815	19,936	37,751
2027	18,160	19,612	37,772
2028	18,440	19,245	37,685
2029	18,400	18,811	37,211
2030-2034	88,805	86,408	175,213
2035-2039	93,435	71,110	164,545
2040-2044	91,440	51,830	143,270
2045-2049	175,715	32,711	208,426
	$ 539,920	$ 339,891	$ 879,811

Capital Appreciation Bond

Year Ending June 30	Principal, Net of Accreted Amounts	Future Accreted Amounts	Total
2025	$ —	$ 14,560	$ 14,560
2026	—	15,836	15,836
2027	—	17,202	17,202
2028	—	18,704	18,704
2029	—	20,321	20,321
2030-2034	—	131,339	131,339
2035-2039	—	199,133	199,133
2040-2044	—	301,944	301,944
2045-2049	167,804	251,582	419,386
Total	$ 167,804	$ 970,621	$ 1,138,425
Total Revenue Bonds	$ 707,724		

Notes Payable – Notes payable are a direct borrowing issued by Information Services and Communications and Travel Management internal service funds for financing various equipment and vehicles.

The outstanding notes from direct borrowings contain a provision that in an event of default, the note is terminated, and the owner may retake possession of the equipment and vehicles. The note is immediately declared due and payable and will proceed to court action to recover the value of the amount due.

Direct Borrowings	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Travel Management	2018-2026	0.99-2.65	$ 3,407
Total Notes Payable			$ 3,407

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on direct borrowings notes payable at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Notes from Direct Borrowings		
Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 2,937	$ 27	$ 2,964
2026	470	4	474
Total Notes Payable	$ 3,407	$ 31	$ 3,438

Discretely Presented Component Units
Summary of Discretely Presented Component Unit Debt
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions/ Debt Issued	Reductions/ Debt Paid	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds:						
Housing Development Fund	$ 389,569	$ 325,250	$ (31,689)	$ —	$ 683,130	$ 29,520
Parkways Authority	553,261	—	(20,144)	—	533,117	9,305
Water Development Authority	127,175	—	(10,729)	—	116,446	9,684
Higher Education	1,376,508	79,196	(133,365)	—	1,322,339	61,182
School Building Authority	333,601	—	(48,771)	—	284,830	17,930
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Revenue Bonds	$ 2,780,114	$ 404,446	$ (244,698)	$ —	$ 2,939,862	$ 127,621
Other Financing Debt						
Higher Education	$ 59,116	$ (1,191)	$ —	$ —	$ 57,925	$ 893
Direct Borrowings & Direct Placements Revenue Bonds:						
Water Development Authority	6,149	—	(381)	—	5,768	395
Total Discretely Presented Component Units Direct Borrowings & Direct Placements Revenue Bonds	$ 6,149	$ —	$ (381)	$ —	$ 5,768	$ 395
Notes Payable:						
Housing Development Fund	$ 403	$ 250	$ (95)	$ —	$ 558	$ —
Economic Development Authority	1,279	9,671	(24)	—	10,926	41
Correction and Rehabilitation	6,611	26,000	(1,165)	—	31,446	2,429
Higher Education	143,290	15,192	(8,077)	—	150,405	8,461
Total Discretely Presented Component Notes Payable	$ 151,583	$ 51,113	$ (9,361)	$ —	193,335	$ 10,931
Other Debt-Related Items:						
Accrued and Other	$ 418,291	$ 26,271	$ (26,023)	$ —	$ 418,539	$ 286,157
Compensated Absences	74,733	6,875	(2,841)	—	78,767	60,562
Right- to- Use Lease Liability (Note 11)	108,800	14,948	(11,930)	—	111,818	8,590
Subscription Liability-SBITA (Note 12)	33,122	20,206	(19,389)	—	33,939	15,059
Net Pension Liability (see Note 13)	23,670	—	(19,322)	—	4,348	—
Net OPEB Liability (see Note 14)	16,977	—	(16,977)	—	—	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Other Items	$ 675,593	$ 68,300	$ (96,482)	$ —	$ 647,411	$ 370,368

Revenue Bonds – Revenue bonds are issued by various component units pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of financing capital construction. Principal and interest payments are made from specifically dedicated fees and other revenue sources, such as tuition and registration fees, dedicated court fees, and certain non-toll revenues. Revenue bonds do not constitute general debt of the State (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Housing Development Fund	2007-2019	2050	1.05-4.35	$ 683,130
Parkways Authority	2002-2018	2048	3.75-5.25	533,117
Water Development Authority	2005-2016	2044	2.00-5.125	116,446
Higher Education	1998-2016	2045	0.58-7.65	1,322,339
School Building Authority	2007-2016	2032	2.00-6.92	284,830
Total Revenue Bonds				$ 2,939,862

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 124,295	$ 108,015	$ 232,310
2026	183,380	104,215	287,595
2027	216,125	99,375	315,500
2028	141,846	94,335	236,181
2029	137,825	171,254	309,079
2030-2034	656,983	308,315	965,298
2035-2039	487,698	189,486	677,184
2040-2044	461,197	98,500	559,697
2045-2049	286,785	47,120	333,905
2050-2054	105,756	9,582	115,338
2055-2059	1,535	40	1,575
	$ 2,803,425	$ 1,230,237	$ 4,033,662
Discount	(65)	—	(65)
Premium	136,502	—	136,502
Total	$ 2,939,862	$ 1,230,237	$ 4,170,099

Parkways Authority

In August 2018, the Authority issued $166.4 million Series Lien Turnpike Toll Revenue Bonds at 3.75% to 5.00% due in varying installments from June 2019 to June 2048.

Direct Borrowing & Direct Placements

Revenue Bonds – Direct placement revenue bonds are issued by various component units listed below pursuant to specific statutory provisions enacted by the Legislature for the purpose of financing capital construction. Principal and interest payments are made from specifically dedicated fees and other revenue sources, such as mortgage loan repayments.

Revenue bonds do not constitute general debt of the State (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Water Development Authority	2005-2016	2044	2.00-5.125	5,768
Total Revenue Bonds				$ 5,768

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on direct placement revenue bonds of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 395	$ 195	$ 590
2026	409	181	590
2027	423	166	589
2028	438	151	589
2029	453	136	589
2030-2034	2,516	425	2,941
2035-2039	1,134	40	1,174
2040-2044	—	—	—
Total	$ 5,768	$ 1,294	$ 7,062

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowings

Notes payable are issued for various reasons, including construction and the purchase of land, buildings, and vehicles. The Housing Development Fund (HDF) has a partnership with the DEP that allows HDF to borrow funds from the DEP that are then loaned to state residents to upgrade, replace, or repair inadequate septic systems. For detailed information on specific notes, see the separately issued financial statements of the discretely presented component units.

The following is a summary of notes payable at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Economic Development Authority	2007 & 2017	2029	3.00	$ 10,926
Higher Education	2008-2014	2033	1.90-6.65	150,405
Housing Development Fund	2008-2014	N/A	0.00	558
Division of Corrections & Rehabilitation	2015	2020	1.23	31,446
Total Notes Payable				$ 193,335

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on direct borrowings notes payable of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 12,319	$ 6,315	$ 18,634
2026	8,424	5,780	14,204
2027	8,373	5,512	13,885
2028	7,992	5,250	13,242
2029	11,427	4,987	16,414
2030-2034	65,360	22,562	87,922
2035-2039	30,528	12,250	42,778
2040-2044	22,845	7,735	30,580
2045-2049	9,861	4,484	14,345
2050-2054	8,785	2,680	11,465
2055-2059	7,421	606	8,027
Total	$ 193,335	$ 78,161	$ 271,496

Other Financing-Conduit Debt

The State has also entered into lease/purchase agreements with the Economic Development Authority (EDA), which issued revenue bonds to finance construction and acquisition of various capital assets as well as an energy savings project. EDA has no obligation for the debt. The State becomes the tenant of the facility under a lease/purchase agreement, which provides for the payment of rentals sufficient to cover the related bond debt service and for the passage of title to the State after the bonds have been repaid. This other financing debt, totaling $133.8 million, is shown separately on the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Besides the other financing debt backed by leases with other State agencies, EDA also has revenue bond principal amounts payable outstanding of $5.2 billion as of June 30, 2024.

Debt Contingencies and No-Commitment Debt

As a vehicle to assist the local and other nonstate governments in West Virginia, the State may appropriate sufficient amounts to meet any deficiencies that may arise because of failures by such entities to provide for debt service payments for obligations under the supervision and control of the Municipal Bond Commission. For the year ended June 30, 2024, no such amounts were transferred to the Municipal Bond Commission under this agreement.

The Hospital Finance Authority (HFA) and the Economic Development Authority (EDA) have issued special limited obligations on behalf of third parties that in no way obligate the State, HFA, or EDA for these debt issuances, unless these entities or the State serve in a third-party role. The obligations become an obligation of the third party when issued because all rights to payments and/or obligations have been irrevocably assigned to a trustee. Payments are made directly to the trustee from dedicated revenues of the third parties, in accordance with the related bond indentures. The amount of such no-commitment debt outstanding at June 30, 2024, is approximately $3.5 billion and $5.1 billion for HFA and EDA, respectively.

Prior Defeasances

In prior years, the State defeased certain revenue bonds by placing the proceeds of new bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payment on the old bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in these financial statements. At June 30, 2024, the following outstanding bonds are considered defeased (expressed in thousands):

Outstanding Amount		
Primary Government	$	681,760
Discretely Presented Component Units		58,705
Total	$	740,465

NOTE 11

RIGHT-TO-USE LEASES

Effective July 1, 2021, the State adopted GASB issued Statement No. 87 "Leases". According to the standard, a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction be considered a lease. All leases that meet the criteria under this standard entered into by the State prior to the date of implementation on July 1, 2021, are measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the period of implementation. The State is not required to estimate what the lease asset would have been if it initially had been recognized and amortized in prior periods as a lease under the provisions of Statement 87. The lease liability for leases previously entered into was measured using the remaining lease term and discount rate as of the beginning of the earliest period restated. The right-to-use asset was measured based on the lease liability at that date and no restatement of beginning net position is required because the lease asset and the liability would be the same.

The State leases various buildings, equipment, and land for various terms under long-term noncancelable lease agreements. The leases have various due dates ranging through fiscal year 2076 and interest rates ranging from 1.17% to 6.5%.

At the commencement of a new lease, the State initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the State determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The State uses an estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases unless the interest rate charged by the lessor is provided. The discount rate is used to determine the present value of lease payments over the lease term. The incremental borrowing rate for all State leases ranged from 1.17% to 6.5%.

- The lease term is the noncancellable period of the lease. This includes periods in which there is an option to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain that the option will or will not be exercised.

- Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments. There are no purchase options in the measurement of the lease liability for any State leases.

The State monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability. No such remeasurements occurred in the current year.

Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position. For all leases, the State recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. Leasing arrangements with a cost greater than $25,000 annually are recognized by the State as a right-to-use asset.

For leases in governmental funds, other financing sources equal to the present value of the expected payments over the lease term are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditure when paid.

Several lease agreements entered into by component units of the State are sublease agreements for leased equipment and land with monthly installments ranging between $185 and $901 plus interest at 4.5% to 6.5% with due dates ranging from April 2024 to December 2042.

The following table is an analysis of the leases by major asset type at June 30, 2024, (expressed in thousands):

Asset Type	Right-to-Use Leased Asset	Accumulated Amortization	Net Right-to-Use Asset
Governmental Activities:			
Building	$ 144,041	$ (46,652)	$ 97,389
Total Governmental Activities	144.041	(46,652)	97,389
Discretely Presented Component Units:			
Building	$ 109,553	$ (20,948)	$ 88,605
Land	140	(51)	89
Equipment	5,569	(972)	4,597
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	115,262	(21,971)	93,291
Total	$ 259,303	$ (68,623)	$ 190,680

Future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities		Discretely Presented Component Units		Total
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
2025	$ 18,040	$ 3,752	$ 8,590	$ 3,385	$ 33,767
2026	14,547	3,093	8,365	3,281	29,286
2027	11,521	2,569	6,819	3,007	23,916
2028	10,711	2,123	5,777	2,779	21,390
2029	9,409	1,710	4,973	2,569	18,661
2030-2034	25,710	4,484	16,859	10,539	57,592
2035-2039	7,669	1,537	6,314	8,428	23,948
2040-2044	2,970	501	6,020	7,497	16,988
2045-2049	416	243	6,462	6,608	13,729
2050-2054	485	155	6,211	5,687	12,538
2055-2059	522	49	6,381	4,769	11,721
2060-2064	—	—	7,372	3,755	11,127
2065-2069	—	—	8,546	2,581	11,127
2070-2074	—	—	9,907	1,220	11,127
2075-2076	—	—	3,222	69	3,291
Lease Payments	$ 102,000	$ 20,216	$ 111,818	$ 66,174	$ 300,208

Under GASB Statement No. 87, a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources for each lease. There are no variable payments in any of the lessor agreements noted below.

During the fiscal year June 30 2024, the Educational Broadcasting Commission (EBC), a component unit of the State, a lessor, leased land, equipment, and buildings under various noncancelable lease agreements. Several of these agreements are sublease arrangements. The lease agreements contain lease terms with planned end dates ranging from August 2026 to May 2047. Lease payment rates, terms, cancellation clauses, and other provisions very based on the lease agreement. Certain leases provided for increases in future minimum annual rental payments. EBC has determined the net present value of lease receipts based on an estimated interest rate of 4.5%. Lease related income under these leases for the year ended June 30, 2024, was $123 and $57 for lease income and interest income, respectively.

The West Virginia Economic Development Authority, a component unit of the State, lease certain property to commercial entities under direct financing leases with planned end dates ranging from 2025 to 2044. Lease payment rates, terms, cancellation clauses, and other provisions very based on the lease agreement. Under the terms of the direct financing leases, either the lessor or lessee may elect to adjust the basic rent as of each successive fifth anniversary date following the lease commencement date by an amount necessary to fully amortize the initial purchase price based on the prevailing interest rate on such anniversary date.

The West Virginia Higher Education Fund, a component unit of the State, leases facilities and land under various lease agreements. The lease agreements contain lease terms with planned end dates ranging from 2025 to 2039. Lease payment rates, terms, cancellation clauses and other provisions very based on the lease agreement. Certain real estate leases provided for increases in future minimum monthly and annual rental payments. Lease-related income including interest under these leases for the year ended June 30, 2024, was $1,161.

NOTE 12

SUBSCRIPTION BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

Effective July 1, 2022, the State adopted GASB issued Statement No. 96, "Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements." According to the standard, a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction be considered a SBITA. All leases that meet the criteria under this standard entered into by the State prior to the date of implementation on July 1, 2022, are measured using the facts and circumstances that existed at the beginning of the period of implementation. The State is not required to estimate what the lease asset would have been if it initially had been recognized and amortized in prior periods as a lease under the provisions of Statement 96. The subscription liability for subscriptions previously entered into was measured using the remaining subscription term and discount rate as of the beginning of the earliest period restated, July 1, 2022. The right-to-use subscription asset was measured based on the subscription liability at that date and no restatement of beginning net position is required because the subscription asset and the liability would be the same.

The State has SBITAs for risk, ransomware monitoring, multi-biometric identification, electronic filing, property tracking, laboratory information management and healthcare for various terms under long-term, noncancelable lease agreements. The leases have various due dates ranging through fiscal year 2029 and interest rates ranging from 3% to 9.15%.

At the commencement of a new SBITA, the State initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The State had no variable payments (fixed in substance or based on an index or rate), residual value guarantees, or termination penalties included within the subscription liability of any State SBITAs. Variable payments based on future performance of a government, usage of the underlying IT assets, or number of user seats, are not included in the measurement of the subscription liability and instead recognized as outflows of resources in the period in which the obligation for those payments is incurred. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus capitalizable initial implementation costs. In the transition year of GASB 96, governments are permitted, but not required, to include in the measurement of the subscription asset capitalizable outlays associated with the initial implementation stage and the operation and additional implementation stage incurred prior to the implementation of this Statement. The State has elected to exclude any initial capitalizable outlays incurred prior to July 1, 2022, in the measurement of the subscription assets at July 1, 2022. There are no subscription payments made at or before the SBITA commencement or initial implementation costs included in the initial subscription asset measured for any State SBITAs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the SBITA.

Variable payments based on future performance of a government, usage of the underlying IT assets, or number of user seats are recognized as outflows of resources in the period in which

the obligation for those payments is incurred. The State had outflows of resources resulting in approximately $25,708 of subscription cost for the year ended June 30, 2024. The majority of the cost is attributed to Google and Microsoft license contracts that are variable payments based on number of licenses.

Key estimates and judgments related to SBITAs include how the State determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) subscription term, and (3) subscription payments.

a. The State uses an estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs unless the interest rate charged by the lessor is provided. The discount rate is used to determine the present value of subscription payments over the subscription term. The incremental borrowing rate for all State SBITAs ranged from 3% to 9.15%.
b. The subscription term is the noncancellable period of the SBITA. This includes periods in which there is an option to extend or terminate the subscription if it is reasonably certain that the option will or will not be exercised.
c. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments. There are no purchase options included in the measurement of the subscription liability for any State SBITAs.

The State monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITAs and will remeasure the subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability. No such remeasurements occurred in the current year.

Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position. For all SBITAs, the State recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset in the government-wide financial statements. SBITAs with a cost greater than $25,000 (in dollars) annually are recognized by the State as a right-to-use subscription asset.

For SBITAs in governmental funds, other financing sources equal to the present value of the expected payments over the subscription term are recorded at SBITA inception. Subscription payments are recorded as debt service expenditure when paid.

The following table is an analysis of the SBITAs by major asset class at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Asset Class	Subscription Asset	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Subscription Asset
Governmental Activities:			
Subscription	$ 32,400	$ 11,092	$ 21,308
Total	32,400	11,092	21,308
Discretely Presented Component Units:			
Subscription	74,924	38,092	36,832
Total	74,924	38,092	36,832
Totals	$ 107,324	$ 49,184	$ 58,140

The future principal and interest lease payments as of June 30, 2024, were as follows: (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30:	*Governmental Activities*		*Discretely Presented Component Units*		
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Total
2025	$ 6,915	$ 616	$ 15,059	$ 1,266	$ 23,856
2026	5785	388	9,825	693	16,691
2027	5352	186	6,294	312	12,144
2028	2470	41	2,113	94	4,718
2029	155	1	648	15	819
Totals	$ 20,677	$ 1,232	$ 33,939	$ 2,380	$ 58,228

NOTE 13

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Plan Description

The West Virginia State Legislature has established nine defined benefit plans (the Plans) and a defined contribution plan to provide retirement benefits for eligible employees. The Plans are a group of defined benefit public employee retirement systems. The Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB) administers the Plans under the direction of its Board of Trustees. The Governmental Employees Deferred Compensation Plan is administered by a third-party administrator and has been excluded from these financial statements in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 32, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans."

CPRB prepares separately issued financial statements covering the retirement systems, which can be obtained from the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 601 57th Street, SE, Suite 5, Charleston, WV 25304 or http://www.wvretirement.com. The Plans' financial statements are prepared using fund accounting principles and the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. The Plans' fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. Investments are carried at fair value as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by the respective investment management companies. Investment transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income. Investment income is determined monthly and distributed to each of the defined benefit plans participating in the investment pools on the last day of the month in the form of reinvested shares.

The Plans are comprised of the following groups of defined benefit plans which provide substantially all employees of the State, its public education system, and other political subdivisions of the State with retirement and death and disability benefits:

- The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system. The number of local government employers participating in PERS at June 30, 2024, was 687, including 133 West Virginia state agencies, 153 cities and towns, 346 special districts, and 55 counties.

Benefits Provided

For PERS, a member is eligible for normal retirement at age 60 with five or more years of service, or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 or greater. A member may retire with the pension reduced actuarially if the member is at least age 55 and has at least ten years of contributory service or at any age with 30 years of contributory service. A member hired after July 1, 2015, may retire with the pension reduced actuarially if the member is between ages 60 and 62 with at least 30 years of contributory service. The straight-life annuity retirement benefit is equivalent to 2% of average salary multiplied by years of

service. Final average salary is the average annual salary from the highest 36 consecutive months within the last 15 years of employment. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, final average salary is the average annual salary of the highest 60 consecutive months within the last 15 years of employment. Terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, this age increases to 64 with at least ten years of contributory service, or age 63 with at least 20 years of contributory service.

- The Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system which was established for all deputy sheriffs hired on or after July 1, 1998. Current employees were eligible to transfer from PERS. The State makes no employer contributions to DSRS.

- The Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system which was established for eligible emergency medical service officers. Participation is voluntary. The State makes no employer contributions to EMSRS.

- The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system which was established for any municipality or municipal subdivision employing municipal police officers or firefighters. Participation is voluntary. The MPFRS had 649 participating members as of June 30, 2024. The State makes no employer contributions to MPFRS.

- The Natural Resources Police Officers Retirement System (NRPORS) is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system which was established for all natural resources police officers hired by the West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (DNR) on or after January 2, 2021. This plan was also made available to any natural resources police officers employed in covered employment participating in PERS on the effective date. Approximately 115 natural resources police officers elected to participate and were transferred from the PERS plan.

- The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing, public employee retirement system. Fifty-five county public school systems, certain personnel of the thirteen State-supported institutions of higher education, West Virginia Department of Education, and boards of higher education participate in the TRS plan. There were 81 employers and three non-employer contributing entities (the State) participating in the plan as of June 30, 2024.

For TRS, all employees hired before July 1, 2015, are eligible for normal retirement at age 60 with 5 years of service, age 55 with 30 years of service, or any age with 35 years of service, or with reduced benefits before age 55 with at least 30 but less than 35 years of service. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, qualification for normal retirement is age 62 with 10 years of service. All members hired after July 1, 2015, may retire with reduced benefits at age 62 with 10 or more years of service, age 57 with 20 or more years of service or age 55 with at least 30 years of service. Terminated members, who were hired before July 1, 2015, with at least five, but less than 20, years of credited service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions are entitled to a deferred retirement commencing at age 62 or at

age 60 with more than 20 years or service. For all employees hired after July 1, 2015, this requirement increases to age 64 with 10 years of service. Retirement benefits are equivalent to 2% of final average annual salary multiplied by years of service. Average salary is the average of the five highest fiscal years of earnings during the last 15 fiscal years of earnings.

- The State Police Death, Disability, and Retirement System (SPDDRS), the State Police Retirement System (SPRS), and the Judges' Retirement System (JRS) are single-employer, public employee retirement systems.

For SPDDRS, a member is eligible for normal retirement at age 50 after 20 years of contributory service, or at any age upon completion of 25 years of service. There is no vesting in the State's contributions prior to ten years of service. Benefits payable to members retiring prior to age 50 are deferred until the normal retirement date. The annual retirement benefit is 5.5% of the members' aggregate salary, but not less than $6,000 per year. Total service-related disability benefits are equal to 8.5% the member's annual salary, but not less than $15,000 per year. Aggregate salary may include up to five years of active military service credited at the average departmental salary. Aggregate salary for purposes of determining disability benefits may include salary that would have been earned had the participant served at least 25 years. An annual cost of living adjustment of 3.75% is granted to retirees and beneficiaries. For service-connected total disability retirees, the adjustment begins at age 65.

For SPRS, a member is eligible for normal retirement at age 50 with 25 years of service or age 52 with 20 years of credited service. A member retiring before age 52 with 20 years of credited service is eligible for a reduced benefit. The annual regular retirement benefit is equal to 3.00% of the final average salary multiplied by the years of service. Final average salary is the average of the five highest calendar years of earnings during the last ten years of earnings. Annual retirement annuity adjustments are 1% for regular retirement and are payable on July 1 of each year after the member reaches 63 years of age.

For JRS, members who were elected or appointed to the bench prior to July 2, 2005, are eligible for normal retirement after reaching 24 years of service, of which at least 12 years were as a sitting judge or justice, 16 years of service at age 65, of which at least 12 years were as a sitting judge or justice, or 8 full years of service at age 65. A member who was appointed or elected to the bench on or after July 2, 2005, is eligible for normal retirement upon the attainment of 24 years of service, of which at least 14 years were as a sitting judge or justice, or 16 years of service at age 65, of which 14 years were as a sitting judge or justice. A member on the bench prior to July 2, 2005, is eligible for a deferred benefit upon termination of service prior to normal retirement, provided the member completes 16 years of service, of which 12 years of service were as a sitting judge or justice. A member of the bench on or after July 2, 2005, is eligible for a deferred benefit upon termination of service prior to normal retirement, provided the member completes 16 years of service, of which 14 years of service were as a sitting judge or justice.

Plan membership consisted of the following as of the plan valuation date, June 30, 2024:

	SPDDRS	SPRS	JRS
Retirees and beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	728	155	58
Terminated members entitled to benefits but not yet receiving them	2	29	2
Terminated nonvested members	1	160	—
Active members	1	596	124
Total	732	940	184

Basis of Accounting

The CPRB is included in the fiduciary funds financial statements. Accordingly, the pension fund financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Member contributions are recognized in the period when contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each system. The internal service fund financial statements have also been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from fees charged in connection with the operation of the plans. The Board's assets are held primarily in accounts maintained by the State Treasurer, the West Virginia Investment Management Board, and the third-party administrator of its defined contribution system.

Funding Policy

Funding policies for all the Plans have been established and changed from time to time by action of the State Legislature. Actuarial valuations are performed to assist the Legislature in determining appropriate contribution rates. As a condition of participation in the Plans, employers and/or employees are required to contribute certain percentages of salaries and wages as authorized by statute and specified by CPRB. The following schedule summarizes each defined benefit plan's required contribution rates at June 30, 2024:

Statutory Contribution Rates as a Percent of Covered Payroll

System	Member	Employer
PERS	4.5% - 6.0%	9.0%
TRS	6.0%	15.0% State
		15.0% Counties
SPDDRS	9.0%	15.0%
SPRS	13.0%	34.0%
JRS	7.0%	Appropriated by the Legislature

The State's required and actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2024, were (expressed in thousands):

System	Actual Contribution
PERS	$ 112,658
TRS	414,333
SPDDRS	7
SPRS	13,296
JRS	854

Special Funding Situation

The State is a non-employer contributing entity that provides funding through the School Aid Formula (SAF) to subsidize employer contributions of county boards of education and to fund the unfunded liability of TRS for all participating employers. These amounts qualify as a special funding situation in accordance with GASB 68. The State assumes a share of the net pension liability on behalf of the various county boards of education for contributions related to the SAF. The State also assumes a share of the net pension liability on behalf of all participating employers for contributions related to funding of the non-employer contributing entity unfunded liability. The State reports a liability, deferred outflow of resources and deferred inflow of resources, and expense as a result of its requirement to contribute to the TRS plan.

The State Supreme Court has required the State to fund the TRS in an actuarially sound manner to eliminate the unfunded liability over a 40-year period beginning on July 1, 1994, and to meet the cash flow requirements of the TRS in fulfilling its future anticipated obligations to its members. The State Supreme Court has further ordered the State, through the Governor, to require the appropriate funding should the State Legislature fail to do so. Since this ruling, the Legislature has supplemented the funding of the TRS to meet this special funding situation requirement in the amount of $303,771,000 for FY 2023, which is exclusive of the SAF appropriation.

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

The State's net pension asset (liability), deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and pension expense relating to the governmental, business-type, fiduciary, and component units' activities for the PERS plan, governmental and component units' activities for the TRS plan, and governmental activities for the single employer plans are as follows for June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

Description	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Fiduciary	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
Net Pension Asset	$ 167,105	$ 23	$ —	$ 555	$ 167,683
Net Pension Liability	(2,192,322)	—	—	(4,348)	(2,196,670)
Deferred Outflows of Resources	856,211	1,329	147	33,329	891,016
Deferred Inflows of Resources	(91,755)	(19)	(2)	(3,244)	(95,020)
Pension Expense	339,935	730	13	17,499	358,177

Refer to pages 164-165 for amounts reported for the PERS cost-sharing plan as it relates to governmental activities, business-type activities, fiduciary funds, and component units. Refer to page 167 for amounts reported for the TRS cost-sharing plan as it relates to governmental activities and component units. Refer to page 169 for amounts reported for the single-employer plans as they relate to governmental activities.

At June 30, 2024, the State reported a net pension liability of $2,196,670,000 and a net pension asset of $167,683,000 for its proportionate share of the multiple-employer, cost-sharing plans, and single employer plans, which were measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension asset/liability used to calculate the net pension asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The pension asset, liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension, and pension expense are allocated to the internal service funds of the State. The State's proportionate share of the net pension asset/liability for the PERS and TRS was based on the State's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all employers participating in PERS and TRS for the year ended June 30, 2023.

The State's share of the net pension asset/liability for the PERS and TRS plans determined by the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	2024	% of share	2023	% of share	Change $	Change %
PERS	$ 3,037	67.76	$ (99,056)	66.52	$ 102,093	1.24 %
TRS	$(2,121,847)	92.68	$(2,409,076)	93.66	$ 287,229	(0.98)%

The State's amounts for net pension asset, liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense were allocated to the governmental, business-type, fiduciary, and component units' activities based on each reporting unit's share of the State's employer contributions to the PERS and TRS plans. The pension-related amounts for primary government, fiduciary, and component units are as follows:

PERS (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Water Pollution	Infrastructure
Proportionate share of statewide amount	80.98 %	0.13 %	0.03 %
Net pension Asset	$ 2,459	$ 4	$ 1
Pension expense	81,743	83	38
Deferred outflows of resources representing contributions subsequent to the measurement date	91,192	139	34
Deferred outflows of resources representing the changes in employer proportion	444	—	1
Deferred outflows of resources representing difference between expected and actual experience	20,825	32	9
Deferred outflows of resources representing change in assumptions	15,904	24	7
Net deferred outflows of resources representing the difference between projected/actual earnings on investments	14,943	23	6
Deferred inflows of resources representing the changes in employer proportion	(1,282)	(1)	—
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in current period	50,834	78	23
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in future periods:			
2025	5,502	(2)	—
2026	(62,340)	(87)	(24)
2027	117,984	183	51
2028	(10,312)	(16)	(4)
Sensitivity Analysis:			
Net pension asset (liability) at 6.25% discount rate	(509,708)	(778)	(221)
Net pension asset (liability) at 7.25% discount rate	2,459	4	1
Net pension asset (liability) at 8.25% discount rate	434,635	663	188

PEIA	BRIM	Nonmajor Business-type	Total Primary Government	Fiduciary Funds	Component Units	Total
0.16 %	0.13 %	0.30 %	81.73 %	— %	18.27 %	100 %
$ 5	$ 4	$ 9	$ 2,482	$ —	$ 555	$ 3,037
153	154	302	82,473	13	18,038	100,524
129	149	342	91,985	139	20,534	112,658
1	2	1	449	1	406	856
58	37	88	21,049	3	4,476	25,528
44	28	51	16,058	2	3,418	19,478
41	27	56	15,096	2	3,212	18,310
(7)	—	(11)	(1,301)	(2)	(176)	(1,479)
137	94	185	51,351	6	11,336	62,693
15	(1)	(9)	5,505	1	1,227	6,733
(168)	(101)	(220)	(62,940)	(7)	(13,902)	(76,849)
318	214	454	119,204	13	26,310	145,527
(28)	(18)	(40)	(10,418)	(1)	(2,299)	(12,718)
(965)	(907)	(1,933)	(514,512)	36	(115,042)	(629,518)
5	4	9	2,482	—	555	3,037
823	773	1,648	438,730	(30)	98,098	536,798

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the PERS pension were from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 18,310	$ —
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	856	(1,479)
Difference between expected and actual experience	25,528	—
Change in assumptions	19,478	—
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	112,658	—
Total	$ 176,830	$ (1,479)

Deferred outflows of resources of $112,658,000 related to pensions are the result of contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023, and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Amount
2025	$ 6,733
2026	(76,849)
2027	145,527
2028	(12,718)

TRS, including special funding situation (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Component Units	Total
Proportionate share of statewide amount	99.79 %	0.21 %	100 %
Net pension liability	$ (2,117,499)	$ (4,348)	$ (2,121,847)
Pension expense, net of interfund special funding situation	262,956	(539)	262,417
Deferred outflows of resources representing contributions subsequent to the measurement date	413,815	518	414,333
Deferred outflows of resources representing the changes in employer proportion	41,196	199	41,395
Deferred outflows of resources representing the net difference between expected and actual experience	77,298	156	77,454
Deferred outflows of resources representing difference in assumptions	89,363	327	89,690
Deferred outflows of resources representing net difference between projected and actual earnings on investments	37,297	83	37,380
Deferred inflows of resources representing the changes in employer proportion	(68,183)	(3,058)	(71,241)
Deferred inflows of resources representing the net difference between expected and actual experience	(5,321)	(10)	(5,331)
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in current period	171,650	(2,303)	169,347
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in future periods:			
2025	22,585	(303)	22,282
2026	(59,770)	802	(58,968)
2027	234,181	(3,142)	231,039
2028	(22,415)	301	(22,114)
2029	(2,931)	39	(2,892)
Sensitivity Analysis:			
Net pension liability at 6.25% discount rate	(3,251,950)	(6,672)	(3,258,622)
Net pension liability at 7.25% discount rate	(2,117,499)	(4,348)	(2,121,847)
Net pension liability at 8.25% discount rate	(1,154,662)	(2,369)	(1,157,031)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the TRS pension plan were from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 37,380	$ —
Changes in proportion and difference between employer and proportionate share of contributions	41,395	(71,241)
Difference in expected and actual experience	77,454	(5,331)
Difference in assumptions	89,690	—
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	414,333	—
Total	$ 660,252	$ (76,572)

Deferred outflows of resources of $414,333,000 related to pensions are the result of contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023, and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2025	$ 22,282
2026	(58,968)
2027	231,039
2028	(22,114)
2029	(2,892)

As of June 30, 2024, the State reported a net pension asset and a net pension liability of $164,646,000 and $74,823,000, respectively, for the single employer plans which were measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset/liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. The amounts for net pension asset, net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense were allocated to reporting units related to governmental activities based on each reporting unit's employer contributions to the SPDDRS, SPRS, and JRS plans.

Single Employer Plans (expressed in thousands):

	SPRS	SPDDRS	JRS	Total
Net pension asset/(liability)	$ (42,399)	$ (32,424)	$ 164,646	$ 89,823
Pension expense	13,823	(2,126)	(16,461)	(4,764)
Deferred outflows of resources representing contributions subsequent to the measurement date	13,296	7	854	14,157
Deferred outflows of resources representing the change in assumptions	21,542	—	2,224	23,766
Deferred outflows of resources representing the difference between expected and actual experience	10,692	—	—	10,692
Deferred outflows of resources representing the net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,031	2,317	971	5,319
Deferred inflows of resources representing the difference between expected and actual experience	(2,497)	—	(14,472)	(16,969)
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in current period	31,768	2,317	(11,277)	22,808
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in future periods:				
2025	5,021	(5,356)	(6,719)	(7,054)
2026	3,104	(11,195)	(7,992)	(16,083)
2027	13,602	20,634	5,104	39,340
2028	5,188	(1,766)	(1,506)	1,916
2029-2031	4,853	—	(164)	4,689
Sensitivity Analysis:				
Net pension asset/(liability) 6.25%	(101,113)	(129,268)	152,275	(78,106)
Net pension asset/(liability) 7.25%	(42,399)	(32,424)	164,646	89,823
Net pension asset/(liability) 8.25%	4,809	47,676	175,216	227,701

Changes in the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (Expressed in Thousands):

SPDDRS	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) – (b)
Balance at 6/30/2022	$ 807,666	$ 767,205	$ 40,461
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	66	—	66
Interest	56,660	—	56,660
Difference between expected and actual experience	(1,405)	—	(1,405)
Change of assumptions	—	—	—
Contributions – employer	—	40	(40)
Contributions – employee	—	21	(21)
Net investment income	—	62,950	(62,950)
Benefit payments	(52,429)	(52,429)	—
Administrative expense	—	(358)	358
Other changes	—	705	(705)
Net changes	2,892	10,929	(8,037)
Balances at 6/30/2023	$ 810,558	$ 778,134	$ 32,424

SPRS	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) – (b)
Balance at 6/30/2022	$ 330,539	$ 289,303	$ 41,236
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	10,019	—	10,019
Interest	24,431	—	24,431
Difference between expected and actual experience	4,600	—	4,600
Changes in assumptions	—	—	—
Contributions – employer	—	8,100	(8,100)
Contributions – employee	—	4,860	(4,860)
Net investment income	—	24,933	(24,933)
Benefit payments	(7,146)	(7,146)	—
Administrative expense	—	(135)	135
Other	—	129	(129)
Net changes	31,904	30,741	1,163
Balances at 6/30/2023	$ 362,443	$ 320,044	$ 42,399

JRS	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	**Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)**	**Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) – (b)**
Balance at 6/30/2022	$ 111,966	$ 259,242	$ (147,276)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	2,855	—	2,855
Interest	8,138	—	8,138
Difference between expected and actual experience	(3,984)	—	(3,984)
Changes in assumptions	—	—	—
Contributions – employer	—	797	(797)
Contributions – employee	—	369	(369)
Net investment income	—	22,031	(22,031)
Benefit payments	(5,134)	(5,134)	—
Administrative expense	—	(121)	121
Other	—	1,303	(1,303)
Net changes	1,875	19,245	(17,370)
Balances at 6/30/2023	$ 113,841	$ 278,487	$ (164,646)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total pension liabilities for financial reporting purposes were determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, rolled forward to June 30, 2023, using the actuarial assumptions and methods.

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	PERS	TRS	SPDDRS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Asset valuation method	Market value	Market value	Market value
Amortization method	Level dollar, fixed period	Level dollar, fixed period	Level dollar, fixed period
Amortization period	Through FY 2035	Through FY 2034	5 years from July 1, 2022 for the initial base. 10 years for each base established thereafter
Actuarial assumptions:			
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases:			
PERS:			
State	2.75% – 5.55%	—	—
Nonstate	3.60% – 6.75%	—	—
TRS:			
Teachers	—	2.75% – 5.9%	—
Non-Teachers	—	2.75% – 6.5%	—
SPDDRS:	—	—	4%
Inflation rate	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Discount rate	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
Mortality rates	Actives - 100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; retired males – 108% of Pub-2010 general retiree male table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; retired females – 122% of Pub-2010 general retiree female table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; disabled males – 118% of Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled male table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; retired disabled females – 117% of Pub-2010 general/teachers disabled female table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018.Beneficiary males – 112% of Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Beneficiary females – 115% of Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2018	Actives – 100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2019; retired males - 100% of Pub-2010 General Retiree male table, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2019; retired females - 112% of Pub-2010 General Retiree female table, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2019; disabled males - 107% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled male table, headcount-weighted projected with scale MP-2019; disabled females - 113% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled female table, headcount-weighted projected with scale MP-2019; beneficiary males - 101% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor male table, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2019; beneficiary females - 113% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor female table, headcount-weighted, projected with scale MP-2019.	Actives – 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; retired males - 98% of Pub-2010 Safety retiree male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; retired healthy females - 99% of Pub-2010 Safety retiree female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled males - 124% of Pub-2010 Safety disabled male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled females - 100% of Pub-2010 Safety disabled female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; Beneficiary males - 111% of Pub-2010 Contingent survivor male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020: Beneficiary females - 109% of Pub-2010 Contingent survivor female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020.
Disability rates	0.0% - 0.5%	0.0% - 0.6%	.03% - 0.4%
Retirement rates	12% - 100%	0% - 100%	25% - 100%
Date range of most recent experience study	2013-2018	2015-2020	2015 - 2020

	SPRS	JRS
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal	Entry age normal
Actuarial valuation method	Market value	Market value
Amortization method	Level dollar, fixed period	Level dollar, fixed period
Amortization period	Through FY 2029	10 years for the initial July 1, 2022 base. 15 years for each gain/loss thereafter. 10 years for any plan change base for vested participants.
Actuarial assumptions:		
Investment rate of return	7.25%	7.25%
Projected salary increases	4.0%	4.25% - 5.0%
Inflation rate	2.75%	2.75%
Discount rate	7.25%	7.25%
Mortality rates	Actives - 100% of Pub-2010 Safety Employee, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; retired males - 98% of Pub-2010 Safety retiree male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; retired healthy females - 99% of Pub-2010 Safety retired female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled males - 124% of Pub-2010 Safety disabled male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled females - 100% of Pub-2010 Safety disabled female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; Beneficiary males - 111% of Pub-2010 Contingent survivor male table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; Beneficiary females - 109% of Pub-2010 Contingent survivor female table, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020.	Actives - N/A - retired healthy males - 100% of Pub-2010 General retiree, above-median, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; retired healthy females - 100% of Pub-2010 General retiree, above-median, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled males - 100% of Pub-2010 General/teachers disabled, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; disabled females - 100% of Pub-2010 General/ teachers disabled, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; beneficiary males - 100% of Pub-2010 contingent survivor, above-median, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020; beneficiary females - 100% of Pub-2010 contingent survivor, above-median, amount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2020.
Disability rates	0.03% - 0.4%	—
Retirement rates	20% - 100%	5.0% - 100%
Date range of most recent experience study	2015-2020	2015-2020

Long-Term Expected Rates of Return

The long-term geometric rates of return on pension plan investments were determined using the building-block method in which estimates of expected real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation. Rates summarized in the following table include the inflation component and were used for all defined benefit plans as of June 30, 2024:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Target Allocation
Domestic Equity	6.5%	22.5%
International Equity	9.1%	22.5%
Fixed Income	4.3%	15.0%
Real Estate	5.8%	12.0%
Private Equity	9.2%	12.0%
Private Credit	9.8%	6.0%
Hedge Funds	4.6%	10.0%
Total		100%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25% for all defined benefit plans. The projections of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that employer contributions will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the fiduciary net position of each defined benefit pension plan was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liabilities (assets) of each plan. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability did not change for the June 30, 2022 valuation.

Detailed pension plan fiduciary net position for all pension plans are available in a separately issued Consolidated Public Retirement Board annual financial report, and each plan has its own Audited Schedules of Employer Allocations and Pension Amounts by Employer report.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRS)

TDCRS, administered by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, is a multiple-employer defined contribution retirement system primarily covering the full-time employees of the State's 55-county public school systems, the State Department of Education, the School for the Deaf and the Blind, and the Marshall University Research Corporation who were hired between July 1, 1991 and June 30, 2005. TDCRS members also include former TRS plan members, including higher education employees, who have elected to participate in the TDCRS plan. There are approximately 3,512 and 3,668 members in the TDCRS plan at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. TDCRS retirement benefits depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. TDCRS closed participation to new members effective June 30, 2005.

State legislation requires enrolled employees to contribute 4.5% of their gross compensation, and the employers contribute 7.5% of covered members' gross compensation from amounts allocated to the employers through the State School Aid Formula. Employer contributions for each employee (and interest allocated to the employee's account) become partially vested after 6 years and fully vested after 12 years of completed service. Employer contributions and earnings thereon forfeited by employees who leave employment prior to becoming vested are available, in the event the employee does not return to active participant status within five years, to reduce the employer's current-period contribution requirement. Any such forfeitures arising from contributions, plus earnings thereon, will be used to reduce future employer contributions.

The TDCRS investments are held and managed by an investment company as the third-party administrator for the plan. As prescribed by West Virginia Code, the TDCRS investments are placed in participant accounts and the participants direct the investment of their account by selecting from a list of plan mutual funds or a long-term fixed investment option. The TDCRS provides members with a choice of 20 separate investment options made up of fixed income, balanced, large cap, mid cap, small cap, and international mutual funds, a money market fund, and a fixed annuity. The State currently does not have specific overall policies

addressing limitations on specific risk types, such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, or foreign currency risk.

The TDCRS investments are carried at fair value (except for fully benefit-responsive investment contracts, which are reported at contract value) as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by an investment management company. For fully benefit-responsive investment contracts, contract value is the relevant measure for the portion of investments attributable to fully benefit-responsive investment contracts because contract value is the amount participants normally would receive if they were to initiate permitted transactions under the terms of the plan. Investment income for the TDCRS is determined monthly and distributed to the individual participant accounts.

Custodial Credit Risk – Cash Deposits

The TDCRS' cash deposits with financial institutions were approximately $134 thousand at June 30, 2024. These deposits, which had a bank balance of approximately $134 thousand, are either insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized with securities held in TDCRS' name by its agents.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2024, the TDCRS had the following investments and maturities (expressed in thousands):

		Investment Maturities (in Years)		
Investment Type	**Fair Value**	**Less than 1**	**1-5**	**6-10**
Mutual Funds	$741,177	$741,177	$—	$—

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the approximate payroll of state employees covered by TDCRS was $123 million, and total covered payroll for both the TDCRS and TRS was approximately $1.81 billion. Both the employees and employers made the required contributions amounting to $5.5 million and $9.2 million, or approximately 4.5% and 7.5% of covered payroll, respectively.

Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association

The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and/or College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF), a privately administered multiple-employer defined contribution retirement plan, provides individual retirement fund contracts for each eligible participating employee. Eligible employees consist mainly of state college/university faculty and staff. For the year ended June 30, 2024, contributions were approximately $56 million from the covered employees and approximately $56.1 million from the 13 participating institutions from the State of West Virginia.

Benefits to retired employees are generally based on the value of the individual contracts and the estimated life expectancy of the employee at retirement and are fully vested from the date of employment. The total annual required contribution and the amount paid is 3% or 6% of the employee's annual salary and is established by the Board of Trustees of the University

System of West Virginia and the Board of Directors of the State College System. The State has no further liability once annual contributions are made.

Empower Retirement

Higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have a one-time option to switch to the New Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan, administered by Empower Retirement. New hires have the choice of either plan. For the year ended June 30, 2024, contributions were approximately $143 thousand from the covered employees and $143 thousand from the 13 participating institutions from the State of West Virginia.

NOTE 14

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

General

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 13, the State provides certain health care and other insurance benefits, in accordance with state statutes, for retired employees. Substantially all employees hired prior to July 1, 2001, may become eligible for these benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the State. State employees earn sick-leave benefits, which accumulate but do not vest. Eligible employees may convert, at the time of retirement, any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's postemployment health care insurance premium. If this option is not selected, the leave amount may be applied toward an increase in the employee's retirement benefits, with such sick leave constituting additional credited service in the computation of such benefits. The unused portion of sick leave that is expected to be converted to additional credited service for retirement benefits is considered in the actuarial valuation used to calculate the total pension liability.

The State provides health care credits against monthly health insurance premiums of certain retirees based on various factors, including unused sick leave at the time of retirement. According to West Virginia State Code, employees hired prior to June 30, 1988, can receive health care credit against 100% of their health care coverage. Employees hired between June 30, 1988 and July 1, 2001, can receive health care credits against 50% of their health care cost. Employees hired July 1, 2001, or later, may not convert sick leave into a health care benefit.

In addition to the pension benefits allowing certain retirees to convert sick leave to health care premiums, state statutes provide that employees who retire may continue participation in the State's health insurance plan subject to certain length of service and participation requirements. Such employees are eligible to participate in the public employees' insurance program by making the premium contribution specified by the Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) Finance Board. Approximately 42,469 retirees, 14,209 inactive plan members, and 26,732 active plan members met those eligibility requirements at June 30, 2024.

The State is a nonemployer contributing entity that provides funding through Senate Bill No. 469, which was passed February 10, 2012, granting Other Postemployment Benefits Liability relief to the State's 55 county boards of education effective July 1, 2012. The Public School Support Plan is a basic foundation allowance program that provides funding to the local school boards for "any amount of the employer's annual required contribution allocated and billed to the county boards of education for employees who are employed as professional employees, as service personnel, or as professional student support personnel," within the limits authorized by this law. The special funding under the school aid formula subsidizes employer contributions of the county boards of education and contributes to the overall unfunded OPEB liability.

Plan Description

The State established the RHBT under West Virginia Code §5-16D-2, an irrevocable trust, to account and report for the other postemployment benefits (OPEB) provided under the multiemployer cost-sharing plan. While PEIA administers the plan, legislation requires the

RHBT to determine, through an actuarial study, the contractually required contribution (CRC) which shall be sufficient to maintain the RHBT in an actuarially sound manner. The CRC, which is reviewed and approved by the PEIA Finance Board, shall be allocated to the 275 respective employers who are required by law to remit at least the minimum annual premium component of the CRC.

The RHBT provides the following basic retiree benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, basic group life, and prescription drug coverage for retired employees of the State and various nonstate governmental agencies and their dependents. Plan benefits are established and revised by PEIA and RHBT management with the approval of their Finance Board.

Basis of Accounting

The RHBT is included in the fiduciary funds financial statements. Accordingly, the basic financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for governmental entities as prescribed or permitted by the GASB. Revenues are derived mainly from contributions from plan members and employers. Members' contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employers' contributions to the RHBT are recognized pursuant to a legal requirement, when there is a reasonable expectation of collection. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. RHBT cash and cash equivalents principally consists of deposits in the Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) pooled funds recorded at fair value, as more fully described in Note 3.

Funding Policy

West Virginia Code §5-16D-6 also assigns to the PEIA Finance Board the authority to establish and amend contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers. Participating employers are required by statute to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the RHBT. The annual contractually required rate is the same for all participating employers.

West Virginia Code §5-16-25 requires the Finance Board of PEIA to maintain a reserve of 10% of projected PEIA plan costs for general operation purposes and to provide future plan stability.

The following schedule summarizes the plan's required contribution rates at June 30, 2024:

Statutory Contribution Rates as a Percent of Covered-Employee Payroll

System	Member	Employer
PERS	4.5% - 6.0%	9.0%
TRS	6.0%	7.5% - 15.0%

The State's required and actual contributions for the year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

System	Actual Contribution
OPEB	$54,910

Special Funding

Senate Bill No. 419, effective July 1, 2012, amended West Virginia Code §11-21-96 by dedicating $30 million to be transferred annually from personal income tax previously collected for payment of the unfunded liability of the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) to the RHBT. Transfers will be made until the RHBT unfunded liability has been provided for in its entirety or July 1, 2037, whichever date is later. The aforementioned $30 million transfers commenced in 2017.

In December 2011, the PEIA Finance Board passed a finance plan that placed a 3% cap on the amount participating employers will now pay in retiree premium subsidy annual increases. By this action, the employer is no longer exposed to ever-increasing trends in health care costs, significantly reducing future retiree premium subsidy costs.

OPEB Assets, OPEB Liability, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The State reported a net OPEB asset, including the county school boards, at June 30, 2024, of $127,065,000, including a special funding situation of the net OPEB asset (80.29%) for its share, which was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total OPEB asset used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined using update procedures applied to the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, and measured as of June 30, 2023. The OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense are allocated to governmental activities, including blended component units and internal service funds, business-type, and component units' activities of the State. The State's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset was based on the State's share of contributions to the OPEB plan relative to the contributions of all employers participating for the year ended June 30, 2023.

The State's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset at June 30, 2024, determined by the actuarial valuation measured as of June 30, 2022, was $127,065,000, including a special funding situation (80.29%). The State's proportionate share for FY 2024 has increased by 0.40%. There was also a significant change in actuarial assumptions that resulted in the decrease of the total OPEB liability of ($215,977) resulting in an OPEB asset.

The State's amounts for net OPEB asset, (liability), deferred outflows of resources (DO), deferred inflows of resources (DI), and OPEB expense were allocated to the governmental, business-type, fiduciary, and component units' activities based on each reporting unit's share of the State's employer contributions to the OPEB plan. The OPEB-related amounts for primary government, fiduciary funds, and component units are as follows (expressed in thousands):

		Business-type	
	Governmental Activities	**Water Pollution**	**Infrastructure**
Proportionate share of statewide amount	82.18 %	0.04 %	— %
Net OPEB asset	$ 104,416	$ 48	$ 5
OPEB expense	(235,048)	(134)	(21)
DO related to contributions after measurement	52,055	6	—
DO related to change in proportion	60,795	—	3
DO related to diff. in assumptions	28,791	13	1
DI related to investment	(1,751)	(1)	—
DI related to change in proportion	(52,389)	(26)	(4)
DI related to assumption changes	(58,256)	(27)	(3)
DI related to experience	(60,781)	(28)	(3)
Total subject to amortization	(83,591)	(69)	(6)
Amortization of applicable deferred amounts in future periods:			
2025	(45,312)	(37)	(3)
2026	(39,376)	(33)	(3)
2027	4,628	4	—
2028	(3,531)	(3)	—
Sensitivity Analysis:			
Net OPEB asset at 6.40% discount rate	17,668	8	1
Net OPEB asset at 7.40% discount rate	104,416	48	5
Net OPEB asset at 8.40% discount rate	199,559	92	10
Net OPEB asset at 1% decrease of healthcare cost trend rate	265,991	122	13
Net OPEB asset at healthcare cost trend rate	104,416	48	5
Net OPEB asset at 1% increase of healthcare cost trend rate	(87,727)	(40)	(4)

Business-type						
PEIA	BRIM	Nonmajor Business-type	Total Primary Government	Fiduciary	Component Units	Total
0.03 %	0.02 %	0.09 %	82.36 %	0.02 %	17.62 %	100.00 %
$ 38	$ 26	$ 115	$ 104,648	$ 21	$ 22,396	$ 127,065
(114)	(88)	(476)	(235,881)	(65)	(69,131)	(305,077)
—	—	—	52,061	—	2,849	54,910
2	10	12	60,822	1	5,847	66,670
11	—	31	28,847	5	6,918	35,770
—	—	(2)	(1,754)	—	(449)	(2,203)
(69)	(34)	(54)	(52,576)	(37)	(15,179)	(67,792)
(21)	(15)	(64)	(58,386)	(12)	(12,378)	(70,776)
(22)	(15)	(66)	(60,915)	(12)	(13,267)	(74,194)
(99)	(54)	(143)	(83,962)	(55)	(28,508)	(112,525)
(54)	(29)	(78)	(45,513)	(30)	(15,453)	(60,996)
(47)	(25)	(67)	(39,551)	(26)	(13,429)	(53,006)
5	3	8	4,648	3	1,578	6,229
(3)	(3)	(6)	(3,546)	(2)	(1,204)	(4,752)
6	4	19	17,706	4	3,790	21,500
38	26	115	104,648	21	22,396	127,065
73	50	220	200,004	40	42,803	242,847
97	66	293	266,582	53	57,052	323,687
38	26	115	104,648	21	22,396	127,065
(32)	(22)	(97)	(87,922)	(18)	(18,816)	(106,756)

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB as of June 30, 2024, were from the following sources (expressed in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	$ —	$ (2,203)
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	66,670	(67,792)
Difference between expected and actual experience	—	(74,194)
Change in assumptions	35,770	(70,776)
Contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	54,910	—
Total deferred outflows/inflows to be amortized	$ 157,350	$ (214,965)

Deferred outflows of resources of $54,910,000 related to OPEB are the result of contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2023, and will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ending June 30:	Amount
2025	$ (60,996)
2026	(53,006)
2027	6,229
2028	(4,752)

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total OPEB liability for financial reporting purposes was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 and measured as of June 30, 2023, using update procedures applied to the actuarial assumptions and methods. The projections of the net OPEB liability are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Consideration is to be given to the written plan document as well as other communications between the employer and plan members and an established pattern of practice for cost sharing.

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuations are as follows:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Amortization period	20-year closed period as of June 30, 2017
Asset valuation method	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Inflation rate	2.50%
Salary increases	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB Experience Study and depend on pension plan participation and attained age, and range from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation. Rates were first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Retirement age	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB Experience Study and vary by pension plan participation and age/service at retirement. Rates were first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Mortality rates	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 General Below Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS. Pub-2010 Public Safety Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A and B. Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS. Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A and B.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Trend rates for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs start at 7.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four years to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until the ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year 2032.
Aging factors	Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death"
Expenses	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims costs. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
Date range in most recent experience study	Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2020.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

NOTE 15

RISK MANAGEMENT

The State is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health and life coverage; and natural disasters. The State of West Virginia operates three significant insurance enterprise funds: Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), and Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF).

On March 12, 2011, the West Virginia Legislature created the State Entities Workers' Compensation Program Fund (SEWC) to provide a means of managing workers' compensation coverage for persons directly employed by the State of West Virginia. The SEWC functions as an insurance-purchasing risk pool and is administered by the Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC). On October 1, 2011, the OIC entered into a high-deductible insurance coverage policy with Zurich. Pursuant to the policy provisions, the SEWC retains the loss exposure up to $250,000 per occurrence. The SEWC has provided for these losses by establishing a Loss Reserve Fund with Zurich. Zurich will provide claims management services for claims incurred prior to June 30, 2017. The final true up for Zurich was in fiscal year 2021. The transfer of risk to Encova is complete. Encova Insurance administers claims with a date of injury of January 1, 2017 ans forward. The SEWC had a total of $11.2 million in unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses at June 30, 2024.

Based on the composition and characteristics of these funds, the SEWC and AccessWV claim liabilities are not discounted.

In March 2004, the West Virginia Legislature passed House Bill 4740, creating a Patient Injury Compensation Fund. The purpose of this fund is to provide fair and reasonable compensation to claimants in medical malpractice actions for any portion of economic damages awarded that is uncollectible as a result of previously enacted tort reforms. This fund provides relief to claimants whose damages were limited because of caps for trauma care or as a result of joint and several liabilities. The capitalization of the fund comes from the State's tobacco settlement fund. The activity for this fund is not reflected in BRIM's financial statements. BRIM serves as third-party administrator for this fund and, accordingly, the activity for this fund is reflected in the State's financial statements. Senate Bill 602 passed in March 2016 and closed the Medical Liability Fund. All remaining funds were transferred to the Patient Injury Compensation Fund in July 2016. Therefore, there is no continuation of services previously provided by the Medical Liability Fund. This legislation also closed compensation to any claimants who filed with the Patient Injury Fund on or after July 1, 2016. Additional funding to pay any compensate claims filed as of June 30, 2016 was established by creation of assessments imposed on medical liability claims awards and settlements and fees charged to licensed physicians and hospitals. Senate Bill 576 passed in March of 2018 mandated that any funds remaining in the Patient Injury Compensation Fund as of June 30, 2024, that will not be used for claims payments or administrative costs, be transferred to the General Reserve Fund. Although BRIM administers the Patient Injury Compensation Fund, it is a fiduciary fund of the State of West Virginia and is not part of these financial statements.

Description of the Funds

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

BRIM provides a property and liability self-insurance program for its member agencies. BRIM has general supervision and control over the insurance of all state property, including that of the institutions of higher education and the discretely presented component units. In addition, the political subdivisions in the State and certain other charitable and public service organizations may request coverage by BRIM. Types of coverage provided by BRIM have been expanded over time to include medical malpractice, automobile liability, and coal mine subsidence reinsurance. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 1,185 organizations participated in the BRIM risk pool.

Underwriting and rate-setting policies are established by BRIM. The cost of all coverage as determined by BRIM shall be paid by the participants. The BRIM risk pool retains a $1 million per occurrence coverage maximum on all third-party liability claims. In the normal course of business, BRIM seeks to reduce the loss that may arise from catastrophes or other events that cause unfavorable operating results by reinsuring levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance enterprises or reinsurers. Excess coverage under this program is limited to $400 million per event, subject to limits on certain property. Reinsurance permits recovery of a portion of losses from reinsurers; however, it does not discharge the primary liability of BRIM as direct insurer of the risks insured. BRIM does not report reinsured risks as liabilities unless it is probable that those risks will not be covered by reinsurers. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year.

Public Employees Insurance Agency

PEIA provides a program of health, life, and prescription insurance for its member agencies. PEIA provides coverage for all participating state employees, including those of the institutions of higher education and the discretely presented component units. In addition, the political subdivisions in the State and certain other charitable and public service organizations may request coverage by PEIA. PEIA's general objectives are to provide a basic employee benefit insurance program, which includes hospital, surgical, major medical, prescription drug, basic life, and accidental death for all participating employers and employees. Underwriting and rate-setting policies are established by PEIA. The cost of all coverage, as determined by PEIA, shall be paid by the participants. Life insurance coverage is limited to $500,000. Premiums are established by PEIA at varying rates dependent upon, among other things, coverage required, number of dependents, state vs. nonstate employees, and active employee vs. retired employee. PEIA retains all risks for the health and prescription features of its indemnity plan. PEIA has transferred the risks for health and prescription coverage for those individuals covered by the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Plan to the plan providers. PEIA has reinsured 100% of the basic life benefits; however, PEIA remains contingently liable in the event the insurer does not honor its obligation. PEIA presently charges equivalent premiums for participants in either the indemnity plan or the MCO Plan. Altogether, PEIA insures approximately 160,000 individuals, including participants and dependents.

Workers' Compensation Fund

The Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) was an agency of the State of West Virginia from 1913 until 2005, which provided for the payment of benefits to all employees sustaining personal injuries in the course of, and as a result of, their covered employment. On December 31, 2005, the West Virginia WCC ceased to exist as a separate state entity and all regulatory duties for workers' compensation insurance transitioned to the Office of the West Virginia Insurance Commissioner (the Insurance Commissioner), as did the administrative oversight of certain assets and liabilities of the former WCC. On January 1, 2006, the former WCC became a private sector insurance company.

The "workers' compensation old fund" (Old Fund) was created for those funds transferred to the offices of the Insurance Commissioner and those funds due and owing the workers' compensation fund as of June 30, 2005. The Old Fund assets and liabilities are the responsibility of the State and did not novate or otherwise transfer to the private sector insurance company. Disbursements from the Old Fund are related to the liabilities and appropriate administrative expenses necessary for the administration of all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005.

Senate Bill 1004 also created the "workers' compensation uninsured employers' fund," "self-insured guaranty risk pool," "self-insured security risk pool," "private carrier guaranty fund," and an "assigned risk fund" in the State's treasury. An employer who has been granted self-insured status for workers' compensation insurance coverage must post security with the Insurance Commissioner for an actuarially determined amount. Payments for injuries of defaulted self-insured employers incurred after July 1, 2004, will be made from the Self-Insured Guaranty Pool. Any self-insured employer who fails the analytical financial review will also be required to post security to the Guaranty Pool on any workers' compensation liabilities incurred after July 1, 2004. The Self-Insured Guaranty Pool is funded through quarterly assessments to self-insured employers and the proceeds received from the security held. To the extent a self-insured employer cannot meet its obligations, the self-insured pools remain contingently liable for all policy benefits. The amount has not been included in the estimated liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses because the likelihood of future self-insured defaults cannot be estimated. For financial statement presentation purposes, these funds, as well as the "Old Fund," are included as the Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) in the Proprietary Funds' financial statements of the State.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities

The three major insurance funds establish claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claims adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The estimates of the claims liabilities include amounts for non-incremental claims adjustment expense. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Estimated amounts of salvage and subrogation and reinsurance recoverable on unpaid claims are deducted from the liability for unpaid claims. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as inflation, changes in doctrines of legal liability, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not result in an exact amount. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates will change by material amounts in the near term. Accordingly, the actual incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amount included in the financial statements. Claims liabilities are recomputed periodically using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claims frequency, and other economic and social factors. Adjustments to claims liabilities are charged or credited to expense in the periods in which they are made.

Information concerning the changes in those aggregate liabilities for the past two fiscal years is shown in the following table (expressed in thousands):

	BRIM		PEIA		WCF	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at beginning of year	$ 366,680	$ 285,295	$ 101,279	$ 103,734	$ 1,042,200	$ 1,130,300
Incurred claims and claims adjustments expense:						
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	92,025	88,684	889,794	707,565	276	178
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	11,247	82,569	(3,480)	(6,680)	38,048	(5,727)
Amortization of discount	—	—	—	—	29,678	32,199
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	103,272	171,253	886,314	700,885	68,002	26,650
Payments:						
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	14,156	15,123	771,576	615,350	106,602	38
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal years	163,730	74,745	79,901	87,990	—	114,712
Total payments	177,886	89,868	851,477	703,340	106,602	114,750
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability, end of year	$ 292,066	$ 366,680	$ 136,116	$ 101,279	$ 1,003,600	$ 1,042,200

The above PEIA payments are net of pharmacy rebates of $129,331 and $121,754 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Neither BRIM nor PEIA discount their estimated claims liability. If BRIM's unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability were discounted using a 4% discount factor for 2024 to take into consideration the time value of money, the result would be a decrease in the liability and an increase in net position of approximately $23.2 million as of June 30, 2024. The overall unpaid claim liability number includes a provision for allocated and unallocated claims adjustment expense. At June 30, 2024, the total undiscounted claims liability for WCF approximated $1.241 billion. GASB standards provide that, if discounting is used, the pool should use a rate that is determined by giving consideration to such factors as the pool's expected settlement rate for those liabilities and its expected investment yield rate. Based on the expected investment yields on WCF's investment portfolio, the estimated liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses (claims liability) has been discounted using a rate of 3%. If discounting of the WCF claims liability was limited to anticipated investment income, the claims liability would have decreased by approximately $237 million to record approximately $1.004 billion, and the WCF would report a total deficit decrease of approximately $89 million at June 30, 2024.

NOTE 16

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental Protection Claims

The State, through the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), maintains several environmental protection programs, including a bonding program for coal operators for mine reclamation; an abandoned oil and gas well bonding program; a Landfill Closure Assistance Program (LCAP); and an underground storage tank program. Under such programs, the State charges various fees, premiums, and other assessments, and sets bonding amounts that operators are required to maintain to ensure that funds are available in the event that the operator is unable to fulfill its environmental protection responsibilities. Based upon the State's estimate of the liability for incurred losses under the programs, the bonding amounts and funding structures established by the State have proven inadequate to fund the actual costs of environmental protection that the State has incurred in acceptance of the related insurance risk. As a result, the State has been required at various times to increase fees and bonding rates. Administrative changes in permitting regulations governing the industries and businesses benefiting from the State's maintenance of such environmental protection programs are constantly under review.

Management has estimated the total cost at current dollars of remediation efforts to approximate $327 million at June 30, 2024. The estimated remediation costs are not expected to be liquidated by expendable available financial resources, so the obligation is reported as a liability in the governmental activities on the statement of net position. As such, the State has recorded in governmental activities the following liabilities related to the above programs at June 30, 2024 (expressed in thousands):

	Balance June 30, 2023	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2024	Amount Due Within One Year
Mine Reclamation Program	$ 184,416	$ 13,785	$ —	$ 198,201	$ 20,851
Oil and Gas Well Program	4,185	5,804	—	9,989	9,989
Landfill Closure Assistance Program	70,427	47,642	—	118,069	3,356
Underground Storage Tanks	1,202	—	204	998	—
Total Environmental Liability	$ 260,230	$ 67,231	$ 204	$ 327,257	$ 34,196

The nature of the environmental liabilities requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management. Accordingly, it is at least reasonably possible that a significant change in the estimate will occur in the near term, resulting from various factors, including inflation, deflation, technology, assumption changes, or change in applicable laws or regulations.

Mine Reclamation Program

The Special Reclamation Program was created to enable compliance with a federal mandate that allows the State to operate an alternative bonding program to ensure that mining sites are reclaimed in accordance with federal and state regulations. This program created funds

for reclamation costs if the operator does not perform the reclamation and the respective bond is forfeited by the operator. In addition, the State also accrues for active water treatment sites under this program. The State's estimated liability for these water treatment sites assumes a 20-year treatment period until the sites are properly reclaimed since the treatment costs beyond a 20-year period cannot be reasonably estimated. The actual length of water treatment and the actual ultimate liability could differ significantly from this estimate.

Forfeited operator bonds, as well as a tax imposed on clean mined coal, currently 27.9 cents per ton, are set aside to fund this program. The Special Reclamation Fund plans to make expenditures for reclamation and water treatment systems as more funding becomes available. The Legislature further established a Special Reclamation Fund Advisory Council (the Council). The Council's role is to develop a financial plan that ensures long-term stability of the special reclamation program. The Legislature further requires actuarial studies of the fund's fiscal soundness every two years.

Landfill Closure Assistance Program (LCAP)

The LCAP was established to provide landfill closure assistance to owners/permittees or landfills that were required to cease operations pursuant to certain statutory closure deadlines for non-composite-lined facilities. The program designs and constructs all closure-related activities necessary to provide sufficient leachate management, sediment and erosion control, gas management, groundwater monitoring, and final cover cap on non-composite lined landfills, as funds are available. The LCAP began with 28 landfills. Four landfills have been added to the original inventory by the legislative process and one in 2015. There is one landfill left to be closed. As of June 30, 2024, the liability is estimated at $118 million and is projected to be paid through fiscal year 2057.

Other Contingencies

In addition to the environmental protection claims, the State has recorded an obligation in the amount of $116 million, of which $23.2 million is a current obligation, for the payment of other contingencies. Such other contingencies include, but are not limited to, unclaimed property and Division of Highway claims. These claims are based on management's evaluation of the nature of such claims and consideration of historical loss experience for the respective types of action. Certain other claims may be covered by the State's insurance carrier under its general liability or medical malpractice coverage.

An employer who has been granted self-insured status for workers' compensation insurance coverage must post security with the WCF for an actuarially determined amount of its liabilities incurred with dates of injury prior to July 1, 2004. Payments made for claims of employees of defaulted self-insured employers for injuries prior to July 1, 2004, will be made from the Self-insured Security Pool established by Senate Bill 1004. The assets of the Security Pool consist of the proceeds received from the security held by the WCF and any necessary assessments made to active self-insured employers for the default of a self-insured employer.

Payments for the injuries of defaulted self-insured employers incurred after July 1, 2004, will be made by the Self-insured Guaranty Pool; however, any self-insured employer who fails the analytical financial review will also be required to post security to the Guaranty Pool on any workers' compensation liabilities incurred after July 1, 2004. The Self-insured Guaranty Pool

is funded through quarterly assessments to self-insured employers and the proceeds received from the security held. To the extent a self-insured employer cannot meet its obligations under the Law, the two self-insured pools previously discussed remain contingently liable for all policy benefits. The only sources of revenue permitted under the Law to fund the Security Pool and the Guaranty Pool must be obtained from self-insured employers. Self-insured employers are considered joint and severally liable for the obligations of a defaulted self-insured employer. The amount has not been included in the estimated liabilities for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expense because the likelihood of future self-insurer defaults has not been estimated.

It is not possible to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of all lawsuits or claims pending or threatened against the State, including those discussed above, some of which involve claims for significant amounts. Based on the current status of all legal proceedings for which accruals have not been made in the State's financial statements, it is the opinion of management and the Attorney General that the proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on the State's overall financial position. However, depending on the amount and timing of the resolution, some or all of these matters could materially affect the State's change in financial position or cash flows for a particular period.

Federal Grants

Payments received under the reimbursement arrangements with agencies of the federal government are subject to retroactive audit and adjustment. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made for reasonable adjustments that may result from regulatory reviews and disallowed costs. However, laws and regulations governing these programs are extremely complex and subject to different interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates could change by a material amount. Management believes it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties, and exclusions.

The State, including its institutions of higher education, receives significant financial assistance from the U.S. Government in the form of grants and other federal awards. Entitlement to those resources is generally conditioned upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for allowable purposes. The State provides for estimates of any material disallowance arising in connection with the operation of these federally funded programs as such amounts become reasonably estimable. Federal awards are subject to financial and compliance audits under either the federal Single Audit Act or by grantor agencies of the federal government or their designees. The ultimate obligations that may arise from cost disallowance or sanctions as a result of those audits and the related impact on the financial statements of the State or its component units are unknown. The ultimate resolution of the regulatory review process could materially impact the State's future change in financial position or cash flows in a particular period.

for reclamation costs if the operator does not perform the reclamation and the resp bond is forfeited by the operator. In addition, the State also accrues for active treatment sites under this program. The State's estimated liability for these water treat sites assumes a 20-year treatment period until the sites are properly reclaimed since treatment costs beyond a 20-year period cannot be reasonably estimated. The actual leng water treatment and the actual ultimate liability could differ significantly from this estim

Forfeited operator bonds, as well as a tax imposed on clean mined coal, currently 27.9 ce per ton, are set aside to fund this program. The Special Reclamation Fund plans to ma expenditures for reclamation and water treatment systems as more funding becon available. The Legislature further established a Special Reclamation Fund Advisory Coun (the Council). The Council's role is to develop a financial plan that ensures long-ter stability of the special reclamation program. The Legislature further requires actuari studies of the fund's fiscal soundness every two years.

Landfill Closure Assistance Program (LCAP)

The LCAP was established to provide landfill closure assistance to owners/permittees o landfills that were required to cease operations pursuant to certain statutory closure deadlines for non-composite-lined facilities. The program designs and constructs all closure- related activities necessary to provide sufficient leachate management, sediment and erosion control, gas management, groundwater monitoring, and final cover cap on non-composite lined landfills, as funds are available. The LCAP began with 28 landfills. Four landfills have been added to the original inventory by the legislative process and one in 2015. There is one landfill left to be closed. As of June 30, 2024, the liability is estimated at $118 million and is projected to be paid through fiscal year 2057.

Other Contingencies

In addition to the environmental protection claims, the State has recorded an obligation in the amount of $116 million, of which $23.2 million is a current obligation, for the payment of other contingencies. Such other contingencies include, but are not limited to, unclaimed property and Division of Highway claims. These claims are based on management's evaluation of the nature of such claims and consideration of historical loss experience for the respective types of action. Certain other claims may be covered by the State's insurance carrier under its general liability or medical malpractice coverage.

An employer who has been granted self-insured status for workers' compensation insurance coverage must post security with the WCF for an actuarially determined amount of its liabilities incurred with dates of injury prior to July 1, 2004. Payments made for claims of employees of defaulted self-insured employers for injuries prior to July 1, 2004, will be made from the Self-insured Security Pool established by Senate Bill 1004. The assets of the Security Pool consist of the proceeds received from the security held by the WCF and any necessary assessments made to active self-insured employers for the default of a self-insured employer.

Payments for the injuries of defaulted self-insured employers incurred after July 1, 2004, will be made by the Self-insured Guaranty Pool; however, any self-insured employer who fails the analytical financial review will also be required to post security to the Guaranty Pool on any workers' compensation liabilities incurred after July 1, 2004. The Self-insured Guaranty Pool

ıded through quarterly assessments to self-insured employers and the proceeds received the security held. To the extent a self-insured employer cannot meet its obligations r the Law, the two self-insured pools previously discussed remain contingently liable for olicy benefits. The only sources of revenue permitted under the Law to fund the Security and the Guaranty Pool must be obtained from self-insured employers. Self-insured ıloyers are considered joint and severally liable for the obligations of a defaulted self-ıred employer. The amount has not been included in the estimated liabilities for unpaid ms and claim adjustment expense because the likelihood of future self-insurer defaults ; not been estimated.

is not possible to predict with certainty the ultimate outcome of all lawsuits or claims nding or threatened against the State, including those discussed above, some of which volve claims for significant amounts. Based on the current status of all legal proceedings r which accruals have not been made in the State's financial statements, it is the opinion of ıanagement and the Attorney General that the proceedings will not have a material adverse npact on the State's overall financial position. However, depending on the amount and iming of the resolution, some or all of these matters could materially affect the State's :hange in financial position or cash flows for a particular period.

Federal Grants

Payments received under the reimbursement arrangements with agencies of the federal government are subject to retroactive audit and adjustment. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made for reasonable adjustments that may result from regulatory reviews and disallowed costs. However, laws and regulations governing these programs are extremely complex and subject to different interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimates could change by a material amount. Management believes it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with such laws and regulations can be subject to future government review and interpretation as well as significant regulatory action, including fines, penalties, and exclusions.

The State, including its institutions of higher education, receives significant financial assistance from the U.S. Government in the form of grants and other federal awards. Entitlement to those resources is generally conditioned upon compliance with the terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for allowable purposes. The State provides for estimates of any material disallowance arising in connection with the operation of these federally funded programs as such amounts become reasonably estimable. Federal awards are subject to financial and compliance audits under either the federal Single Audit Act or by grantor agencies of the federal government or their designees. The ultimate obligations that may arise from cost disallowance or sanctions as a result of those audits and the related impact on the financial statements of the State or its component units are unknown. The ultimate resolution of the regulatory review process could materially impact the State's future change in financial position or cash flows in a particular period.

Construction and Other Commitments

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Amount Committed	Commitment
Governmental Funds:		
Transportation	$ 819,562	Construction
Enterprise Funds:		
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	39,384	Committed for loans
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	46,011	Committed for loans
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	133,874	Funding of water and economic development projects
Discretely Presented Component Units:		
West Virginia Lottery	5,322	Capital assets and construction
Economic Development Authority	575,666	Committed for loans
Housing Development Fund	24,299	Committed for loans
Parkways Authority	179,817	Turnpike improvements
Higher Education	21,356	Construction
School Building Authority	24,900	Acquisition, construction and maintenance grants to county school boards
Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	1,817	Committed for Loans

The Department of Transportation's Inspection Program (DOT) has reviewed information on obsolete and deficient bridges. Transportation is concerned about safety and tries to prioritize bridges for repair and replacement based on engineering assessments. Transportation's long-range plans to address this issue will be impacted by actions that may be taken by both the federal and state government, including funding levels provided for this purpose, which cannot be estimated at this time.

West Virginia University (WVU) has signed an agreement providing for the purchase of steam for a remaining period of five years. Under the agreement, WVU has an annual minimum steam purchase requirement, purchased at an operating rate calculated in accordance with the agreement. Payments in future years will be dependent on actual operating costs and other cost indices in those years.

The West Virginia Providing Real Opportunities for Maximizing In-State Student Excellence (PROMISE) scholarship program provides scholarships to students within the West Virginia secondary education system who meet the scholarship requirements. The basic scholarship requirements include maintaining a 3.0 grade average, receiving an ACT composite score of 21 with a minimum sub-score of 19 in each of the four subject areas, and enrolling in a college or university in West Virginia. The program will pay for tuition and fees, and had $16.8 million at June 30, 2024, to fund the program obligations. Subsequent to year-end, the program received $2.8 million from the Lottery and $10.1 million in general revenue.

NOTE 17

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 10, 2024, the West Virginia Housing Development Fund issued 2024 Series D and E Finance bonds at a par amount of $80 million.

On December 5, 2024, the West Virginia Infrastructure and Job Development Council issued 2024 Series A Infrastructure Excess Lottery Revenue Refunding Bonds at a par amount of $41.3 million and a premium of $4 million. The proceeds of the 2024 Series A bonds, along with other funds available to the Council will be used to pay the redemption price of the Council's 2014 Series A Infrastructure Excess Lottery Revenue Bonds on their redemption date, which is expected to be January 4, 2025. Upon deposit, the 2014 Series A bonds will be deemed paid and the covenants, agreements, and other Obligations of the Council to the bondholders to be refunded shall be discharged and satisfied.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

Notes to RSI

Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation

Pension Information

OPEB Information

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue Fund			
	Original Budget	**Final Budget**	**Actual**	**Variance With Final Budget**
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$ 2,004,000	$ 2,054,000	$ 2,239,859	$ 185,859
Consumer Sales	1,763,700	1,779,700	1,816,544	36,844
Severance	313,000	343,000	368,874	25,874
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	210,000	300,000	465,463	165,463
Business and Occupation	110,000	110,000	126,751	16,751
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	315,300	315,300	319,451	4,151
Excess Lottery Transfer	65,000	65,000	65,549	549
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	8,486	8,486	9,027	541
Departmental Collections	25,114	25,114	26,038	924
Interest Income	38,900	89,511	226,562	137,051
Other	30,500	30,500	46,458	15,958
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	4,884,000	5,120,611	5,710,576	589,965
Expenditures:				
Legislature	26,806	38,306	27,436	10,870
Judicial	154,434	154,434	140,206	14,228
Executive	54,172	512,732	106,357	406,375
Department of Administration	159,877	368,603	96,554	272,049
Bureau of Commerce	71,198	130,012	83,969	46,043
Department of Tourism	7,000	22,000	11,111	10,889
Department of Economic Development	27,765	127,965	126,493	1,472
Department of Environmental Protection	6,951	7,599	7,574	25
Education	2,601,940	3,121,250	2,953,386	167,864
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	1,168,999	1,276,859	1,207,543	69,316
Department of Homeland Security	499,400	549,546	482,376	67,170
Revenue	33,600	433,600	429,704	3,896
Transportation	6,920	317,920	313,294	4,626
Veteran's Assistance	15,387	18,387	17,655	732
Bureau of Senior Services	10,840	10,840	10,840	—
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	18,427	26,185	18,406	7,779
Department of Arts, Culture, & History	10,856	17,556	12,326	5,230
Total Expenditures	4,874,572	7,133,794	6,045,230	1,088,564
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - Current Year	9,428	(2,013,183)	(334,654)	(498,599)
Expenditures from Prior Year Appropriations	797,996	797,996	280,436	517,560
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - Current Year	(788,568)	(2,811,179)	(615,090)	2,196,089
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year, As Adjusted	2,815,101	2,815,101	2,815,101	—
Adjustments for Accruals, etc.	—	—	(2,502)	(2,502)
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 2,026,533	$ 3,922	$ 2,197,509	$ 2,193,587

Federal Revenue				State Road			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	437,500	437,500	445,055	7,555
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	285,000	305,000	317,180	12,180
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,027,364	10,018,428	6,311,345	(3,707,083)	641,300	1,229,175	1,061,436	(167,739)
—	—		—	169,320	169,320	134,684	(34,636)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	47,380	47,380	85,839	38,459
—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	3,000	—
10,027,364	10,018,428	6,311,345	(3,707,083)	1,583,500	2,191,375	2,047,194	(144,181)
1,416	900	316	584	—	—	—	—
4,000	4,000	2,736	1,264	—	—	—	—
1,393,726	1,402,326	18,910	1,383,416	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
224,449	231,458	112,625	118,833	—	—	—	—
5,148	5,148	35	5,113	—	—	—	—
309,736	1,104,568	60,176	1,044,392	—	—	—	—
390,198	470,951	116,437	354,514	—	—	—	—
1,888,245	1,897,357	865,899	1,031,458	—	—	—	—
5,724,082	5,731,362	4,959,946	771,416	—	—	—	—
120,132	121,192	28,307	92,885	—	—	—	—
3,000	3,000	17	2,983	—	—	—	—
33,530	33,630	21,356	12,274	1,702,082	2,128,782	1,904,384	224,398
34,167	34,242	10,675	23,567	—	—	—	—
14,629	14,629	11,225	3,404	—	—	—	—
112,592	112,830	68,195	44,635	—	—	—	—
16,528	17,428	9,639	7,789	—	—	—	—
10,275,578	11,185,021	6,286,494	4,898,527	1,702,082	2,128,782	1,904,384	224,398
(248,214)	(1,166,593)	24,851	1,191,444	(118,582)	62,593	142,810	(80,217)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(248,214)	(1,166,593)	24,851	1,191,444	(118,582)	62,593	142,810	(80,217)
110,975	110,975	110,975	—	220,810	(386,406)	383,999	426,089
—	—	(9,715)	(9,715)	—	—	—	—
$ (137,239)	$ (1,055,618)	$ 126,111	$ 1,181,729	$ 102,228	$ (323,813)	$ 526,809	$ 345,872

Continued

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Special Revenue Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Consumer Sales	—	—	—	—
Severance	—	—	—	—
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	—	—	—	—
Business and Occupation	—	—	—	—
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	—	—	—
Wholesale Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Excess Lottery Transfer	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	—	—	—
Departmental Collections	2,259,401	2,207,562	2,431,040	223,478
Interest Income	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	2,259,401	2,207,562	2,431,040	223,478
Expenditures:				
Legislature	3,034	2,637	940	1,697
Judicial	1,850	1,850	1,252	598
Executive	67,252	70,202	37,167	33,035
Department of Administration	196,679	216,679	166,966	49,713
Bureau of Commerce	50,229	56,491	24,838	31,653
Department of Tourism	6,956	6,956	4,591	2,365
Department of Economic Development	242,105	242,105	14,669	227,436
Department of Environmental Protection	66,621	67,696	30,410	37,286
Education	290,875	437,078	278,794	158,284
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	707,409	730,230	692,492	37,738
Department of Homeland Security	45,960	55,257	20,015	35,242
Revenue	641,778	719,078	425,665	293,413
Transportation	11,948	11,948	6,949	4,999
Veteran's Assistance	1,964	4,039	3,935	104
Bureau of Senior Services	73,248	93,798	90,756	3,042
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	151,223	150,484	116,007	34,477
Department of Arts, Culture, & History	1,236	19,911	17,667	2,244
Total Expenditures	2,560,367	2,886,439	1,933,113	953,326
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - Current Year	(300,966)	(678,877)	497,927	1,176,804
Expenditures from Prior Year Appropriations	—	—	38,680	38,680
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures - Current Year	(300,966)	(678,877)	459,247	1,138,124
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	2,943,351	2,943,351	2,943,351	—
Adjustments for Accruals, etc.	—	—	52	52
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	$ 2,642,385	$ 2,264,474	$ 3,402,650	$ 1,138,176

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Reporting

The State's annual budget is prepared on a cash basis, modified only at year-end to allow for a 31-day period for the payment of vendor invoices for goods and services previously encumbered. Appropriations expire or lapse at the end of this period.

Budgetary Process

Appropriation requests for the upcoming fiscal year are submitted to the State Budget Office (Budget) by September 1. Budget conducts budget hearings and reviews revenue estimates for recommendation and preparation of the proposed budget. The Governor presents the proposed budget to the State Legislature in January. Included in that budget proposal is the Governor's official revenue estimate for the upcoming fiscal year. To maintain a balanced budget, the Legislature can appropriate expenditures only to the level of the Governor's official revenue estimate and prior year fund balance.

The Legislature also holds budget hearings, considers the effect of other proposed legislation, and gathers other information during its 60-day session, which occurs January through March of each calendar year. During the last days of the legislative session, the Legislature passes the budget and the Governor approves, vetoes, or allows the budget to become law without signing.

In the event that there is a shortfall of General Revenue Fund collections during the year, the Governor may impose a spending reduction. In 1994, the Legislature created a Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) designed to prevent a spending reduction. By law, the first 50% of the General Revenue Fund surplus for a fiscal year is set aside in a reserve or Rainy Day Fund not to exceed 13% of the total appropriations from General Revenue for that year. This fund may be used to offset a shortfall of revenues which would otherwise require the Governor to impose expenditure reductions.

In the event of higher than estimated revenue collections throughout the year, supplemental appropriation requests may be made to the Legislature. In FY 2024, Appropriated Special Revenue and Federal Funds were increased by total supplemental appropriations of $3.2 billion. During the budget process, the Legislature may also decide to reappropriate certain unexpended budgetary appropriations for expenditure in the next year. Accounts reappropriated generally relate to special activities or projects that may require several years to complete. Reappropriated prior year general revenue appropriations of $798 million are reported as "Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations."

In addition to the above, in the event of a General Revenue budget surplus from the previous fiscal year, additional appropriation requests may be made to the Legislature. Appropriations from 2023 General Revenue were increased by approximately $16.75 million for surplus appropriations. The $16.75 million surplus appropriations are also reported as "Expenditures From Prior Year Appropriations".

After the budget is legally enacted, certain appropriations from General Revenue may be altered or transferred within each Cabinet Secretariat. The transfers may not exceed more

than 5% of the funds appropriated to any one agency or board, and are altered at the budgetary activity level. Other specific transfers are allowed in all the budgetary funds from the object classes of personal services and unclassified budget object classes to employee benefits or from personal services and employee benefits to other budget object classes, and are not limited to Secretariat authority.

The budget laws provide for the ability of the Governor to increase the appropriations of the budgetary Appropriated Special Revenue Funds and the Federal Funds when the Legislature is not in session. Detailed spending plans, identification of new revenue sources, and justifications are required for review and approval.

Budgetary Control

The State Legislature annually appropriates those general government activities determined to be important to controlling the financial operations of the State. The Legislature appropriates expenditures for those defined budgetary activities of personal services, current expenses, repairs, and other assets, often further defined by the object classes of personal services, employee benefits, equipment repairs and alterations, or unclassified.

The State's accounting system controls expenditures for appropriated accounts at the budgetary activity level on a predefined quarterly basis. The State Auditor exercises control over spending at the budgetary activity level on an annual appropriation basis.

Budget further monitors the rate and nature of spending for all budgetary accounts by requiring the organization responsible for the budgeted activities to submit annual spending plans reflecting further details on their expected quarterly spending patterns and the types of expenditures for the budgeted accounts. From these spending plans, Budget monitors and limits expenditures within predefined quarterly allotments. Expenditures during a quarter may not exceed the amount of the approved allotment, unless the Governor approves the expenditure of a larger amount. Any amounts remaining unexpended at the close of a quarter are available for reallocation and expenditure during any succeeding quarter of the same fiscal year.

Budget also utilizes encumbrance accounting to control purchase orders and other commitments. Under the budgetary process, unexpended appropriations and encumbrances expire at the end of the 31-day period following each fiscal year-end. All unpaid invoices and claims after that date must be submitted by the vendor to the State Court of Claims, unless the related activity has been reappropriated by the Legislature.

Budgetary Funds

The State uses four budgetary fund groups to summarize accounts or activities which have been legally appropriated. The budgetary fund groups are described as follows:

> General Revenue Fund – consists primarily of the major tax revenues of the State, such as Consumer Sales Tax, Personal Income Tax, Business and Occupation Tax, Corporate Net Income Tax, and Severance Tax. The General Revenue Fund supports the operation of certain primary government activities and certain other agencies.

Federal Fund – consists of any financial awards made to any state agency by the U.S. Government, whether a loan, grant, subsidy, augmentation, reimbursement or any other form of such awards, including state funds used for federal matching purposes.

Road Fund – consists of revenues from gasoline and other motor fuel excise and license taxes, motor vehicle registration and license fees, and all other revenue derived from motor vehicles or motor fuel. The Road Fund is appropriated by the Legislature and used solely for construction, repair, and maintenance of public highways, and also for the payment of interest and principal on all road bonds.

Appropriated Special Revenue Fund – consists of individual accounts created for special purposes. These accounts generate revenue derived from established rates or fees. The spending within these accounts is limited to the amount collected or the amount appropriated by the Legislature, whichever is less.

The State has other special revenue accounts which are not appropriated. These accounts are special accounts which derive revenues from special fees or charges, or exist for internal agency purposes, such as payroll clearing accounts, cost allocations, etc., but are not subject to specific legislative appropriation. Accordingly, these accounts have not been reported in the State's budgetary comparison schedule.

2024 Budgetary Reporting

The State's budgetary General Revenue Fund balance at July 1, 2023, has been adjusted as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Revenue Fund:	
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 2,853,698
Prior Year Refunds	1,136
Transfer from Expired Funds	189,215
Adjustment	(228,948)
Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance	$ 2,815,101

Budgetary Reporting and GAAP

Because the budgetary basis differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, budget and actual amounts in the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedule are presented on the budgetary basis. A more detailed budgetary basis report, Supplementary Information to the State of West Virginia Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, is produced for internal purposes to demonstrate budgetary compliance and is available at the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section for public inspection. A reconciliation that compares the excess of revenues over expenditures on a budgetary basis for the year ended June 30, 2024, to the excess of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States is set forth in the following schedule.

Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Budget-to-GAAP Reconciliation
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

Budgetary Funds	General Revenue Fund	Federal Fund	State Road Fund	Appropriated Special Revenue Fund
Sources/inflows of resources				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule	$ 5,710,576	$ 6,311,345	$ 2,047,194	$ 2,431,040
Differences – Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP revenues	(7,532,824)	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes	58,185	—	—	—
Basis of Accounting Difference	(271,901)	—	39,686	—
Reclassifications:				
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's Revenue included as revenue/transfers in the GAAP General, Transportation, and Other Funds	8,191,008	—	59,575	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority and Other Funds	1,394,106	—	8,108	(2,431,040)
Budgetary federal funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority and Other Funds	6,121,216	(6,311,345)	22,131	—
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds	$ 13,670,366	$ —	$ 2,176,694	$ —
Uses/Outflows of resources				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	$ 6,325,666	$ 6,286,494	$ 1,904,384	$ 1,971,793
Differences – Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP expenditures	(7,532,824)	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(141,017)	—	—	—
Basis of Accounting Difference	487,145	—	(415,809)	—
Reclassifications:				
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's exp./transfers out included as exp. in the GAAP General, Transportation, WV Infrastructure, and Other Funds	8,122,248	—	225,082	—
Budgetary general revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	(361,226)	—	310,000	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	1,111,132	—	7,157	(1,971,793)
Budgetary federal revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, and Other Funds	6,130,058	(6,286,494)	22,150	—
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances – governmental funds	$ 14,141,182	$ —	$ 2,052,964	$ —

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Schedule of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Plans
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PERS			
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
State's proportion of the net pension liability	67.76 %	66.52 %	67.64 %	68.25 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (3,037)	$ 99,056	$ (593,849)	$ 360,808
State's covered payroll	$ 1,190,300	$ 1,075,460	$ 1,076,120	$ 1,056,970
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	0.26 %	9.21 %	(55.18)%	34.14 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	100.05 %	98.17 %	111.07 %	92.89 %

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
67.49 %	66.37 %	66.88 %	67.57 %	67.99 %	68.33 %
$ 145,121	$ 171,404	$ 288,670	$ 621,010	$ 379,669	$ 252,194
$ 985,020	$ 923,191	$ 921,592	$ 937,259	$ 923,143	$ 915,586
14.73 %	18.57 %	31.32 %	66.26 %	41.13 %	27.54 %
96.99 %	96.33 %	93.67 %	86.11 %	91.29 %	93.98 %

Schedule of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Plans
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	TRS			
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
State's proportion of the net pension liability	0.93 %	0.88 %	0.98 %	1.09 %
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 21,405	$ 22,689	$ 15,246	$ 35,091
State's covered payroll	$ 369,649	$ 358,650	$ 351,673	$ 330,830
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	5.79 %	6.33 %	4.34 %	10.61 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension	80.42 %	77.78 %	86.38 %	70.89 %

	TRS - Special Funding Situation			
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Proportion of the net	92.68 %	93.66 %	94.28 %	94.43 %
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 2,100,442	$ 2,386,387	$ 1,458,109	$ 3,006,052

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
1.07 %	1.06 %	1.28 %	1.46 %	1.35 %	1.35 %
$ 31,747	$ 33,154	$ 44,163	$ 60,156	$ 46,931	$ 46,438
$ 307,841	$ 319,360	$ 282,077	$ 312,801	$ 306,699	$ 343,570
10.31 %	6.08 %	15.66 %	19.23 %	15.30 %	13.52 %
72.64 %	71.20 %	67.85 %	61.42 %	66.25 %	65.95 %

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
94.34 %	93.83 %	92.86 %	92.09 %	93.44 %	94.15 %
$ 2,775,073	$ 2,929,645	$ 3,208,171	$ 3,784,772	$ 3,237,919	$ 3,248,227

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – PERS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	PERS				
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Contractually required contribution	$ 112,658	$ 107,160	$ 107,546	$ 107,612	$ 105,517
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	112,658	107,160	107,546	107,612	105,517
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
State's covered payroll	$1,251,756	$1,190,300	$1,075,460	$1,076,120	$1,055,170
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.00 %	9.00 %	10.00 %	10.00 %	10.00 %

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 98,502	$ 101,551	$ 110,591	$ 126,530	$ 129,240
98,502	101,551	110,591	126,530	129,240
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 985,020	$ 923,191	$ 921,592	$ 37,259	$ 923,143
10.00 %	11.00 %	12.00 %	13.50 %	14.00 %

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – TRS
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	TRS – State				
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Contractually required contribution	$ 4,621	$ 4,558	$ 4,652	$ 4,361	$ 4,980
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	4,621	4,558	4,652	4,361	4,980
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Covered payroll	$ 405,434	$ 369,649	$ 358,650	$ 351,673	$ 330,830
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.14 %	1.23 %	1.30 %	1.24 %	1.51 %

	TRS – Special Funding Situation				
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Statutorily required contribution	$ 409,712	$ 415,496	$ 456,981	$ 392,790	$ 440,068
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	409,712	415,496	456,981	392,790	440,068
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 5,104	$ 5,118	$ 5,780	$ 6,043	$ 6,662
5,104	5,118	5,780	6,043	6,662
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
$ 307,841	$ 319,360	$ 282,077	$ 312,801	$ 306,699
1.66 %	1.60 %	2.05 %	1.93 %	2.17 %

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 438,081	$ 448,484	$ 420,605	$ 392,714	$ 458,452
438,081	448,484	420,605	392,714	458,452
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – Single Employer Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Year Ended June 30	Actuarially Determined Contribution	Actual Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Actual Contribution as a % of Covered Payroll
SPDDRS					
2024	$ 9,984	$ 10,038	$ (54)	$ 108	9,294.44 %
2023	47	40	7	290	13.79 %
2022	17,798	17,842	(44)	353	5,054.39 %
2021	16,648	16,699	(51)	349	4,784.81 %
2020	13,187	13,246	(59)	514	2,577.04 %
2019	15,162	15,595	(433)	1,527	1,021.28 %
2018	24,675	24,829	(154)	2,963	837.97 %
2017	16,875	17,155	(280)	3,181	528.30 %
2016	13,209	13,977	(768)	3,713	376.43 %
2015	20,860	21,668	(808)	5,120	423.20 %
SPRS					
2024	$ 14,713	$ 13,296	$ 1,417	$ 43,230	30.76 %
2023	12,937	8,100	4,837	38,809	20.87 %
2022	7,094	9,428	(2,334)	35,120	26.85 %
2021	9,778	7,928	1,850	34,946	22.69 %
2020	7,716	4,850	2,866	33,904	14.31 %
2019	4,180	4,556	(376)	30,938	14.73 %
2018	4,726	4,205	521	32,291	13.02 %
2017	4,427	3,657	770	31,582	11.58 %
2016	3,402	3,887	(485)	31,792	12.23 %
2015	3,183	4,060	(877)	29,574	13.73 %
JRS					
2024	$ 854	$ 854	$ —	$ 15,655	5.46 %
2023	797	797	—	11,289	7.06 %
2022	742	1,052	(310)	10,504	10.02 %
2021	838	886	(48)	9,752	9.09 %
2020	791	791	—	9,752	8.11 %
2019	779	779	—	9,374	8.31 %
2018	735	735	—	9,500	7.74 %
2017	709	739	(30)	9,122	8.10 %
2016	739	739	—	8,870	8.33 %
2015	2,845	2,845	—	9,248	30.76 %

Notes:
(1) Contributions for SPDDRS include employer contributions and other payments designated by WV State Code Section 15-2-26 - Payments to members for court attendance and mileage; rewards for apprehending wanted persons; fees for traffic accident reports and photographs; fees for criminal investigation reports and photographs; fees for criminal history record checks; and fees for criminal history record reviews and challenges or from any other sources designated by the superintendent.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SPDDRS				
Total pension liability:	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Service cost	$ 66	$ 98	$ 89	$ 153	$ 540
Interest	56,660	56,238	56,154	55,378	54,438
Difference between actual and expected experience	(1,405)	1,458	(672)	4,601	6,331
Assumption changes	—	—	22,231	—	—
Benefit payments	(52,429)	(51,447)	(50,228)	(49,225)	(47,551)
Net change in total pension liability	2,892	6,347	27,574	10,907	13,758
Total pension liability – beginning	807,666	801,319	773,745	762,838	749,080
Total pension liability – ending (a)	810,558	807,666	801,319	773,745	762,838
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions – employer	40	17,842	16,699	13,246	15,595
Contributions – member	21	26	34	35	110
Net investment income	62,950	(51,130)	208,656	21,252	38,174
Benefit payments	(52,429)	(51,447)	(50,228)	(49,225)	(47,551)
Administrative expense	(358)	(340)	(54)	(54)	(63)
Other	705	721	822	530	752
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	10,929	(84,328)	175,929	(14,216)	7,017
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	767,205	851,533	675,604	689,820	682,803
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	778,134	767,205	851,533	675,604	689,820
State's net pension liability (asset) – ending (a) - (b)	$ 32,424	$ 40,461	$ (50,214)	$ 98,141	$ 73,018
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	96.00 %	94.99 %	106.27 %	87.32 %	90.43 %
Covered payroll	$ 290	$ 353	$ 349	$ 514	$ 1,527
State's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	11,180.69 %	11,462.04 %	14,387.97 %	19,093.58 %	4,781.79 %
Information presented based upon measurement date of:	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 931	$ 1,071	$ 1,263	$ 1,774	$ 2,215
54,004	53,131	51,913	50,748	49,778
(2,218)	47	6,283	4,344	—
—	1,961	—	—	—
(45,529)	(43,325)	(41,969)	(39,708)	(37,565)
7,188	12,885	17,490	17,158	14,428
741,892	729,007	711,517	694,359	679,931
749,080	741,892	729,007	711,517	694,359
24,829	17,155	13,977	21,668	26,955
186	362	320	445	545
60,939	87,793	(1,230)	22,866	90,872
(45,529)	(43,325)	(41,969)	(39,708)	(37,565)
(61)	(45)	(48)	(51)	(52)
691	847	590	861	—
41,055	62,787	(28,360)	6,081	80,755
641,748	578,798	607,158	601,077	520,322
682,803	641,585	578,798	607,158	601,077
$ 66,277	$ 100,307	$ 150,209	$ 104,359	$ 93,282
91.15 %	86.48 %	79.40 %	85.33 %	86.57 %
$ 2,963	$ 3,181	$ 3,713	$ 5,120	$ 5,988
2,236.82 %	3,153.32 %	4,045.49 %	2,038.28 %	1,557.82 %
6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SPRS				
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	$ 10,019	$ 9,258	$ 8,794	$ 8,533	$ 7,456
Interest	24,431	21,236	19,210	16,918	14,654
Change of benefit terms	—	15,809	—	—	12,731
Difference between actual and expected	4,600	3,451	513	7,888	(3,513)
Assumption changes	—	—	12,476	—	—
Benefit payments	(7,146)	(5,743)	(3,599)	(2,498)	(1,944)
Net change in total pension liability	31,904	44,011	37,394	30,841	29,384
Total pension liability – beginning	330,539	286,528	249,134	218,293	188,909
Total pension liability – ending (a)	362,443	330,539	286,528	249,134	218,293
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions – employer	8,100	9,428	7,928	4,850	4,556
Contributions – member	4,860	4,395	4,185	4,168	3,905
Net investment income	24,933	(19,815)	72,138	7,010	11,730
Benefit payments	(7,146)	(5,743)	(3,599)	(2,498)	(1,944)
Administrative expense	(135)	(120)	(59)	(67)	(60)
Other	129	—	—	—	—
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	30,741	(11,855)	80,593	13,463	18,187
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	289,303	301,158	220,565	207,102	188,915
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	320,044	289,303	301,158	220,565	207,102
State's net pension liability (asset) – ending (a) - (b)	$ 42,399	$ 41,236	$ (14,630)	$ 28,569	$ 11,191
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	88.30 %	87.52 %	105.11 %	88.53 %	94.87 %
Covered payroll	$ 38,809	$ 35,120	$ 34,946	$ 30,938	$ 30,938
State's net position liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	109.25 %	117.41 %	(41.86)%	84.25 %	36.17 %
Information presented based upon measurement date of:	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 7,617	$ 6,827	$ 6,750	$ 6,337	$ 5,890
13,496	11,410	10,113	9,024	8,021
—	—	—	—	—
(3,610)	(765)	1,636	(201)	—
—	11,192	—	—	—
(1,842)	(1,454)	(1,071)	(1,051)	(913)
15,661	27,210	17,428	14,109	12,998
173,248	146,038	128,610	114,501	101,503
188,909	173,248	146,038	128,610	114,501
4,205	3,657	3,887	4,060	4,049
3,621	3,634	3,755	3,609	3,630
16,303	22,346	91	4,972	17,756
(1,842)	(1,454)	(1,071)	(1,051)	(913)
(60)	(64)	(47)	(45)	(42)
—	—	(163)	—	—
22,227	28,119	6,452	11,545	24,480
166,688	138,569	132,117	120,572	96,092
188,915	166,688	138,569	132,117	120,572
$ (6)	$ 6,560	$ 7,469	$ (3,507)	$ (6,071)
100.00 %	96.21 %	94.89 %	102.73 %	105.30 %
$ 32,291	$ 31,582	$ 31,792	$ 29,574	$ 27,701
(0.02)%	20.77 %	23.49 %	(11.86)%	(21.92)%
6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	JRS				
Total pension liability:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	$ 2,855	$ 2,590	$ 2,358	$ 2,640	$ 2,406
Interest	8,138	7,905	8,735	8,711	8,608
Difference between actual and expected experience	(3,984)	(2,457)	(19,046)	(5,885)	(4,959)
Assumption changes	—	—	5,218	—	—
Benefit payments	(5,134)	(5,046)	(4,810)	(4,897)	(4,933)
Net change in total pension liability	1,875	2,992	(7,545)	569	1,122
Total pension liability – beginning	111,966	108,974	116,519	115,950	114,828
Total pension liability – ending (a)	113,841	111,966	108,974	116,519	115,950
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions – employer	797	1,052	886	791	779
Contributions – member	369	319	295	301	331
Net investment income	22,031	(17,631)	68,611	6,850	12,085
Benefit payments	(5,134)	(5,046)	(4,810)	(4,897)	(4,933)
Administrative expense	(121)	(112)	(10)	(10)	(11)
Other	1,303	—	—	—	(86)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	19,245	(21,418)	64,972	3,035	8,165
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	259,242	280,660	215,688	212,653	204,488
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	278,487	259,242	280,660	215,688	212,653
State's net pension liability (asset) – ending (a) - (b)	$ (164,646)	$ (147,276)	$ (171,686)	$ (99,169)	$ (96,703)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	244.63 %	231.54 %	257.55 %	185.11 %	183.40 %
Covered payroll	$ 11,289	$ 10,504	$ 9,752	$ 9,752	$ 9,374
State's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(1,458.46)%	(1,402.07)%	(1,760.52)%	(1,016.91)%	(1,031.61)%
Information presented based upon measurement date of:	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 931	$ 1,071	$ 1,263	$ 1,774	$ 2,215
54,004	53,131	51,913	50,748	49,778
(2,218)	47	6,283	4,344	—
—	1,961	—	—	—
(45,529)	(43,325)	(41,969)	(39,708)	(37,565)
7,188	12,885	17,490	17,158	14,428
741,892	729,007	711,517	694,359	679,931
749,080	741,892	729,007	711,517	694,359
24,829	17,155	13,977	21,668	26,955
186	362	320	445	545
60,939	87,793	(1,230)	22,866	90,872
(45,529)	(43,325)	(41,969)	(39,708)	(37,565)
(61)	(45)	(48)	(51)	(52)
691	847	590	861	—
41,055	62,787	(28,360)	6,081	80,755
641,748	578,798	607,158	601,077	520,322
682,803	641,585	578,798	607,158	601,077
$ 66,277	$ 100,307	$ 150,209	$ 104,359	$ 93,282
91.15 %	86.48 %	79.40 %	85.33 %	86.57 %
$ 2,963	$ 3,181	$ 3,713	$ 5,120	$ 5,988
2,236.82 %	3,153.32 %	4,045.49 %	2,038.28 %	1,557.82 %
6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	SPRS				
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**
Total pension liability:					
Service cost	$ 10,019	$ 9,258	$ 8,794	$ 8,533	$ 7,456
Interest	24,431	21,236	19,210	16,918	14,654
Change of benefit terms	—	15,809	—	—	12,731
Difference between actual and expected	4,600	3,451	513	7,888	(3,513)
Assumption changes	—	—	12,476	—	—
Benefit payments	(7,146)	(5,743)	(3,599)	(2,498)	(1,944)
Net change in total pension liability	31,904	44,011	37,394	30,841	29,384
Total pension liability – beginning	330,539	286,528	249,134	218,293	188,909
Total pension liability – ending (a)	362,443	330,539	286,528	249,134	218,293
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions – employer	8,100	9,428	7,928	4,850	4,556
Contributions – member	4,860	4,395	4,185	4,168	3,905
Net investment income	24,933	(19,815)	72,138	7,010	11,730
Benefit payments	(7,146)	(5,743)	(3,599)	(2,498)	(1,944)
Administrative expense	(135)	(120)	(59)	(67)	(60)
Other	129	—	—	—	—
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	30,741	(11,855)	80,593	13,463	18,187
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	289,303	301,158	220,565	207,102	188,915
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	320,044	289,303	301,158	220,565	207,102
State's net pension liability (asset) – ending (a) - (b)	$ 42,399	$ 41,236	$ (14,630)	$ 28,569	$ 11,191
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	88.30 %	87.52 %	105.11 %	88.53 %	94.87 %
Covered payroll	$ 38,809	$ 35,120	$ 34,946	$ 30,938	$ 30,938
State's net position liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	109.25 %	117.41 %	(41.86)%	84.25 %	36.17 %
Information presented based upon measurement date of:	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 7,617	$ 6,827	$ 6,750	$ 6,337	$ 5,890
13,496	11,410	10,113	9,024	8,021
—	—	—	—	—
(3,610)	(765)	1,636	(201)	—
—	11,192	—	—	—
(1,842)	(1,454)	(1,071)	(1,051)	(913)
15,661	27,210	17,428	14,109	12,998
173,248	146,038	128,610	114,501	101,503
188,909	173,248	146,038	128,610	114,501
4,205	3,657	3,887	4,060	4,049
3,621	3,634	3,755	3,609	3,630
16,303	22,346	91	4,972	17,756
(1,842)	(1,454)	(1,071)	(1,051)	(913)
(60)	(64)	(47)	(45)	(42)
—	—	(163)	—	—
22,227	28,119	6,452	11,545	24,480
166,688	138,569	132,117	120,572	96,092
188,915	166,688	138,569	132,117	120,572
$ (6)	$ 6,560	$ 7,469	$ (3,507)	$ (6,071)
100.00 %	96.21 %	94.89 %	102.73 %	105.30 %
$ 32,291	$ 31,582	$ 31,792	$ 29,574	$ 27,701
(0.02)%	20.77 %	23.49 %	(11.86)%	(21.92)%
6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the State's Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios
Fiscal Years Ended June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	JRS				
Total pension liability:	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	$ 2,855	$ 2,590	$ 2,358	$ 2,640	$ 2,406
Interest	8,138	7,905	8,735	8,711	8,608
Difference between actual and expected experience	(3,984)	(2,457)	(19,046)	(5,885)	(4,959)
Assumption changes	—	—	5,218	—	—
Benefit payments	(5,134)	(5,046)	(4,810)	(4,897)	(4,933)
Net change in total pension liability	1,875	2,992	(7,545)	569	1,122
Total pension liability – beginning	111,966	108,974	116,519	115,950	114,828
Total pension liability – ending (a)	113,841	111,966	108,974	116,519	115,950
Plan fiduciary net position:					
Contributions – employer	797	1,052	886	791	779
Contributions – member	369	319	295	301	331
Net investment income	22,031	(17,631)	68,611	6,850	12,085
Benefit payments	(5,134)	(5,046)	(4,810)	(4,897)	(4,933)
Administrative expense	(121)	(112)	(10)	(10)	(11)
Other	1,303	—	—	—	(86)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	19,245	(21,418)	64,972	3,035	8,165
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	259,242	280,660	215,688	212,653	204,488
Plan fiduciary net position – ending (b)	278,487	259,242	280,660	215,688	212,653
State's net pension liability (asset) – ending (a) - (b)	$ (164,646)	$ (147,276)	$ (171,686)	$ (99,169)	$ (96,703)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	244.63 %	231.54 %	257.55 %	185.11 %	183.40 %
Covered payroll	$ 11,289	$ 10,504	$ 9,752	$ 9,752	$ 9,374
State's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	(1,458.46)%	(1,402.07)%	(1,760.52)%	(1,016.91)%	(1,031.61)%
Information presented based upon measurement date of:	6/30/2023	6/30/2022	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 2,587	$ 2,466	$ 2,681	$ 2,812	$ 2,819
8,539	8,521	8,478	8,458	7,978
(6,054)	(6,101)	(5,813)	(6,506)	—
962	—	—	—	—
(4,932)	(4,609)	(4,429)	(4,313)	(4,455)
1,102	277	917	451	6,342
113,726	113,449	112,532	112,081	105,739
114,828	113,726	113,449	112,532	112,081
735	739	739	2,845	2,456
364	372	401	413	426
18,373	26,270	(175)	6,525	25,263
(4,932)	(4,609)	(4,429)	(4,313)	(4,455)
(8)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(7)
—	(4)	(39)	—	80
14,532	22,762	(3,509)	5,464	23,763
189,956	167,194	170,703	165,239	141,476
204,488	189,956	167,194	170,703	165,239
$ (89,660)	$ (76,230)	$ (53,745)	$ (58,171)	$ (53,158)
178.08 %	167.03 %	147.37 %	151.69 %	147.43 %
$ 9,500	$ 9,122	$ 8,870	$ 9,248	$ 8,870
(943.78)%	(853.67)%	(605.92)%	(629.01)%	(599.30)%
6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Changes in Assumptions

An experience study which was based on the years 2013 through 2018, was approved by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board. As a result, valuation assumptions were changed as of June 30, 2023, to reflect the most recent experience study:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Projected salary Increases:					
State	2.75% - 5.55%	2.75% - 5.55%	3.1% - 5.3%	3.1% - 5.3%	3.1% - 5.3%
Nonstate	3.60% – 6.75%	3.60% – 6.75%	3.35% – 6.5%	3.35% – 6.5%	3.35% – 6.5%
Inflation rate	2.75%	2.75%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Mortality rates	Working Participants –100% of Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected which scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy males – 108% Pub-2010 general retiree male table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy females – 122% Pub-2010 general retiree female table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale 2018; Retired Disabled males – 118% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled male table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Retired Disabled females – 117% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled female table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018.	Working Participants – Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected which scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy males – 108% Pub-2010 general retiree male table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy females – 122% Pub-2010 general retiree female table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale 2018; Retired Disabled males – 118% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled male table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Retired Disabled females – 117% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled female table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018.	Active – Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected which scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy males – 108% Pub-2010 general retiree male table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy females – 122% Pub-2010 general retiree female table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale 2018; Retired Disabled males – 118% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled male table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Retired Disabled females – 117% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled female table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018.	Active – 100% of Pub-2010 general employees table, below-median, headcount-weighted, projected which scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy males – 108% Pub-2010 general retiree male table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale MP-2018; Retired Healthy females – 122% Pub-2010 general retiree female table, below median, headcount-weighted, projected with Scale 2018; Retired Disabled males – 118% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled male table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Retired Disabled females – 117% Pub-2010 general/ teachers disabled female table, headcount-weighted, projected generationally with	Active – RP-2000 Non-Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy males – 97% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy females – 94% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled males – 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled females – 101% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.
Disability rates	0 – 0.5%	0 – 0.5%	0 – 0.5%	0 – 0.5%	0 – 0.7%

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Projected salary Increases:					
State	3.00% – 4.6%	3.00% – 4.6%	3.00% – 4.6%	3.00% – 4.6%	4.25% – 6.0%
Nonstate	3.35% – 6.0%	3.35% – 6.0%	3.35% – 6.0%	3.35% – 6.0%	4.25% – 6.0%
Inflation rate	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.9%	2.2%
Mortality rates	Active – RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy males – 110% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy females – 101% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled males – 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled females – 107% of RP-200 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	Active – RP-2000 Non-Annuitant tables, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy males – 110% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Healthy females – 101% RP-2000 Healthy Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled males – 96% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis; Retired Disabled females – 107% of RP-2000 Disabled Annuitant table, projected with Scale AA on a fully generational basis.	Healthy males – RP-2000 healthy annuitant table, projected Scale AA; Healthy females – RP-2000 healthy annuitant table, projected with Scale AA; Disabled male 96% of RP-2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA; Disabled females – 107% of RP-2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA.	Healthy males – 110% of RP-2000 healthy annuitant table, projected Scale AA; Healthy females –101% of RP-200 healthy annuitant table, projected Scale AA; Disabled male 96% of RP 2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA; Disabled females – 107% of RP-2000 disabled annuitant table, projected with Scale AA.	Healthy males – 1983 GAM, Healthy females – 1971 set back 1 yr, Disabled GAM males – 1971 GA set forward 8 yrs, Disabled females – Revenue ruling 96-7
Disability rates	0 – 0.7%	0 – 0.7%	0 – .675%	0 – .675%	0 – .8%

Schedule of the State's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)
Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Plan
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
State's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset)	80.29 %	79.89 %	80.17 %	80.82 %
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (127,065)	$ 88,912	$ (23,836)	$ 356,966
State's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,545,095	$ 1,571,758	$ 1,662,544	$ 1,768,975
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB's liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	(8.22)%	5.66 %	(1.43)%	20.18 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability (asset)	109.66 %	93.59 %	101.81 %	73.49 %

Note: This schedule is intended to show ten years. Additional years will be added as they become available. Data is presented one year in arrears.

2020	2019	2018	2017
80.63 %	76.65 %	78.90 %	74.47 %
$ 1,337,704	$ 1,644,412	$ 1,940,146	$ 1,849,369
$ 1,892,941	$ 2,286,999	$ 2,199,037	$ 2,114,459
70.67 %	71.90 %	88.23 %	87.46 %
39.69 %	30.98 %	25.10 %	21.64 %

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – OPEB
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually required contribution	$ 70,000	$ 118,000	$ 152,000	$ 151,000	$ 158,000
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	55,000	87,000	115,000	153,000	156,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 15,000	$ 31,000	$ 37,000	$ (2,000)	$ 2,000
State's covered-employee payroll	$ 1,505,608	$ 1,545,095	$ 1,571,758	$ 1,662,544	$ 1,768,975
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.65 %	5.63 %	7.32 %	9.20 %	8.82 %

2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 171,000	$ 169,000	$ 185,000	$ 128,000
166,000	156,000	128,000	109,000
$ 5,000	$ 13,000	$ 57,000	$ 19,000
$ 1,892,941	$ 2,286,999	$ 2,199,037	$2,114,459
8.77 %	6.82 %	5.82 %	5.15 %

Note: This schedule is intended to show ten years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – OPEB Special Funding Situation
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Statutorily required contribution	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

Note: This schedule is intended to show ten years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

2019	2018	2017	2016
$ 171,000	$ 169,000	$ 185,000	$ 128,000
166,000	156,000	128,000	109,000
$ 5,000	$ 13,000	$ 57,000	$ 19,000
$ 1,892,941	$ 2,286,999	$ 2,199,037	$2,114,459
8.77 %	6.82 %	5.82 %	5.15 %

Note: This schedule is intended to show ten years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of State Contributions – OPEB Special Funding Situation
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Statutorily required contribution	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

Note: This schedule is intended to show ten years. Additional years will be added as they become available.

2020	2019	2018
$ 35,000	$ 35,000	$ 35,000
35,000	35,000	35,000
$ —	$ —	$ —

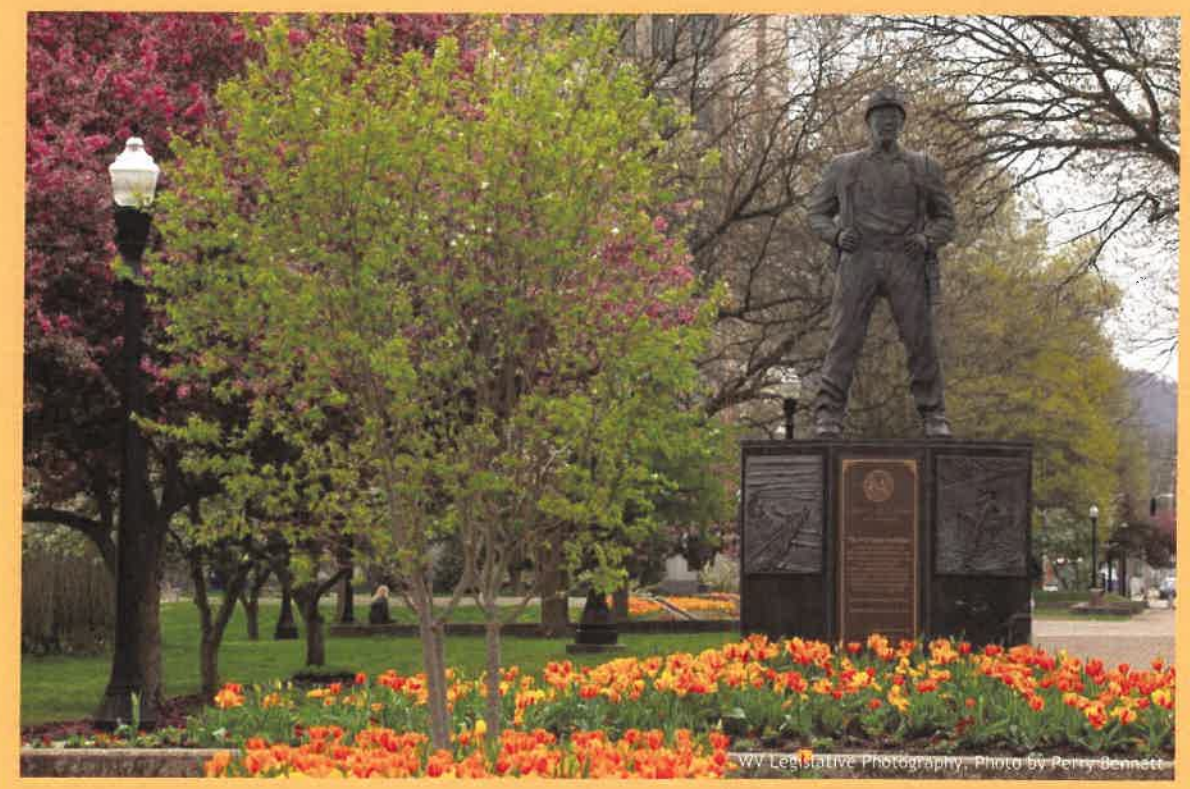
Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Changes in Assumptions for OPEB

Significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuations are as follows:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed
Amortization period	20-year closed period as of June 30, 2017
Asset valuation method	Market value
Actuarial assumptions:	
Investment rate of return	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation
Inflation rate	2.50%
Salary Increases	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB Experience Study and depend on pension plan participation and attained age, and range from 2.75% to 5.18% including inflation. Rates were first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Retirement Age	Rates based on 2015-2020 OPEB Experience Study and vary by pension plan participation and age/service at retirement. Rates were first applied to the 2020 valuation.
Mortality rates	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 General Below Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS. Pub-2010 Public Safety Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A and B. Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for TRS. Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for PERS. Pub-2010 Public Safety Employee Mortality Tables projected with Scale MP-2021 for Troopers A and B.
Healthcare cost trend rates	Trend rates for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs start at 7.00% medical and 8.00% drug. The trend increase over four years to 9.00% and 9.50%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until the ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year-end 2032.
Aging Factors	Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death"
Expenses	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims costs. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
Date range in most recent experience study	Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 - June 30, 2020.

Combining Financial Statements and Schedules



Nonmajor Funds
Governmental
Proprietary
Fiduciary

Nonmajor Component Units

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES – NONMAJOR

Special Revenue:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service:

Debt Service Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

Capital Projects:

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets. These funds consist of the following:

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund: This Fund is established to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education and tourism in the State.

Lease Purchase Account: This Account is established to ensure that revenues and expenditures for the acquisition of capital assets through lease-purchase agreements are properly recorded.

Cacapon Project Fund: This Fund is established to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects at Cacapon Resort State Park.

Permanent Funds:

Permanent Funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support the State's programs, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

The Irreducible School Fund: The Fund, which was constitutionally established, is required to maintain a minimum level of investments. All earnings from these investments are transferred to the General Fund for educational expenditures.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 482,806	$ 64,585
Investments	177,983	—
Receivables, Net	8,800	268
Due from Other Governments	10,777	—
Due from Other Funds	64	—
Due from Component Units	—	1,055
Inventories	6	—
Other Assets	270	—
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,897	279
Total Assets	$ 682,603	$ 66,187
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	34,441	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	19,080	—
Due to Other Governments	68,903	—
Due to Other Funds	586	—
Total Liabilities	123,010	—
Fund Balances:		
Nonspendable:		
Inventories	6	—
Permanent Fund	—	—
Restricted for:		
Capital Projects	—	—
Debt Service	—	66,187
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	74,800	—
Education	—	—
Public Protection	108,206	—
Committed to:		
General Government Operations	7,333	—
Public Protection	361,238	—
Assigned to:		
Health and Social Services	4,369	—
Public Protection	3,361	—
Unassigned	280	—
Total Fund Balances	559,593	66,187
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 682,603	$ 66,187

Capital Projects			Permanent Fund	
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Cacapon Project Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Irreducible School	Total
$ 1,076	$ 2,262	$ 11,529	$ 1,127	$ 563,385
—	—	—	—	177,983
5	9	47	4	9,133
—	—	—	—	10,777
—	—	—	—	64
—	—	—	—	1,055
—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	270
—	—	—	—	2,176
$ 1,081	$ 2,271	$ 11,576	$ 1,131	$ 764,849
—	—	—	—	34,441
—	—	—	—	19,080
—	—	—	—	68,903
—	—	—	—	586
—	—	—	—	123,010
—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	1,000	1,000
1,081	2,271	11,576	—	14,928
—	—	—	—	66,187
—	—	—	—	74,800
—	—	—	131	131
—	—	—	—	108,206
—	—	—	—	7,333
—	—	—	—	361,238
—	—	—	—	4,369
—	—	—	—	3,361
—	—	—	—	280
1,081	2,271	11,576	1,131	641,839
$ 1,081	$ 2,271	$ 11,576	$ 1,131	$ 764,849

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Special Revenue	Debt Service
Revenues:		
Intergovernmental	$ 198,509	$ —
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	123,127	—
Charges for Services	61	—
Lottery Revenue	—	10,640
Investment Earnings	45,115	3,034
Other	14,394	—
Total Revenues	381,206	13,674
Expenditures:		
Legislative	1,241	—
Administration	—	1
Environmental Protection	179,011	—
Employment Programs	52,833	—
Education	—	—
Revenue	21,924	—
Veterans Assistance	—	1
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	24,697	—
Capital Outlay	—	—
Debt Service:		
Principal	—	58,725
Interest	—	18,317
Right-to-Use Principal	54	—
Right-to-Use Interest	3	—
Total Expenditures	279,763	77,044
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	101,443	(63,370)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Transfers In	2,369	67,101
Transfers Out	(49,534)	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(47,165)	67,101
Net Change in Fund Balances	54,278	3,731
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	505,315	62,456
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 559,593	$ 66,187

Capital Projects			Permanent Fund	
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Cacapon Project Fund	Fund Lease Purchase Account	Irreducible School	Total
$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 198,509
—	—	—	—	123,127
—	—	—	2	63
—	—	—	—	10,640
57	111	570	54	48,941
—	—	—	397	14,791
57	111	570	453	396,071
—	—	—	—	1,241
—	—	59	—	60
—	—	—	—	179,011
—	—	—	—	52,833
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	21,924
—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	24,697
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	58,725
—	—	—	—	18,317
—	—	—	—	54
—	—	—	—	3
—	—	59	—	356,866
57	111	511	453	39,205
—	—	—	—	69,470
—	—	—	(456)	(49,990)
—	—	—	(456)	19,480
57	111	511	(3)	58,685
1,024	2,160	11,065	1,134	583,154
$ 1,081	$ 2,271	$ 11,576	$ 1,131	$ 641,839

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Environmental Protection: The Fund consists of various programs intended to maintain and improve the environmental quality of the State and its natural resources. Included in this Fund are programs addressing the following: Underground Storage Tanks, Groundwater, Solid Waste Environmental Response and Enforcement, Special Reclamation, Mines and Minerals, Dam Safety, Hazardous Waste Emergency Response, Oil and Gas Reclamation, and Oil and Gas Operating Permit and Processing, as well as other miscellaneous programs.

Public Service Commission: The Commission is responsible for appraising and balancing the interests of current and future utility service customers, the State's economy, and the utilities subject to its jurisdiction. It is directed to identify, explore, and consider the potential benefits and risks associated with emerging and state-of the-art concepts in utility management, rate design, and conservation.

Crime Victims' Compensation: The intent of the Fund is to provide partial relief to the innocent victims of crime, including claimant's attorneys and witnesses, for the failure of the State to fully provide for the safety of its citizens and the inviolability of their property. To fund this program, individuals convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, excluding nonmoving traffic violations, must pay an additional amount over and above ordinary court costs.

Insurance Commission: The Commission is responsible for promoting a competitive and solvent insurance market of domestic, foreign, and alien insurers. Additionally, the Fund is authorized to promulgate and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations relating to insurance as are deemed necessary to protect and safeguard the interests of policyholders and the public.

WORKFORCE West Virginia: The Bureau of Employment Programs doing business as WORKFORCE West Virginia includes the Employment Service Division (ES) and the administrative activities of the Unemployment Compensation Division (UC). Local offices are operated throughout the State to serve those seeking and providing employment.

Wildlife Resources Fund: The Fund is responsible for recognizing the inestimable importance of conserving the wildlife resources of West Virginia. In addition, the Fund provides the opportunity for citizens and residents of the State to invest in the future of its wildlife resources. The Fund is financed from the proceeds of the sale of lifetime hunting and fishing licenses, as well as proceeds from gifts, grants, and contributions. The interest on this Fund shall be used only for the purpose of supporting wildlife conservation programs of the State.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 381,306	$ 36,677	$ 7,337
Investments	103,992	—	—
Receivables, Net	4,243	176	39
Due from Other Governments	—	5,917	—
Due from Other Funds	—	61	—
Inventories	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	248	1,649	—
Total Assets	$ 489,789	$ 44,480	$ 7,376
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	15,988	14,800	43
Accrued and Other Liabilities	16,586	2,071	—
Due to Other Governments	57,783	11,061	—
Due to Other Funds	70	85	—
Due to Component Units	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	90,427	28,017	43
Fund Balances (Deficits):			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	—	—	—
Restricted for:			
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	—	—	—
Public Protection	103,135	5,071	—
Committed to:			
General Government Operations	—	—	7,333
Public Protection	292,919	11,059	—
Assigned to:			
Health and Social Services	—	—	—
Public Protection	3,308	53	—
Unassigned	—	280	—
Total Fund Balances	399,362	16,463	7,333
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 489,789	$ 44,480	$ 7,376

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Environmental Protection: The Fund consists of various programs intended to maintain and improve the environmental quality of the State and its natural resources. Included in this Fund are programs addressing the following: Underground Storage Tanks, Groundwater, Solid Waste Environmental Response and Enforcement, Special Reclamation, Mines and Minerals, Dam Safety, Hazardous Waste Emergency Response, Oil and Gas Reclamation, and Oil and Gas Operating Permit and Processing, as well as other miscellaneous programs.

Public Service Commission: The Commission is responsible for appraising and balancing the interests of current and future utility service customers, the State's economy, and the utilities subject to its jurisdiction. It is directed to identify, explore, and consider the potential benefits and risks associated with emerging and state-of the-art concepts in utility management, rate design, and conservation.

Crime Victims' Compensation: The intent of the Fund is to provide partial relief to the innocent victims of crime, including claimant's attorneys and witnesses, for the failure of the State to fully provide for the safety of its citizens and the inviolability of their property. To fund this program, individuals convicted of any felony or misdemeanor, excluding nonmoving traffic violations, must pay an additional amount over and above ordinary court costs.

Insurance Commission: The Commission is responsible for promoting a competitive and solvent insurance market of domestic, foreign, and alien insurers. Additionally, the Fund is authorized to promulgate and adopt and enforce such rules and regulations relating to insurance as are deemed necessary to protect and safeguard the interests of policyholders and the public.

WORKFORCE West Virginia: The Bureau of Employment Programs doing business as WORKFORCE West Virginia includes the Employment Service Division (ES) and the administrative activities of the Unemployment Compensation Division (UC). Local offices are operated throughout the State to serve those seeking and providing employment.

Wildlife Resources Fund: The Fund is responsible for recognizing the inestimable importance of conserving the wildlife resources of West Virginia. In addition, the Fund provides the opportunity for citizens and residents of the State to invest in the future of its wildlife resources. The Fund is financed from the proceeds of the sale of lifetime hunting and fishing licenses, as well as proceeds from gifts, grants, and contributions. The interest on this Fund shall be used only for the purpose of supporting wildlife conservation programs of the State.

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 381,306	$ 36,677	$ 7,337
Investments	103,992	—	—
Receivables, Net	4,243	176	39
Due from Other Governments	—	5,917	—
Due from Other Funds	—	61	—
Inventories	—	—	—
Other Assets	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	248	1,649	—
Total Assets	$ 489,789	$ 44,480	$ 7,376
Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	15,988	14,800	43
Accrued and Other Liabilities	16,586	2,071	—
Due to Other Governments	57,783	11,061	—
Due to Other Funds	70	85	—
Due to Component Units	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	90,427	28,017	43
Fund Balances (Deficits):			
Nonspendable:			
Inventories	—	—	—
Restricted for:			
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	—	—	—
Public Protection	103,135	5,071	—
Committed to:			
General Government Operations	—	—	7,333
Public Protection	292,919	11,059	—
Assigned to:			
Health and Social Services	—	—	—
Public Protection	3,308	53	—
Unassigned	—	280	—
Total Fund Balances	399,362	16,463	7,333
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$ 489,789	$ 44,480	$ 7,376

Insurance Commission	WORKFORCE West Virginia	Wildlife Resources Fund	Total
$ 53,762	$ 3,607	$ 117	$ 482,806
—	—	73,991	177,983
3,648	2	692	8,800
—	4,860	—	10,777
3	—	—	64
—	6	—	6
270	—	—	270
—	—	—	1,897
$ 57,683	$ 8,475	$ 74,800	$ 682,603
—	3,610	—	34,441
423	—	—	19,080
—	59	—	68,903
—	431	—	586
—	—	—	—
423	4,100	—	123,010
—	6	—	6
—	—	74,800	74,800
—	—	—	108,206
—	—	—	7,333
57,260	—	—	361,238
—	4,369	—	4,369
—	—	—	3,361
—	—	—	280
57,260	4,375	74,800	559,593
$ 57,683	$ 8,475	$ 74,800	$ 682,603

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Environmental Protection	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	$ 139,234	$ 5,917	$ 316
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	63,445	16,066	1,017
Charges for Services	—	61	—
Investment Earnings and Losses	36,881	—	369
Other	14,373	—	21
Total Revenues	253,933	22,044	1,723
Expenditures:			
Legislative	—	—	1,241
Environmental Protection	179,011	—	—
Employment Programs	—	—	—
Revenue	—	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	—	24,697	—
Right-to-Use Principal	—	54	—
Right-to-Use Interest	—	3	—
Total Expenditures	179,011	24,754	1,241
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	74,922	(2,710)	482
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers In	2,369	—	—
Transfers Out	(42,131)	(114)	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(39,762)	(114)	—
Net Change in Fund Balances	35,160	(2,824)	482
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	364,202	19,287	6,851
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 399,362	$ 16,463	$ 7,333

Insurance Commission	WORKFORCE West Virginia	Wildlife Resources Fund	Total
$ —	$ 53,042	$ —	$ 198,509
40,730	—	1,869	123,127
—	—	—	61
33	—	7,832	45,115
—	—	—	14,394
40,763	53,042	9,701	381,206
—	—	—	1,241
—	—	—	179,011
—	52,833	—	52,833
21,924	—	—	21,924
—	—	—	24,697
—	—	—	54
—	—	—	3
21,924	52,833	—	279,763
18,839	209	9,701	101,443
—	—	—	2,369
—	—	(7,289)	(49,534)
—	—	(7,289)	(47,165)
18,839	209	2,412	54,278
38,421	4,166	72,388	505,315
$ 57,260	$ 4,375	$ 74,800	$ 559,593

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

Lease Purchase Account: This Account is established to ensure that revenues and expenditures for the debt service of the lease-purchase agreements are properly recorded.

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council: The Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects in the State. This Fund is used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest for the Council's general obligation debt.

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund: This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education, arts, sciences, and tourism in the State.

Economic Development Project Fund: This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide funds to finance a portion of the costs of construction, equipping, improving, or maintaining economic development projects, capital improvement projects, and infrastructure projects which promote economic development in the State.

Cacapon Project Fund: This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide funds to finance a portion of the costs of constructing, equipping, improving or maintaining capital improvements projects at Cacapon Resort State Park.

State Parks Projects: This Fund is used to account for and report the financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest on the bonds issued to provide funds for certain capital improvement and deferred maintenance projects throughout the State Parks System, including but not limited to, maintenance, repair, construction, upgrades, and improvements.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Lease Purchase Accounts	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Economic Development Project Fund	Cacapon Project Fund	State Park Projects	Total
Revenues:							
Lottery Revenues	$ 646	$ —	$ 9,994	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 10,640
Investment Earnings	466	114	4	2,297	50	103	3,034
Total Revenues	1,112	114	9,998	2,297	50	103	13,674
Expenditures:							
Administration	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Veterans Assistance	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debt Service:							
Principal	14,920	20,465	4,845	15,570	975	1,950	58,725
Interest	5,069	1,736	5,150	2,942	1,029	2,391	18,317
Total Expenditures	19,990	22,201	9,996	18,512	2,004	4,341	77,044
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(18,878)	(22,087)	2	(16,215)	(1,954)	(4,238)	(63,370)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers In	19,489	22,201	—	18,990	2,029	4,392	67,101
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	19,489	22,201	—	18,990	2,029	4,392	67,101
Net Change in Fund Balances	611	114	2	2,775	75	154	3,731
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	4,824	165	1,007	51,604	1,565	3,291	62,456
Fund Balances, End of Year	$ 5,435	$ 279	$ 1,009	$ 54,379	$ 1,640	$ 3,445	$ 66,187

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds account for the operations of those state agencies that provide goods and services to other state agencies and governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Internal Service Funds consist of the following:

State Building Fund: The Fund operates and maintains the primary state government office building complex and related facilities. These facilities are leased to the state agencies that occupy the facilities.

Information Services and Communications: The Fund is responsible for establishing, developing, and improving data-processing functions, for promulgating standards for the utilization of data-processing equipment; and for promoting the effective and efficient operation of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of State Government. Costs are recovered through service charges to user agencies.

Travel Management: The Fund, a central motor pool responsible for the storage, maintenance, and repairs of state-owned vehicles and aircraft, is maintained by the Department of Administration. User agencies are billed for leasing such vehicles and for use of aircraft.

Enterprise Readiness Planning Board: The Board is responsible for the oversight of how the State manages its financial, human resources, procurement, and other administrative business processes through its Enterprise Readiness Planning (ERP) system. Costs are recovered through service charges to user agencies.

Investment Management Board: The Board serves as the Trustee to provide prudent fiscal administration, investment, and management of the State's pension funds, workers' compensation, pneumoconiosis, and other long-term funds.

Board of Treasury Investments: The BTI serves as the investment vehicle for the operating cash of state agencies and authorities, local governments, and other political subdivisions.

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Enterprise Readiness Planning Board	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Assets:							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 3,326	$ 5,258	$ 2,946	$ 22,875	$ 6,098	$ 2,197	$ 42,700
Receivables, Net	67	4,694	424	—	10,911	1,371	17,467
Due from Other Funds	2,116	9,142	312	—	—	—	11,570
Due from Component Units	—	1,412	7	—	—	—	1,419
Inventories	608	186	—	—	—	—	794
Other Assets	—	—	—	—	80	—	80
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	47	—	—	—	47
Total Current Assets	6,117	20,692	3,736	22,875	17,089	3,568	74,077
Noncurrent Assets:							
Restricted Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	16,448	—	—	—	—	—	16,448
Capital Assets, Net	264,386	537	6,446	54,050	195	4	325,618
Right-to-Use Lease Asset, Net	108	325	172	—	1,023	—	1,628
Subscription Asset, Net (SBITA)	—	8,789	—	—	—	—	8,789
Net Pension Asset	14	29	2	6	—	—	51
Net OPEB Asset	327	239	16	47	—	—	629
Total Noncurrent Assets	281,283	9,919	6,636	54,103	1,218	4	353,163
Total Assets	287,400	30,611	10,372	76,978	18,307	3,572	427,240
Deferred Outflows of Resources:							
Related to Pensions	799	1,639	123	334	—	—	2,895
Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits	501	195	5	28	—	—	729
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,300	1,834	128	362	—	—	3,624
Liabilities:							
Current Liabilities:							
Accounts Payable	6,317	5,229	236	452	11,829	1,468	25,531
Accrued and Other Liabilities	114	348	22	83	—	—	567
Due to Other Governments	69	165	10	30	—	—	274
Due to Other Funds	109	1,926	12	119	—	—	2,166
Other Financing Debt	106	—	2,937	—	—	—	3,043
Other Financing Debt Payable to Component Units	2,075	—	—	—	—	—	2,075
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	112	236	32	—	175	—	555
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	3,036	—	—	—	—	3,036
Total Current Liabilities	8,902	10,940	3,249	684	12,004	1,468	37,247
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Other Financing Debt	1,712	—	470	—	—	—	2,182
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	—	102	140	—	936	—	1,178
Subscription Liability (SBITA)	—	5,213	—	—	—	—	5,213
Other Financing Debt Payable to Component Units	43,575	—	—	—	—	—	43,575
Compensated Absences	576	1,431	71	314	—	—	2,392
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	45,863	6,746	681	314	936	—	54,540
Total Liabilities	54,765	17,686	3,930	998	12,940	1,468	91,787
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Related to Pensions	9	—	2	3	—	—	14
Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits	746	480	26	61	—	—	1,313
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	755	480	28	64	—	—	1,327
Net Position:							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	216,914	1,064	3,086	54,050	107	4	275,225
Restricted for Capital Projects	14,536	—	—	—	—	—	14,536
Restricted for Pension Asset	14	29	2	6	—	—	51
Restricted for OPEB Asset	327	239	16	47	—	—	629
Restricted for Specific Fund Purposes	—	—	47	—	—	—	47
Unrestricted (Deficit)	1,389	12,947	3,391	22,175	5,260	2,100	47,262
Total Net Position	$ 233,180	$ 14,279	$ 6,542	$ 76,278	$ 5,367	$ 2,104	$ 337,750

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Enterprise Readiness Planning Board	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Operating Revenues:							
Charges for Services	$ 25,573	$ 75,839	$ 6,813	$ 16,621	$ 53,931	$ 5,384	$ 184,161
Operating Expenses:							
Cost of Sales and Services	38,970	80,664	2,970	11,175	47,817	4,761	186,357
General and Administration	2,053	3,831	631	1,175	5,817	232	13,739
Pension Expense	461	951	73	204	—	—	1,689
OPEB Expense	(916)	(892)	(73)	(127)	—	—	(2,008)
Depreciation and Amortization	8,601	3,147	6,612	5,518	230	3	24,111
Total Operating Expenses	49,169	87,701	10,213	17,945	53,864	4,996	223,888
Operating Income (Loss)	(23,596)	(11,862)	(3,400)	(1,324)	67	388	(39,727)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):							
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Equipment	(581)	—	(76)	—	—	—	(657)
Investment Income	144	—	73	—	355	—	572
Interest Expense	(2,039)	(401)	—	—	(59)	—	(2,499)
Lottery Revenue	4,894	—	—	—	—	—	4,894
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	547	—	—	—	547
Other Nonoperating Expenses	(260)	—	—	—	—	—	(260)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	2,158	(401)	544	—	296	—	2,597
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(21,438)	(12,263)	(2,856)	(1,324)	363	388	(37,130)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Right-to-Use Liabilities Issued	177	—	175	—	—	—	352
Subscription Liabilities Issued	—	11,493	—	—	—	—	11,493
Transfers In	51,300	—	1,085	—	—	—	52,385
Transfers Out	(4,089)	—	—	—	—	—	(4,089)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	47,388	11,493	1,260	—	—	—	60,141
Change in Net Position	25,950	(770)	(1,596)	(1,324)	363	388	23,011
Net Position, Beginning of Year	207,230	15,049	8,138	77,602	5,004	1,716	314,739
Net Position, End of Year	$ 233,180	$ 14,279	$ 6,542	$ 76,278	$ 5,367	$ 2,104	$ 337,750

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Enterprise Readiness Planning Board	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from State Agencies	$ 25,274	$ 73,364	$ 6,682	$ 16,621	$ 52,653	$ 5,324	$ 179,918
Payments to Suppliers	(34,179)	(66,539)	(2,619)	(8,943)	(47,457)	(4,542)	(164,279)
Payments to Employees	(6,929)	(15,142)	(922)	(3,047)	(4,845)	—	(30,885)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(15,834)	(8,317)	3,141	4,631	351	782	(15,246)
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:							
Transfers In	51,300	—	1,085	—	—	—	52,385
Transfers Out	(4,084)	—	—	—	—	—	(4,084)
Distributions or Subsidies from (to) Other Organizations	4,894	—	—	—	—	—	4,894
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	52,110	—	1,085	—	—	—	53,195
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Repayment of Capital Debt	(2,100)	—	(7,369)	—	—	—	(9,469)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(2,037)	—	—	—	—	—	(2,037)
Principal Paid for Right-to-Use Leases	(106)	(3,472)	(33)	—	(161)	—	(3,772)
Interest Paid for Right-to-Use Leases	(4)	(419)	(1)	—	(60)	—	(484)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(38,202)	(128)	328	(474)	(88)	(4)	(38,568)
Proceeds from Sale or Lease of Capital Assets	177	11,493	175	—	—	—	11,845
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(42,272)	7,474	(6,900)	(474)	(309)	(4)	(42,485)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Investment Earnings	144	—	74	—	352	—	570
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	144	—	74	—	352	—	570
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,852)	(843)	(2,600)	4,157	394	778	(3,966)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	25,626	6,101	5,593	18,718	5,704	1,419	63,161
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 19,774	$ 5,258	$ 2,993	$ 22,875	$ 6,098	$ 2,197	$ 59,195

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Enterprise Readiness Planning Board	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:							
Operating Income (Loss)	$ (23,596)	$ (11,862)	$ (3,400)	$ (1,324)	$ 67	$ 388	$ (39,727)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:							
Bad Debt Expense	—	666	—	—	—	—	666
Pension Expense	461	951	73	204	—	—	1,689
OPEB Expense	(916)	(892)	(73)	(127)	—	—	(2,008)
Depreciation and Amortization	8,601	3,147	6,612	5,518	230	3	24,111
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflow of Resources:							
Receivables	(299)	(2,476)	(133)	—	(1,278)	(61)	(4,247)
Inventories	(93)	106	—	—	—	—	13
Other Assets	—	—	(39)	—	3	—	(36)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	513	2,983	180	524	1,329	452	5,981
Other Liabilities	5	65	(43)	51	—	—	78
Deferred Outflows of Resources	(510)	(1,005)	(36)	(215)	—	—	(1,766)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (15,834)	$ (8,317)	$ 3,141	$ 4,631	$ 351	$ 782	$ (15,246)
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and Financing Activities:							
Right-to-Use Lease Asset	$ 177	$ 750	$ 175	$ —	$ 1,581	$ —	$ 2,683
Subscription Asset	—	11,493	—	—	—	—	$ 11,493

PROPRIETARY FUNDS – NONMAJOR

Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund: Low-interest loans are made to communities to assist in financing drinking water infrastructure projects, including, but not limited to, treatment, distribution, transmission, and storage. The Fund is to remain in perpetuity by recirculating the principal and interest earned from the loans.

Alcohol Beverage Control Administration: The Administration is responsible for the regulation and control of the manufacture, sale, distribution, transportation, storage, and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Administration shall establish stores and agencies and shall fix uniform prices for the sale of alcoholic beverages.

West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program: The College and Jumpstart Savings Administrative Account previously named the College Prepaid Tuition and Savings Program Administrative Account was continued by Senate Bill 8 to implement, operate, and maintain the College and Jumpstart Savings Programs. Sources of funds for the Administrative Account come from fees charged to participants in the College Savings Program and transfers from the West Virginia Savings and Investment Program Fulfillment Fund of the State to the Administrative Account to cover expenses related to the Jumpstart Savings Program. The Program began operations on July 1, 2022.

State Entities Workers' Compensation (SEWC): The Fund is responsible for providing a means of managing workers' compensation coverage for persons directly employed by the State of West Virginia. The West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner was given the responsibility of administering the SEWC. The SEWC is a public entity risk pool functioning as an insurance purchasing pool.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands):

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
Assets:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 61,221	$ 25,060	$ 748	$ 8,758	$ 95,787
Investments	—	—	3,996	—	3,996
Receivables, Net	9,139	707	133	427	10,406
Due from Other Governments	17,663	—	—	—	17,663
Inventories	—	60	—	—	60
Other Assets	—	—	—	13,827	13,827
Restricted Assets:					
Receivables, Net	—	736	—	—	736
Total Current Assets	88,023	26,563	4,877	23,012	142,475
Noncurrent Assets:					
Receivables, Net	164,228	—	—	—	164,228
Restricted Assets:					
Receivables, Net	—	99	—	—	99
Capital Assets, Net	—	2,312	—	—	2,312
Net Pension Asset	—	8	1	—	9
Net OPEB Asset	—	106	9	—	115
Total Noncurrent Assets	164,228	2,525	10	—	166,763
Total Assets	252,251	29,088	4,887	23,012	309,238
Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Related to Pensions	—	458	80	—	538
Related to OPEB	—	41	2	—	43
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	499	82	—	581
Liabilities:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	—	3,921	18	—	3,939
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	200	—	—	200
Due to Other Funds	567	19	—	—	586
Due to Component Units	80	—	—	—	80
Unearned Revenue	5,529	—	—	—	5,529
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	—	5,400	5,400
Compensated Absences	—	—	56	—	56
Total Current Liabilities	6,176	4,140	74	5,400	15,790
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	—	5,800	5,800
Compensated Absences	—	274	25	—	299
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	—	274	25	5,800	6,099
Total Liabilities	6,176	4,414	99	11,200	21,889
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Related to Pensions	—	10	1	—	11
Related to OPEB	—	171	15	—	186
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	181	16	—	197
Net Position:					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	—	2,312	—	—	2,312
Restricted for:					
General Government Operations	—	—	4,854	—	4,854
Pension Asset	—	8	1	—	9
OPEB Asset	—	106	9	—	115
Lending Activities	246,075	835	—	—	246,910
Insurance Activities	—	—	—	11,812	11,812
Unrestricted	—	21,731	(10)	—	21,721
Total Net Position	$ 246,075	$ 24,992	$ 4,854	$ 11,812	$ 287,733

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Services and Sales	$ 1,979	$ 135,229	$ —	$ —	$ 137,208
Insurance Premiums	—	—	—	9,429	9,429
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	5,329	1,553	—	6,882
Other	—	114	—	—	114
Total Operating Revenues	1,979	140,672	1,553	9,429	153,633
Operating Expenses:					
Cost of Sales and Services	—	101,909	—	—	101,909
Insurance Claims and Claims Adjustment Provisions	—	—	—	7,109	7,109
General and Administration	—	5,853	1,343	440	7,636
Pension Expense	—	257	45	—	302
OPEB Expense	—	(446)	(30)	—	(476)
Depreciation and Amortization	—	239	—	—	239
Other	6,711	—	—	—	6,711
Total Operating Expenses	6,711	107,812	1,358	7,549	123,430
Operating Income (Loss)	(4,732)	32,860	195	1,880	30,203
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):					
Interest and Other Investment Income	3,220	—	—	405	3,625
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	74	214	—	288
Other Nonoperating Expenses	—	—	(6)	—	(6)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	3,220	74	208	405	3,907
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(1,512)	32,934	403	2,285	34,110
Transfers:					
Transfers In	20,756	—	—	—	20,756
Transfers Out	—	(30,233)	—	—	(30,233)
Total Transfers	20,756	(30,233)	—	—	(9,477)
Change in Net Position	19,244	2,701	403	2,285	24,633
Net Position, Beginning of Year	226,831	22,291	4,451	9,527	263,100
Net Position, End of Year	$ 246,075	$ 24,992	$ 4,854	$ 11,812	$ 287,733

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:					
Receipts from Customers	$ 10,637	$ 140,437	$ —	$ 18,532	$ 169,606
Payments to Suppliers	—	(104,247)	(622)	(38)	(104,907)
Payments to Employees	—	(4,666)	(771)	—	(5,437)
Payments for Loans Originated	(20,873)	—	—	—	(20,873)
Payments for Premiums	—	—	—	(9,646)	(9,646)
Payments to Claimants	—	—	—	(7,863)	(7,863)
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	—	1,605	985	2,590
Other Operating Cash Payments	(368)	—	—	—	(368)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(10,604)	31,524	212	1,970	23,102
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers In	8,622	—	—	—	8,622
Transfers Out	—	(30,233)	—	—	(30,233)
Entitlements and Grants	—	140	—	—	140
Provided from Issuing Liquor Licenses	—	—	—	—	—
Receipts from Notes Receivable	—	736	—	—	736
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	8,622	(29,357)	—	—	(20,735)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	(64)	—	—	(64)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	—	(64)	—	—	(64)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Investment Earnings	3,220	—	—	306	3,526
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	3,220	—	—	306	3,526
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,238	2,103	212	2,276	5,829
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	59,983	22,957	536	6,482	89,958
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	$ 61,221	$ 25,060	$ 748	$ 8,758	$ 95,787

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	Business-type Activities – Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia College and Jumpstart Savings Program	State Entities Workers' Compensation	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	(4,732)	32,860	195	1,880	$ 30,203
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Depreciation and Amortization	—	239	—	—	239
Pension Expense	—	257	45	—	302
OPEB Expense	—	(446)	(30)	—	(476)
Changes in Assets, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources:					
Receivables	(6,428)	(235)	(6)	1,332	(5,337)
Inventories	—	(19)	—	—	(19)
Other Assets	—	—	(10)	—	(10)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	556	(920)	46	(1,100)	(1,418)
Unearned Revenue	—	11	—	—	11
Other Liabilities	—	—	(45)	(142)	(187)
Compensated Absences	—	—	6	—	6
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions/OPEB	—	437	11	—	448
Pensions/OPEB	—	(439)	—	—	(439)
Deferred Inflows related to Pensions/OPEB	—	(221)	—	—	(221)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	$ (10,604)	$ 31,524	$ 212	$ 1,970	$ 23,102
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:					
Loans Originated with Principal Forgiveness Features	$ 5,788	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 5,788

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

PENSION TRUST AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS

Pension Trust These Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds and are described below:

Consolidated Public Retirement Board The Consolidated Public Retirement Board consists of nine plans. There are nine defined benefit plans as follows: The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers substantially all employees of the State and its component units, as well as employees of participating nonstate governmental entities who are not participants of another State or municipal retirement system. The Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System (DSRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers all deputy sheriffs hired on or after July 1, 1998, as well as eligible transferees from PERS. The Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public employee retirement system, which was established for eligible emergency medical service officers. Participation is voluntary. The Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined benefit, cost-sharing public employee retirement system. This plan covers all full-time employees of the public school systems in the State, as well as certain personnel of the State-supported institutions of higher education, State Department of Education, and boards of higher education. The Public Safety Death, Disability and Retirement Fund (PSDDRF) plan is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. This plan covers all West Virginia State Police hired before July 1, 1994. The State Police Retirement System (SPRS) was implemented to cover all State Police employees hired on or after July 1, 1994. The Judges Retirement System (JRS) plan is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. This plan covers the State's judges who elect to participate. The Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDCRS) plan is a multiple-employer defined contribution retirement system. This plan primarily covers full-time employees of the State's county public school systems. The Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters Retirement System (MPFRS) plan is a multiple- employer defined benefit retirement system. This plan provides for any municipality or municipal subdivision employing municipal police officers or firefighters. The Natural Resources Police Officers Retirement System (NRPORS) is a single-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. This plan covers all natural resources police officers hired January 2, 2021, and any transferees from PERS.

Employee Benefit Trust Fund This fund is used to report a trust arrangement and is accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds.

The West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund The West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), an irrevocable trust, was established under West Virginia Code 5-16D and is administered by the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) and the PEIA Finance Board. The RHBT is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. It provides the following basic retiree benefit coverage to all participants: hospital, surgical, group major medical, basic group life, accidental death, dental, and prescription drug coverage for retired employees of the State of West Virginia and various nonstate agencies and their dependents. All premium rates for plan members and employers are established based upon actuarially determined projected coverage costs as reviewed and approved by the Finance Board of PEIA.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Pension Trust and Other Employee
Benefit Trust Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund	State Police Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System	Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 1,804	$ 23,102	$ 58	$ 55	$ 52	$ 4,015
Investments:						
Equity in Pooled Investments	9,060,046	10,042,974	820,831	365,544	306,539	—
Mutual Funds	—	—	—	—	—	741,177
Receivables, Net:						
Contributions	4,960	22,446	—	—	—	1,039
Participant Loans	157	273	13	26	—	131
Accounts	81	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Other Funds	—	—	—	—	—	—
Due from Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:						
Net OPEB Asset	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets	9,067,048	10,088,795	820,902	365,625	306,591	746,362
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
Related to Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related to OPEB	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	4,135	4,626	296	157	223	3,811
Due to Other Funds	110	—	—	—	—	—
Due to Component Units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Payable	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Pension Liability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net OPEB Liability	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities	4,245	4,626	296	157	223	3,811
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
Related to Pensions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related to OPEB	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Position Held in trust for:						
Restricted for:						
Pensions	9,062,803	10,084,169	820,606	365,468	306,368	742,551
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
OPEB Asset	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Net Position	$ 9,062,803	$ 10,084,169	$ 820,606	$ 365,468	$ 306,368	$ 742,551

Deputy Sheriff Retirement System	Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters	Natural Resources Police Officers Retirement System	Total Pension Trust Funds	Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
$ 220	$ 86	$ 293	$ 51	$ 29,736	$ 25,534	$ 55,270
352,093	142,607	46,198	32,082	21,168,914	1,942,457	23,111,371
—	—	—	—	741,177	—	741,177
1,047	702	286	—	30,480	436	30,916
144	6	—	—	750	—	750
—	—	—	—	81	5,791	5,872
—	—	—	—	—	123	123
—	—	—	—	—	80	80
—	—	—	—	—	21	21
353,504	143,401	46,777	32,133	21,971,138	1,974,442	23,945,580
—	—	—	—	—	147	147
—	—	—	—	—	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	153	153
—	—	—	—	—	1	1
157	62	17	14	13,498	6,955	20,453
—	—	—	—	110	8,692	8,802
—	—	—	—	—	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	13,361	13,361
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157	62	17	14	13,608	29,015	42,623
—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	61	61
—	—	—	—	—	63	63
353,347	143,339	46,760	32,119	21,957,530	—	21,957,530
—	—	—	—	—	1,945,496	1,945,496
—	—	—	—	—	21	21
$ 353,347	$ 143,339	$ 46,760	$ 32,119	$ 21,957,530	$ 1,945,517	$ 23,903,047

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Pension Trust and Other Employee
Benefit Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund	State Police Retirement System	Judges' Retirement System	Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System
Additions:						
Contributions:						
Members	$ 95,542	$ 111,006	$ 4	$ 5,150	$ 402	$ 5,578
Employers	166,916	142,561	7	13,296	854	9,341
Other	—	304,083	10,031	—	—	—
Total Contributions	262,458	557,650	10,042	18,446	1,256	14,919
Investment Income (Loss):						
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of	943,733	1,037,192	85,745	37,288	31,713	83,531
Interest	1,429	1,954	156	75	25	15,896
Net Investment Income (Loss)	945,162	1,039,146	85,901	37,363	31,738	99,427
Transfers to Plan	(530)	(158)	—	—	—	—
Other Income	673	4,132	665	35	233	71
Total Additions	1,207,763	1,600,770	96,608	55,844	33,227	114,417
Deductions:						
Benefits Expense	527,375	899,316	53,754	9,609	5,384	—
Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	594
Refunds of Contributions	14,718	13,113	—	654	82	35,473
Administrative Expenses	4,124	4,576	382	157	137	335
Pension Expense	—	—	—	—	—	—
OPEB Expense	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from Plan	(158)	—	—	—	(257)	—
Total Deductions	546,059	917,005	54,136	10,420	5,346	36,402
Change in Net Position:						
Restricted for Pension Benefits	661,704	683,765	42,472	45,424	27,881	78,015
Held in trust for Postemployement Benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net Position, Beginning of Year	8,401,099	9,400,404	778,134	320,044	278,487	664,536
Net Position, End of Year	$ 9,062,803	$ 10,084,169	$ 820,606	$ 365,468	$ 306,368	$ 742,551

Deputy Sheriff Retirement System	Emergency Medical Services Retirement System	Municipal Police Officers and Firefighters	Natural Resources Police Officers Retirement System	Total Pension Trust Funds	Other Employee Benefit Trust Fund	Total Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds
$ 6,294	$ 4,260	$ 3,592	$ 771	$ 232,599	$ —	$ 232,599
11,834	4,758	3,592	973	354,132	9,550	363,682
—	—	—	—	314,114	30,000	344,114
18,128	9,018	7,184	1,744	900,845	39,550	940,395
36,164	14,451	4,423	3,243	2,277,483	199,578	2,477,061
86	47	32	16	19,716	2,264	21,980
36,250	14,498	4,455	3,259	2,297,199	201,842	2,499,041
—	—	—	—	(688)	—	(688)
441	—	93	—	6,343	186	6,529
54,819	23,516	11,732	5,003	3,203,699	241,578	3,445,277
17,105	5,115	39	568	1,518,265	87,765	1,606,030
—	—	—	—	594	—	594
1,235	931	572	45	66,823	—	66,823
155	62	17	14	9,959	4,014	13,973
—	—	—	—	—	13	13
—	—	—	—	—	(65)	(65)
—	—	(178)	(95)	(688)	—	(688)
18,495	6,108	450	532	1,594,953	91,727	1,686,680
36,324	17,408	11,282	4,471	1,608,746	—	1,608,746
—	—	—	—	—	149,851	149,851
317,023	125,931	35,478	27,648	20,348,784	1,795,666	22,144,450
$ 353,347	$ 143,339	$ 46,760	$ 32,119	$ 21,957,530	$ 1,945,517	$ 23,903,047

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

Investment Trust Funds: The investment trust funds account for the external portion of the State's external investment pools. The State maintains two external investment pools, the West Virginia Money Market and West Virginia Government Money Market pools. The external portion belongs to local governments and municipalities. These Funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Money Market	West Virginia Government Money Market	Total
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 669,418	$ 425,460	$ 1,094,878
Total Assets	$ 669,418	$ 425,460	$ 1,094,878
Net Position:			
Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	$ 669,418	$ 425,460	$ 1,094,878
Total Net Position	$ 669,418	$ 425,460	$ 1,094,878

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Investment Trust Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	West Virginia Money Market	West Virginia Government Money Market	Total
Additions:			
Deposits, Pool Participants	$ 578,788	$ 334,795	$ 913,583
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	37,228	21,971	59,199
Total Additions	616,016	356,766	972,782
Deductions:			
Withdrawals	591,427	262,664	854,091
Change in Net Position Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	24,589	94,102	118,691
Net Position, Beginning of Year	644,829	331,358	976,187
Net Position, End of Year	$ 669,418	$ 425,460	$ 1,094,878

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Custodial Funds: These funds are custodial in nature and report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private-purpose trust funds. They include the following:

Local Government: This fund accounts for funds received by the State, from local governments to be invested with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments.

Municipal Bond Commission: This fund includes funds received by the State, who acts as an escrow agent for local governments and assures payments are made to bondholders.

Consolidated Escrow Fund: This fund includes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, performance bonds required by the Department of Energy and Labor, the Department of Environmental Protection, and other restricted assets held by the Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development.

Patient Injury Compensation Fund: This fund was created for the purpose of providing fair and reasonable compensation in medical malpractice actions for any portion of economic damages awarded that is uncollectible as a result of limitations on economic damage awards for trauma care, or as a result of the operation of the joint and several liability principles and standards set forth in the West Virginia State Code.

West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Escrow: This fund was created for the purpose of satisfying any claims against the Prepaid Tuition Trust Plan arising after the plan's closure.

Other Custodial Funds: These funds include the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Pass Through Fund, and other small custodial funds.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government		Other Agency				
	Local Government	Municipal Bond Commission	Consolidated Investment Pool	Patient Injury Compensation Fund	West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Escrow	Other Custodial Funds	Total
Assets:							
Current Assets:							
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 4,218	$ 3,982	$ 73,258	$ 57	$ —	$ 22,949	$ 104,464
Investments	—	—	10,890	—	—	—	10,890
Mutual Funds	—	—	—	—	1,103	—	1,103
Receivables, Net	—	—	433	—	—	23	456
Due from Other Funds	172	—	—	—	—	—	172
Total Assets	4,390	3,982	84,581	57	1,103	22,972	117,085
Liabilities:							
Current Liabilities:							
Due to Other Governments	4,390	3,982	—	—	—	6,819	15,191
Custodial Liabilities	—	—	433	57	—	16,153	16,643
Total Liabilities	4,390	3,982	433	57	—	22,972	31,834
Net Position:							
Restricted for:							
Individuals, Organizations and other Governments	—	—	84,148	—	1,103	—	85,251
Total Net Position	$ —	$ —	$ 84,148	$ —	$ 1,103	$ —	$ 85,251

- American Rescue Plan Act is included in Other Custodial Funds that will be distributed to local governments.

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Local Government	Municipal Bond Commission	Consolidated Investment Pool	West Virginia Prepaid Tuition Escrow	Other Custodial Funds	Total
Investment Income (Loss):						
Interest	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 59	$ —	$ 59
Net Investment Income	—	—	—	59	—	59
Additions:						
Funds Received for Local Governments	$ 1,546,915	$ —	$ —	—	—	$ 1,546,915
Grants Received for Local Governments	—	—	—	—	3,205	3,205
Funds Received for Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	—	200,646	200,646
Collateral Received and Related Additions	—	—	53,376	—	—	53,376
Taxes Collected for Other Governments	—	720,677	—	—	—	720,677
Total Additions	1,546,915	720,677	53,376	59	203,851	2,524,878
Deductions:						
Funds Disbursed to Local Governments	1,546,915	—	—	—	—	1,546,915
Grants disbursed to Local Governments	—	—	—	—	3,205	3,205
Funds disbursed to Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	—	200,646	200,646
Collateral Disbursed and Related Deductions	—	—	52,947	—	—	52,947
Taxes Disbursed to Local Governments	—	720,677	—	—	—	720,677
Total Deductions	1,546,915	720,677	52,947	—	203,851	2,524,390
Change in Net Position Restricted For:						
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	429	59	—	488
Net Position, Beginning of Year, as Restated	—	—	83,719	1,044	—	84,763
Net Position, End of Year	$ —	$ —	$ 84,148	$ 1,103	$ —	$ 85,251

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS

Nonmajor Component Units

Educational Broadcasting Commission: The Commission is responsible for extending educational, cultural, and informational experiences to all citizens of the State through the construction and operation of noncommercial, educational television and radio stations, and related facilities. Revenues for operations are derived primarily through private donations, with additional supplements from federal and state grants.

West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities: The Division is responsible for the administration of all federal and state programs related to public ports, railroads, airports, air navigational facilities and public transit providers. The Division is empowered to issue bonds for the rail system.

Solid Waste Management Board: The Board is responsible for the improved collection and disposal of solid wastes, and for encouraging recycling, reuse, or recovery of resources from wastes. The intent of the Board is to become a viable financing mechanism for solid waste projects in West Virginia, and it is empowered to issue bonds and set rate structures at its discretion.

Racing Commission: The Commission has full jurisdiction and supervision over all horse- and dog-race meetings, and all persons involved in the holding or conducting of horse- or dog-race meetings. It can fix the annual fee for permits and registrations. Other racing taxes and fees are set by West Virginia State Code, Chapter 19, Article 23.

Public Defender Corporation: The Corporation is responsible for fulfilling the State's obligation to provide legal representation to eligible clients. Funding of the individual public defender corporations is by appropriation determined by the executive director of the Public Defender Services.

Municipal Pensions Oversight Board: The Board's purpose is to monitor and improve the performance of municipal policemen's and firemen's pension and relief funds assuring prudent administration, investment, and management of the funds. The board also assists municipal boards of trustees in performing their duties related to pensions, ensures the funds' compliance with applicable laws, and distributes insurance premium tax revenues to the individual pension funds.

Combining Statement of Net Position
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Educational Broadcasting Commission	WV Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities	Solid Waste Management Board
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 5,076	$ 10,969	$ 3,696
Investments	4,028	—	—
Receivables, Net	195	843	253
Due from Other Governments	—	2,044	—
Due from Primary Government	3,175	6	—
Inventories	—	22	—
Other Assets	—	—	1
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	146	—	4,138
Receivables, Net	—	—	69
Total Current Assets	12,620	13,884	8,157
Noncurrent Assets:			
Receivables, Net	1,140	—	—
Net Pension Asset	7	3	1
Net OPEB Asset	125	35	9
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,617	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	735
Other Restricted Assets	364	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Asset, Net	157	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	5,711	36,720	35
Total Noncurrent Assets	9,121	36,758	780
Total Assets	21,741	50,642	8,937
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Related to Pensions	412	215	77
Related to OPEB	79	27	5
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	491	242	82
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	154	3,334	134
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	72	—
Due to Primary Government	6	2	—
Unearned Revenue	298	3	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	11	—	—
Compensated Absences	136	111	—
Total Current Liabilities	605	3,522	134
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	200
Unearned Revenue	—	30	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Lease Liability	163	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	46	64
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	163	76	264
Total Liabilities	768	3,598	398
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Related to Pensions	13	48	1
Related to Other Post-Employment Benefits	145	68	15
Related to Leases	1,079	—	—
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,237	116	16
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	5,692	36,720	35
Restricted for:			
Nonexpendable	364	—	—
Pension Asset	7	3	1
OPEB Asset	125	35	9
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	4,545	4,741
Unrestricted	14,039	5,867	3,819
Total Net Position	$ 20,227	$ 47,170	$ 8,605

Racing Commission	Public Defender Corporation	Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	Total
$ 1,581	$ 14,923	$ 41,605	$ 77,850
—	—	—	4,028
225	1,774	—	3,290
—	—	—	2,044
1	4	—	3,186
—	—	—	22
—	32	—	33
18,194	—	—	22,478
396	—	—	465
20,397	16,733	41,605	113,396
—	—	—	1,140
31	36	1	79
4	239	2	414
—	—	—	1,617
—	—	—	735
—	—	—	364
—	2,828	—	2,985
—	1,373	1	43,840
35	4,476	4	51,174
20,432	21,209	41,609	164,570
243	2,175	34	3,156
9	104	6	230
252	2,279	40	3,386
400	—	42	4,064
94	459	23	648
8	—	2	18
—	2,554	—	2,855
—	703	—	714
—	—	—	247
502	3,716	67	8,546
—	—	—	200
—	—	—	30
18,195	—	—	18,195
—	2,233	—	2,396
188	1,081	—	1,379
18,383	3,314	—	22,200
18,885	7,030	67	30,746
—	51	—	113
60	515	7	810
—	—	—	1,079
60	566	7	2,002
—	1,328	1	43,776
—	—	—	364
31	36	1	79
4	239	2	414
—	—	41,571	50,857
1,704	14,289	—	39,718
$ 1,739	$ 15,892	$ 41,575	$ 135,208

Combining Statement of Activities
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024
(Expressed in Thousands)

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Component Units:				
Educational Broadcasting Commission	$ 10,765	$ 3,429	$ 2,195	$ (5,141)
WV Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities	29,060	854	18,159	(10,047)
Solid Waste Management Board	2,638	2,763	—	125
Racing Commission	3,006	2,471	—	(535)
Public Defender Corporation	23,354	—	1,189	(22,165)
Municipal Pensions Oversight Board	21,191	—	—	(21,191)
Total Component Units	$ 90,014	$ 9,517	$ 21,543	$ (58,954)

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenues and Special Item	Change in Net Position	Net Position, Beginning of Year	Net Position, End of Year
$ 57	$ 4,281	$ 215	$ —	$ 4,553	$ (588)	$ 20,815	$ 20,227
482	—	1,961	7,826	10,269	222	46,948	47,170
79	—	—	—	79	204	8,401	8,605
—	—	800	—	800	265	1,474	1,739
133	—	167	23,948	24,248	2,083	13,809	15,892
—	—	1,965	24,888	26,853	5,662	35,913	41,575
$ 751	$ 4,281	$ 5,108	$ 56,662	$ 66,802	$ 7,848	$ 127,360	$ 135,208

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Statistical Section

Financial Trends

Revenue Capacity

Debt Capacity

Demographics and Economic Information

Operating Information

Miscellaneous

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Statistical Section
Index

Financial Trends – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the State's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

	Page #
Schedule 1 – Net Position by Component	286
Schedule 2 – Changes in Net Position	288
Schedule 3 – Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	292
Schedule 4 – Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	294

Revenue Capacity Information – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand the State's capacity to raise revenues and the sources of those revenues.

Schedule 5 – Revenue Base	296
Schedule 6 – Revenue Rates	298
Schedule 7 – Revenue Payers by Industry/Category	300

Debt Capacity Information – These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand the State's outstanding debt, the capacity to repay that debt, and the ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Schedule 8 – Ratios of Outstanding Debt	302
Schedule 9 – Pledged Revenue Coverage	304

Demographic and Economic Information – These schedules offer indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

Schedule 10 – Demographic and Economic Indicators	312
Schedule 11 – Principal Employers	314
Schedule 12 – Education Enrollment	315

Operating Information – These schedules assist the reader in evaluating the size, efficiency, and effectiveness of the State's government.

Schedule 13 – State Employees by Function	316
Schedule 14 – Operating Indicators by Function	318
Schedule 15 – Capital Assets Statistics by Function	320

Miscellaneous Statistics – This information may provide the reader with more insight into the State's financial and demographic status.

Schedule 16 – Miscellaneous Statistics	322

Note: GASB 63 was implemented in fiscal year 2013, which changed net assets to net position.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports.

Schedule 1
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Governmental Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 10,027,422	$ 10,966,906	$ 9,119,557	$ 9,139,616
Restricted	1,416,217	1,344,616	1,557,217	1,430,320
Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)	2,404,124	1,097,349	574,051	(1,991,434)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	$ 13,847,763	$ 13,408,871	$ 11,250,825	$ 8,578,502
Business-Type Activities				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 2,363	$ 2,527	$ 3,113	$ 1,965
Restricted	2,559,401	2,403,762	2,356,490	2,110,728
Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)	158,872	225,181	170,279	405,599
Total Business-type Activities Net Position(Deficit)	$ 2,720,636	$ 2,631,470	$ 2,529,882	$ 2,518,292
Primary Government				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	$ 10,029,785	$ 10,969,433	$ 9,122,670	$ 9,141,581
Restricted	3,975,618	3,748,378	3,913,707	3,541,048
Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit)	2,562,996	1,322,530	744,330	(1,585,835)
Total Primary Government Net Position	$ 16,568,399	$ 16,040,341	$ 13,780,707	$ 11,096,794

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 9,192,701	$ 9,005,297	$ 8,875,443	$ 8,996,053	$ 8,986,789	$ 8,890,142
1,188,896	1,251,729	953,572	402,490	422,147	439,118
(3,423,609)	(3,337,234)	(4,119,293)	(4,455,964)	(4,563,114)	(4,718,599)
$ 6,957,988	$ 6,919,792	$ 5,709,722	$ 4,942,579	$ 4,845,822	$ 4,610,661
$ 2,001	$ 1,821	$ 2,676	$ 2,863	$ 2,940	$ 2,963
1,777,494	1,972,374	1,895,646	1,809,614	1,741,004	1,813,975
389,829	354,405	333,239	282,812	201,954	201,022
$ 2,169,324	$ 2,328,600	$ 2,231,561	$ 2,095,289	$ 1,945,898	$ 2,017,960
$ 9,194,702	$ 9,007,118	$ 8,878,119	$ 8,998,916	$ 8,989,729	$ 8,893,105
2,966,390	3,224,103	2,849,218	2,212,104	2,163,151	2,253,093
(3,033,780)	(2,982,829)	(3,786,054)	(4,173,152)	(4,361,160)	(4,567,049)
$ 9,127,312	$ 9,248,392	$ 7,941,283	$ 7,037,868	$ 6,791,720	$ 6,628,621

*In FY 2015, Unrestricted Net Position (Deficit) was revised Due to a subsequent revision in the July 1, 2014 schedule of employer allocations for the Teachers' Retirement Systems, the State identified a misstatement in the cumulative effect that was reported in Governmental Activities net beginning net position in the June 30, 2015 financial statements.

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Governmental Activities:				
Expenses:				
Legislative	$ 33,935	$ 22,083	$ 22,161	$ 21,755
Judicial	132,090	107,734	68,095	111,998
Executive	350,372	350,893	622,666	714,308
Administration	363,022	318,337	287,847	241,868
Commerce	286,572	163,917	157,407	233,403
Environmental Protection	223,179	119,899	123,749	88,978
Employment Programs	51,726	63,160	59,131	211,110
Education	3,707,832	3,140,045	2,745,843	3,064,713
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	7,418,179	8,147,013	7,828,170	6,880,969
Homeland Security	614,736	520,974	395,814	515,711
Revenue	212,968	118,889	58,449	126,387
Transportation	1,791,421	1,426,056	1,463,303	1,325,447
Veterans Assistance	26,590	20,692	15,216	17,407
Senior Services	53,381	56,410	51,537	53,919
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	213,597	1,504,324	368,609	141,343
Tourism	27,826	28,578	37,621	—
Economic Development	114,926	104,964	559,988	—
Arts, Culture and History	36,494	34,276	36,155	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt	144,255	152,565	154,682	143,228
Interest on Lease Liability	3,760	3,757	3,064	—
Total Expenses	15,806,861	16,404,566	15,059,507	13,892,544
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services				
Legislative	1,023	991	985	1,078
Judicial	1,543	1,528	1,233	1,067
Executive	33,472	14,573	27,248	33,892
Administration	53,213	78,831	59,244	61,505
Commerce	61,089	55,174	33,769	48,742
Environmental Protection	63,148	63,482	55,970	63,051
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—
Education	—	—	—	—
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	78,160	36,519	62,976	61,783
Homeland Security	1,975	19,008	13,355	—
Revenue	56,544	14,062	46,634	45,958
Transportation	57,427	196,251	137,986	170,990
Veterans Assistance	465	390	284	183
Senior Services	3	1,238	1,260	2
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	57,616	49,311	42,653	19,667
Tourism	2	1	—	—
Economic Development	622	—	726	—
Arts, Culture and History	457	749	812	—
Total Charges for Services	466,759	532,108	485,135	507,918
Operating Grants and Contributions:				
Legislative	340	348	900	840
Judicial	2,806	2,614	2,288	2,170
Executive	66,696	739,380	1,263,082	668,297
Administration	—	—	127	—
Commerce	110,825	74,603	55,166	94,631
Environmental Protection	144,530	90,079	84,310	84,963
Employment Programs	53,042	65,875	64,560	149,770
Education	857,036	879,614	843,635	582,884
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	5,446,185	6,626,910	6,535,448	5,531,583
Homeland Security	110,956	181,855	126,609	91,125
Revenue	5,196	3,713	2,021	2,740
Transportation	—	—	—	50,000
Veterans Assistance	10,506	8,682	7,602	7,050
Senior Services	22,534	27,615	28,546	26,193
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	70,639	54,465	57,146	55,435
Tourism	692	1,718	—	—
Economic Development	73,509	57,540	62,448	—
Arts, Culture and History	8,455	9,213	8,248	—
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	6,983,947	8,824,224	9,142,136	7,347,681
Capital Grants and Contributions:				
Administration	—	—	439	239
Homeland Security	5,768	172	—	—
Transportation	861,341	717,426	551,222	505,348
Veterans Assistance	4,059	3,048	2,764	2,634
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	871,168	720,646	554,425	508,221
Total Program Revenues	8,321,874	10,076,978	10,181,696	8,363,820
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expenses	(7,484,987)	(6,327,588)	(4,877,811)	(5,528,724)

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 22,565	$ 21,399	$ 24,352	$ 24,189	$ 25,766	$ 26,762
136,383	122,394	136,825	134,351	133,702	126,904
368,025	279,266	213,285	176,485	139,580	124,455
279,823	203,481	235,485	262,684	234,542	280,007
194,690	163,112	196,759	166,225	166,129	141,566
103,259	115,131	112,962	173,689	84,533	109,036
50,785	47,779	43,287	55,231	48,173	43,876
2,991,209	2,704,721	2,669,868	2,777,727	2,708,236	2,870,823
5,934,351	5,500,238	5,483,893	5,810,783	5,352,930	5,241,337
559,734	461,957	479,783	502,408	417,604	412,894
63,132	122,114	93,815	89,178	78,504	86,654
1,386,393	1,341,573	1,150,909	1,153,708	1,183,397	1,121,182
20,152	25,178	24,369	20,572	20,588	19,264
48,307	45,485	44,825	41,934	44,037	49,205
50,519	44,027	55,422	53,909	47,680	74,255
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
172,922	157,642	118,156	110,722	112,273	123,064
—	—	—	—	—	—
12,382,249	11,355,497	11,083,995	11,553,795	10,797,674	10,851,284
1,064	1,286	1,277	1,268	1,431	1,436
907	1,026	—	1,768	1,730	944
23,619	25,710	19,326	18,002	14,407	22,440
56,118	50,744	46,708	42,766	45,767	51,167
40,634	45,103	46,986	41,017	43,541	46,972
58,935	65,371	68,595	53,209	74,621	71,302
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,394	554	—	—	2,580	3,970
84,834	64,862	56,589	70,812	72,849	84,731
16,234	15,877	18,449	16,018	10,868	8,751
42,173	45,962	44,703	42,421	42,754	50,547
130,505	181,181	169,142	101,562	92,171	97,716
324	393	3	—	—	—
2	(2)	—	3	—	—
36,806	37,712	41,508	42,259	26,158	31,317
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
493,549	535,779	513,286	431,105	428,877	471,293
1,095	48	3,786	309	136	784
2,102	3,543	2,472	2,899	1,978	2,296
108,510	40,152	29,404	24,812	33,725	14,076
—	(1,547)	—	—	3,006	50,731
71,738	65,568	60,551	60,378	41,846	39,802
87,493	106,230	99,742	87,674	98,312	102,018
53,462	48,391	49,969	49,288	48,050	45,306
508,378	453,950	435,775	440,701	451,719	443,295
4,509,174	4,044,403	4,005,927	4,319,051	3,940,757	3,811,046
132,731	78,481	85,058	130,128	118,282	65,630
3,040	1,833	1,316	2,645	1,917	144
—	—	—	—	—	—
6,761	5,947	11,805	8,208	8,008	9,604
25,427	23,452	22,005	22,318	23,489	22,728
3,262	3,180	3,134	2,910	3,049	3,058
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
5,511,368	4,873,631	4,810,944	5,151,321	4,774,274	4,610,518
—	—	2,364	1,563	2,552	—
794	38	—	2,128	1,235	17,241
340,627	492,389	369,711	526,571	452,435	373,708
2,261	2,311	—	1,564	—	—
343,682	494,738	372,075	531,826	456,222	390,949
6,348,599	5,904,148	5,696,305	6,114,252	5,659,373	5,472,760
(6,033,650)	(5,451,349)	(5,387,690)	(5,439,543)	(5,138,301)	(5,378,524)

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	2,073,393	2,629,514	$ 2,522,395	$ 2,194,829
Consumer Sales	1,999,206	1,920,175	1,812,684	1,668,378
Business	887,718	1,454,652	1,372,786	777,371
Medicaid	344,352	301,981	278,554	266,706
Transportation	752,246	762,227	719,812	701,541
Other	405,131	407,910	403,464	379,286
Entitlements and Grants	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	475,926	276,718	(118,738)	130,414
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	52,937	59,359	63,707	61,812
Lottery Revenues	393,693	377,630	372,001	389,012
Miscellaneous	541,552	399,221	143,261	628,007
Other Financing Sources	29,930	22,472	13,140	—
Transfers	(32,205)	(88,142)	(32,932)	(48,118)
Total General Revenues and Transfers	7,923,879	8,523,717	7,550,134	7,149,238
Total Governmental Activities Changes in Net Position	$ 438,892	$ 2,196,129	$ 2,672,323	$ 1,620,514
Business-type Activities				
Expenses:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	13,230	11,410	11,232	11,291
Workers' Compensation Fund	72,545	31,265	6,365	62,049
Unemployment Compensation	169,192	127,567	117,319	1,063,978
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	54,789	43,835	44,395	31,795
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	913,399	675,684	708,037	701,087
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	110,305	177,118	173,129	88,562
Other Activities	123,357	119,032	123,729	116,405
Total Expenses	1,456,817	1,185,911	1,184,206	2,075,167
Program Revenues:				
Charges for Services:				
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	6,417	6,619	6,196	5,763
Workers' Compensation Fund	908	674	1,071	2,604
Unemployment Compensation	160,657	154,019	168,180	200,836
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	4,565	3,389	4,008	4,749
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	850,360	641,968	629,198	571,567
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	100,253	86,433	81,250	78,692
Other Activities	153,492	152,757	147,642	144,406
Total Charges for Services	1,276,652	1,045,859	1,037,545	1,008,617
Total Revenues	1,276,652	1,045,859	1,037,545	1,008,617
Total Business-type Activities Net Program Expenses	(180,165)	(140,052)	(146,661)	(1,066,550)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:				
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	166,473	94,074	(171,028)	301,195
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	—	—	—	—
Lottery Revenue	46,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Miscellaneous	24,653	13,424	250,347	1,020,205
Transfers	32,205	88,142	32,932	48,118
Total General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position	269,331	241,640	158,251	1,415,518
Total Business-type Activities Changes in Net Position	$ 89,166	$ 101,588	$ 11,590	$ 348,968
Total Primary Government Changes in Net Position	$ 528,058	$ 2,297,717	$ 2,683,913	$ 1,969,482

Note: In FY 2019, Regional Jail Authority merged with Division of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, and Correctional Industries to create the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 2,023,079	$ 2,090,596	$ 1,939,977	$ 1,830,106	$ 1,849,056	$ 1,921,597
1,514,838	1,481,344	1,355,135	1,312,353	1,291,813	1,265,957
550,918	793,067	626,743	581,896	640,081	907,362
235,758	239,201	222,859	217,665	222,578	197,692
680,902	682,331	674,795	593,158	605,403	640,135
384,882	393,244	390,773	409,426	303,770	249,102
—	—	—	—	—	—
123,951	144,963	56,933	73,552	34,380	12,259
106,093	59,764	62,930	61,426	62,697	62,105
266,124	348,250	322,845	336,294	342,702	356,401
176,399	395,866	152,806	106,526	129,760	131,023
—	—	—	—	—	—
7,147	(30,315)	9,667	15,204	(108,778)	(230,208)
6,070,091	6,598,311	5,815,463	5,537,606	5,373,462	5,513,425
$ 36,441	$ 1,146,962	$ 427,773	$ 98,063	$ 235,161	$ 242,989
10,739	5,316	4,067	3,467	4,745	6,358
59,151	139,992	117,132	134,443	202,406	44,488
1,415,646	164,478	142,103	169,197	509,796	225,940
22,325	18,512	35,937	23,941	60,622	71,587
597,217	561,807	537,044	552,882	542,825	577,433
70,377	84,683	61,797	66,152	67,650	72,436
110,335	96,947	98,697	98,901	103,294	108,868
2,285,790	1,071,735	996,777	1,048,983	1,491,338	1,107,110
5,779	5,879	6,061	5,995	5,850	5,725
1,679	18,194	35,905	35,738	105,897	46,272
202,465	204,789	188,153	204,496	431,717	223,836
3,810	3,310	3,344	3,095	1,940	2,591
555,480	545,646	560,051	576,153	507,419	516,689
75,539	76,541	72,270	64,587	58,303	51,940
130,781	120,187	121,484	118,471	118,985	120,634
975,533	974,546	987,268	1,008,535	1,230,111	967,687
975,533	974,546	987,268	1,008,535	1,230,111	967,687
(1,310,257)	(97,189)	(9,509)	(40,448)	(261,227)	(139,423)
96,412	116,396	99,883	167,076	31,098	29,282
—	—	—	—	—	—
38,198	46,000	48,750	31,500	42,735	37,000
984,648	7,791	6,708	6,467	6,554	7,271
(7,147)	30,315	(9,667)	(15,204)	108,778	230,208
1,112,111	200,502	145,674	189,839	189,165	303,761
$ (198,146)	$ 103,313	$ 136,165	$ 149,391	$ (72,062)	$ 164,338
$ (161,705)	$ 1,250,275	$ 563,938	$ 247,454	$ 163,099	$ 407,327

Schedule 3
Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
General Fund				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	$ 12,624	$ 11,935	$ 11,115	$ 11,425
Receivables	38,199	18,875	116,432	125,259
Restricted for:				
Government Operations	5,168	6,252	59,883	21,896
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	13,121	16,625	6,871	2,769
Education	240	214	240	128
Health and Social Services	1,958	1,359	3,466	701
Public Protection	2,080	1,621	1,030	357
Committed for:				
General Government Operations	52,037	35,971	33,210	11,182
Rainy Day Funds	—	—	—	996,893
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	9,494	13,475	21,201	4,106
Education	15,846	17,140	16,781	11,458
Health and Social Services	22,308	44,304	32,912	13,652
Public Protection	3,909	4,160	4,169	1,890
Assigned for:				
Government Operations	9,497	10,423	7,214	5,545
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	2,511	2,382	2,283	811
Education	2,074	1,478	1,434	362
Health and Social Services	1,934	2,387	2,522	907
Public Protection	638	783	823	325
Unassigned	4,014,443	4,556,595	3,555,421	932,900
Total General Fund	$ 4,208,081	$ 4,745,979	$ 3,877,007	$ 2,142,566
All Other Governmental Funds				
Nonspendable:				
Inventories	$ 94,290	$ 83,047	$ 62,475	$ 57,742
Permanent Fund	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Receivables	—	18,875	—	—
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	695,732	851,115	974,496	1,325,879
Debt Service	529,474	541,255	557,983	578,301
Government Operations				
Development, Tourism, and Recreation	74,800	72,388	73,752	78,281
Education	131	134	505	502
Public Protection	108,206	87,711	107,501	118,315
Transportation	390,889	449,685	484,513	504,595
Committed for:				
General Government Operations	7,333	6,851	6,862	6,508
Public Protection	361,238	329,309	322,173	330,075
Assigned for:				
Health and Social Services	4,369	4,159	4,126	3,904
Public Protection	3,361	4,890	4,924	6,093
Transportation	417,661	244,044	198,861	278,485
Unassigned	280	—	(12,274)	—
Total All Other Governmental Funds	2,688,764	2,694,463	2,786,897	3,289,680
Total Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	$ 6,896,845	$ 7,440,442	$ 6,663,904	$ 5,432,246

Notes: In FY 2020, Rainy Day Fund was determined to be Unassigned Fund Balance rather than Committed.

In FY 2019, Regional Jail Authority merged with Division of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, and Correctional Industries to create the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 8,954	$ —	$ 11,888	$ 11,113	$ 9,936	$ 10,288
122,435	—	112,120	128,761	128,116	129,150
109,500	—	818	500	132	846
7,766	109,500	2,409	1,768	511	2,376
244	7,766	95	180	65	268
1,449	244	372	527	160	780
890	1,449	402	314	81	402
21,434	—	6,483	4,771	1,213	5,430
862,766	763,388	720,323	663,061	789,352	879,749
8,084	8,084	2,755	2,246	695	3,160
14,336	12,792	25,038	24,126	24,031	17,590
22,521	22,521	9,219	5,020	871	5,268
4,937	4,937	2,115	1,720	479	2,308
8,491	7,967	1,978	—	6,183	—
1,835	1,835	615	—	—	—
751	751	267	—	—	—
2,591	2,591	860	—	—	—
1,600	1,600	420	—	—	—
442,363	673,649	305,331	(1,231,719)	(1,324,232)	(1,284,506)
$ 1,642,947	$ 1,648,385	$ 1,203,508	$ (387,612)	$ (362,407)	$ (226,891)
$ 60,253	$ 54,997	$ 49,163	$ 52,860	$ 49,814	$ 48,686
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
—	—	—	543,598	564,488	585,811
1,444,819	1,002,883	967,400	10,658	12,333	13,270
636,745	658,493	677,347	153,621	153,646	154,491
	65,000	65,482	63,888	54,591	54,668
62,703	427	360	889	584	1,174
535	94,395	87,049	57,160	51,334	53,233
102,368	312,280	17,550	12,737	12,031	12,968
142,157	5,258	5,144	1,642	1,796	2,268
5,986	322,358	287,855	265,899	299,757	311,564
314,622	—	—	—	—	—
3,762	3,877	5,738	6,226	4,506	7,265
3,598	280,637	220,966	67,439	6,309	61,181
13,586	1,917	210,794	(13,610)	(9,953)	(9,072)
—					
2,792,134	2,803,522	2,595,848	1,224,007	1,202,236	1,298,507
$ 4,435,081	$ 4,451,907	$ 3,799,356	$ 836,395	$ 839,829	$ 1,071,616

Schedule 4
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	$ 2,084,287	$ 2,614,991	$ 2,508,884	$ 2,196,298
Consumer Sales and Use	1,996,304	1,919,466	1,812,650	1,668,804
Severance	418,604	840,325	894,560	326,363
Corporate Net Income	411,394	433,695	346,535	317,670
Business and Occupation	127,501	116,404	110,485	131,541
Medicaid	342,985	300,994	278,211	267,979
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	435,840	439,560	422,937	404,425
Automobile Privilege	316,406	322,667	296,875	297,116
Other	405,236	407,682	403,243	379,294
Intergovernmental	7,128,128	8,369,774	8,541,855	6,853,416
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	247,696	256,430	248,956	243,371
Motor Vehicle Registration	138,067	144,626	141,471	146,836
Charges for Services	191,277	170,339	158,020	173,157
Lottery Revenues	388,799	372,736	367,107	384,118
Investment Earnings	512,761	317,224	(121,046)	155,659
Food Stamp Revenue	571,906	999,558	1,002,881	872,884
Other	624,391	471,076	245,980	748,925
Total Revenues	16,341,582	18,497,547	17,659,604	15,567,856
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Legislative	37,175	26,815	28,426	25,903
Judicial	160,133	148,943	150,671	135,586
Executive	385,192	377,969	785,832	843,107
Administration	160,728	157,671	158,554	105,099
Commerce	338,214	224,965	186,764	289,378
Environmental Protection	179,011	173,366	155,023	127,164
Employment Programs	52,833	65,842	64,338	213,160
Economic Development	119,311	108,816	473,062	—
Education	3,817,309	3,330,645	3,176,220	3,111,098
Arts, Culture, and History	39,267	36,829	36,735	—
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	7,561,303	8,325,854	8,053,902	7,018,893
Homeland Security	665,802	611,915	488,555	568,532
Revenue	229,449	135,879	84,878	141,218
Tourism	29,449	30,533	35,508	—
Transportation	1,313,684	1,028,402	956,241	739,916
Veterans Assistance	31,495	25,917	22,199	21,025
Senior Services	54,270	55,449	52,603	54,576
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	211,661	1,507,016	367,606	134,791
Capital Outlay	1,092,771	934,371	792,076	903,605
Debt Service:				
Principal	174,780	175,849	163,133	166,750
Interest	125,160	131,877	139,111	124,227
Right-to-Use Principal	21,304	20,976	14,700	—
Right-to-Use Interest	3,587	4,090	2,962	—
Total Expenditures	16,803,888	17,639,989	16,389,099	14,724,028
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(462,306)	857,558	1,270,505	843,828
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	—	—	—	907,600
Premiums on Bonds Issued	—	—	—	63,371
Capital Lease Acquisitions	—	—	—	—
Right-to-Use Leases	18,085	22,472	13,140	—
Payments to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agents	—	—	—	(737,172)
Transfers In	127,655	157,912	143,633	278,761
Transfers Out	(208,156)	(277,338)	(195,620)	(359,223)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(62,416)	(96,954)	(38,847)	153,337
Net Changes in Fund Balances	$ (524,722)	$ 760,604	$ 1,231,658	$ 997,165
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	2.00 %	1.89 %	2.01 %	2.06 %

Note: In FY 2019, Regional Jail Authority merged with Division of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, and Correctional Industries to create the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 2,021,193	$ 2,084,820	$ 1,936,836	$ 1,846,638	$ 1,853,422	$ 1,915,382
1,516,325	1,477,711	1,355,092	1,317,452	1,293,535	1,264,716
268,513	452,680	393,278	360,801	373,801	589,883
155,406	205,481	109,113	120,728	152,873	189,473
134,173	129,105	115,772	110,240	119,594	120,426
236,292	238,773	226,212	215,558	221,717	200,408
410,901	444,575	443,273	389,753	404,321	435,142
270,001	237,756	231,522	203,405	201,082	204,993
384,873	393,326	390,691	409,636	303,544	249,071
5,273,610	4,871,752	4,696,456	5,130,386	4,702,423	4,452,997
241,191	249,476	245,434	230,571	239,007	242,406
122,972	175,565	156,931	109,047	94,277	103,092
136,500	131,956	122,975	123,512	118,233	124,305
262,156	343,356	317,140	330,589	336,938	349,853
137,340	159,033	66,522	83,917	34,300	14,298
533,130	405,622	451,228	490,483	496,107	494,131
253,175	468,351	212,216	177,335	202,768	224,883
12,357,751	12,469,338	11,470,691	11,650,051	11,147,942	11,175,459
23,414	23,606	23,439	24,461	26,907	28,840
137,777	133,023	130,832	139,774	144,091	140,847
374,699	279,425	202,686	176,493	142,313	126,313
147,210	77,139	111,703	148,133	126,668	155,998
220,882	224,908	206,481	196,657	180,018	163,777
135,242	140,328	127,757	148,139	151,537	131,371
53,426	49,383	48,895	51,546	48,968	45,743
—	—	—	—	—	—
3,092,021	2,873,944	2,796,313	2,831,189	2,869,977	2,997,533
—	—	—	—	—	—
6,018,370	5,589,099	5,484,857	5,869,748	5,430,561	5,285,201
566,560	488,369	478,052	525,010	495,656	461,599
73,121	137,263	86,650	95,166	91,050	92,758
—	—				
877,712	1,042,123	873,276	894,409	914,909	801,658
21,517	24,811	23,104	21,036	21,546	20,261
48,651	45,002	44,295	42,029	44,253	49,439
38,763	35,534	39,337	42,181	36,877	54,965
972,659	542,106	365,949	364,318	359,889	335,493
167,020	111,090	130,901	75,615	85,180	105,800
149,247	135,867	92,461	91,238	95,180	100,348
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
13,118,291	11,953,020	11,266,988	11,737,142	11,265,580	11,097,944
(760,540)	516,318	203,703	(87,091)	(117,638)	77,515
600,000	133,789	1,186,099	81,595	—	205,365
146,576	19,097	172,216	8,640	—	39,273
—	12,414	11,737	13,568	2,019	580
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	(142,788)	(32,022)		(244,030)
192,909	254,709	163,393	204,252	188,770	149,515
(197,526)	(287,175)	(155,288)	(191,070)	(304,938)	(388,051)
741,959	132,834	1,235,369	84,963	(114,149)	(237,348)
$ (18,581)	$ 649,152	$ 1,439,072	$ 2,128	$ 231,787	$ 159,833
2.55 %	2.17 %	2.05 %	1.47 %	1.66 %	1.92 %

Schedule 5
Revenue Base
Last Ten Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

Personal Income by Industry (Calendar Year)

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Farm Earnings	$ 25,806	$ 54,988	$ 32,040	$ 28,083
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	137,595	136,782	146,870	131,019
Mining	2,850,036	2,797,809	2,472,132	2,164,045
Construction	3,108,458	3,018,898	2,994,056	2,811,942
Manufacturing	4,202,634	4,122,065	4,172,720	3,831,022
Transportation, Warehousing, and Public Utilities	2,625,038	2,502,352	2,461,407	2,343,504
Wholesale Trade	1,865,800	1,710,453	1,586,170	1,563,243
Retail Trade	3,585,777	3,462,627	3,345,766	3,073,387
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,963,354	2,705,450	16,777,919	2,280,263
Service Industries	21,580,815	20,390,422	18,933,825	17,650,527
Federal, Civilian	3,425,898	3,162,226	3,097,806	2,965,165
Military	355,171	472,462	654,487	322,107
State and Local Government	7,598,209	7,132,500	6,680,765	6,721,741
Tax Revenue (Fiscal Year)				
Consumer Sales	1,750,000	1,655,000	1,537,000	1,387,000
Personal Income	2,664,000	2,503,000	2,254,000	1,948,000
Severance	946,000	769,000	274,000	267,000
Corporate Income and Business Franchise	420,000	366,000	321,000	152,000
Motor Fuel	432,000	420,000	400,000	427,000
Automobile Privilege	322,667	297,000	297,000	270,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, State of West Virginia Executive Budget, and the Department of Highways.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
$ (27,935)	$ (63,393)	$ (87,698)	$ (99,972)	$ (30,770)	$ 19,745
157,191	161,474	158,024	158,604	160,316	102,143
2,671,305	2,471,086	2,139,297	1,897,087	2,725,768	3,423,411
3,311,109	4,101,799	3,008,747	2,689,538	2,896,798	2,857,279
3,936,598	3,800,160	3,446,282	3,408,226	3,421,537	3,601,454
2,433,754	2,341,273	2,208,615	2,151,786	2,159,353	2,127,148
1,586,278	1,542,010	1,491,856	1,467,931	1,557,478	1,539,380
3,022,118	2,964,421	2,938,849	2,972,989	2,935,939	2,941,483
2,209,851	2,094,476	1,916,253	1,865,942	1,885,393	1,956,188
18,092,541	17,462,559	16,079,925	15,551,002	15,611,983	15,033,408
2,770,566	2,713,339	2,602,306	2,498,151	2,424,565	2,349,128
319,932	300,274	285,857	277,818	272,963	299,618
6,616,465	6,301,709	6,357,743	6,351,203	6,221,514	6,210,344
1,370,000	1,247,000	1,222,000	1,231,000	1,228,000	1,173,000
2,097,000	1,920,000	1,814,000	1,803,000	1,840,000	1,664,000
463,000	346,000	321,000	276,000	414,000	489,000
198,000	110,000	116,000	144,000	186,000	204,000
443,000	420,000	381,000	396,000	435,000	441,000
238,000	232,000	203,000	201,000	205,000	196,000

Schedule 6
Revenue Rates
Last Ten Calendar Years

Personal Income Tax

Single, Head of Household, Widow(er) with Dependent Child and Married Filing Jointly (Unchanged Over Last Ten Years)

Less than $10,000..... 3% of the taxable income

At least —	But less than —	
$10,000	$25,000.....	$ 300.00 plus 4.0% of excess over $10,000
$25,000	$40,000.....	$ 900.00 plus 4.5% of excess over $25,000
$40,000	$60,000.....	$1,575.00 plus 6.0% of excess over $40,000
$60,000	.....	$2,775.00 plus 6.5% of excess over $60,000

Business

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Corporate Net Income (applies to C corporations)	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
Severance Tax:				
Timber	0%	0%	0%	0%
Oil/Gas	5%	5%	5%	5%
Coal	various	various	various	various
Consumer Sales Tax	6%	6%	6%	6%
Food Tax *	0%	0%	0%	0%
Motor Fuel Excise and Sales Tax** (cents per gallon)	37.2	35.7	35.7	35.7
Automobile Privilege Tax	6%	6%	6%	6%

All rates are set by the Legislature.

Source: State Tax Department and the Division of Motor Vehicles.

Married Filing Separately (Unchanged Over Last Ten)

Less than $5,000..... 3% of the taxable income

At least —	But less than —		
$5,000	$12,500.....	$ 150.00	plus 4.0% of excess over $5,000
$12,500	$20,000.....	$ 450.00	plus 4.5% of excess over $12,500
$20,000	$30,000.....	$ 787.50	plus 6.0% of excess over $20,000
$30,000	.....	$ 1,387.50	plus 6.5% of excess over $30,000

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%	6.50%
0%	1.50%	2%	2%	0%	0%
5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
various	various	various	various	various	various
6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
35.7	35.7	35.7	35.7	34.6	34.6
6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%

Schedule 7
Revenue Payers by Industry/Category
Most Current Available Year and Historical Comparison
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

Consumers Sales and Service Tax and Use Tax

Tax Year 2015

Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	$ 2,562,463	0.21 %	649	1.56 %
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	14,747,163	1.19 %	295	0.71 %
Construction	39,145,299	3.15 %	3,716	8.92 %
Manufacturing	73,281,413	5.90 %	3,083	7.40 %
Wholesale Trade	109,243,636	8.80 %	2,838	6.81 %
Retail Trade	565,962,381	45.61 %	9,406	22.58 %
Finance and Insurance	11,623,578	0.94 %	471	1.13 %
Services	348,897,658	28.11 %	18,783	45.10 %
Other	75,533,745	6.09 %	2,411	5.79 %
Total	$1,240,997,336	100.00 %	41,652	100.00 %

Tax Year 2006

Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	$ 4,263,248	0.40 %	1,520	2.16 %
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5,715,604	0.53 %	1,502	2.13 %
Construction	32,432,170	3.00 %	11,977	17.02 %
Manufacturing	53,336,059	4.94 %	4,062	5.77 %
Wholesale Trade	90,177,184	8.35 %	3,164	4.50 %
Retail Trade	582,626,343	53.95 %	16,075	22.84 %
Finance and Insurance	3,115,399	0.29 %	579	0.82 %
Services	244,810,238	22.67 %	26,800	38.08 %
Other	63,413,908	5.87 %	4,698	6.68 %
Total	$1,079,890,153	100.00 %	$ 70,377	100.00 %

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of revenue payers are not provided. This information is an alternative regarding the sources of the State's revenue.

Source: West Virginia State Tax Department

Personal Income Tax

Tax Year 2015

Income Level	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Returns	Percent of Total
$0 - $10,000	$ 5,272,893	0.30 %	236,651	27.90 %
$10,000 - $20,000	47,459,937	2.66 %	123,579	14.57 %
$20,000 - $40,000	170,695,066	9.56 %	162,763	19.20 %
$40,000 - $60,000	213,223,266	11.93 %	104,607	12.33 %
Over $60,000	1,349,611,684	75.55 %	220,536	26.00 %
Total	$1,786,262,846	100.00 %	848,136	100.00 %

Tax Year 2006

Income Level	Tax Liability	Percent of Total	Returns	Percent of Total
$0 - $10,000	$ 18,619,641	1.39 %	251,245	32.97 %
$10,000 - $20,000	61,443,632	4.60 %	123,103	16.15 %
$20,000 - $40,000	173,037,512	12.95 %	156,696	20.56 %
$40,000 - $60,000	214,708,216	16.07 %	99,970	13.12 %
Over $60,000	868,594,173	64.99 %	131,030	17.20 %
Total	$1,336,403,174	100.00 %	$ 762,044	100.00 %

Schedule 8
Ratios of Outstanding Debt
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government Debt			
	2024	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Governmental Activities:				
General Obligation Bonds	$ 1,790,804	$ 1,890,099	$ 1,982,665	$ 2,057,062
Revenue Bonds	$ 1,159,809	1,229,363	1,303,621	1,380,364
Right to Use Lease Liability	$ 102,000	103,877	99,993	—
Right to Use Software Liability	$ 20,677	15,927	—	—
Other Financing Debt	$ 10,249	18,094	29,025	27,210
Other Financing Debt Payable to Component Units	$ 133,880	150,425	171,740	191,185
Total Governmental Activities	$ 3,217,419	3,407,785	3,587,044	3,655,821
Enterprise Activities:				
Revenue Bonds	$ 136,480	144,165	151,565	158,655
Total Primary Government Debt	$ 3,353,899	$ 3,551,950	$ 3,738,609	$ 3,814,476

Governmental Activities Tax Income

Year	Personal Income	Consumer Sales and Use	Business	Transportation	Other	Total
2024	$ 2,079,918	$ 1,999,319	$ 889,481	$ 752,246	$ 749,505	$ 6,470,469
2023	2,628,777	1,920,060	1,448,071	762,227	709,303	7,468,438
2022	2,523,014	1,816,936	1,378,447	719,812	684,184	7,122,393
2021	2,194,829	1,668,378	777,371	701,541	645,992	5,988,111
2020	2,023,079	1,514,838	550,918	680,902	620,640	5,390,377
2019	2,090,596	1,368,741	793,067	682,331	632,445	5,567,180
2018	1,939,977	1,355,135	626,743	674,795	613,632	5,210,282
2017	1,830,106	1,312,353	581,896	593,158	627,091	4,944,604
2016	1,849,056	1,291,813	640,081	605,403	526,348	4,912,701
2015	1,921,597	1,265,957	907,362	640,135	446,794	5,181,845

General Obligation Bond Debt Ratios

Year	General Obligation Bond Debt	Percent of Tax Income	Percent of Personal Income	Amount of Debt Per Capita*
2024	$ 1,790,804	27.68 %	1.89 %	$ 1.01
2023	1,890,099	25.31 %	2.21 %	1.06
2022	1,982,665	27.84 %	2.32 %	1.11
2021	2,057,062	34.35 %	2.56 %	1.16
2020	1,865,314	34.60 %	2.46 %	1.04
2019	1,182,881	21.25 %	1.60 %	0.66
2018	1,240,350	23.81 %	1.80 %	0.68
2017	359,261	7.27 %	0.54 %	0.20
2016	393,089	8.00 %	0.58 %	0.21
2015	412,368	7.96 %	0.62 %	0.22

Primary Government Debt					
2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
$ 1,865,314	$ 1,182,881	$ 1,240,350	$ 359,261	$ 393,089	$ 412,368
1,445,649	1,532,497	1,415,049	1,182,921	1,142,347	1,185,022
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
32,368	32,972	45,563	28,168	28,153	28,813
209,730	227,660	244,995	260,955	275,765	260,995
3,553,061	2,976,010	2,945,957	1,831,305	1,839,354	1,887,198
165,475	172,045	178,395	185,290	191,049	197,762
$ 3,718,536	$ 3,148,055	$ 3,124,352	$ 2,016,595	$ 2,030,403	$ 2,084,960

Total Debt Ratios

Year	Total Debt	Percent of Tax Income	Percent of Personal Income	Amount of Debt Per Capita*
2024	$ 3,353,899	51.83 %	3.55 %	1.90
2023	3,551,950	49.87 %	4.15 %	1.99
2022	3,738,609	52.49 %	4.37 %	2.10
2021	3,814,476	63.70 %	4.75 %	2.16
2020	3,718,536	68.98 %	4.90 %	2.07
2019	3,148,055	56.55 %	4.27 %	1.74
2018	3,124,352	59.97 %	4.54 %	1.72
2017	2,016,595	40.78 %	3.01 %	1.10
2016	2,030,403	41.33 %	3.00 %	1.10
2015	2,084,960	40.24 %	3.12 %	1.13

All General Obligation Bonds carry a pledge of the State to levy taxes if funds are insufficient to meet debt service.

Infrastructure bonds are paid from the dedication of the first $24 million in severance tax collections.

Safe Roads bonds are paid from a debt service fund which is administered by the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office. The Division of Highways makes a monthly transfer to this fund from the Road Fund. The monthly transfer amount is equal to 10% of the annual debt service requirement on all Safe Roads Bonds.

*These ratios are calculated using the current fiscal year debt total divided by personal income and population for the prior calendar year. See Schedule 10 for personal income tax and population data.

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)

Department of Transportation

West Virginia Code Chapter 17, Article 17A provides for the issuance of Surface Transportation Improvement Special Obligation Notes (GARVEE bonds) to facilitate the construction of highways, secondary roads, and bridges to be funded wholly or in part by federal dollars and in anticipation of reimbursement from such sources. Title 23, Section 122 federal legislation allows this reimbursement. There is Memorandum of Agreement between the Federal Highway Administration and the Division of Highways that documents the procedures for managing the stewardship and oversight of highway projects that are financed with the proceeds of these notes first issued in fiscal year 2007.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 31,690	—	$ 31,690	$ 23,070	$ 8,620	$ 31,690	1.00
2023	31,711	—	31,711	21,965	9,746	31,711	1.00
2022	31,738	—	31,738	20,920	10,818	31,738	1.00
2021	32,769	—	32,769	19,930	12,839	32,769	1.00
2020	31,787	—	31,787	18,975	12,812	31,787	1.00
2019	31,495	—	31,495	17,765	13,730	31,495	1.00
2018	25,926	—	25,926	15,310	10,616	25,926	1.00
2017	10,971	—	10,971	8,515	2,456	10,971	1.00
2016	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2015	27,504	—	27,504	25,650	1,854	27,504	1.00

WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council

The primary source of repayment for the revenue and refunding bonds is the receipt of payments of principal and interest on a set of loans, known as defined loans, previously made to projects from revenue bond proceeds. New bonds were issued in 2018 to refund earlier bond issues.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 65,852	$ 52,852	$ 13,000	$ 3,510	$ 3,362	$ 6,872	1.89
2023	59,227	41,660	17,567	3,385	3,529	6,914	2.54
2022	50,307	40,896	9,411	3,225	3,692	6,917	1.36
2021	51,009	27,977	23,032	3,100	3,834	6,934	3.32
2020	46,205	18,245	27,960	2,985	3,953	6,938	4.03
2019	54,612	19,158	35,454	2,900	4,055	6,955	5.10
2018	51,948	30,841	21,107	3,570	4,137	7,707	2.74
2017	29,097	17,264	11,883	83,805	3,634	87,439	0.14
2016	38,048	58,856	(20,808)	2,720	4,640	7,360	(2.83)
2015	28,840	70,089	(41,249)	2,620	4,746	7,366	(5.60)

Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority

Pursuant to the Code, and a Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated June 1, 2007, by and between the Authority and the State, the State sold to the Authority its right, title, and interest in and to all tobacco settlement revenue that is received by the State, under the terms of the Master Settlement Agreement entered into by participating tobacco product manufacturers, West Virginia, 45 other states, and six other U.S. jurisdictions in November 1998. In FY 21, refunding bonds Series 2020 were issued. The proceeds were used to refund a portion of the 200A bonds. The Series 2020 Bonds are secured by and are payable solely from the right, title, and interest of the Authority of 100% of the tobacco receipts, and investment earnings on the accounts with the trustee under the Indenture.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 58,081	$ 179	$ 57,902	$ 33,070	$ 21,195	$ 54,265	1.03
2023	61,527	155	61,372	37,960	22,045	60,005	1.03
2022	65,319	97	65,222	42,275	22,917	55,192	1.00
2021	63,577	(30)	63,607	40,290	14,024	54,314	1.17
2020	108,271	361	107,910	61,825	50,263	112,088	0.96
2019	63,711	109	63,602	12,910	51,226	64,136	0.99
2018	65,304	127	65,177	13,410	52,228	65,638	0.99
2017	68,009	116	67,893	15,090	53,355	68,445	1.00
2016	66,356	130	66,226	12,405	54,281	66,686	0.99
2015	67,029	17	67,012	12,205	55,192	67,397	0.99

Economic Development Project Fund

West Virginia State Code Chapter 29, Article 22, Section 18a designates $19 million annually from the "excess lottery revenue fund" to be paid into the Economic Development Project Fund created in subsection (d) for payment of revenue bonds issued pursuant to the same subsection. Interest on the account and any other amounts paid into the Economic Development Project Fund are also to be used for the repayment of the bonds, which were issued in 2004.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 21,287	$ —	$ 21,287	$ 15,570	$ 2,942	$ 18,512	1.15
2023	20,549	—	20,549	14,680	3,861	18,541	1.11
2022	19,037	—	19,037	13,840	4,726	18,566	1.03
2021	18,990	—	18,990	13,130	5,503	18,633	1.02
2020	19,438	—	19,438	12,460	6,194	18,654	1.04
2019	19,801	—	19,801	11,825	6,846	18,671	1.06
2018	19,419	—	19,419	11,220	7,465	18,685	1.04
2017	19,114	—	19,114	10,650	8,052	18,702	1.03
2016	19,051	—	19,051	10,105	8,610	18,715	1.02
2015	19,206	—	19,206	9,660	9,104	18,764	1.02

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism

Certain net profits of the Lottery as set forth in Chapter 29, Article 22 of the Code of West Virginia, are transferred to the Trustee under the bond indenture. These bonds are subordinate to lien and source of payment only to those certain School Building Authority Capital Improvement Bonds, Series 2004 and 2012.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 9,995	$ —	$ 9,995	$ 4,845	$ 5,150	$ 9,995	1.00
2023	9,995	—	9,995	4,615	5,380	9,995	1.00
2022	9,991	—	9,991	4,395	5,600	9,995	1.00
2021	9,994	—	9,994	4,185	5,809	9,994	1.00
2020	9,994	—	9,994	3,985	6,009	9,994	1.00
2019	9,994	—	9,994	3,795	6,198	9,993	1.00
2018	10,240	2,691	7,549	1,095	6,206	7,301	1.03
2017	10,010	—	10,010	3,290	6,709	9,999	1.00
2016	9,996	—	9,996	3,130	6,865	9,995	1.00
2015	9,996	—	9,996	3,010	6,985	9,995	1.00

Cacapon Project Fund

Pledged revenues under the Indenture include all money deposited into the Cacapon State Parks Lottery Revenue Debt Service Fund pursuant to Section 18e of the Lottery Act and transferred to the Trustee for deposit in the Revenue Fund established under the Indenture. All income and receipts on the funds and accounts are held by the Trustee under the Indenture.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 2,079	$ —	$ 2,079	$ 975	$ 1,029	$ 2,004	1.04
2023	2,064	—	2,064	930	1,076	2,006	1.03
2022	2,031	—	2,031	885	1,122	2,007	1.01
2021	2,029	—	2,029	870	1,153	2,023	1.00
2020	2,038	—	2,038	855	1,169	2,024	1.01
2019	2,045	—	2,045	400	1,179	1,579	1.30
2018	1,397	—	1,397	—	400	—	3.49

Economic Development Authority

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) has issued Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to State governmental entities for the acquisition and construction of facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The EDA has lease-purchase agreements with the State, and the State makes the payments to the trustee. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the governmental entity served by the bond issuance.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ —	$ —	$ 23,267	$ 16,545	$ 6,722	$ 23,267	1.00
2023	—	—	28,937	21,315	7,622	28,937	1.00
2022	—	—	27,872	19,445	8,427	27,872	1.00
2021	—	—	27,656	18,545	9,111	27,656	1.00
2020	—	—	27,802	17,930	9,872	27,802	1.00
2019	—	—	27,846	17,330	10,516	27,846	1.00
2018	—	—	27,273	16,093	11,180	27,273	1.00
2017	—	—	26,455	14,810	11,645	26,455	1.00
2016	—	—	25,780	13,775	12,005	25,780	1.00
2015	—	—	23,478	13,065	10,413	23,478	1.00

Housing Development Fund

Operating revenue includes revenues and principal loan repayments. Both are used for bond repayment. The Fund is authorized by West Virginia State Code to issue bonds and notes for its various programs in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed $1.25 billion outstanding at any one time, exclusive of refunded obligations. Bonds and notes issued by the Fund are considered obligations of the Fund and are not deemed to constitute a debt or liability of the State. All bonds are secured by a pledge of all mortgage loan repayments, all proceeds of federal or private mortgage insurance, interest received on any monies or securities held pursuant to the resolution, and the rights and interest of the Fund in and to the mortgage loans.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 95,889	$ 17,989	$ 77,900	$ 21,915	$ 16,122	$ 38,037	2.05
2023	82,823	10,814	72,009	18,885	9,142	28,027	2.57
2022	105,294	7,833	97,461	21,135	7,456	28,591	3.41
2021	119,954	7,962	111,992	26,785	9,862	36,647	3.06
2020	95,207	9,323	85,884	24,575	10,013	34,588	2.48
2019	84,319	8,351	75,968	23,385	9,101	32,486	2.34
2018	86,072	6,441	79,631	28,095	9,904	37,999	2.10
2017	93,181	7,022	86,159	27,075	10,967	38,042	2.26
2016	97,344	6,980	90,364	24,240	12,690	36,930	2.44
2015	94,554	7,435	87,119	23,345	14,769	38,114	2.28

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

Water Development Authority

The Authority maintains a variety of programs to provide long-term, short-term, and private-activity financing at favorable interest rates for design, construction, and/or acquisition of wastewater and/or water systems. Monies are loaned to municipalities, public service districts, and other political subdivisions through purchase of revenue bonds or notes issued by these local governmental agencies. The loans are repaid from the revenues of the systems or other permanent financing. The aggregate principal amount of bonds and/or notes issued by the Authority may not exceed $500 million outstanding at any time; provided that before the Authority issues bonds or notes in excess of $400 million, the Legislature must pass a resolution authorizing this action. An additional aggregate principal amount of $192 million may be issued for the limited purpose of providing grants for capital improvements for designated projects in the Chesapeake Bay and Greenbrier Watershed areas. The Authority's long-term planning is accomplished within the confines of its authorized borrowing limit. Operating revenue includes revenues and principal loan repayments. Both are used for bond repayment.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 55,132	$ 1,431	$ 53,701	$ 10,422	$ 4,973	$ 15,395	$ 3.50
2023	18,294	1,856	16,438	9,229	5,426	14,655	1.13
2022	10,093	1,038	9,055	8,851	5,884	14,735	0.61
2021	10,946	1,052	9,894	8,544	6,193	14,737	0.67
2020	11,136	1,292	9,844	8,238	6,418	14,656	0.67
2019	11,449	1,207	10,242	8,969	6,677	15,646	0.65
2018	12,034	1,398	10,636	49,195	7,382	56,577	0.19
2017	12,681	1,633	11,048	54,880	63,040	117,920	0.09
2016	13,294	1,685	11,610	8,034	8,251	16,285	0.71
2015	14,060	1,624	12,436	7,875	8,494	16,369	0.76

Higher Education Fund

Various individual institutions, as well as the Fund, have issued bonds which are generally payable from tuition and registration fees. Several bond issues, including the 2009 Series A, 2010 Series A, B, and C, and a 2012 Series A and B are to be repaid using certain Lottery funds. Higher Education issued new taxable bonds in fiscal year 2023.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 2,155,782	$ 1,941,772	$ 214,010	$ 76,657	$ 62,219	$ 138,876	1.54
2023	1,863,995	1,885,950	(21,955)	79,703	60,644	140,347	(0.16)
2022	1,752,336	1,860,528	(108,192)	84,149	58,623	142,772	(0.76)
2021	1,734,046	1,741,493	(7,447)	64,063	56,577	120,640	(0.06)
2020	1,719,799	1,793,882	(74,083)	95,782	53,321	149,103	(0.50)
2019	1,706,699	1,735,783	(29,084)	46,830	59,354	106,184	(0.27)
2018	1,690,514	1,699,547	(9,033)	81,181	58,879	140,060	(0.06)
2017	1,687,251	1,717,659	(30,408)	93,417	59,644	153,061	(0.20)
2016	1,661,924	1,712,074	(51,150)	40,620	58,309	98,929	(0.52)
2015	1,632,186	1,669,579	(37,393)	89,575	54,237	143,812	(0.26)

West Virginia Divison of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Revenue Bonds are secured by the regional jails and correctional facilities and an irrevocable pledge of the lease payments, which are generated by court fees, and are required to be in sufficient amount to pay principal and interest on the bonds when due.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 481,027	$ 505,815	$ (24,788)	$ 1,165	$ 1,145	$ 2,310	(10.72)
2023	433,813	430,298	3,515	1,111	491	1,602	2.20
2022	315,841	355,507	(39,666)	1,043	436	1,479	(26.82)
2021	414,454	392,725	21,729	9,440	527	9,967	2.18
2020	388,022	379,661	8,361	9,004	990	9,994	0.84
2019	356,488	336,744	19,744	8,557	1,564	10,121	1.95
2018	104,704	86,365	18,339	7,294	1,493	8,787	2.09
2017	93,493	82,258	11,235	6,936	1,854	8,790	1.28
2016	89,639	76,579	13,060	6,537	1,653	8,190	1.60
2015	86,862	72,677	14,185	6,150	2,716	8,866	1.60

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

School Building Authority
The Authority provides funds for modern efficient public school facilities throughout the State by promoting the consolidation of elementary and secondary public schools. The bonds are paid by certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2024	$ 42,898	$ 6,467	$ 36,431	$ 47,060	$ 7,790	$ 54,850	0.66
2023	62,183	27,912	34,271	16,585	8,261	24,846	1.38
2022	30,591	3,357	27,234	15,840	8,819	24,659	1.10
2021	37,023	14,751	22,272	15,100	9,563	24,663	0.90
2020	38,856	7,953	30,903	36,765	10,784	47,549	0.65
2019	66,767	104	66,663	28,285	11,732	40,017	1.67
2018	60,409	2,025	58,384	29,620	12,146	41,766	1.40
2017	60,010	8,069	51,940	27,235	14,169	41,404	1.26
2016	64,044	10,180	53,864	25,900	12,457	39,644	1.36
2015	62,533	10,525	52,008	29,555	14,812	44,367	1.17

Parkways Authority
Revenue Bonds are secured by a pledge of substantially all Parkways Authority operating revenues and all monies deposited into accounts created by the Trust Indentures. Only total debt service is available.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service	Coverage
2024	$ 192,032	$ 52,110	$ 139,922	$ 30,762	4.55
2023	189,474	47,717	141,757	30,763	4.61
2022	178,589	42,562	136,027	30,764	4.42
2021	157,853	45,124	112,729	10,282	10.96
2020	156,655	44,028	112,627	10,280	10.96
2019	132,815	43,949	88,866	9,025	9.85
2018	95,215	37,449	57,766	10,140	5.70
2017	92,436	41,621	50,815	10,760	4.72
2016	93,223	39,223	54,100	10,755	5.03
2015	88,625	40,904	47,721	10,577	4.51

Notes: Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Source: Department of Transportation; School Building Authorty; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Housing Development Fund; Water Development Authority; Higher Education Fund; West Virginia Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Parkways Authority; Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority; and bond indentrues.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
JUNE
20
1863
MONTANI SEMPER LIBERI

Schedule 10
Demographic and Economic Indicators
Last Ten Calendar Years

	2023	2022	2021	2020
Population				
West Virginia	1,766,107	1,764,786	1,781,860	1,767,859
Change	0.07 %	-0.96 %	0.79 %	-1.36 %
National	345,815,485	340,267,511	338,380,787	333,551,673
Change	1.63 %	0.56 %	1.45 %	1.62 %
Total Personal Income (Dollars in Millions)				
West Virginia	$ 94,536	$ 88,954	$ 85,540	$ 80,304
Change	6.28 %	3.99 %	6.52 %	5.89 %
National	$ 22,952,030	$ 21,804,790	$ 21,056,620	$ 19,607,447
Change	5.26 %	3.55 %	7.39 %	5.74 %
Per Capita Personal Income* (In Dollars)				
West Virginia	$ 52,585	$ 49,169	$ 48,488	$ 44,994
Change	6.95 %	1.40 %	7.77 %	6.33 %
National	$ 69,205	$ 65,423	$ 63,444	$ 59,510
Change	5.78 %	3.12 %	6.61 %	5.35 %
Median Age	43	42	42	42
Educational Attainment				
9th Grade or Less	3.8 %	3.9 %	4.1 %	4.3 %
Some High School, No Diploma	8.1 %	8.3 %	8.3 %	8.8 %
High School Diploma	40.1 %	39.9 %	40.0 %	40.3 %
Some College, No Degree	18.5 %	26.4 %	18.7 %	18.6 %
Associate, Bachelor's, or Graduate Degree	29.5 %	30.0 %	28.9 %	28.0 %
Labor Force and Employment (People in Thousands)				
Civilian Labor Force	785.6	785.1	788.8	792.2
Employed	755.0	754.5	749.1	726.0
Unemployed	30.7	30.7	39.7	66.1
Unemployment Rate	3.90 %	3.9 %	5.0 %	8.3 %
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia Goods Producing Industries:				
Mining	21.8	19.9	17.5	18.0
Construction	32.1	32.1	30.9	29.8
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	27.8	27.5	26.5	26.0
Manufacturing-NonDurable Goods	17.7	18.7	19.1	18.6
Total Goods Producing Industries	99.4	98.2	94.0	92.4
Non-Goods Producing Industries (people in thousands)				
Trade	96.7	96.4	97.3	95.6
Service	357.4	352.2	347.8	337.4
State and Local Government	124.3	124.3	121.4	122.9
Federal Government	25.7	25.2	25.2	25.0
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	604.1	598.1	591.7	580.9
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	704	696.3	685.7	673.3

The most current period available is 2023.

*Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.

Sources: WORKFORCE West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office; the Census; the Survey of Current Business; and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
1,792,147	1,805,832	1,815,857	1,831,102	1,844,128	1,850,326
-0.76 %	-0.55 %	(83.00)%	(0.71)%	(0.33)%	(0.21)%
328,239,523	327,167,434	325,719,178	323,127,513	321,418,820	318,857,056
0.33 %	0.44 %	80.00 %	0.53 %	0.80 %	0.86 %
$ 75,835	$ 73,809	$ 68,864	$ 67,062	$ 67,787	$ 66,857
2.74 %	7.18 %	2.69 %	(1.07)%	1.39 %	1.45 %
$ 18,542,262	$ 17,813,035	$ 16,413,551	$ 15,912,777	$ 15,463,981	$ 14,683,147
4.09 %	8.53 %	3.15 %	2.90 %	5.32 %	3.62 %
$ 42,315	$ 40,873	$ 37,924	$ 36,624	$ 36,578	$ 36,132
3.53 %	7.78 %	3.55 %	0.13 %	1.23 %	1.66 %
$ 56,490	$ 54,446	$ 50,392	$ 49,246	$ 48,112	$ 46,049
3.75 %	8.04 %	2.33 %	2.36 %	4.48 %	2.79 %
42.9	42.7	38.0	42.2	41.8	41.3
4.2 %	3.9 %	5 %	4 %	5 %	5.0 %
8.7 %	8.3 %	8.4 %	9.6 %	9.8 %	9.9 %
40.2 %	39.7 %	41.2 %	39.7 %	40.7 %	41.1 %
17.9 %	19.2 %	18.6 %	18.1 %	18.5 %	18.4 %
28.9 %	28.8 %	27.3 %	28.2 %	25.7 %	25.7 %
797.0	783.3	773.8	771.8	776.0	787.8
757.9	742.2	733.4	732.5	730.1	733.5
39.1	41.2	40.4	39.3	45.9	54.3
4.9 %	5.3 %	5.2 %	5.1 %	5.9 %	690.0 %
22.4	22.6	21.8	20.7	23.7	25.5
36.0	41.1	34.0	29.5	31.2	27.7
28.3	28.6	28.8	27.5	28.0	28.9
18.7	18.5	18.4	18.7	18.9	18.8
105.4	110.8	103.0	96.4	101.8	100.9
100.6	103.0	107.3	109.4	112.4	107.9
361.7	359.7	389.9	389.0	397.9	389.6
127.9	129.1	132.9	134.8	132.2	130.0
24.0	23.5	23.6	23.9	23.4	22.2
614.2	615.3	653.7	657.1	665.9	649.7
719.6	726.1	756.7	753.5	767.7	750.6

Schedule 11
Principal Employers
Current Year and Ten Years Ago

Estimated as of June 30, 2024

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed
Local Government	70,000-74,999	9.60%
State Government	40,000-44,999	5.44%
Federal Government	25,000-29,999	3.38%
WVU MEDICINE (formerly West Virginia United Health System)	> 10,000	2.19%
Charleston Area Medical Center, Inc.	> 10,000	1.66%
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	> 10,000	1.46%
Marshall Health	5,000-9,999	0.99%
Kroger	2,500-4,999	0.46%
Alpha Metallurgical Services, LLC	2,500-4,999	0.46%
Communicare	2,500-4,999	0.46%
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc.	2,500-4,999	0.46%
Toyota Motor Manufacturing	2,500-4,999	0.46%
American Consolidated Nature Resources, Inc.	2,500-4,999	0.46%

Estimated as of June 30, 2015

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees	Percentage of Total Employed
Local Government	74,000-79,999	10.28%
State of West Virginia	40,000-44,999	5.72%
Federal Government	20,000-24,999	3.15%
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	10,000-12,999	1.57%
West Virginia United Health System	7,000-9,999	1.16%
Charleston Area Medical Center, Inc.	5,000-6,999	82.00%
Kroger	3,000-4,999	55.00%
Mylan Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	3,000-4,999	55.00%
Murray American Energy, Inc.	1,000-2,999	0.27%
St Mary's Hospital	1,000-2,999	0.27%
Lowe's Home Center, Inc.	1,000-2,999	0.27%
Mentor Management, Inc.	1,000-2,999	0.27%
Res-Care, Inc.	1,000-2,999	0.27%

Source: WORKFORCE West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office.

Schedule 12
Education Enrollment
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Public School Enrollment Grades Pre-K Through 12

Year	Elementary (Pre-K to 6)	Secondary (7 to 12)	Total All Grades
2023-24	133,417	111,630	245,047
2022-23	135,974	114,075	250,049
2021-22	135,318	115,581	250,899
2020-21	136,083	116,274	252,357
2019-20	145,746	115,887	261,633
2018-19	149,182	116,537	265,719
2017-18	152,584	118,023	270,607
2016-17	154,180	118,986	273,166
2015-16	157,003	120,134	277,137
2014-15	158,815	121,084	279,899

Higher Education Enrollment Colleges and Universities

	Public		Independent	
Year	Enrollment	Number of Certificates and Degrees	Enrollment	Number of Certificates and Degrees
2023-24	72,591	16,935	N/A*	N/A*
2022-23	72,043	16,141	N/A*	N/A*
2021-22	72,618	16,636	N/A*	N/A*
2020-21	75,184	17,285	6,571	N/A*
2019-20	81,292	17,916	6,596	1,732
2018-19	80,931	18,451	8,167	2,037
2017-18	83,133	18,399	8,385	2,088
2016-17	84,447	18,573	8,607	2,109
2015-16	86,427	18,521	8,654	1,862
2014-15	87,082	18,410	8,637	1,794

*This information is no longer available after 2020-21..

Sources: West Virginia Board of Education and West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission

Schedule 13
State Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Executive	863	870	849	861
Legislative	164	171	164	160
Judicial	1,217	1,199	1,170	1,155
Administration	921	946	906	936
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources (Parks)	690	655	665	703
Tourism and Development	154	153	146	147
WORKFORCE West Virginia	316	317	329	326
Other	325	324	326	337
Environmental Protection	784	775	745	764
Education and the Arts				
Department of Education	525	524	510	505
School for Deaf and Blind	117	110	108	138
Charter School Board	2	1	—	—
Rehabilitation Services	416	386	390	403
Higher Education	10,743	11,045	10,865	10,632
Other	183	165	181	186
Revenue	834	815	800	865
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	5,138	4,862	4,737	5,096
Homeland Security				
Corrections and Rehabilitation*	3,179	2,710	2,756	3,109
Juvenile Services*	—	—	—	—
State Police	677	734	807	879
Regional Jail Authority*	—	—	—	—
Other	865	874	812	274
Veterans Assistance	205	202	206	201
Transportation	6,293	6,064	5,824	5,976
Miscellaneous**	495	497	481	1,061
Total	35,106	34,398	33,777	34,714

Notes:

* In FY 2019, Regional Jail Authority merged with Division of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, and Correctional Industries to create the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation Services

**In FY 2021, the Legislature passed a bill to move Adjutant General and Armory Board from Homeland Security to Miscellaneous Boards.

Sources: Leave system data warehouse reports, Higher Education Policy Commission, Housing Development Fund, and the Supreme Court of Appeals.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
885	849	852	857	899	931
174	164	157	164	182	189
1,145	1,118	1,118	1,137	1,072	1,109
939	910	923	895	927	914
701	683	690	696	701	703
145	132	143	147	144	141
278	287	291	320	332	365
338	344	332	321	379	379
778	761	753	794	811	850
505	511	520	473	511	507
155	163	162	160	158	161
—	—	—	—	—	—
412	442	476	528	532	539
10,636	10,519	10,510	10,556	10,501	11,633
187	205	200	229	267	259
873	891	894	905	953	987
5,215	5,132	5,402	5,250	5,437	5,463
3,334	3,362	3,313	1,885	1,987	1,688
—	—	14	466	549	516
946	999	997	984	1,025	1,050
—	—	18	846	935	948
745	703	687	660	610	591
208	228	230	223	210	207
6,042	5,648	5,519	5,530	5,646	5,629
490	494	484	483	511	519
35,131	34,545	34,685	34,509	35,279	36,278

Schedule 14
Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022
Department of Transportation			
Division of Highways			
Total highway construction projects authorized	1,429	1,089	462
Number of roadway resurfacing projects	1,232	951	106
Highway mileage resurfaced (in miles)	2,818	1,994	261
WORKFORCE West Virginia (Employment Programs)			
Applications processed for job seekers (in thousands)	83	92	95
Filled job openings	337	391	244
Department of Education			
Schools receiving exemplary accreditation status	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schools receiving full accreditation status	N/A	N/A	N/A
School districts receiving full approval status	N/A	N/A	N/A
Department of Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services			
Number of food stamp recipients	279,905	315,494	311,755
Number of food stamps issued	47,782,375	72,593,928	74,399,186
Medicaid enrollees	686,726	707,128	673,821
Counties enrolled in managed care	100 %	100 %	100 %
Child support collections (in millions)	$164	$168	$175
Students served by school-based health clinics	54,839	39,297	39,550
Division of Natural Resources			
Attendance at State Parks (in millions)	8.5	8.1	7.3
Hunting and Fishing License Sales (calendar year)	869,803	1,182,945	1,300,516
Individuals whitewater rafting on rivers (calendar year)	120,925	131,266	141,762
Department of Environmental Protection			
Division of Air Quality			
Number of air quality inspections	846	850	555
Average days open per complaint	5.44	4.40	6.28
Division of Land Restoration Programs			
Organizations that adopted highways	53	64	82
Division of Mining and Reclamation			
Surface mine blasting examinations and certifications	165	210	211
Surface mine mineral extractions inspections	24,211	18,120	18,158
Number of acres reclaimed through reclamation and restoration of land	4,835	1,612	1,768
Office of Miners Health and Safety (Calendar Year)			
Total Safety Inspections	4,359	4,291	4,442
Violations issued by mine Inspectors	8,902	7,444	7,177
Lost time injuries of mining personnel	417	365	674
Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety			
Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation			
Adult inmate housing capacity	10,151	10,267	10,283
Inmate employment (Prison Industries)	275	268	252
Youth successfully completed programs/returned to community (Calendar Year)	36	48	47
Veterans' Home			
Average daily number of residents	76	77	78
Average daily cost per resident	$135.15	$124.51	$116.44
Bureau of Senior Services			
Persons served under Medicaid Aged and Disabled Waiver	8,551	8,613	8,434

N/A – Information is not available. Accreditation has been suspended for school years beginning with 2014-15 and 2013-14 due to development of new state accreditation standards.

Sources: State of West Virginia Executive Budget Operating Detail Reports and state agencies.

2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
995	851	1,014	1,213	813	1,042	891
537	217	461	595	294	519	483
1,508	718	1,318	1,816	1,140	1,729	1,481
14	105	104	117	114	96	102
80	858	1,576	2,396	3,147	2,969	3,235
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
301,342	294,346	289,359	304,952	322,086	333,938	360,266
61,135,695	38,585,136	33,602,760	37,312,477	40,337,523	40,796,612	40,995,643
631,568	622,943	616,834	650,686	651,031	649,111	632,808
100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
$182	$207	$194	$184	$189	$214	$212
36,761	45,254	44,868	45,682	37,456	29,045	28,053
6.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0
891,774	883,964	854,434	830,309	852,909	868,658	913,578
112,372	136,779	136,233	119,675	136,128	131,022	134,170
521	815	812	524	470	583	546
6.82	7.55	7.79	6.53	8.60	6.80	8.24
38	38	88	52	74	1,835	1,301
57	145	188	273	234	147	134
23,707	23,500	18,241	9,639	18,935	19,739	20,205
2,874	2,989	1,048	204,453	891	527	398
5,190	6,107	5,365	5,486	5,328	5,002	5,750
6,145	9,227	9,748	9,495	7,205	7,527	8,767
377	488	500	442	369	355	584
10,291	10,291	5,998	6,106	5,956	5,989	5,987
231	265	271	251	244	245	240
74	129	145	182	196	188	166
74	76	82	82	70	74	81
$110.84	$117.51	$96.98	$107.05	$112.44	$107.02	$97.62
7,884	7,026	6,842	6,419	6,151	6,385	6,455

Schedule 15
Capital Assets Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Vehicles				
Executive	225	211	195	195
Judicial	18	18	18	17
Administration				
Agency-Owned	2,928	3,051	3,094	3,004
Leased to other agencies	—	—	—	—
Totals	2,928	3,051	3,094	3,004
Revenue	1	—	—	—
Commerce*				
Division of Natural Resources	581	560	537	539
Division of Forestry	94	95	87	89
Others	62	51	26	21
Total Commerce	737	706	650	649
Environmental Protection	28	8	5	4
Education*	26	25	15	15
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	38	38	52	21
Homeland Security				
West Virginia State Police	637	678	744	734
Corrections and Rehabilitation	100	91	72	79
Regional Jail Authority**	—	—	—	—
Others	66	61	45	37
Total Homeland Security	803	830	861	850
Veterans Affairs	16	43	49	52
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	33	33	16	19
Boats				
Commerce	236	235	237	241
Environmental Protection	19	16	15	15
Buildings				
Executive	84	104	104	104
Administration	74	236	238	234
Revenue	2	2	2	2
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources (Parks)	1,523	1,625	1,674	1,672
Division of Forestry	16	16	16	16
Others	12	13	13	13
Total Commerce	1,551	1,654	1,703	1,701
Environmental Protection	2	2	2	2
Education	27	73	73	70
Health, Health Facilities, and Human Services	90	451	451	452
Homeland Security***				
West Virginia State Police	102	205	205	203
Division of Corrections	247	461	461	463
Armory Board	—	—	—	—
Others	20	20	20	—
Total Homeland Security	369	686	686	666
Veterans Affairs	10	12	12	12
Regulatory Boards and Commissions***	184	267	265	269

* In FY 2018, the Legislature passed a bill that moved Division of Rehabilitation Services from Education to Commerce.

** In FY 2019, Regional Jail Authority merged with Division of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services, and Correctional Industries to create the Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation Services.

*** In FY 2021, the Legislature passed a bill that moved Adjutant General and Armory Board from Homeland Security to Regulatory Board and Commissions..

Sources: Financial Accounting and Reporting Section; West Virginia's ERP system (wvOASIS); Fixed Asset detailed ledger.

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
190	190	193	235	218	227
19	19	19	20	18	20
2,950	2,776	202	10	9	8
—	—	2,585	2,434	2,502	2,664
2,950	2,776	2,787	2,444	2,511	2,672
—	—	—	1	—	—
535	525	517	907	581	710
92	99	107	140	119	135
21	22	21	18	14	18
648	646	645	1,065	714	863
4	5	5	8	8	8
15	15	14	48	30	42
22	25	26	42	35	38
810	802	706	1,164	867	1,014
85	84	43	29	26	25
—	—	47	—	—	51
55	49	51	27	23	25
950	935	847	1,220	916	1,115
54	61	61	89	77	80
—	—	—	2	2	2
225	199	198	209	196	103
16	14	15	16	15	8
104	105	98	27	72	28
228	225	217	75	71	70
2	2	2	2	2	2
1,674	1,670	1,039	885	903	907
16	1	5	5	5	5
14	13	12	12	11	11
1,704	1,684	1,056	902	919	923
6	7	6	6	6	7
76	69	67	72	79	79
452	455	470	106	106	100
203	203	203	97	97	92
457	455	183	64	66	63
201	218	218	149	149	149
50	53	176	63	66	66
911	929	780	373	378	370
12	12	12	11	10	10
18	17	7	3	3	3

Schedule 16
Miscellaneous Statistics
June 30, 2024

Date of Statehood	June 20, 1863

West Virginia shares its history with Virginia from 1609 until Virginia seceded from the Union in 1861. The delegates of 40 western counties formed their own government, which was granted statehood in 1863. Declared a state by President Abraham Lincoln, West Virginia is the only state to be designated by Presidential Proclamation.

Form of Government	Constitutional Representative Government
Branches of Government	Legislative, Executive, Judicial
Area (Land and Water)	24,231.4 square miles (approximately)
Highest Elevation Point	Spruce Knob - 4,863 feet above sea level
Lowest Elevation Point	Harpers Ferry - 240 feet above sea level
Miles of Public Roads and Streets	38,770
Miles Maintained by the State	34,691
State Police Protection:	
Number of State Police Detachments	57
Number of State Police Troopers	600
Higher Education (State Supported):	
Number of Campuses	21
Number of Students	70,560
Recreation:	
Number of State Parks	35
Area of State Parks	77,467
Number of State Forests	8
Area of State Forests	72,683
Number of State owned and Operated Rail Trails	3
Distance of Rail Trails	178.7 miles
Wildlife Fish and Game Management Areas	100
Acreage of Wildlife Management Areas (Owned and Leased)	432,925

Sources: Division of Highways, Division of Public Safety, Higher Education Policy Commission, and Division of Natural Resources.

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA DEPEARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Suttle & Stalnaker Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Limited Liability Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	3 - 5
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS – REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	6 - 13
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Activities	15
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	16
Reconciliation of the Government Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	17
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	19
Statement of Net Position – Enterprise Fund	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position – Enterprise Fund	21
Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Fund	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual General Fund	23
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual Public Transit Fund	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual Aeronautics Commission Fund	25
Notes to the Financial Statements	26 - 50
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	52
Schedule of Pension Contributions	53
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	54
Schedule of Other OPEB Contributions	55
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	56 - 57
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*	59 - 60

Suttle & Stalnaker Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Limited Liability Company

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the
West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities
Charleston, West Virginia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Division), a component unit of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Division's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Division as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 Division and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division'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 Division's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 6 through 13, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset), schedule of pension contributions, schedule of proportionate share of net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability (asset), schedule of other post-employment benefits (OPEB) contributions and related notes on pages 52 through 57 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Division are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only that portion of the governmental activities and business-type activities of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation that is attributable to the transactions of the Division. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation, as of June 30, 2024 the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2024, on our consideration of the Division's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Division's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 15, 2024

The management of the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Division) offers readers of our financial statements the following narrative overview and analysis of our financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the Division's basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

- The Division's net position as of June 30, 2024 was $47,170,519.
- Total expenses were $29,059,808 with program revenues of $19,013,063 and general revenues of $10,269,710.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report includes the management's discussion and analysis report, the independent auditor's report, and the basic financial statements of the Division. The financial statements also include notes that explain in more detail some of the information in the financial statements.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Division's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Division. The statement of net position and the related statement of activities are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Division's overall financial status. The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Division's government, reporting the Division's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that presents pension plans, and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) plan information as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 6 through 13, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset), schedule of pension contributions, schedule of proportionate share of net other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability (asset), schedule of other post-employment benefits (OPEB) contributions and related notes on pages 52 through 57 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.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Division are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only that portion of the governmental activities and business-type activities of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation that is attributable to the transactions of the Division. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation, as of June 30, 2024 the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 15, 2024, on our consideration of the Division's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Division's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 15, 2024

The management of the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Division) offers readers of our financial statements the following narrative overview and analysis of our financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2024. Please read it in conjunction with the Division's basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

- The Division's net position as of June 30, 2024 was $47,170,519.
- Total expenses were $29,059,808 with program revenues of $19,013,063 and general revenues of $10,269,710.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report includes the management's discussion and analysis report, the independent auditor's report, and the basic financial statements of the Division. The financial statements also include notes that explain in more detail some of the information in the financial statements.

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Division's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements include the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Division. The statement of net position and the related statement of activities are *government-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Division's overall financial status. The remaining statements are *fund financial statements* that focus on individual parts of the Division's government, reporting the Division's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. The financial statements also include *notes* that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of *required supplementary information* that presents pension plans, and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) plan information as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Government-wide Statements (Reporting the Division as a Whole)

The statement of net position and the statement of activities together comprise the government-wide statements, which report information about the Division as a whole using the full accrual basis of accounting, similar to those used by private-sector companies. This means all revenues and expenses are recognized regardless of whether cash has been received or paid, and all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level.

The government-wide statements report the Division's net position, the difference between total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and how they have changed from the prior year. In evaluating the Division's overall condition, additional nonfinancial factors should be considered, such as the Division's economic outlook, changes in its demographics, and the condition of its capital assets, including infrastructure.

The activities on the government-wide financial statements are divided into two categories:

- *Governmental activities* – Most of the Division's basic services are included under these activities.

- *Business-type activities* – The Division charges fees to customers to help it cover all or a significant portion of the costs of certain services it provides. This is comprised of the State Rail fund.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Division's *major funds*, not the Division as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Division uses to track specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

The Division has two kinds of funds:

- *Governmental funds* – Most of the Division's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) *cash and other financial assets* that may readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end available for spending. Consequently, the governmental funds statements provide a detailed *short-term* view to help determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that may be spent in the near future to finance the Division's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information on the pages immediately following each statement, explaining the relationship (or differences) between them and the government-wide statements.

- *Enterprise funds* – Enterprise funds account for activities that are operated in a manner similar to private-sector businesses. Like the government-wide statements, enterprise fund statements are presented using the accrual basis of accounting and provide both long- and short-term financial information. Services for which the Division charges external customers a fee are generally reported in enterprise funds.

Reconciliation Between Government-wide and Fund Statements

The financial statements contain schedules that reconcile the differences between the government-wide financial statements (long-term focus, accrual accounting) and the fund financial statements (short-term focus, modified accrual accounting). The following summarizes the primary differences between modified accrual to accrual accounting:

- Capital assets and long-term debt are included on the government-wide statements but are not reported on the governmental fund statements.

- Capital outlay spending results in expenditures on the governmental fund statements; however, on the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. The excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense is included on the government-wide statement of activities.

- Net pension and OPEB liabilities or assets, along with related deferrals, are reported on the government-wide statements but not reported in the funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional schedules and information that are essential to a complete understanding of the financial statements. The notes apply to both the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Following the basic financial statements is the required supplementary information related to pension plans and OPEB plan information, along with notes with explanatory information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Condensed financial information from the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities

	2024	2023	% Change
Current Assets	$ 7,662,771	$ 4,919,600	55.76%
Noncurrent assets	277,719	549,698	-49.48%
Deferred outflows of resources	162,636	206,947	-21.41%
Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources	8,103,126	5,676,245	42.76%
Current liabilities	2,922,938	1,337,680	118.51%
Noncurrent liabilities	16,565	210,331	-92.12%
Deferred inflows of resources	67,549	66,622	1.39%
Total liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources	3,007,052	1,614,633	86.24%
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	263,070	468,859	-43.89%
Restricted	4,489,443	3,168,401	41.69%
Unrestricted	343,561	424,352	-19.04%
Total net position	$ 5,096,074	$ 4,061,612	25.47%

Increase in total current assets is mainly due to an increase in accounts receivable of approximately $1.8 million. Accounts receivable increased as a result of the timing of ongoing federal projects at year end. Increase in current liabilities is mainly due to an increase in accounts payable of approximately $1.5 million. This increase is due to the timing of grant and construction payments near year end.

Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities

	2024	2023	% Change
Revenue			
Program revenues:			
Operating grants and contributions	$ 18,159,225	13,104,656	38.57%
General revenues and transfers	7,906,797	(33,616,631)	123.52%
Total Revenue	26,066,022	(20,511,975)	227.08%
Programs expenses:			
Federal aid programs	17,491,327	13,372,091	30.80%
Support and administrative operations	7,540,233	4,586,602	64.40%
Total Expenses	25,031,560	17,958,693	39.38%
Change in net position	1,034,462	(38,470,668)	102.69%
Net position, beginning of the year	4,061,612	42,532,280	-90.45%
Net position, end of the year	$ 5,096,074	$ 4,061,612	25.47%

General revenues and transfers increased over prior year due to the transfer of the Prichard Facility to the Wayne County Commission during fiscal year 2023. The value of this transfer was approximately $39 million. The increase in support and administrative operations in the current year is due to a $4.8 million increase in grant awards to organizations in order to purchase new vans and buses.

Statement of Net Position - Business-Type Activities

	2024	2023	% Change
Current Assets	$ 6,221,364	$ 7,035,265	-11.57%
Noncurrent assets	36,480,440	36,878,180	-1.08%
Deferred outflows of resources	79,622	133,938	-40.55%
Total assets plus deferred outflows of resources	42,781,426	44,047,383	-2.87%
Current liabilities	599,793	933,921	-35.78%
Noncurrent liabilities	59,188	166,245	-64.40%
Deferred inflows of resources	48,000	61,275	-21.66%
Total liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources	706,981	1,161,441	-39.13%
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	36,456,791	36,878,180	-1.14%
Restricted	55,271	-	100.00%
Unrestricted	5,562,383	6,007,762	-7.41%
Total net position	$ 42,074,445	$ 42,885,942	-1.89%

Current liabilities decreased in current year due to timing of payments at year end. All other accounts on the statement of net position remained relatively unchanged from the prior year.

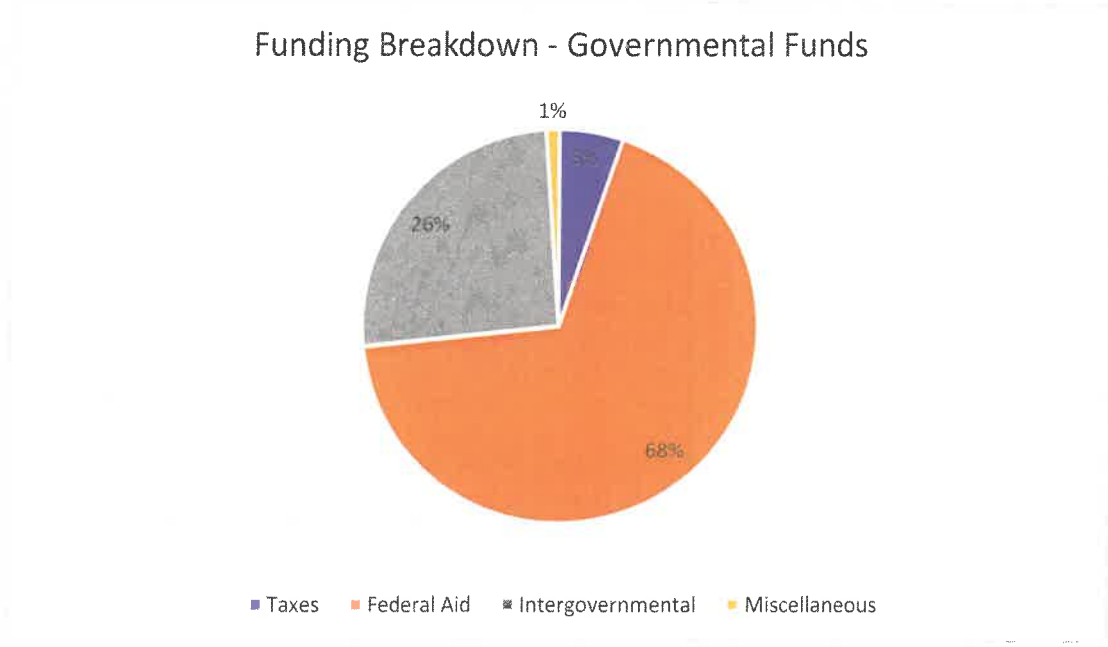
Statement of Activities - Business-Type Activities

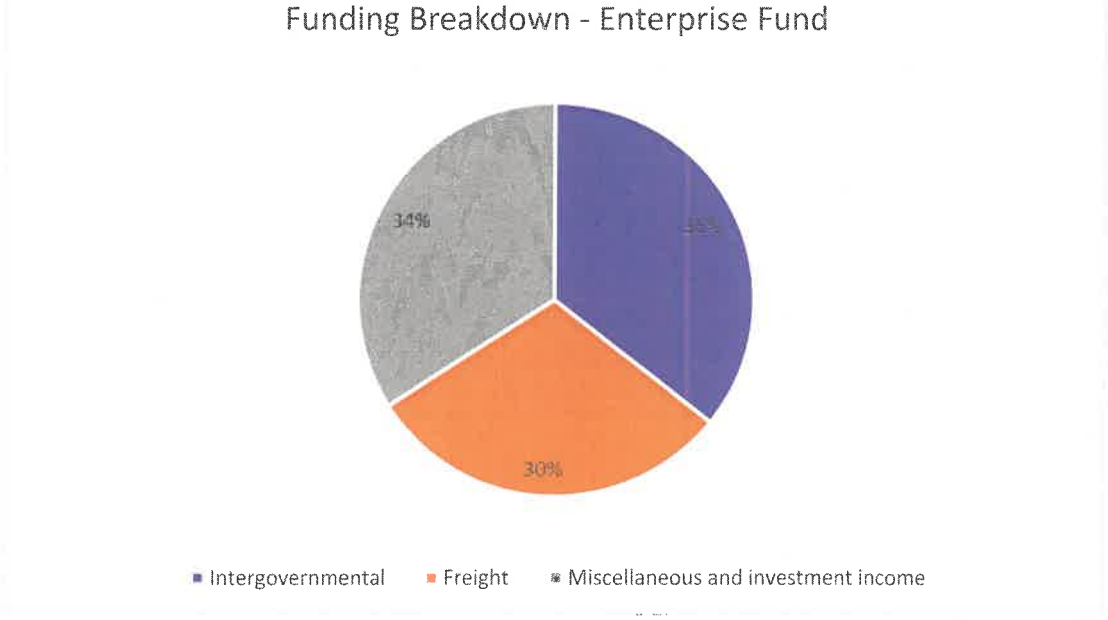
	2024	2023	% Change
Revenue			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 853,838	$ 1,352,440	-36.87%
General revenues and transfers	2,362,913	4,162,925	-43.24%
Total Revenue	3,216,751	5,515,365	-41.68%
Programs expenses:			
State Rail	4,028,248	6,133,557	-34.32%
Total Expenses	4,028,248	6,133,557	-34.32%
Change in net position	(811,497)	(618,192)	-31.27%
Net position, beginning of the year	42,885,942	43,504,134	-1.42%
Net position, end of the year	$ 42,074,445	$ 42,885,942	-1.89%

Decrease in charges for services is due to the State Rail fund contracting with an operator during the current year who maintains a portion of the revenue for services provided. Program expenses decreased in the current year due to higher expenses in 2023 due to increased travel for management and a large project to replace railroad ties.

Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the Division's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The following graphs provide a visual representation of the funding (revenue and other income sources) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 for the governmental funds and the enterprise fund.





FINANCIAL ANALYSIS AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DIVISION'S MAJOR FUNDS

At June 30, 2024, the Division reported fund balances of $4,821,722 for its governmental funds. Of this amount, $4,367,276 constitutes restricted fund balance, while $454,446 constitutes unassigned fund balance.

General Fund – At June 30, 2024, the General Fund had $454,446 of unassigned fund balance. The General Fund reported beginning fund balance of $454,447.

Public Transit – At June 30, 2024, Public Transit had $976,958 of restricted fund balance and reported beginning fund balance of $297,830. Public Transit's revenues exceeded expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024 by $679,128. Public Transit provided over $17.4 million to transit systems/authorities, local governments, and non-profit agencies to provide low-cost transportation to citizens of rural, suburban, urban areas, and senior citizens.

Aeronautics Commission – At June 30, 2024, Aeronautics Commission had $3,390,318 of restricted fund balance and reported beginning fund balance of $2,870,571. Aeronautics Commission's revenues exceeded expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024 by $519,747. In addition, over $3.0 million was provided to local airports as direct grants and matching funds for FAA projects during fiscal year 2024.

At June 30, 2024, the Division reported net position of $42,074,445 for its enterprise fund, State Rail. Of this amount, $36,456,791 constitutes net investment in capital assets, $55,271 constitutes restricted net position, and $5,562,383 constitutes unrestricted net position. Expenses exceeded revenues and transfers for the year ended June 30, 2024 by $811,497. For State Rail, the carloads handled by State Rail and through their agreement with OmniTRAX SBVR, LLC increased from prior year operations by 441 cars. Fiscal year 2025 is starting on a positive note and management expects to see this trend continue for a larger increase going forward.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Division's net capital assets as of June 30, 2024 were $36.7 million. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, infrastructure, rail cars, equipment, leasehold improvements, and construction in progress.

The Division primarily acquires its assets with proceeds from the General Fund appropriation from the State of West Virginia.

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

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Division's year ending June 30, 2025 budget includes $6.9 million from the General Fund. This breaks down as $1.5 million for the Multimodal Division, $2.1 million for the Rail section, $2.3 million for the Public Transit section and $1.0 million for the Aeronautics Commission section. In addition, $1 million is projected from freight operations and lease and royalties from the State Rail section. The Aeronautics section has $2 million budgeted for the receipt of Aviation Fuel Tax. The Public Transit section has $28.2 million budgeted for federal funds received from numerous federal programs.

REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide an overview of the finances of the Division for those with an interest this organization. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities at 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East, Building 5, Room 132, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,130,902	$ 5,837,488	$ 10,968,390
Receivables	-	109,888	109,888
Federal aid receivable	2,043,911	-	2,043,911
Due from other State of West Virginia agencies	487,958	251,942	739,900
Inventories	-	22,046	22,046
Total current assets	7,662,771	6,221,364	13,884,135
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets	2,057,890	67,181,880	69,239,770
Accumulated depreciation	(1,794,820)	(30,725,089)	(32,519,909)
Total capital assets	263,070	36,456,791	36,719,861
Net pension asset	1,945	1,048	2,993
Net other post-employment benefits asset	12,704	22,601	35,305
Total noncurrent assets	277,719	36,480,440	36,758,159
Deferred outflows of resources			
Deferred outflows related to pension	151,613	63,152	214,765
Deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits	11,023	16,470	27,493
Total deferred outflows of resources	162,636	79,622	242,258
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	8,103,126	42,781,426	50,884,552
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	2,794,994	348,966	3,143,960
Accrued expenses	45,094	27,376	72,470
Due to other governmental entities	961	191,113	192,074
Compensated absences	81,889	28,974	110,863
Unearned revenue	-	3,364	3,364
Total current liabilities	2,922,938	599,793	3,522,731
Noncurrent liabilities			
Compensated absences	16,565	29,621	46,186
Unearned revenue	-	29,567	29,567
Total noncurrent liabilities	16,565	59,188	75,753
Total liabilities	2,939,503	658,981	3,598,484
Deferred inflows of resources			
Deferred inflows related to pension	31,391	16,510	47,901
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits	36,158	31,490	67,648
Total deferred inflows of resources	67,549	48,000	115,549
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	3,007,052	706,981	3,714,033
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	263,070	36,456,791	36,719,861
Restricted	4,489,443	55,271	4,544,714
Unrestricted	343,561	5,562,383	5,905,944
Total net position	5,096,074	42,074,445	47,170,519
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 8,103,126	$ 42,781,426	$ 50,884,552

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
#NAME?

Functions/Programs	Direct Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants	Program Revenues: Capital Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary Government:							
Governmental activities:							
Federal aid programs	$ 17,491,327	$ -	$ 18,159,225	$ -	$ 667,898	$ -	$ 667,898
Support and administrative operations	7,540,233	-	-	-	(7,540,233)	-	(7,540,233)
Total governmental activities	25,031,560	-	18,159,225	-	(6,872,335)	-	(6,872,335)
Business-type activities:							
State Rail	4,028,248	853,838	-	-	-	(3,174,410)	(3,174,410)
Total business-type activities	4,028,248	853,838	-	-	-	(3,174,410)	(3,174,410)
Total primary government	$ 29,059,808	$ 853,838	$ 18,159,225	$ -	(6,872,335)	(3,174,410)	(10,046,745)
General revenues:							
Taxes:							
Aviation fuel					1,381,717	-	1,381,717
Investment and interest income					186,433	295,746	482,179
Intergovernmental					6,817,344	1,008,853	7,826,197
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets					-	(172,588)	(172,588)
Miscellaneous revenues					110,549	667,142	777,691
Payments on behalf					(9,170)	(16,316)	(25,486)
Transfers					(580,076)	580,076	-
Total general revenues and transfers					7,906,797	2,362,913	10,269,710
Change in Net Position					1,034,462	(811,497)	222,965
Net position - beginning					4,061,612	42,885,942	46,947,554
Net position - ending					$ 5,096,074	$ 42,074,445	$ 47,170,519

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2024

	General	Public Transit	Aeronautics Commission	Totals
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 454,446	$ 1,257,035	$ 3,419,421	$ 5,130,902
Federal aid receivable	-	1,950,488	93,423	2,043,911
Due from other State of West Virginia agencies	22,006	460,597	5,355	487,958
Total assets	$ 476,452	$ 3,668,120	$ 3,518,199	$ 7,662,771
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	$ 1,798	$ 2,665,315	$ 127,881	$ 2,794,994
Accrued expenses	20,130	24,964	-	45,094
Due to other governmental entities	78	883	-	961
Total liabilities	22,006	2,691,162	127,881	2,841,049
FUND BALANCE				
Restricted	-	976,958	3,390,318	4,367,276
Unassigned	454,446	-	-	454,446
Total fund balance	454,446	976,958	3,390,318	4,821,722
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 476,452	$ 3,668,120	$ 3,518,199	$ 7,662,771

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Fund balance		$ 4,821,722
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:		
Rolling equipment	2,057,890	
Accumulated depreciation	(1,794,820)	
		263,070
Deferred inflows of resources for pensions and OPEB are reported in the statement of net position but not reported in the funds.		(67,549)
Deferred outflows of resources for pensions and OPEB are reported in the statement of net position but not reported in the funds.		162,636
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. These liabilities consist of:		
Compensated absences	(98,454)	
Net pension (liability)/asset	1,945	
Net OPEB (liability)/asset	12,704	
		(83,805)
Net position of governmental activities		$ 5,096,074

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	General	Public Transit	Aeronautics Commission	Totals
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Aviation fuel	$ -	$ -	$ 1,381,717	$ 1,381,717
Federal aid	-	18,159,225	-	18,159,225
Investment and interest income	-	15,186	171,247	186,433
Intergovernmental revenues	1,166,815	3,546,125	2,104,404	6,817,344
Miscellaneous	-	110,549	-	110,549
Total revenues	1,166,815	21,831,085	3,657,368	26,655,268
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Support and administrative operations	575,427	3,659,155	3,148,934	7,383,516
Capital outlay:				
Federal aid programs	-	17,492,802	-	17,492,802
Total expenditures	575,427	21,151,957	3,148,934	24,876,318
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	591,388	679,128	508,434	1,778,950
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfer from/(to) other funds	(591,389)	-	11,313	(580,076)
Net change in fund balance	(1)	679,128	519,747	1,198,874
Fund Balance - beginning year	454,447	297,830	2,870,571	3,622,848
Fund Balance - end of year	$ 454,446	$ 976,958	$ 3,390,318	$ 4,821,722

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO
THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		$ 1,198,874
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		(205,789)
Retirement contributions to defined benefit pension plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities.		80,354
OPEB contributions to defined benefit OPEB plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the statement of activities.		2,396
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of changes in:		
Compensated absences	(791)	
Right-of-use lease liability	2,684	
Net pension asset	(71,462)	
Net other post-employment benefits asset	28,196	(41,373)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 1,034,462

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
ENTERPRISE FUND
JUNE 30, 2024

	State Rail
ASSETS	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,837,488
Receivables	109,888
Inventories	22,046
Due from other governmental entities	251,942
Total current assets	6,221,364
Noncurrent assets	
Capital assets	67,181,880
Accumulated depreciation	(30,725,089)
Total capital assets	36,456,791
Net pension asset	1,048
Net other post-employment benefits asset	22,601
Total noncurrent assets	36,480,440
Deferred outflows of resources	
Deferred outflows related to pension	63,152
Deferred outflows related to other post-employment benefits	16,470
Total deferred outflows of resources	79,622
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	42,781,426
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	348,966
Accrued expenses	27,376
Due to other governmental entities	191,113
Compensated absences	28,974
Unearned revenue	3,364
Total current liabilities	599,793
Noncurrent liabilities	
Compensated absences	29,621
Unearned revenue	29,567
Total noncurrent liabilities	59,188
Total liabilities	658,981
Deferred inflows of resources	
Deferred inflows related to pension	16,510
Deferred inflows related to other post-employment benefits	31,490
Total deferred inflows of resources	48,000
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	706,981
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	36,456,791
Restricted	55,271
Unrestricted	5,562,383
Total net position	42,074,445
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 42,781,426

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
ENTERPRISE FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	State Rail
Operating revenues	
Freight	$ 853,838
Miscellaneous	667,142
Total operating revenues	1,520,980
Depreciation expense	1,937,068
Other operating expenses	2,091,180
Total operating expenses	4,028,248
Operating income (loss)	(2,507,268)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	
Intergovernmental revenue	1,008,853
Investment income	295,746
Payments on behalf	(16,316)
Gain (loss) on disposition of assets	(172,588)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	1,115,695
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before transfers	(1,391,573)
Transfer from other funds	580,076
Change in net position	(811,497)
Total net position - beginning	42,885,942
Total net position - ending	$ 42,074,445

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
ENTERPRISE FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	State Rail
Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from customers and government	$ 1,494,454
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	(729,800)
Cash paid to suppliers and government	(1,792,532)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,027,878)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
Transfers in from State of West Virginia	1,631,261
Transfers in from other funds	580,076
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	2,211,337
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Purchase of capital assets	(1,688,267)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(1,688,267)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Income on investments	295,746
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	295,746
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(209,062)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6,046,550
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 5,837,488
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Operating income (loss)	$ (2,507,268)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	
Depreciation	1,937,068
Other post-employment benefits expense - special funding situation	(16,316)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	(23,162)
Inventories	5,593
Deferred outflows	54,316
Accounts payable	28,511
Accrued expenses	(13,107)
Compensated absences	(19,591)
Due to other governmental entities	(378,506)
Unearned revenue	(3,364)
Net other post-employment benefits liability/asset	(36,008)
Net pension liability/asset	(42,769)
Deferred inflows	(13,275)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ (1,027,878)

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

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET TO ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Original Budget	Budget Amendments	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:					
Intergovernmental revenues	$ 1,457,500	$ -	$ 1,457,500	$ 1,166,815	$ (290,685)
Total revenues	1,457,500	-	1,457,500	1,166,815	(290,685)
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Support and administrative operations	1,457,500	-	1,457,500	575,427	882,073
Total expenditures	1,457,500	-	1,457,500	575,427	882,073
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	-	-	-	591,388	591,388
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfer from/(to) other funds	-	-	-	(591,389)	(591,389)
Net change in fund balance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (1)	$ (1)

Note that certain budget amounts are reappropriated to a future year when not spent in the year the budget is allocated. The budgeted amounts above only include current year budgeted amounts.

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

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

On July 1, 2022, the Public Port Authority, the West Virginia State Rail Authority, Division of Public Transit, and the West Virginia State Aeronautics Commission were reestablished and merged, reconstituted, and continued as the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Division), an agency of the State. The West Virginia Legislature created the Division under House Bill 4492 to streamline the execution and implementation of the state's multimodal transportation goals and reduce related costs by consolidating existing multimodal authorities to a single division under the Secretary of Transportation. The Division is designated as the agency of this state responsible for administering all federal and state programs related to public ports, railroads, airports, air navigation facilities, and public transit providers. Streamlining the duties of the four previous Agencies into one allows an enhanced opportunity to consider all modes of transportation in future economic and tourism opportunities for the state.

In evaluating how to define the Division for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America define component units as those entities which are legally separate governmental organizations for which the appointed members of the Division are financially accountable, or other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Division are such that exclusion would cause the Division's financial statements to be misleading. Since no such organizations exist which meet the above criteria, the Division has no component units. The Division is a component unit of the West Virginia Department of Transportation and the State of West Virginia. Accordingly, the Division's financial statements are discretely presented in the financial statements of the State of West Virginia.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION - The accompanying financial statements of the Division have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information of all of the activities of the primary government and its component units, if any. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these government-wide financial statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function, segment or component unit are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, segment, or component unit. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. The Division does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements, as necessary.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Division considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 45 days of the end of the current fiscal year.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting for the governmental fund financial statements include:

- Employees' vested annual leave is recorded as expenditures when utilized. The amount of accumulated annual leave unpaid at June 30, 2024 has been reported only in the government-wide financial statements.

- Division employees earn sick leave benefits, which accumulate, but do not vest. When separated from employment with the Division, an employee's sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. Any employee who retires, however, may convert any unused accumulated sick leave to increase service credits for retirement purposes. Additionally, certain employees may choose to apply any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's postemployment health care insurance premium in lieu of increasing their service credits. Those employees cannot split their unused leave between the two options.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Principal and interest on general long-term debt, including lease liabilities, are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in a debt service fund for transfer to the fiscal agent or for payment to be made early in the following year.

- Pension and other post-employment benefits expense is recorded when contributions are due in the governmental fund financial statements and recorded when incurred in the government-wide financial statements.

FUND ACCOUNTING - The Division uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The following summarizes the major governmental funds that are presented in the accompanying financial statements:

- General Fund - This fund serves as the Division's General Fund and is used to account for all financial resources, except those accounted for in another fund. This fund is funded primarily by legislative appropriations.

- Public Transit Fund - This special revenue fund accounts for financial resources to be used for development and sustainability of public transportation services in the state and administers federal and state transit programs financed mostly by federal aid.

- Aeronautics Commission - This fund accounts for financial resources to be used for office and miscellaneous expenses and to provide funding to airports in the state financed by taxes and legislative appropriations. The special revenue from the Aviation Fuel Tax is used as half of the local match for the Federal Aviation Administration federal grants received from the Aviation Improvement Program.

INTERFUND ACTIVITY - As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments in lieu of taxes and other charges from the government's various functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL - The Division's expenditures are subject to the legislative budget process of the State, with annual budgets adopted utilizing the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis is modified at year-end to allow for payment of invoices up to 45 days after year-end for goods or services received prior to year-end. Appropriated budgeted expenditures, which lapse 45 days after the end of the fiscal year, are incorporated into the Division's overall financial plan, which includes revenue estimates developed by the Division and the State's executive branch. Expenditures are budgeted using natural categories of activity. Any revisions that alter overall budgeted expenditures for an expenditure category must be approved by the State Legislature.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

USE OF ESTIMATES - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Cash and cash equivalents are short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents principally consist of amounts on deposit in the State Treasurer's Office (STO) that are pooled funds managed by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). Interest income from these investments is prorated to the Division at rates specified by the BTI based on the balance of the Division's deposits maintained in relation to the total deposits of all State agencies participating in the pool. Deposits are available with overnight notice to the BTI.

The STO has statutory responsibility for the daily cash management activities of the State's agencies, departments, boards, and commissions. The STO determines which funds to transfer to the BTI for investment in accordance with the West Virginia Code, policies set by the BTI, and provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements when applicable.

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

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

INVENTORIES - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market; cost is valued using the weighted average cost method.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS - It is the Division's policy to provide for future losses on uncollectible accounts, contracts, grants, and loans receivable based on an evaluation of the underlying account, contract, grant, and loan balances, the historical collectability experienced by the Division on such balances, and such other factors which, in the Division's judgment, require consideration in estimating doubtful accounts. As of June 30, 2024, management feels that all receivables will be collected; therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been booked.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CAPITAL ASSETS - Purchases of capital assets are capitalized at cost, and, except for land, which is not depreciated, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from five to forty years. Buildings and railroad infrastructure with an initial cost of $100,000 or more and furniture and equipment with an initial cost of $5,000 or more are recorded at cost. When assets are disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. Capital assets are reviewed annually for impairment.

Capital assets also include intangible right-to-use lease assets, initially measured at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term, plus certain other costs. Lease assets are amortized in a systematic and rational manner over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease contains a purchase option.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES - Division employees generally earn vacation and sick leave on a monthly basis. Vacation, up to specific limits, is fully vested when earned, and sick leave, while not vesting to the employee prior to retirement, can be carried over to subsequent periods. Expenditures for compensated absences are recognized as incurred in the governmental fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements present the cost of accumulated compensated absences as a liability.

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

PENSION - For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, deferred outflows of resources and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) and additions to/deductions from PERS fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments of the PERS are reported at fair value.

DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES - A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net position by the Division that is applicable to a future reporting period.

DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES - A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net position by the Division that is applicable to a future reporting period.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES - Balances classified as operating revenues and expenses are those which comprise the Division's ongoing operations. Principal operating revenues are charges to customers for use of the rail lines. Principal operating expenses are the costs of providing the goods and services and include administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. Other revenues and expenses are classified as non-operating in the financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

NET POSITION - As required by GASB Standards, the Division displays net position in the government-wide financial statements in three components: net investment in capital assets; restricted and unrestricted.

NET INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL ASSETS - This component of net position consists primarily of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

RESTRICTED NET POSITION - Restricted net position is assets whose use or availability has been restricted and the restrictions limit the Division's ability to use the resources to pay current liabilities. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Division's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed. Amounts shown as restricted on the statement of net position are restricted by enabling legislation or due to net pension or other post-employment benefit assets.

UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION - Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." In the governmental environment, net position is often designated to indicate that management does not consider them to be available for general operations. These types of constraints on resources are internal and management can remove or modify them. Such internal designations are not reported on the face of the statement of net position.

FUND BALANCES - The Division has classified in the governmental fund financial statements its fund balances in the following categories: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as applicable.

The non-spendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The restricted fund balance classification includes amounts restricted for use to specific purposes including externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; imposed by law through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation including legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that a government can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary, to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation.

Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by appropriation legislation passed by the West Virginia State Legislature, which is the highest level of decision-making authority for the State. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the West Virginia State Legislature passes new legislation concerning those amounts. The Division has no committed fund balances at June 30, 2024.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Assigned fund balances are constrained by the Division's intent to use such funds for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The specific purpose for which the funds are intended is expressed within the appropriation requests of the Division and approved by the State Budget Office, according to the West Virginia State Code. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts that are not classified as non-spendable and are neither restricted nor committed. The Division has no assigned fund balances at June 30, 2024.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This classification represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. Any negative fund balances are unassigned.

The Division's policy is to use funds in the order of the most restrictive to the least restrictive.

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

The Division implemented GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections- an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. Those changes include things like: certain changes in accounting principles, certain changes in estimates that result from a justified or preferable change in measurement or new methodology. This statement requires that changes in accounting principles and error corrections be reported retroactively by restating prior periods; changes to or within the reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period; and changes in accounting estimates be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. If the change in accounting principle is the result of a new pronouncement the requirements only apply absent specific transition guidance in the pronouncement. Under this standard it is also necessary to display the total adjustment to beginning net position, fund balance, or fund net position on the face of the financial statements, by reporting unit. This statement also specifies both qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements. Lastly, this statement provides guidance for if and how these changes should be reflected in required supplementary information and supplementary information. The adoption of this statement did not have a significant impact on the Division's financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

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

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

GASB has also issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025. The focus of the improvements are to the presentation of (1) management's discussion and analysis, (2) unusual or infrequent items, (3) proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, (4) major component unit information, and (5) budgetary comparison information. The Division has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 103 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 3 - CASH INVESTMENTS AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The composition of cash and cash equivalents which are carried at amortized costs, was at June 30, 2024:

Cash on deposit with State Treasurer	$ 827,838
Cash on deposit with State Treasurer invested in BTI (WV Money Market Pool)	7,670,877
Cash on deposit with State Treasurer invested in BTI (WV Short Term Bond Pool)	2,469,675
	$ 10,968,390

NOTE 3 - CASH INVESTMENTS AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

BTI DISCLOSURE INFORMATION - (In Thousands)

Investments and Deposits

The BTI has adopted an investment policy in accordance with the "Uniform Prudent Investor Act." The "prudent investor rule" guides those with responsibility for investing the money for others. Such fiduciaries must act as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income, preserve capital, and, in general, avoid speculative investments. The BTI's investment policy is to invest assets in a manner that strives for maximum safety, provides adequate liquidity to meet all operating requirements, and achieves the highest possible investment return consistent with the primary objectives of safety and liquidity. The BTI recognizes that risk, volatility, and the possibility of loss in purchasing power are present to some degree in all types of investments. Due to the short-term nature of the Consolidated Fund, the BTI believes that it is imperative to review and adjust the investment policy in reaction to interest rate market fluctuations/trends on a regular basis and has adopted a formal review schedule. Investment policies have been established for each investment pool and account of the Consolidated Fund.

WV Money Market Pool - Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the WV Money Market Pool has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. A fund rated AAAm has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. AAAm is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. Neither the BTI itself nor any of the other Consolidated Fund pools or accounts has been rated for credit risk by any organization. Of the Consolidated Fund pools and accounts, six are subject to credit risk: WV Money Market Pool, WV Government Money Market Pool, WV Short Term Bond Pool, WV Term Deposit Account, Loan Pool, and School Fund Account.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Money Market Pool by requiring all long-term corporate debt be rated A+ or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) and short-term corporate debt be rated A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent). As of June 30, 2024, the WV Money Market Pool investment had a total carrying value of $9,605,111 of which the Division's ownership represents .08%.

NOTE 3 - CASH INVESTMENTS AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

WV Short Term Bond Pool - Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Short Term Bond Pool by requiring all long-term corporate debt be rated BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) and all short-term corporate debt be rated A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent). Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities must be rated AAA by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent). The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Short Term Bond Pool's investments (in thousands):

Security Type	Rating	Carrying Value (in Thousands)	Percent of Pool Assets
U.S. Treasury notes*	AA+	$ 83,668	12.33%
U.S. agency collateralized mortgage obligations			
U.S. government guaranteed*	AA+	3,852	0.57
Non-U.S. government guaranteed	AA+	640	0.09
Corporate fixed- and floating-rate bonds and notes	AA+	6,029	0.88
	AA	3,628	0.54
	AA-	20,134	2.97
	A+	49,565	7.31
	A	70,165	10.35
	A-	84,265	12.43
	BBB+	57,510	8.48
	BBB	52,664	7.77
	BBB-	42,895	6.33
	BB+	3,509	0.52
	NR	9,403	1.39
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	NR	8,213	1.21
Municipal Securities	AAA	10,629	1.57
	AA+	1,577	0.23
	AA	5,874	0.87
	AA-	6,547	0.97
	A+	788	0.12
	NR	2,813	0.41
Asset-backed securities	AAA	104,860	15.47
	NR	41,557	6.13
Money market funds	AAAm	7,180	1.06
		$ 677,965	100.00%

NR = Not Rated. Securities are not rated by Standard & Poor's but are rated by Moody's and/or Fitch.
* U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not considered to have credit risk.

At June 30, 2024, the Division's ownership represents .36% of amounts held by the BTI.

NOTE 3 - CASH INVESTMENTS AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk.

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Money Market Pool:

Security Type	Carrying Value (in Thousands)	WAM (Days)
Commercial paper	$ 7,263,293	36
Negotiable certificates of deposit	1,553,998	50
Repurchase agreements	785,000	3
Money market funds	2,820	3
	$ 9,605,111	36

The overall effective duration of the investments of the WV Short Term Bond Pool is limited to a +/- 30 percent band around the effective duration of the portfolio's benchmark (the ICE BofAML 1-3 US Corporate & Government Index). As of June 30, 2024, the effective duration of the benchmark was 664 days. Maximum effective duration of individual securities cannot exceed 1,827 days (five years) from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the effective duration for the various asset types in the WV Short Term Bond Pool:

Security Type	Carrying Value (in Thousands)	Effective Duration (Days)
U.S. Treasury notes	$ 83,668	734
U.S. Agency collateralized mortgage obligations	4,492	39
Corporate fixed-rate bonds and notes	387,992	723
Corporate floating-rate bonds and notes	11,775	-
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	8,213	153
Municipal securities	28,228	330
Asset-backed securities	146,417	579
Money market funds	7,180	-
	$ 677,965	645

NOTE 3 - CASH INVESTMENTS AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Other Risks of Investing

Other risks of investing can include concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign currency risk.

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

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the BTI will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Repurchase agreements are required to be collateralized by at least 102% of their value, and the collateral is held in the name of the BTI. The BTI or its agent does not release cash or securities until the counterparty delivers its side of the transaction.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. None of the Consolidated Fund's investment pools or accounts holds interests in foreign currency or interests valued in foreign currency.

Deposits

Custodial credit risk of deposits is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The BTI does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. BTI management does not believe any of its proprietary fund's deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets balances, and the activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 are summarized below:

Governmental Funds	July 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Reclassifications	June 30, 2024
Capital assets					
Rolling equipment	$ 2,083,346	$ -	$ (25,456)	$ -	$ 2,057,890
Right-of-use assets	161,364	-	(161,364)	-	-
Total capital assets	$ 2,244,710	$ -	$ (186,820)	$ -	$ 2,057,890
Accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Rolling equipment	$ 1,614,487	$ 180,333	$ -	$ -	$ 1,794,820
Right-of-use assets	80,525	-	(80,525)	-	-
Total accumulated depreciation	$ 1,695,012	$ 180,333	$ (80,525)	$ -	$ 1,794,820

Enterprise Fund	July 1, 2023	Additions	Deletions	Reclassifications	June 30, 2024
Capital assets					
Land	$ 5,717,116	$ -	$ -	$ 598,730	$ 6,315,846
Land improvements	1,031,716	-	-	32,457	1,064,173
Buildings and improvements	2,514,532	-	-	-	2,514,532
Office equipment	9,604	-	-	-	9,604
Work equipment	2,057,854	1,312	-	-	2,059,166
Locomotives, freight, and passenger cars	4,108,092	-	(1,082)	49,850	4,156,860
Railroad infrastructure	62,674,294	1,779,693	(13,679,562)	(741,660)	50,032,765
Leasehold improvements	776,298	-	-	60,623	836,921
Construction in progress	284,751	192,013	(284,751)	-	192,013
Total capital assets	$ 79,174,257	$ 1,973,018	$ (13,965,395)	$ -	$ 67,181,880
Accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Land improvements	$ 531,164	$ 60,063	$ -	$ 24,111	$ 615,338
Buildings and improvements	536,037	27,983	-	-	564,020
Office equipment	9,604	-	-	-	9,604
Work equipment	1,801,807	58,707	-	-	1,860,514
Locomotives, freight, and passenger cars	2,853,625	146,190	(1,082)	49,850	3,048,583
Railroad infrastructure	36,422,351	1,620,234	(13,506,974)	(134,584)	24,401,027
Leasehold improvements	141,489	23,891	-	60,623	226,003
Total accumulated depreciation	$ 42,296,077	$ 1,937,068	$ (13,508,056)	$ -	$ 30,725,089

NOTE 5 - NONCURRENT ASSETS

The following is a summary of the net pension (asset) liability and the net OPEB (asset) liability for the Division for the year ended June 30, 2024:

	July 1, 2023	Additions	Reductions	June 30, 2024
Net OPEB (asset) liability	$ 23,358	$ -	$ (58,663)	$ (35,305)
Net pension (asset) liability	101,844	-	(104,837)	(2,993)
Total noncurrent (asset) liability	$ 125,202	$ -	$ (163,500)	$ (38,298)

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Division enters into certain transactions with various agencies of the State of West Virginia. The following summarizes the nature and terms of the most significant transactions.

The Division's employees participate in various benefit plans offered by the State of West Virginia. Employer contributions to these plans are mandatory. During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Division incurred payroll related expenditures of $210,190 for employee health insurance benefits provided through the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency, $2,396 to RHBT for OPEB, and $101,196 in employer matching contributions to the State Public Retirement System. The Division also paid the West Virginia Department of Highways $144,329 for bridge inspections, engineering services, labor and materials. Additionally, $198,592 was paid to the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management for insurance.

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the Division received transfers of $7,826,197 in appropriated funds. A substantial decrease in this revenue or assistance would have a significant effect on the operations of the Division.

At June 30, 2024, the Division had amounts due from the State of West Virginia of $739,900.

NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Division is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health and life coverage; and natural disasters. The State of West Virginia established the Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) and the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA) public entity risk pools to account for and finance uninsured risks of losses for state agencies, institutions of higher education, and component units.

BRIM is a public entity risk pool that provides coverage for general, liability, and property damage in the amount of $1,000,000 per occurrence. Such coverage may be provided to the Division by BRIM through self-insurance programs maintained by BRIM or policies underwritten by BRIM that may involve experience-related premiums or adjustments to BRIM. BRIM engages an independent actuary to assist in the determination of its premiums so as to minimize the likelihood of premium adjustments to the Division or other participants in BRIM's insurance program. As a result, management does not expect significant differences between the premiums the Division is currently charged by BRIM and the ultimate cost of that insurance based on the Division's actual loss experience. Furthermore, there have been no settlements that have exceeded this coverage in the last three years.

Through its participation in PEIA, the Division has obtained health, life, and prescription drug coverage for all its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to PEIA and a third-party insurer, the Division has transferred its risks related to health, life, prescription drug coverage, and job-related injuries. PEIA issues publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information; these reports may be obtained at www.peia.wv.gov.

The Division has obtained coverage for job related injuries through the purchase of a worker's compensation insurance policy from American Zurich Insurance Company. In exchange for premiums, the Division transfers its risk of loss related to employee injuries to American Zurich Insurance Company. The Division's worker's compensation is overseen by the West Virginia Offices of the Insurance Commissioner.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description - The Division contributes to the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board (CPRB). PERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. CPRB issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplemental information for PERS. That report can be obtained by writing to CPRB, 601 57th Street, Suite 5, Charleston, West Virginia 25304 or by calling (304) 558-3570.

Benefits Provided - Benefits are provided through PERS using a two-tiered system. Effective July 1, 2015, PERS implemented the second tier, Tier II. Employees hired, for the first time, on or after July 1, 2015 are considered Tier II members. Tier I and Tier II members are subject to different regulations.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Tier I: Employees who retire at or after age 60 with five or more years of credited service, or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 years or greater, are entitled to a retirement benefit established by State statute, payable monthly for life, in the form of a straight-life annuity equal to two percent of the employee's final average salary multiplied by years of service. Final average salary is the average of the highest annual compensation received by an employee during any period of three consecutive years of credited service included within fifteen years of credited service immediately preceding the termination date of employment with a participating public employer. Terminated members with at least five years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 62.

Tier II: Employees who retire at or after age 62 with ten or more years of credited service, or at least age 55 with age and service equal to 80 years or greater, are entitled to a retirement benefit established by State statute, payable monthly for life, in the form of a straight-life annuity equal to two percent of the employee's final average salary multiplied by years of service. Final average salary is the average of the highest annual compensation received by an employee during any period of five consecutive years of credited service included within fifteen years of credited service immediately preceding the termination date of employment with a participating public employer. Terminated members with at least ten years of contributory service who do not withdraw their accumulated contributions may elect to receive their retirement annuity beginning at age 64.

Contributions - While contribution rates are legislatively determined, actuarial valuations are performed to assist PERS and the State Legislature in determining contribution rates. Current funding policy requires employer contributions of 9.0% for the year ended June 30, 2024. The employee contribution rate is 4.5% and 6.0% for Tier I and Tier II employees, respectively. The Division's contributions to the Plan, excluding the employees' contributions paid by the Division, were $101,196 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

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

At June 30, 2024, the Division reported a liability (asset) of ($2,993) for its proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset). The June 30, 2024 net pension liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023 and the total pension liability (asset) used to calculate the net pension liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

The Division's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) was based on a projection of the Division's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the Division's proportionate share was 0.066779%, which was a 0.001609% decrease from its proportion of 0.068388% measured as of June 30, 2022.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Division recognized pension expense of $106,020. At June 30, 2024, the Division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	June 30, 2024	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	$ 18,187	$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	25,349	-
Changes in assumptions	19,358	-
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	50,675	47,901
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	101,196	-
	$ 214,765	$ 47,901

The Division reported $101,196 as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date that will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amortization
2025	$ (13,712)
2026	(68,135)
2027	161,975
2028	(14,460)
	$ 65,668

Actuarial assumptions and methods - The total pension liability (asset) in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods in the measurement:

Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	2.75% - 6.75%, average, including inflation
Investment rate of return	7.25%, net of pension plan investment expense

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Mortality rates were based on 100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for active members; 108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for retired healthy males; 122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for retired healthy females, 118% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for disabled males, 117% of Pub-2010 General/Teachers Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018 for disabled females, 112% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018 for beneficiary males, and 115% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018 for beneficiary females.

The economic assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020. All other assumptions used in the June 30, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2018.

Long-term expected rates of return

The long-term rates of return on pension plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of long-term geometric rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2023 are summarized below:

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

Discount rate - The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability (asset) was 7.25%. The projections of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that employer contributions from employers will continue to follow the current funding policies. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rates of return on pension plan investments were applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability (asset). Although discount rates are subject to change between measurement dates, there were no changes in the discount rate in the current period.

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Division's proportionate share of the net pension asset to changes in the discount rate - The following table presents the Division's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the current discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the Division's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate as of June 30, 2024.

	1% Decrease (6.25%)	Current Discount Rate (7.25%)	1% Increase (8.25%)
Net pension (asset) liability	$ 620,404	$ (2,993)	$ (529,027)

Pension plan fiduciary net position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued PERS financial report available at CPRB's website at www.wvretirement.com.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

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

Net OPEB liability (asset)	(35,305)
Deferred outflows of resources	27,493
Deferred inflows of resources	67,648
Revenues	(25,486)
OPEB expense	(108,608)
Contributions made by the Division	2,396

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

RHBT is considered a component unit of the State of West Virginia for financial reporting purposes, and, as such, its financial report is also included in the State of West Virginia's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. RHBT issues publicly available financial statements and required supplementary information for the OPEB plan. Details regarding this plan and a copy of the RHBT financial report may be obtained by contacting PEIA at 601 57th Street SE, Suite 2, Charleston, West Virginia 25304-2345, or by calling (888) 680-7342.

Benefits Provided - The Plan provides the following benefits:

- Medical and prescription drug insurance
- Life insurance

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

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

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

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

	2023
Paygo premium	$ 70

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

The conversion rate is two days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for single healthcare coverage and three days of unused sick and annual leave days per month for family healthcare coverage. The Division's contributions to the OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2024 were $2,396.

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

- Inflation rate: 2.50%.
- Salary increase: Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation.
- Investment rate of return: 7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.
- Healthcare cost trend rates: Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four years to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year end 2032.
- Actuarial cost method: Entry age normal cost method.
- Amortization method: Level percentage of payroll over a 20-year closed period beginning June 30, 2017.
- Wage inflation: 2.75%.
- Retirement age: Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition. Last updated for the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation.
- Aging factors: Based on the 2013 SOA Study "Health Care Costs – From Birth to Death".
- Expenses: Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of the annual expense.
- Mortality post retirement: Pub-2010 General Below Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females.
- Mortality pre-retirement: Pub-2010 General Below Median Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 100% for males and 100% for females.

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

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

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

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

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which estimates of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Target asset allocations, capital market assumptions (CMA), and forecast returns were provided by the Plan's investment advisors, including the West Virginia Investment Management Board (WV-IMB). The projected nominal return for the Money Market Pool held with the BTI was estimated based on the WV-IMB assumed inflation of 2.50% plus a 25 basis point spread.

The target allocation and estimates of annualized long-term expected returns assuming a 10-year horizon as of June 30, 2023 are summarized below:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Return
Equity	45.0%	7.4%
Fixed income	15.0%	3.9%
Private credit and income	6.0%	7.4%
Private equity	12.0%	10.0%
Real estate	12.0%	7.2%
Hedge funds	10.0%	4.5%

Single discount rate - A single discount rate of 7.40% was used to measure the total OPEB liability (asset). This single discount rate was based on the expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments of 7.40%. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made in accordance with the prefunding and investment policies. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability (asset).

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB (asset) liability to changes in the discount rate - The following presents the net OPEB liability (asset) of the Plan as of June 30, 2024 calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.40%) or one percentage point higher (8.40%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.40%)	Current Discount Rate (7.40%)	1% Increase (8.40%)
Net OPEB (asset) liability	$ (5,974)	$ (35,305)	$ (67,472)

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

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase
Net OPEB (asset) liability	$ (89,933)	$ (35,305)	$ 29,661

OPEB (Assets) Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources, and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB - The June 30, 2024 net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2023, and the total OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023.

At June 30, 2024, the Division's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) was ($50,373). Of this amount, the Division recognized ($35,305) as its proportionate share on the statement of net position. The remainder of ($15,068) denotes the Division's proportionate share of net OPEB liability (asset) attributable to the special funding.

The allocation percentage assigned to each participating employer and non-employer contributing entity is based on its proportionate share of employer and non-employer contributions to OPEB for each of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Employer contributions are recognized when due. At the June 30, 2023 measurement date, the Division's proportionate share was 0.022309%, which was a .001322% increase from its proportion of 0.020987% calculated as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Division recognized OPEB expense of $(108,608). Of this amount, $(83,122) was recognized as the Division's proportionate share of OPEB expense and $(25,486) as the amount of OPEB expense attributable to special funding from a non-employer contributing entity.

NOTE 9 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

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

	June 30, 2024	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	**Deferred Inflows of Resources**
Differences between expected and actual non-investment experience	$ -	$ 20,550
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	15,362	26,812
Net difference between projected and actual investments earnings	-	589
Changes in assumptions	9,735	19,697
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,396	-
Total	$ 27,493	$ 67,648

The Division will recognize the $2,396 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from OPEB contributions after the measurement date as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ending June 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amortization
2025	$ (34,692)
2026	(19,986)
2027	1,893
2028	10,234
	$ (42,551)

Payables to the OPEB Plan - The Division did not report any amounts payable for normal contributions to the OPEB plan as of June 30, 2024.

NOTE 10 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Periodic Audits

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required, and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. The Division management believes disallowances, if any, will not have a significant financial impact on the Division's financial position.

NOTE 10 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

Litigation

Various legal proceedings and claims related to the Division may occur from time to time. As of June 30, 2024, there were two open cases concerning slip and fall accidents. The claims are insured through BRIM and being handled by assigned outside counsel.

NOTE 11 - PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

During fiscal year 2024, the Division entered into an exclusive, non-revocable franchise, right and license agreement with OmniTRAX SBVR, LLC (OmniTRAX) whereby OmniTRAX will operate the South Branch Railroad (Railroad) that is owned by the Division. The agreement continues until June 30, 2063. In addition, OmniTRAX has an option to purchase the Railroad that can be exercised after December 1, 2028. Throughout the term of the agreement, OmniTRAX will pay the Division $25 per loaded railcar originated or terminated upon the Railroad as well as an annual fee of 5% of total gross revenue if the gross revenue for operations exceed $2,500,000. The Railroad is included in the State Rail capital assets balance at a book value of $36,456,791. In fiscal year 2024, $33,093 of revenue was recognized in relation to the agreement.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET)
JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Government's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (percentage)	0.07%	0.07%								
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ (2,993)	$ 101,844								
Government's covered payroll	$ 1,178,711	$ 1,383,223								
Government's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	-0.25%	7.36%								
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	100.05%	98.17%								

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year (measurement date).
This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. The Division was created July 1, 2022.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 101,196	$ 106,084								
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (101,196)	$ (106,084)								
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -								
Government's covered payroll	$ 1,124,400	$ 1,178,711								
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.00%	9.00%								

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year (measurement date).
This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. The Division was created July 1, 2022.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY (ASSET)
JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Government's proportion of the net OPEB liability (asset) (percentage)	0.02%	0.02%								
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (35,305)	$ 23,358								
State's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	(15,068)	8,001								
Total proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	$ (50,373)	$ 31,359								
Government's payroll (1)	$ 1,636,994	$ 1,383,223								
Government's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its payroll (1)	-2.16%	1.69%								
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	109.66%	93.59%								

* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the previous year (measurement date).
This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. The Division was created July 1, 2022.

(1) Covered payroll related to the OPEB plan was unavailable; therefore, total payroll for the government was used.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS
JUNE 30, 2024

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contribution	$ 2,396	$ 21,813								
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	$ (2,396)	$ (21,813)								
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -								
Government's payroll (1)	$ 1,509,235	$ 1,636,994								
Contributions as a percentage of payroll (1)	0.16%	1.33%								

* This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available. The Division was created July 1, 2022.

(1) Covered payroll related to the OPEB plan was unavailable; therefore, total payroll for the government was used.

See accompanying notes to the required supplementary information.

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - PENSION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Actuarial Changes Pension Plan

An experience study for economic assumptions, which was based on the years 2015 through 2020, and an experience study for all other assumptions, which was based on the years 2013 through 2018, was approved by the Consolidated Public Retirement Board. As a result, valuation assumptions were changed as of June 30, 2023 to reflect the most recent experience study:

	Projected Salary Increases				Withdrawal Rates		
	State	Nonstate	Inflation rate	Mortality Rates	State	Nonstate	Disability Rates
2023	2.75% - 5.55%	3.60% - 6.75%	2.75%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy males-108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy females-122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; Disabled males-118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; Disabled females-117% of Pub-2010 General / Disabled Teachers Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected generationally with scale MP-2018; Beneficiary males-112% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Beneficiary females-115% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018	2.28-45.63%	2.5-35.88%	0.005-0.540%
2022	2.75% - 5.55%	3.60% - 6.75%	2.75%	Active-100% of Pub-2010 General Employees table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy males-108% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Retired healthy females-122% of Pub-2010 General Retiree Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled males-118% of Pub-2010 General / Teachers Disabled Male table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Disabled females-117% of Pub-2010 General / Disabled Teachers Disabled Female table, headcount weighted, projected with scale MP-2018; Beneficiary males-112% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Male table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018; Beneficiary females-115% of Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Female table, below-median, headcount weighted, projected generationally with Scale MP-2018	2.28-45.63%	2.5-35.88%	0.005-0.540%

WEST VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
NOTES TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - OPEB
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Actuarial Changes Other Postemployment Benefits Plan

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

	Inflation Rate	Salary Increases	Wage Inflation Rate	Investment Rate of Return & Discount Rate	Mortality	Retirement Age	Aging Factors	Expenses	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates
2023	2.50%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	7.40%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Below-Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare and Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% medical and 8.0% drug. The trends increase over four year to 9.0% and 9.5%, respectively. The trends then decrease linearly for 5 years until ultimate trend rate of 4.50% is reached in plan year end 2032.
2022	2.25%	Specific to the OPEB covered group. Ranging from 2.75% to 5.18%, including inflation	2.75%	6.65%, net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation	Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 General Below-Median Healthy Retiree Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021 and scaling factors of 106% for males and 113% for females; Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Below-Median Income General Employee Mortality Tables projected with MP-2021	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the type of eligibility condition	2013 SOA study "Health Care Costs - From Birth to Death"	Health administrative expenses are included in the development of the per capita claims cost. Operating expenses are included as a component of annual expense.	Trend rate for pre-Medicare per capita costs of 7.0% for plan year end 2023, decreasing by 0.50% for two years then by 0.25% each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year 2032. Trend rate for Medicare per capita costs of 8.83% for plan year end 2023, decreasing ratably each year thereafter, until ultimate trend rate of 4.25% is reached in plan year end 2032.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Suttle & Stalnaker Certified Public Accountants
A Professional Limited Liability Company

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

To the Members of the
West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities
Charleston, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the West Virginia Division of Multimodal Transportation Facilities (the Division) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Division's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2024. Our report also includes an emphasis of matter paragraph noting that the financial statements of the Division are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only that portion of the governmental and business-type activities of the State of West Virginia and the West Virginia Department of Transportation that is attributable to the transactions of the Division. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of West Virginia, and the West Virginia Department of Transportation as of June 30, 2024, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Division's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Division'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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

The Virginia Center
1411 Virginia Street, East
Suite 100
Charleston, WV 25301
MAIN (304) 343-4126
FAX (304) 343-8008

The Rivers Office Park
200 Star Avenue
Suite 220
Parkersburg, WV 26101
MAIN (304) 485-6584
FAX (304) 485-0971

Suncrest Towne Centre
453 Suncrest Towne Centre Drive
Suite 201
Morgantown, WV 26505
MAIN (304) 554-3371
FAX (304) 554-3410

The Somerville Building
501 5th Avenue
Suite 1
Huntington, WV 25701
MAIN (304) 525-0301
FAX (304) 522-1569

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. 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 Division's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

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

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 15, 2024

System and Organization Controls 1 Report

Description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System

for the period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

with the Independent Service Auditor's Report, including Tests Performed and Results Thereof

West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System

For the Period from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024

Table of Contents

West Virginia ERP Board's Management Assertion **1**

Independent Service Auditor's Report **5**

Description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System **9**

Introduction 10
Description of the Board 10
Description of the Control Environment, Control Activities, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, and Information and Communication Processes 12
Information Technology Control Activities 15
Changes to the System 21
Subservice Organization 21
Control Objectives and Related Controls 22
Complementary User Entity Controls 22

Description of Control Objectives, Controls, Tests, and Results of Tests **24**

Tests Performed and Results of Tests of Entity-Level Controls 25
Control Objectives and Related Controls 25
Procedures for Assessing Completeness and Accuracy of Information Provided by the Entity (IPE) 25

West Virginia ERP Board's Management Assertion

Jim Justice
Governor
Chair

John B. McCuskey
State Auditor
Executive Secretary

Riley Moore
State Treasurer
Member

State of West Virginia

West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board
State Capitol, Building 1, Suite W-100
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Toll Free: (877) 982-9148
Telephone: (304) 558-2251
Fax: (304) 558-5200
www.wvoasis.gov

West Virginia ERP Board's Management Assertion

September 27, 2024

We have prepared the description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS application and support services system entitled, "*Description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System*" (Description) for processing user entities' transactions throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 for user entities of the system during some or all of the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, and their auditors who audit and report on such user entities' financial statements or internal control over financial reporting and have a sufficient understanding to consider the Description, along with other information, including information about controls implemented by subservice organizations and user entities of the system themselves, when assessing the risks of material misstatements of user entities' financial statements.

Carved-out Unaffiliated Subservice Organization: West Virginia ERP Board uses a subservice organization to provide data center hosting services (i.e., physical and environmental controls). The Description includes only the control objectives and related controls of West Virginia ERP Board and excludes the control objectives and related controls of the subservice organization. The Description also indicates that certain control objectives specified in the Description can be achieved only if complementary subservice organization controls assumed in the design of our controls are suitably designed and operating effectively, along with the related controls. The Description does not extend to controls of the subservice organization.

Complementary user entity controls: The Description indicates that certain control objectives specified in the Description can be achieved only if complementary user entity controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's controls are suitably designed and operating effectively, along with related controls at the service organization. The Description does not extend to controls of the user entities.

We confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that:

a. The Description fairly presents the wvOASIS Application and Support Services System (System) made available to user entities of the System during some or all of the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, for processing their transactions as it relates to controls that are likely relevant to user entities' internal control over financial reporting. The criteria we used in making this assertion were that the Description:

   (1) Presents how the System made available to user entities of the System was designed and implemented, to process relevant transactions, including, if applicable:

- The types of services provided, including, as appropriate, the classes of transactions processed.

- The procedures, within both automated and manual systems, by which those services are provided, including, as appropriate, procedures by which transactions are initiated, authorized, recorded, processed, corrected as necessary, and transferred to the reports and other information prepared for user entities of the System.

- The information used in the performance of the procedures including, if applicable, related accounting records, whether electronic or manual, and supporting information involved in initiating, authorizing, recording, processing, and reporting transactions; this includes the correction of incorrect information and how information is transferred to the reports prepared for user entities.

- How the System captures and addresses significant events and conditions, other than transactions.

- The process used to prepare reports and other information for user entities.

- Services performed by a subservice organization, if any, including whether the carve-out method or the inclusive method has been used in relation to them.

- The specified control objectives and controls designed to achieve those objectives, including, as applicable, complementary user entity controls and complementary subservice organization controls assumed in the design of the service organization's controls.

- Other aspects of our control environment, risk assessment process, information, and communications (including the related business processes), control activities, and monitoring activities that are relevant to the services provided, including processing and reporting transactions of user entities.

(2) Includes relevant details of changes to the System during the period covered by the Description.

(3) Does not omit or distort information relevant to the System, while acknowledging that the Description is prepared to meet the common needs of a broad range of user entities of the System and their user auditors, and may not, therefore, include every aspect of the wvOASIS Application and Support Services System that each individual user entity of the System and its user auditor may consider important in the user entity's own particular environment.

b. The controls related to the control objectives stated in the Description were suitably designed and operated effectively throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, to achieve those control objectives, if subservice organizations applied the complementary subservice organization controls and user entities applied the complementary user entity controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's

controls throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. The criteria we used in making this assertion were that

(1) The risks that threaten the achievement of the control objectives stated in the Description have been identified by management of the service organization.

(2) The controls identified in the Description would, if operating effectively, provide reasonable assurance that those risks would not prevent the control objectives stated in the Description from being achieved.

(3) The controls were consistently applied as designed, including whether manual controls were applied by individuals who have the appropriate competence and authority.

Kent Hartsog
Project Director

Independent Service Auditor's Report

Ernst & Young LLP
Suite 500
700 Nicollet Mall
Minneapolis, MN 55402-4509

Tel: +1 612 343 1000
ey.com

Building a better working world

Independent Service Auditor's Report

To the Management of West Virginia ERP Board

Scope

We have examined West Virginia ERP Board's description entitled "*Description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System*" (Description) throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024 of its wvOASIS application and support services system (System) for processing user entities' transactions and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of controls described therein to achieve the related control objectives stated in the Description (Control Objectives), based on the criteria identified in *Report of Management on West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services* (Assertion). The Control Objectives and controls included in the Description are those that management of West Virginia ERP Board believes are likely to be relevant to user entities' internal control over financial reporting, and the Description does not include those aspects of the System that are not likely to be relevant to user entities' internal control over financial reporting.

Complementary user entity controls: The Description indicates that certain Control Objectives can be achieved only if complementary user entity controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's controls are suitably designed and operating effectively, along with related controls at the service organization. Our examination did not extend to such complementary user entity controls and we have not evaluated the suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of such complementary user entity controls.

Carved-out Unaffiliated Subservice Organization: West Virginia ERP Board uses West Virginia Network (WVNET) for data center hosting services related to physical and environmental controls. The Description includes only the Control Objectives and related controls of West Virginia ERP Board and excludes the control objectives and related controls of WVNET. The description also indicates that certain Control Objectives specified by West Virginia ERP Board can be achieved only if complementary subservice organization controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's controls are suitably designed and operating effectively, along with the related controls at West Virginia ERP Board. Our examination did not extend to such complementary controls of WVNET, and we have not evaluated the suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of such complementary subservice organization controls.

West Virgnia ERP Board's responsibilities

West Virginia ERP Board has provided the accompanying assertion titled, *West Virginia ERP Board's Management Assertion* (Assertion) about the fairness of the presentation of the Description and suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls described therein to achieve the related Control Objectives. West Virginia ERP Board is responsible for preparing the Description and Assertion, including the completeness, accuracy, and method of presentation of the Description and Assertion, providing the services covered by the Description, specifying the Control Objectives and stating them in the Description, identifying the

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Building a better working world

risks that threaten the achievement of the Control Objectives, selecting the criteria stated in the Assertion, and designing, implementing, and documenting controls that are suitably designed and operating effectively to achieve the related Control Objectives.

Service auditor's responsibilities
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the Description and on the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls described therein to achieve the related Control Objectives, based on our examination. Our examination was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA"). Those standards require that we plan and perform our examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether, in all material respects, based on the criteria in management's Assertion, the Description is fairly presented and the controls were suitably designed and operating effectively to achieve the related Control Objectives throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. We believe that the evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

An examination of a description of a service organization's system and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of controls involves:

- Performing procedures to obtain evidence about the fairness of the presentation of the Description and the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls to achieve the related Control Objectives, based on the criteria in management's Assertion.
- Assessing the risks that the Description is not fairly presented and that the controls were not suitably designed or operating effectively to achieve the related Control Objectives.
- Testing the operating effectiveness of those controls that management considers necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the related Control Objectives were achieved.
- Evaluating the overall presentation of the Description, the suitability of the Control Objectives, and the suitability of the criteria specified by the service organization in the Assertion.

We are required to be independent of West Virginia ERP Board and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our examination engagement set forth in the Preface: Applicable to All Members and Part 1 – Members in Public Practice of the Code of Professional Conduct established by the AICPA.

Inherent limitations
The Description is prepared to meet the common needs of a broad range of user entities and their auditors who audit and report on user entities' financial statements and may not, therefore, include every aspect of the System that each individual user entity may consider important in its own particular environment. Because of their nature, controls at a service organization may not prevent, or detect and correct, all misstatements in processing or reporting transactions. Also, the projection to the future of any evaluation of the fairness of the presentation of the Description, or conclusions about the suitability of the design or operating effectiveness of the controls to achieve the related Control Objectives, is subject to the risk that controls at a service organization may become ineffective.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Building a better working world

Description of tests *of* controls
The specific controls tested, and the nature, timing, and results of those tests are listed in the accompanying *Description of Control Objectives, Controls, Tests and Results of Tests* (Description of Tests and Results).

Opinion
In our opinion, in all material respects, based on the criteria described in West Virginia ERP Board's Assertion:

a. The Description fairly presents the System that was designed and implemented throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

b. The controls related to the Control Objectives were suitably designed to provide reasonable assurance that the Control Objectives would be achieved if the controls operated effectively throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, and the subservice organization and user entities applied the complementary controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's controls throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

c. The controls operated effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the Control Objectives were achieved throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, if complementary subservice organization and user entity controls assumed in the design of West Virginia ERP Board's controls operated effectively throughout the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Restricted use
This report, including the description of tests of controls and results thereof in the Description of Tests and Results, is intended solely for the information and use of management of West Virginia ERP Board, user entities of West Virginia ERP Board's System during some or all of the period July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024, and their auditors who audit and report on such user entities' financial statements or internal control over financial reporting and have a sufficient understanding to consider it, along with other information, including information about controls implemented by user entities themselves, when assessing the risks of material misstatements of user entities' financial statements. This report is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ernst & Young LLP

September 27, 2024
Minneapolis, MN

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Description of West Virginia ERP Board's wvOASIS Application and Support Services System

Introduction

This section of the report has been prepared by the West Virginia Enterprise Resource Planning Board ('WV ERP Board' or 'Board') management and presents an overview of the department, the wvOASIS ERP application provided to end-users (customers), and services provided to support the application. This section also contains a listing of complementary user entity controls that the WV ERP Board management believes should be in operation at customer locations. The following section presents control objectives that the WV ERP Board should reasonably be expected to achieve on behalf of its customers. Each control objective is followed by a description of the controls in place at the WV ERP Board that contribute to or otherwise affect the achievement of that objective and the Independent Service Auditor's description of the test of controls and results.

Description of the Board

Board Overview

The Board was created by House Bill 3204 during the 2011 regular session. The Board was created to develop, implement, and manage the enterprise resource planning system, i.e., wvOASIS (the System). The Board fulfills this purpose through a staff of about 40 employees led by a Project Director. The staff has expertise in various functional areas of the System. Additionally, there is technical staff, including a business intelligence and reporting unit, as well as a Help Desk. The Board staff provides support to all end users of the System and is responsible for the day-to-day maintenance and operation of the System.

Customers

All West Virginia state government entities are customers of the Board; this includes all of the executive branch, legislative branch, judicial branch, and higher education. The various offices/entities within the State inherently enable segregation of duties across the State's financial processes and consequently System functionality. User's access in the System is role-based and limited to the functions in the System that are restricted to specific offices/entities within the State, such as the State Budget Office (SBO), State Treasurer's Office (STO), the State Auditor's Audit and Payroll and e-Pay Divisions, as well as the Purchasing and Finance Divisions within the Department of Administration.

wvOASIS ERP Application

The wvOASIS ERP application has many components. One component is for state budgeting, which uses Advantage's Budgeting module. This software uses actual revenue and expenditures, cash and investment balances, as well as the final adjusted budget from Advantage Financial as the initial input for a departments' appropriation request. Once vetted through the SBO, the Office compiles and edits the department appropriation requests to create the Governor's recommended budget. The Governor's recommendation is then submitted to the legislative process. Once the Legislature passes the bill and it is signed by the Governor, changes made by those entities are reflected in the System. The SBO provides direction for the departments to use Advantage Budgeting to build expenditure schedules. Departments may also build lower-level budgets referred to as "unit budgets" to track financial activity at levels lower than what is set by the SBO. Once the SBO approves the expenditure schedules they are loaded into Advantage Financial.

Advantage Financial is the core application module of wvOASIS. Through this application, the State performs virtually all of its financial activity. Components of this application are general ledger, budgetary control, accounts payable, accounts receivable, purchase card, cost accounting, project accounting, cash management, fixed assets, purchasing, contracts, inventory, annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR), grants, vendor management, and investments. Some of these components are not required to be used such as accounts receivable and cost accounting. Agencies can post transactions directly into the System for their financial transactions. However, there are batch processes that allow certain agencies to interface high volume transactions where the data is captured in a department system such as social service systems.

wvOASIS processes payroll utilizing the Advantage Human Resources Management (HRM)/Payroll module based on time reported from the time and leave management software. Data from the time and leave management software is interfaced into the HRM/Payroll module after the completion of each biweekly pay period. Through the employee self-service portal, state employees review certain aspects of their personnel information within the System including their issued payroll advices.

WV ERP Board Support Services

The WV ERP Board, through its various teams, provides services to wvOASIS customers.

The technical team provides support of the wvOASIS application. The technical team is divided into multiple groups to include infrastructure support, and security and workflow. The technical team provides support for the financial, human resource, payroll, employee self-service, vendor self-service, and statewide budgeting modules.

- The infrastructure team is responsible for the servers that run the day-to-day operations of the integrated wvOASIS system. The teams and software provider (CGI) is responsible for all new software development, enhancements, and configuration changes to the System. They also follow a strict software development lifecycle to ensure all changes are properly tested and configurations confirmed prior to going into the production System.

- The security and workflow team manages the security within the System. This team is responsible for security settings for employees and vendors currently using the System. They are also responsible for the workflow of each document within the System as prescribed by the central approval agencies. The help desk provides a first line of support to all users of the System and the vendor community. The security team maintains access for users through the maintenance, development, and assignment of roles. This group also creates and maintains workflows for the System.

The wvOASIS financial team is responsible for the maintenance of the budget and finance modules of the System. They review any requests for modification or enhancement to the System. They work as business analysts with the user community to train and/or assist in the use of the System to meet their department requirements. This team is the second line of support after the help desk for users of the wvOASIS budget and financial modules.

The State Auditor's Central Payroll Unit (CPU) provides similar services from the HRM/payroll perspective as the finance team for the financial aspect of the System. CPU is responsible for the modification or enhancement to the System for HRM, time and leave, and payroll functionality within the System. CPU also works as business analysts with the user community

to train and or assist in the use of the systems to meet their department's requirements. The CPU also functions as the second line of support after the help desk.

Description of the Control Environment, Control Activities, Monitoring, Risk Assessment, and Information and Communication Processes

This section provides information about the five interrelated components of internal control at West Virginia ERP Board, including the Board's control environment, control activities, monitoring, risk assessment, and, information and communications:

- **Control Environment** – Sets the tone of an organization, influencing the control consciousness of its people. It is the foundation for all other components of internal control, providing discipline and structure.
- **Control Activities** – Control policies and procedures must be established and executed to help ensure that the actions identified by management as necessary to address risk to achievement of the entity's control objectives are effectively carried out.
- **Monitoring** – The entire process must be monitored, and modifications made as necessary. In this way, the system can react dynamically, changing as conditions warrant.
- **Risk Assessment** – The entity's identification and analysis of relevant risks to achievement of its objectives, forming a basis for determining how the risks should be managed.
- **Information and Communication** – Surrounding these activities are information and communication systems. These enable the entity's people to capture and exchange information needed to conduct and control its operations.

Set out below is a description of the five components of internal control as it pertains to the WV ERP Board that may be relevant to customers.

Control Environment

The management team places the upmost concern on changes within wvOASIS due to the complexity of the System. The wvOASIS System has many applications (modules) that include Budgeting, Financials, Human Resources, Payroll, Time and Leave management that affect every WV state employee.

The WV ERP Board has implemented internal controls to help facilitate changes made to the wvOASIS System. Most of these internal controls center around a software tracking system called JIRA. This tool provides employee, contractors, and department users the ability to keep track of any requested changes with the various system applications including configuration changes, code changes, and vendor provided patches/upgrades. This software is a web-based application and is made available to team members. JIRA is a repository of the change life cycle to ensure all steps are documented including verification and testing of any change within the system applications.

Regularly scheduled meetings are held to review, discuss, and update the tracked items within the System. Priorities are given to each change and in some cases, risk associated with the

change are documented within the request for change. Various levels of management are involved in this process.

Control Activities

The WV ERP Board organizational structure provides the overall framework for planning, directing, and controlling operations. This is done by a separation of duties. Within the wvOASIS organizational structure the functional, technical, security, and production operations are separated.

Management has implemented a division of roles and responsibilities, which limits the ability of a single individual to subvert critical processes. Personnel and business functions are separated into teams according to job responsibilities. The structure provides defined responsibilities and lines of authority for reporting and communication and increases control over processes and operations. The assignment of roles and responsibilities within the various departments provides for further segregation of duties. Procedures in place, including job descriptions, help ensure that personnel perform only those duties related to their positions. The WV ERP Board's internal organization follows functional lines.

Organization Structure

The Board (Governor, State Auditor, and State Treasurer) directs the state project management office (PMO). The PMO is composed of an Executive Director, Technical Project Manager, Finance Project Manager, and State Auditor's Director of Payroll. The PMO directs the day-to-day operation of the WV ERP Board.

Monitoring

The WV ERP Board support services have multiple monitoring tools and processes in place. Many of these tools check for general operational abilities within the System. Some examples are verifying the website is running correctly, computing resources are not running low, normal system checks are in place, and appropriate updates are being applied to each system.

Many off-the-shelf products are used for the monitoring process including:

- VMWare – This product manages and audits server performance. This tool also alerts the technical team on any problems or warning that might be occurring within the system which includes high usage of the system, disk space issues, or memory problems. This tool also helps with the backup and recovery of the infrastructure.
- NetApp Storage Encryption – This is a full disk encryption solution that protects data-at-rest and provides a single-source solution to increase overall compliance. This extends encryption from just Oracle databases to all data stored on the storage area network. The tool performs the data encryption operations internally and prevents data access until the drive's encryption key is unlocked by an authorized administrator.
- Oracle Database Unified Auditing – Allows for the configuration of context-dependent logging to enable analysis of audit logs. Conditional Auditing supports highly selective logging policies that minimize log entries to specific events such as particular SQL statements including the actions CREATE or ALTER originating from outside specific application servers identified by IP address. Other variables include programs, time periods and connection types.

The wvOASIS System has been implemented and co-managed by a single vendor. This relationship is directed by multiple documents included in the overall contract, Statement of Work, work products and change orders. The controls and procedures for access, security and privacy are handled through these work products to ensure the vendors were monitored and managed appropriately. The WV ERP Board also purchased additional products to monitor and report on the activities of the vendors within the System.

Risk Assessment

Weekly and monthly reporting by the Board includes the tracking of risks. The project team and the PMO along with a consultant (CGI) are engaged in the review and mitigation steps of the identified risks. The PMO recognizes that the Board must assume the full responsibility of risk identification, mitigation planning, and reporting for all aspects of the System.

The WV ERP Board coordinates with the various agencies, including the State Auditor, for examining, evaluating and reporting on applications, systems, operations, processes and practices to provide reasonable assurance that controls will:

- Safeguard information assets;
- Preserve the integrity and reliability of data;
- Function as intended to achieve the entity's objectives; and
- Comply with standards, policies and regulations.

Audit efforts are focused on those operational areas presenting the highest degree of risk as well as the greatest potential for benefit to the Executive Branch. Audit recommendations are designed to help Executive Branch agencies reduce risk and establish and sustain effective internal controls. Executive Branch agencies are mandated to submit or undergo periodic audits to confirm compliance with mandated security requirements. External auditors have the right to audit the State agency or make other provisions to ensure that the State agency is maintaining adequate safeguards.

Information and Communication

The ERP Board uses a variety of methods to communicate with users. The web site wvOASIS.gov, contains general information suitable for public consumption, as well as the user community. However, for status updates, upcoming events, and operational activities email is the preferred method of communication.

Webinars are used frequently to conduct agency outreaches and to provide educational information as needed. These events are typically recorded and made available to the user community on the myOASIS web page to view at their convenience.

Another means of communicating to users is via the system broadcast within wvOASIS. This is often used to notify end users of system updates, typically in conjunction with an email notification. Vendors have the ability to receive messages and alerts via the Vendor Self Service (VSS) portal on items such as system outages, system changes, bid opportunities and awards. Also, the wvOASIS MyApps portal provides alerts to users related to overall System availability.

The HRM/payroll team produces a quarterly newsletter that is intended for departmental HR and payroll administrators and their staffs.

Information Technology Control Activities

Application Software Development

The WV ERP Board has developed a change management process as it relates to the production wvOASIS application. Modifications, including custom development, configuration, or the application of patches, are made based on the end-user needs and requirements of the business and clients (Agencies). The WV ERP Board has developed a formalized procedure outlining the application change management process from initiation through completion (**Control 1.1**). The purpose of this policy document is to describe the processes and procedures to manage changes to wvOASIS. The application change management process for the applications is based on IT Infrastructure Library (ITIL) change management practices and terminology.

The change management process is applicable for all changes that affect the wvOASIS application, including changes to the infrastructure (including operating system and database patches/upgrades), auxiliary hardware, network, security, configuration, programs and code in the environment, as well as key application tables (i.e., chart of accounts). Any change that can affect the availability or the quality of the application is required to be requested, documented, tested, approved, and tracked to completion within the JIRA ticketing system.

Initiation and authorization of changes

The server administrator responsible for the maintenance and enhancement of the wvOASIS ERP application receives requests for system changes from different types of end-users including:

- Direct Government Agency contacts that use wvOASIS daily as the normal course of their work to add, modify, and inquire on transactions, accounts, and reports.
- End-users who submit help desk tickets who are experiencing application difficulties or require different application functionality for their normal course of work.
- End-users from organizations that use wvOASIS to regulate, monitor, or control the finances of the State such as the State Auditor's Office (SAO), the State Treasurer's Office, the State Budget Office, and the Purchasing and Finance divisions of the Department of Administration.

Change requests are reported directly through the personnel at the Finance team, the Auditor's HRM/Payroll Team or through the WV ERP Board help desk. If it is determined that a modification is required, a JIRA ticket is created to document and authorize a change request. All requests, irrespective of how it was initiated or who initiated it, end up documented in JIRA. Enhancements to the wvOASIS application dictated by legislative change, policy change, or opportunity for a process improvement start with a JIRA request being created and staff are then assigned to create a design document and requirements. Application change requests and enhancements are evaluated by the wvOASIS support and change implementation teams. Acceptance of the change request for development is authorized and evidenced via approval on the JIRA ticket by the WV ERP Board change implementation manager or director (**Control 1.2**).

Testing of changes

The WV ERP Board maintains a relationship with a third-party, CGI, for purposes of development and integration testing support. CGI utilizes a version control utility in which source code is checked in and out related to development activities. In support of change requests, WV ERP Board maintains separate test and production environments, including development, integration testing, user acceptance testing, and production environments (**Control 1.3**).

The development and integration testing environments, including the version control utility, are restricted to CGI developers contracted by the WV ERP Board. The CGI developers verify that the code modifications perform as expected, based on written user requirements originating from end-user requests. Additionally, user acceptance testing is performed by end users who initiated the change request. Upon completion of testing, approval(s) indicating that testing has been successfully completed by the developers or end-user(s) is obtained within the JIRA ticket (**Control 1.4**). Documentation (i.e., test cases and results) of testing performed in the various environments is retained for maintaining history and accountability to support the change request.

Approval of changes into production

Upon completion of testing, CGI informs wvOASIS management that the change is ready for production migration and provides a cumulative file with all modified programs for implementation into production. wvOASIS management reviews the JIRA ticket and testing results to verify all necessary steps are completed prior to change migration approval. The change migration is invoked by the manager approving the migration request via the JIRA ticket (**Control 1.5**). The approval for migration is provided by wvOASIS; CGI is not responsible for final approval for promotion to production. Once completed, CGI sends the change and installation instructions (if applicable) to wvOASIS in order for migration to occur to the production environment. The migration is made after hours unless it is urgent or an emergency.

Segregation of duties within the change management process

Once the code, patch, or upgrade is provided, a server administrator is responsible for promoting the change to the production environment for the wvOASIS application (**Control 1.6**). In order to implement changes to the production environment, privileged access is required at the LINUX operating system and Oracle database layers. This access is restricted to WV ERP Board administrators; CGI contractors do not have administrative access to the production operating system servers and databases. Additionally, the WV ERP Board administrators are not responsible for any development activities. As the administrators, they copy the executable code/program to the application directory following any applicable installation instructions provided by CGI.

Emergency changes

Not all changes are planned and implemented in a proactive manner as standard or routine/normal change requests. Emergency changes may be driven by significant service events such as an outage, or functionality in the applications that is performing incorrectly resulting in errors in processing or data. Regardless of the severity or classification of the change, the same process is followed as a normal change request. In emergency situations, the change is installed immediately versus waiting to implement outside of normal business hours.

System Software and Network Changes

The WV ERP Board has developed formal policies and procedures over system software/hardware maintenance processes, including the patch management process, for infrastructure supporting the wvOASIS application (**Control 2.1**). The production change management policy outlines the requirements for changes to the infrastructure (including operating system and database patches/upgrades), auxiliary hardware, and supporting network.

The wvOASIS application is supported by LINUX operating system servers and Oracle databases. Similar to changes requested and implemented to the applications, all infrastructure patches and upgrades to the operating system servers, database, and network follow the same process for being documented, authorized, tested, and approved for implementation into production.

Before any upgrades or patches are applied to the supporting infrastructure, WV ERP Board support staff validate the upgrade is supported and compatible with the version of the wvOASIS ERP application. Typically, infrastructure upgrades are implemented to coincide with when the application is upgraded to a new release. In the event an infrastructure upgrade or patch is applied, it is required to be documented via a JIRA ticket. The JIRA ticket contains the authorization, testing, and migration approvals by WV ERP Board support staff (i.e., server administrators, database administrators) and management for infrastructure changes implemented to production (**Control 2.2**). Separate environments exist from production for testing infrastructure upgrades and patches prior to being deployed (**Control 2.3**).

A standard update process is utilized for the production LINUX operating system servers. Privileged access to install patches/upgrades to the LINUX environments is restricted to server administrators (**Control 2.4**).

Privileged access to install patches/upgrades to the production Oracle databases is restricted to database administrators (**Control 2.5**).

The ability to implement network patches and service packs are restricted to domain administrators (**Control 2.6**).

Logical Access

The WV ERP Board has defined policies and guidelines for access administration and information security acceptable use for ensuring information systems are secure to meet their obligations for maintaining confidentiality on business processes or other proprietary data (**Control 3.1**). The WV State Auditor's Office acceptable use policy is adopted and utilized by the WV ERP Board. The acceptable use policy defines objectives for establishing specific standards on appropriate business use of the information and telecommunications systems and equipment. The acceptable use policy addresses the following related to services provided for wvOASIS: internet, email, telecommunications, and software.

User access creation/modification

New user account requests and modifications for wvOASIS and the supporting infrastructure are submitted via email by the user's manager; the email serves as authorization and approval by the user's manager for the new or modified request (**Control 3.2**).

wvOASIS application

A request for change in access to the wvOASIS application is initiated through an email and must be approved by the user's manager before access is granted. Email requests are only accepted from known authorized requestors from each individual agency. Verbal requests are followed up by submitting an email to the wvOASIS ERP team. Some access requests (new requests or modifications) ask that a user be granted the same privileges as a specified existing user. It is the user's manager's responsibility to identify the access rights the individual requires to perform his or her job functions. All access within the wvOASIS application is granted via role-based security based on the user's necessary functionality and responsibilities. The access request email is then forwarded to the assistant to the support staff management who reviews the request and verifies that the approval authority is appropriate. If the access being requested is in question, the assistant calls the proper parties to obtain an understanding of why it is appropriate for the user to be granted the access. Once the access request is approved, a user profile is created within the application by the wvOASIS ERP Administrators.

Any user who requires access modifications to their wvOASIS profile is required to submit an email as described in the process above for the new user access requests.

Operating system/database

For access accounts to the supporting LINUX operating system servers and Oracle databases, the same process as outlined above for application requests is followed. Requests for infrastructure-related access is limited as only server and database administrators are provisioned access accounts. For privileged access to the LINUX operating system servers, an email request is provided from the user's manager and sent to the WV ERP Board server administrators. For privileged access to the Oracle databases, an email request is provided from the user's manager and sent to the WV ERP Board database administrators.

User access removal

Requests for terminating employees follow the same process as new and modified requests. Upon notification of a terminated employee, system access is removed by the responsible WV ERP Board application and infrastructure administrators (**Control 3.3**). As a precautionary measure, the IT security team routinely runs security reports to confirm proper removal of access has occurred within the system(s).

Periodic review of user access

User access to the wvOASIS application for the WV ERP Board support staff is reviewed on an annual basis for appropriateness to ensure that access rights are commensurate with job responsibilities (**Control 3.4**). The assistant to the support staff manager sends out a list of all users and their access to the appropriate wvOASIS managers/supervisors on an annual basis. Once reviewed collectively by the ERP managers and supervisors, application security administrators modify user access as a result of the review, as applicable.

The wvOASIS team does not perform a review of the access assigned to users outside of the WV ERP team. The teams only send the agencies a system-generated listing of the access assigned to their users. Agency management is responsible for performing a review of user access on at least an annual basis to verify user access remains appropriate based on user job responsibilities.

Login sequence/password parameters

To access the wvOASIS application or any other resources (i.e., operating system servers, databases), a user must first authenticate to the WV ERP Board network via a unique user ID and password. Once authenticated to the network, the user must enter their user ID and password to gain access to the wvOASIS application. Password settings are configured in accordance with WV ERP Board requirements (**Control 3.5**). WV ERP Board security settings requires that access to the environments involve password and account management controls based on the technology used and include the following:

- Users are required to change their passwords periodically.
- User accounts are locked after a predetermined number of failed login attempts.
- User account passwords require a minimum length of characters.
- Users are prevented from reusing passwords previously utilized within a designated timeframe.

Privileged access

Privileged access to the wvOASIS application, along with the supporting infrastructure, is restricted to WV ERP Board support staff; no agency level personnel maintain administrator-level access to the WV ERP Board IT environment. Specifically:

- Administrator access to the wvOASIS application is restricted to the security and workflow team within the WV ERP Board (**Control 3.06**). Members of the State Auditor's Office payroll, tax, and IT teams maintain access to provide support services.
- Administrator access to the LINUX operating system servers is limited to server administrators who require access for job responsibilities (**Control 3.7**).
- Administrator access to Oracle databases is limited to database administrators (**Control 3.8**).
- Administrator access to WV ERP Board network is limited to domain administrators (**Control 3.9**).

These individuals from the WV ERP Board support team require this level of access to create, modify, and terminate user accounts and also administer the applications and supporting infrastructure in the event emergencies arise.

Automated Job Scheduling

There are various batch and processing jobs that are automatically scheduled within the wvOASIS ERP application. These jobs are requested by end users (from various agencies) and are related to batch postings and reports. The wvOASIS ERP application utilizes the JobScheduler utility for batch job scheduling and processing. JobScheduler access to add, modify, or delete scheduled jobs is restricted to users within administrator security group in the utility (**Control 4.1**). Privileged access is restricted to WV ERP Board support staff based upon job responsibilities.

If a scheduled processing job fails, the JobScheduler utility automatically notifies the WV ERP Board support staff via an email alert (**Control 4.2**). One of the system programmers is on call 24/7 whose role is to investigate job failures and ensure their appropriate resolution.

The WV ERP Board support staff monitor processing jobs on a daily basis by reviewing the nightly cycle summary (**Control 4.3**). The completion of this exercise verifies the processing and successful results of all jobs scheduled within JobScheduler for wvOASIS over the previous 24 hours. In addition, any required resolution or follow-up that occurred is documented to address failed processing jobs encountered during the nightly cycle. An alert notification process has been setup that monitors the running jobs and notifies the WV ERP Board support staff of any job running longer than the average for the last 30 days.

Problem Management and Tracking

The WV ERP Board has policy and plan to address wvOASIS related operations problems and to report, escalate, track, and monitor through resolution (**Control 5.1**). The purpose of the policy and plan is to define the support of ongoing operation of the help desk including:

- Types of services to be provided.
- Triage, hand-off, and request management procedures.
- Communication processes.
- Tools, processes, and documentation.

Additionally, the plan identifies the organization of the help desk including the WV ERP Board and CGI roles and responsibilities in support of the applications and supporting infrastructure. The help desk utilizes iTop as the ticketing platform for tracking and documenting incidents.

Help desk personnel and field technicians are required to complete iTop help desk software training, service desk procedures, and general IT orientation training. Service desk personnel utilize iTop to track and log related issues/problems and requests through resolution (**Control 5.2**). Each ticket, which is tracked through the system, contains the nature of the problem, call statistics, the contact, and any relevant notes. All incidents entered into iTop are reviewed, prioritized, assigned to support personnel for resolution, and the current status is updated.

If the help desk cannot resolve the problem by phone or by remote control, they will assign the ticket to the proper groups/personnel/field technicians, or the appropriate subject matter experts (i.e., CGI contractors).

Data Backup and Retention

Backups

The WV ERP Board automatically backs up the wvOASIS ERP application databases on a daily basis. NetApp SnapCenter backup management software is utilized to perform a full volume backup of the database (**Control 6.1**). Backup of the LINUX operating system servers are replicated (mirrored) real time to the disaster recovery site.

The Oracle databases are scheduled to automatically backup. Backups are performed on daily basis and database snapshots are also performed on an hourly basis. The WV ERP Board support team receives email alerts in the event of any backup job failures, warnings and cancellations.

Monitoring of backups

Backups are monitored on a real-time basis for successful completion. The WV ERP Board support staff monitor the backup jobs on a daily basis by reviewing the nightly cycle summary (**Control 6.2**). The completion of this exercise verifies the processing and successful results of the daily backup job. In addition, any required resolution or follow-up that occurred is documented to address backups failures encountered.

All failures of backup jobs that cannot be immediately resolved are escalated through the problem management process (leveraging the iTop help desk system). This may involve working with other area experts (communications, file servers, etc.) to take appropriate corrective actions.

Backup access

Access to the NetApp SnapCenter backup utility is restricted to WV ERP Board administrators (**Control 6.3**). The NetApp SnapCenter administrators can modify the schedule, frequency and configured alerts of the automated backup jobs. To access NetApp SnapCenter, the administrators connect to the software leveraging their network credentials.

Recovery

If data needs to be restored, the data is recovered from the backups performed for the production Oracle databases. The WV ERP Board manually verifies that requested wvOASIS data is properly backed-up and retained on a daily basis. Restores are performed on an as-requested basis by the WV ERP Board support staff.

Changes to the System

As of June 30, 2024, there were no significant changes within the period to the wvOASIS Application and Support Services System that would impact the WV ERP Board's principal service commitments.

Subservice Organization

The WV ERP Board leverages data center hosting services provided by the WVNET. WVNET exists to consolidate and host IT infrastructure, develop an organized approach to IT resource management, and provide technical assistance to agencies, including the WV ERP Board. The extent of services provided by WVNET is only related to physical data center space and environmental controls; all infrastructure administration is provided by WV ERP Board support staff. The description does not include the control objectives and related controls for the services provided by WVNET.

Complementary Subservice Organization Controls

The WV ERP Board's wvOASIS application and support services were designed with the assumption that certain control objectives would only be achieved if complementary subservice organization controls assumed in the design of WV ERP Board's controls are suitably designed and operating effectively with the related controls at the WV ERP Board.

For the control objectives documented in the table below, WV ERP Board is using the services provided by the West Virginia Network (WVNET) to support the achievement of the control objectives. The subservice organizations controls presented below should not be regarded as a comprehensive list of all of the controls that should be employed by the subservice organizations.

Control Objective	Complementary Subservice Organization Controls
Controls provide reasonable assurance that access to computer equipment, storage media and program documentation is restricted to properly authorized individuals.	WVNET should have designed and implemented controls to restrict access to the data center to authorized personnel; these controls should include administration, including setup, removal, and review, of individuals with access to the data center.
Controls provide reasonable assurance that equipment and facilities are protected from damage by fire, flood or other environmental hazards.	WVNET should have designed and implemented environmental controls within the data center; environmental controls should be monitored in accordance with policy.

Control Objectives and Related Controls

The control objectives specified by the WV ERP Board and the related controls that achieve those control objectives are listed in the accompanying Description of Control Objectives, Controls, Tests and Results of Tests.

Complementary User Entity Controls

In designing its System, the WV ERP Board has contemplated that certain complementary controls would be implemented by user organizations to achieve criteria control objectives included in this report. The complementary user entity controls are outlined below. The list of the complementary user entity controls presented is not and should not be considered a comprehensive list of internal controls that should be employed by the customers of the WV ERP Board. Other internal controls may be required at user organizations. It is the responsibility of each customer and user auditor to evaluate the internal controls at the customer to determine if the following controls have been placed into operation.

Application Software Development

- User organizations are responsible for performing user acceptance testing and approving results for wvOASIS ERP change requests.
- User organizations are responsible for the testing and approval of configuration changes related to business process application controls.

Logical Access

- User organizations are responsible for requesting and authorizing access to the wvOASIS ERP application.
- User organization management should perform a review of wvOASIS user access on at least an annual basis to verify user access remains appropriate based on user job responsibilities.

- User organizations are responsible for timely notification of terminations to the wvOASIS ERP team.

Problem Management and Tracking

- User organizations are responsible for reporting significant operations problems or issues to the WV ERP Board.

Description of Control Objectives, Controls, Tests, and Results of Tests

Tests Performed and Results of Tests of Entity-Level Controls

In planning the nature, timing and extent of our testing of the controls specified by the WV ERP Board, Ernst & Young LLP considered the aspects of the WV ERP Board's control environment, risk assessment processes, information and communication, and management monitoring procedures and performed such procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Inspected the Board's organizational structure, including segregation of functional responsibilities, policy statements, operating manuals, and personnel policies.
- Inquired of management, operations, administrative, and other personnel responsible for various key areas, ensuring adherence to and applying of internal controls.
- Observed personnel in the performance of their assigned duties.

Control Objectives and Related Controls

On the pages that follow, the description of control objectives and the controls to achieve the objectives, have been specified by and are the responsibility of the WV ERP Board. The testing performed by Ernst & Young LLP and the results of tests are the responsibility of the service auditor.

Procedures for Assessing Completeness and Accuracy of Information Provided by the Entity (IPE)

For tests of controls requiring the use of IPE (e.g., controls requiring system-generated populations for sample-based testing) or for tests of controls requiring management's use of IPE in the execution of the controls (e.g., periodic reviews), we performed a combination of the following procedures where possible based on the nature of the IPE to address the completeness, accuracy and data integrity of the data or reports used: (1) inspected the source of the IPE; (2) inspected the query, script or parameters used to generate the IPE; (3) tied data between the IPE and the source; (4) inspected the IPE for anomalous gaps in sequence or timing to determine the data is complete and accurate and maintains its integrity; and/or (5) inspection of management's procedures.

Application Software Development

Control Objective #1

Controls provide reasonable assurance that application code changes are initiated as needed, are authorized, and function in accordance with application specifications to (1) result in valid, complete, accurate, and timely processing and data, (2) provide for the functioning of application controls, and (3) support segregation of duties.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
1.1	The WV ERP Board team has developed a formalized procedure outlining the application change management process from initiation through completion.	Inspected the application production change management policy and procedure for evidence that there is a formal process to initiate and complete changes. No deviations noted.
1.2	Acceptance of the change request for development is authorized and evidenced via approval on the JIRA ticket by the WV ERP Board change implementation manager or director.	For a sample of wvOASIS application changes, inspected the JIRA ticket for evidence of development authorization by the change implementation manager or director. No deviations noted.
1.3	In support of change requests, WV ERP Board maintains separate test and production environments; including development, integration testing, user acceptance testing and production environments.	Inspected screen-prints from wvOASIS (Financials and HR) for evidence of the existence of separate development, testing, and production environments. No deviations noted.
1.4	Upon completion of testing, approval(s) indicating that testing has been successfully completed by the developers or end-user(s) is obtained within the JIRA ticket.	For a sample of wvOASIS application changes, inspected the JIRA ticket for evidence of approval of testing by the developer or end-user for the change request. No deviations noted.
1.5	The change migration is invoked by the manager approving the migration request via JIRA ticket.	For a sample of wvOASIS application changes, inspected the JIRA ticket for evidence of change migration approval by the manager of the request. No deviations noted.
1.6	Once the code, patch, or upgrade is provided, a server administrator is responsible for promoting the change to the production environment for the wvOASIS application.	Inspected the administrators that can promote changes to the production environment and validated that only approved server administrators had this access for the wvOASIS application and that these users do not maintain development job responsibilities. No deviations noted.

System Software and Network Changes

Control Objective #2

Controls provide reasonable assurance that infrastructure is configured as authorized to (1) enable applications and application controls to operate effectively, (2) protect data from unauthorized changes and provide for its availability for processing, and (3) support segregation of duties.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
2.1	The WV ERP Board has developed formal policies and procedures over system software/hardware maintenance processes, including the patch management process, for infrastructure supporting the wvOASIS application.	Inspected the WV ERP Board system software/hardware maintenance, including patch management process, policy and procedure for evidence that there is a formal process for infrastructure changes. No deviations noted.
2.2	The JIRA ticket contains the authorization, testing, and migration approvals by WV ERP Board support staff (i.e., server administrators, database administrators) and management for infrastructure changes implemented to production.	For the server and database patches applied to production (100% of the population), inspected the JIRA ticket for evidence of authorization, testing and migration approval prior to implementation to production. No deviations noted.
2.3	Separate environments exist from production for testing infrastructure upgrades and patches prior to being deployed.	Observed the existence of separate test and production servers for the infrastructure supporting the wvOASIS application. No deviations noted.
2.4	Privileged access to install patches/upgrades to the LINUX servers is restricted to server administrators.	Refer to testing procedures performed and results of tests for Control 3.7.
2.5	Privileged access to install patches/upgrades to the production Oracle databases is restricted to database administrators.	Refer to testing procedures performed and results of tests for Control 3.8.
2.6	The ability to implement network patches and service packs are restricted to domain administrators.	Refer to testing procedures performed and results of tests for Control 3.9.

Logical Access

Control Objective #3

Controls provide reasonable assurance that access to system resources, including computing platforms, operating systems and databases is restricted to properly authorized individuals.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
3.1	The WV ERP Board has defined policies and guidelines for access administration and information security acceptable use for ensuring information systems are secure to meet their obligations for maintaining confidentiality on business processes or other proprietary data.	Inspected the WV ERP Board's policy and procedures for evidence of formal guidelines related to securing and obtaining access to information systems and data. No deviations noted.
3.2	New user account requests and modifications for wvOASIS and the supporting infrastructure are submitted via email by the user's manager; the email serves as authorization and approval by the user's manager for the new or modified request.	For a sample of new and modification access account requests, inspected the email for evidence of authorization and approval by the user's manager prior to creation or modification of the access account. No deviations noted.
3.3	Upon notification of a terminated employee, system access is removed by the responsible WV ERP Board application and infrastructure administrators.	For the terminated employees (100% of the population), inspected the wvOASIS application and supporting infrastructure user listings for evidence the user's account was removed or disabled upon notification of termination. No deviations noted.
3.4	User access to the wvOASIS application for the WV ERP Board support staff is reviewed on an annual basis for appropriateness to ensure that access rights are commensurate with job responsibilities.	Inspected the annual access review of the WV ERP Board support staff for evidence each users' application access was reviewed for appropriateness based on job responsibilities by WV ERP Board management. No deviations noted. Inspected the annual access review of the WV ERP Board support staff and identified access modifications were updated in wvOASIS application. No deviations noted.
3.5	Password settings are configured in accordance with WV ERP Board requirements.	Inspected the appropriateness of WV ERP Board network password settings for evidence of configuration for minimum length, account lockout, history, complexity and expiration. No deviations noted. Inspected the appropriateness of wvOASIS application password settings for evidence of configuration for minimum length, account lockout, history, complexity and expiration.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
		No deviations noted. Inspected the appropriateness of Oracle databases password settings for evidence of configuration for minimum length, account lockout, history, complexity and expiration. No deviations noted. Inspected the appropriateness of LINUX operating system servers password settings for evidence of configuration for minimum length, account lockout, history, complexity and expiration. No deviations noted.
3.6	Administrator access to wvOASIS is restricted to the security and workflow team within the WV ERP Board.	Inspected users with privileged access to the wvOASIS application to identify access is restricted to the security and workflow team within the WV ERP Board. No deviations noted.
3.7	Administrator access to the LINUX operating system servers is limited to server administrators who require access for job responsibilities.	With the assistance of management, inspected privileged access to the LINUX operating system servers to identify access is appropriately restricted to individuals with server administration responsibilities. No deviations noted.
3.8	Administrator access to Oracle databases is limited to database administrators.	With the assistance of management, inspected privileged access to the Oracle databases to identify access is appropriately restricted to database administrators. No deviations noted.
3.9	Administrator access to WV ERP Board network is limited to domain administrators.	With the assistance of management, inspected privileged access to the WV ERP Board network to identify access is appropriately restricted to individuals with domain administration responsibilities. No deviations noted.

Automated Job Scheduling

Control Objective #4

Controls provide reasonable assurance that processing is appropriately authorized and scheduled and that deviations from scheduled processing are identified and resolved.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
4.1	JobScheduler access to add, modify, or delete scheduled jobs is restricted to users within administrator security group in the utility.	Inspected privileged access to the JobScheduler utility to identify access is restricted to WV ERP Board support staff based on job responsibilities. No deviations noted.
4.2	If a scheduled processing job fails, the JobScheduler utility automatically notifies the WV ERP Board support staff via an email alert.	Inspected the JobScheduler utility for evidence of configuration of automatic notifications of job failures to the WV ERP Board support staff. No deviations noted.
4.3	The WV ERP Board support staff monitor processing jobs on a daily basis by reviewing the nightly cycle summary.	For a sample of days, inspected the nightly cycle summary for evidence of monitoring the scheduled processing jobs for successful completion by the WV ERP Board support staff. No deviations noted.

Problem Management and Tracking

Control Objective #5

Controls provide reasonable assurance that significant operations problems are adequately reported, tracked and monitored through resolution.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
5.1	The WV ERP Board has policy and plan to address wvOASIS related operations problems and to report, escalate, track, and monitor through resolution.	Inspected the WV ERP Board incident management policy and procedure for evidence that there is a formal process to report, escalate, track, and monitor incidents through resolution. No deviations noted.
5.2	Service desk personnel utilize iTop to track and log related issues/problems and requests through resolution.	For a sample of incidents, inspected the iTop ticket for evidence the incident was logged/tracked and resolved by the WV ERP Board support staff. No deviations noted.

Data Backup and Retention

Control Objective #6

Controls provide reasonable assurance that programs, files and datasets that have been identified as requiring periodic backup are properly backed up and retained.

	Controls Specified by WV ERP Board	Testing Performed by EY and Results of Tests
6.1	The WV ERP Board automatically backs up the wvOASIS ERP application databases on a daily basis. NetApp SnapCenter backup management software is utilized to perform a full volume backup of the database.	Inspected the backup schedule for evidence that database backups are performed on a daily basis. No deviations noted. Inspected configuration for evidence that an automated email alert is sent to WV ERP IT support staff if the backup job ends in a failure, warning, or cancellation. No deviations noted.
6.2	The WV ERP Board support staff monitor the backup jobs on a daily basis by reviewing the nightly cycle summary.	For a sample of days, inspected the nightly cycle summary for evidence of monitoring of the daily backup jobs for successful completion by the WV ERP Board support staff. No deviations noted.
6.3	Access to the NetApp SnapCenter backup utility is restricted to WV ERP Board administrators.	Inspected access to NetApp SnapCenter to identify access is appropriately restricted to WV ERP Board administrators. No deviations noted.

West Virginia
Single Audit

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA SINGLE AUDIT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report of Independent Auditors 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*.....1

Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by Uniform Guidance.....3

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 14

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 25

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs 29

Corrective Action Plan 152

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings.....210

AUDITORS' REPORTS

Ernst & Young LLP
900 United Center
500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301

Tel: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
ey.com

Shape the future
with confidence

Report of Independent Auditors 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*

The Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
of the State of West Virginia

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 (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State of West Virginia's basic financial statements (collectively referred to as the "basic financial statements"), and have issued our report thereon dated December 13, 2024. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of certain entities within the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, certain major funds, and the aggregate remaining fund information as described in our report on the State of West Virginia's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors. The financial statements of the West Virginia Investment Management Board was not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and the West Virginia Housing Development Fund along with the following discretely presented component units of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund discretely presented component unit: Big Green Scholarship Foundation, Inc.; Blue Ridge Community & Technical College Foundation, Inc.; Bluefield State College Foundation, Inc.; Concord University Foundation, Inc.; Fairmont State Foundation, Inc.; The Glenville State College Foundation, Inc.; The Marshall University Foundation, Inc.; New River Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc.; Provident – Marshall Properties, LLC; Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc.; West Liberty University Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia Northern Community College Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine Foundation, Inc.; West Virginia State University Foundation, Inc.; and WVU at Parkersburg Foundation, Inc. were audited by other auditors and were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* and accordingly this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters associated with these entities or that are reported on separately by those auditors who audited the financial statements of these entities.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered State of West Virginia's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of State of West Virginia's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the State of West Virginia's internal control.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Ernst + Young LLP

December 13, 2024

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Ernst & Young LLP
900 United Center
500 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301

Tel: +1 304 343 8971
Fax: +1 304 357 5994
ey.com

Shape the future with confidence

Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program; Report on Internal Control Over Compliance; and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

The Honorable Patrick Morrisey, Governor
of the State of West Virginia

Report of Independent Auditors on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

We have audited the State of West Virginia's compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the State of West Virginia's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The State of West Virginia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Qualified Opinion on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster), Child Nutrition Cluster, Unemployment Insurance, COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC), Foster Care Title IV-E, and Research and Development Cluster

In our opinion, except for the noncompliance described in the Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions section of our report, the State of West Virginia complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster), Child Nutrition Cluster, Unemployment Insurance, COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC), Foster Care Title IV-E and Research and Development Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Unmodified Opinion on Each of the Other Major Federal Programs

In our opinion, the State of West Virginia complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its other major federal programs that are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Qualified and Unmodified Opinions

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

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future with confidence

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

Other Matter-Federal Expenditures Not Included in the Compliance Audit

The State of West Virginia's basic financial statements include the operations of the West Virginia Housing Development Fund (a proprietary fund), and the following discretely presented component units; the West Virginia University Research Corporation, the Marshall University Research Corporation, the West Virginia State University Research and Development Corporation, West Virginia Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and the West Virginia Water Development Authority which expended federal awards that are not included in the State of West Virginia's schedule of expenditures of federal awards during the year ended June 30, 2024. Our compliance audit, described below in the Opinion on Each Major Federal Program" Section does not include the operations of this proprietary fund and these discretely presented component units, because they engaged other auditors to perform an audit of compliance.

Matters Giving Rise to Qualified Opinion on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster), Child Nutrition Cluster, Unemployment Insurance, COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds, Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC), Foster Care Title IV-E, and Research and Development Cluster

As described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs, the State of West Virginia did not comply with requirements regarding the following:

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–006	10.551/10.561/ COVID-19 10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	Special Tests and Provisions – ADP System for SNAP
2024–007	10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/ 10.582	Child Nutrition Cluster	Reporting
2024–014	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Reporting
2024–025	93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility and Special Tests and Provisions – Payment Rate Setting and Application
2024-033	93.323/COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024-034	93.323/COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Cash Management

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–035	COVID-19 21.027	COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	Matching, Level of Effort and Earmarking and Reporting
2024–053	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Procurement, Suspension and Debarment
2024–054	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Subrecipient Monitoring

Compliance with such requirements is necessary, in our opinion, for the State of West Virginia to comply with the requirements applicable to those programs.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit for Compliance

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

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

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

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Our opinion on each major federal program is not modified with respect to these matters.

We performed audit procedures with respect to the Student Financial Assistance Cluster major federal program related to compliance requirements in Special Tests and Provisions N11, Gramm-Leach Bliley Act – Student Information Security as outlined in the OMB Compliance Supplement for the year ended June 30, 2024. We determined whether the State of West Virginia has designated a "Qualified Individual," as described in the OMB Compliance Supplement, to be responsible for implementing and monitoring the information security program in accordance with 16 CFR 314.4(a). We determined whether the State of West Virginia has a written information security program and that the written information security program documents the seven minimum elements required by 16 CFR 314.4(a)-(g). Our audit procedures did not evaluate whether the designated Qualified Individual is competent to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the information security program nor whether the Qualified Individual possessed the adequate authority to carry out those duties. Our audit procedures also did not determine whether the written information security program sufficiently and completely addressed the seven minimum elements required by 16 CFR 314.4(a)-(g). Our opinion on the Student Financial Assistance Cluster major federal program is not modified with respect to this matter.

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State of West Virginia's response to the noncompliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The State of West Virginia's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as discussed below, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the following deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as listed below to be material weaknesses.

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–001	10.551/10.561/ COVID-19 10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Matching, Level of Effort and Earmarking, Period of Performance, Reporting, and Special Tests and Provisions
	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	
	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	
	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	
	93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	
	93.775/93.777/ 93.778	Medicaid Cluster	
	93.788	Opioid STR	
2024–002	93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, and Special Tests and Provisions
	93.659	Adoption Assistance	
	93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	
	93.775/93.777/ 93.778	Medicaid Cluster	
2024–003	93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, and Special Tests and Provisions
	93.775/93.777/ 93.778	Medicaid Cluster	
2024–004	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Other
	97.036	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	
2023–005	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Subrecipient Monitoring
	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	
	93.788	Opioid STR	

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–007	10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/ 10.582	Child Nutrition Cluster	Reporting
2024–008	14.228/COVID-19 14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	Reporting
2024–009	15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR)	Reporting
2024–010	15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR)	Subrecipient Monitoring
2024–011	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Reporting and Special Tests and Provisions
2024–012	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Matching, Level of Effort, and Earmarking and Reporting
2024–014	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Reporting
2024–015	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Special Tests and Provisions – UI Benefit Payments
2024–017	COVID-19 84.425U, W	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	Reporting
2024–018	COVID-19 84.425D, R, U, V, W	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund	Reporting
2024–019	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Special Tests and Provisions – Child Support Non-Cooperation, Penalty for Refusal to Work, and Adult Custodial Parent of Child Under Six When Child Care Not Available
2024–021	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Special Tests and Provisions – Income Eligibility and Verification System
2024–024	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility for ARP Act Stabilization Funds
2024–027	93.558 93.788	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Opioid STR	Reporting
2024–031	93.323/COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Subrecipient Monitoring
2024–032	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Equipment and Real Property Management

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–033	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024–034	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	Cash Management
2024–035	COVID-19 21.027	COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recover Funds	Matching, Level of Effort and Earmarking and Reporting
2024–037	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Matching, Level of Effort and Earmarking
2024–038	10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/ 10.582	Child Nutrition Cluster	Reporting
2024–039	84.063/84.268	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Cash Management and Reporting
2024–040	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions - Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act - Student Information Security
2024–042	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379/ 93.264/93.342/ 93.364	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Eligibility, Reporting and Special Tests and Provisions
2024–043	84.007/84.033/ 84.063/84.268	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions – Return of Title IV Funds
2024–045	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379/ 93.264/93.342/ 93.364	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions – Using a Servicer to Deliver Title IV Credit Balances to a Card or Other Access Device
2024–046	84.038	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions – Perkins Loan Recordkeeping and Record Retention
2024–047	84.063/84.268	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions – Enrollment Reporting
2024–048	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024–049	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024–050	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Cash Management

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–051	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Cash Management
2024–052	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Procurement, Suspension and Debarment
2024–053	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Procurement, Suspension and Debarment
2024–054	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Subrecipient Monitoring
2024–055	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions
2024-057	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	Reporting
2024-058	93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	Subrecipient Monitoring

A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the following deficiencies in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as listed below to be significant deficiencies.

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–013	17.225	Unemployment Insurance	Special Tests and Provisions – UI Program Integrity – Benefit Payments
2024–016	20.205	Highway Planning and Construction	Special Tests and Provisions – Contractor Recoveries
2024–022	93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024–026	93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E	Reporting
2024–028	93.788	Opioid STR	Subrecipient Monitoring
2024–030	97.036/COVID-19 97.036	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles
2024–036	84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	Eligibility
2024–041	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379/ 93.264/93.342/ 93.364	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Special Tests and Provisions – Verification

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

Shape the future
with confidence

Finding Number	Assistance Listing Number	Program or Cluster Name	Compliance Requirement
2024–044	84.007/84.033/ 84.063/84.268	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	Cash Management
2024–056	Various	Research and Development Cluster	Period of Performance

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

Government Auditing Standards requires the auditor to perform limited procedures on the State of West Virginia's response to the internal control over compliance findings identified in our audit described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The State of West Virginia's response was not subjected to the other auditing procedures applied in the audit of compliance and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

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

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State of West Virginia's basic financial statements. We have not performed any procedures with respect to the audited financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements subsequent to December 13, 2024. We have issued our report thereon dated December 13, 2024, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain other procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Ernst & Young LLP

February 28, 2025

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
10.001	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH BASIC AND APPLIED RESEARCH	$89,934	$0	$89,934
10.025	PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE, PEST CONTROL, AND ANIMAL CARE	$1,590,771	$0	$1,590,771
10.028	WILDLIFE SERVICES	$47,330	$0	$47,330
10.069	CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM	$76,656	$0	$76,656
10.153	MARKET NEWS	$7,556	$0	$7,556
10.156	FEDERAL - STATE MARKETING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	$56,278	$0	$56,278
10.170	SPECIALTY CROP BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM - FARM BILL	$123,830	$375,875	$499,705
10.182	FOOD BANK NETWORK	$6,020,858	$1,560,003	$7,580,861
10.185	LOCAL FOOD FOR SCHOOLS COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT PROGRAM	$0	$643,197	$643,197
10.187	THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (TEFAP) COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT FUNDS	$0	$213,766	$213,766
10.202***	COOPERATIVE FORESTRY RESEARCH	$631,259	$0	$631,259
10.203***	PAYMENTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS UNDER THE HATCH ACT	$4,345,491	$0	$4,345,491
10.207***	ANIMAL HEALTH AND DISEASE RESEARCH	$11,481	$0	$11,481
10.210	HIGHER EDUCATION NATIONAL NEEDS GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS GRANTS	$10,521	$0	$10,521
10.215***	SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	$75,860	$0	$75,860
10.216	1890 INSTITUTION CAPACITY BUILDING GRANTS	$23,814	$0	$23,814
10.217	HIGHER EDUCATION CHALLENGE GRANTS	$182,675	$0	$182,675
10.229	EXTENSION COLLABORATIVE ON INMMUNIZATION TEACHING & ENGAGEMENT	$61,009	$0	$61,009
10.303	INTEGRATED PROGRAMS	$119,307	$20,444	$139,751
10.310***	AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH INITIATIVE (AFRI)	$1,877,975	$733,861	$2,611,836
10.328	FOOD SAFETY OUTREACH PROGRAM	$7,882	$0	$7,882
10.329	CROP PROTECTION AND PEST MANAGEMENT COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	$29,995	$0	$29,995
10.334	ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR MILITARY VETERANS COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	$125,129	$0	$125,129
10.443	OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED AND VETERAN FARMERS AND RANCHERS	$128,151	$0	$128,151
10.475	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH STATES FOR INTRASTATE MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION	$906,150	$0	$906,150
10.500	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE	$161,110	$0	$161,110
10.511	SMITH-LEVER FUNDING (VARIOUS PROGRAMS)	$3,904,316	$0	$3,904,316
10.514	EXPANDED FOOD AND NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM	$1,206,533	$0	$1,206,533
10.515	RENEWABLE RESOURCES EXTENSION ACT AND NATIONAL FOCUS FUND PROJECTS	$66,578	$0	$66,578
10.516	RURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY EDUCATION COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	$91,167	$0	$91,167
10.525	FARM AND RANCH STRESS ASSISTANCE NETWORK COMPETITIVE GRANTS PROGRAM	$74,735	$210,776	$285,511
10.541	CHILD NUTRITION - TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION GRANT	$86,160	$0	$86,160
10.542	PANDEMIC EBT FOOD BENEFITS	$376,231	$0	$376,231
10.557	WIC SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN	$28,651,367	$12,233,602	$40,884,969
COVID 10.557	COVID-19 - WIC SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN	$34,398	$0	$34,398
10.558	CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM	$244,901	$19,859,445	$20,104,346
10.560	STATE ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR CHILD NUTRITION	$2,789,734	$0	$2,789,734
10.572	WIC FARMERS' MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM (FMNP)	$209,916	$0	$209,916
10.575	FARM TO SCHOOL GRANT PROGRAM	$48,603	$0	$48,603
10.576	SENIOR FARMERS MARKET NUTRITION PROGRAM	$458,877	$0	$458,877
10.578	WIC GRANTS TO STATES (WGS)	$459,044	$(142,889)	$316,155
10.579	CHILD NUTRITION DISCRETIONARY GRANTS LIMITED AVAILABILITY	$0	$355,348	$355,348
10.645	FARM TO SCHOOL STATE FORMULA GRANT	$1,635	$96,000	$97,635
10.646	SUMMER ELECTRONIC BENEFIT TRANSFER PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN	$1,652,174	$0	$1,652,174
10.649	PANDEMIC EBT ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	$3,101,227	$76,172	$3,177,399
10.664	COOPERATIVE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE	$994,549	$87,526	$1,082,075
10.665	SCHOOLS AND ROADS-GRANTS TO STATES AND FOREST SERVICE SCHOOLS AND ROADS CLUSTER	$2,828,383	$0	$2,828,383
10.676	FOREST LEGACY PROGRAM	$67,515	$0	$67,515
10.678	FOREST STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM	$4,143	$0	$4,143
10.680	FOREST HEALTH PROTECTION	$1,801,450	$0	$1,801,450
10.684	INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY PROGRAMS	$24,462	$0	$24,462
10.691	GOOD NEIGHBOR AUTHORITY	$27,584	$0	$27,584
10.698	STATE & PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATIVE FIRE ASSISTANCE	$215,635	$193,701	$409,336
10.699	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS	$60,907	$0	$60,907
10.727	INFLATION REDUCTION ACT URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROGRAM	$47,570	$0	$47,570
10.766	COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOANS AND GRANTS	$655,964	$0	$655,964
10.854	RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS AND GRANTS	$13,000	$0	$13,000
10.855	DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE LOANS AND GRANTS	$432,716	$0	$432,716
10.868	RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM	$53,126	$22,800	$75,926
10.902	SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	$186,289	$0	$186,289
10.904	WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION	$(19,147)	$0	$(19,147)
10.912	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INCENTIVES PROGRAM	$19,177	$0	$19,177
10.916	WATERSHED REHABILITATION PROGRAM	$50,770	$0	$50,770
10.960	TECHNICAL AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE	$9,669	$0	$9,669

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
	SNAP CLUSTER			
10.551	SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)	$552,224,578	$0	$552,224,578
10.561	STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$21,508,665	$782,559	$22,291,224
COVID 10.561	COVID-19 - STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$2,403,182	$0	$2,403,182
	TOTAL SNAP CLUSTER	**$576,136,425**	**$782,559**	**$576,918,984**
	CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER			
10.553	SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)	$197,911	$51,119,623	$51,317,534
10.555	NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (NSLP)	$284,680	$116,187,179	$116,471,859
10.556	SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SMP)	$0	$10,742	$10,742
10.559	SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SFSPC)	$95,814	$4,460,759	$4,556,573
10.582	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM	$0	$3,166,262	$3,166,262
	TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER	**$578,405**	**$174,944,565**	**$175,522,970**
	FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER			
10.565	COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM	$29,849	$4,166,137	$4,195,986
10.568	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$68,295	$869,584	$937,879
COVID 10.568	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$15,878	$240,220	$256,098
10.569	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FOOD COMMODITIES)	$0	$10,294,379	$10,294,379
	TOTAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER	**$114,022**	**$15,570,320**	**$15,684,342**
10.U01	RESEARCH TO SUPPORT SILVAH MODERNIZATION	$8,546	$0	$8,546
10.U02	FOOD INSPECTIONS	$5,034	$0	$5,034
10.U03	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON PUBLIC LANDS	$414,624	$0	$414,624
10.U04	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON CUSTER GALLAIN NATIONAL FOREST	$105,769	$0	$105,769
10.U05	PARKS HUGHES RIVER NRCS AGREEMENT	$28,175	$0	$28,175
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		**$645,033,380**	**$227,837,071**	**$872,870,451**
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
11.032	STATE DIGITAL EQUITY PLANNING GRANTS	$327,770	$203,608	$531,378
11.035	BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS, AND DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM	$3,232,750	$233,897	$3,466,647
11.307	ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	$1,656,998	$385,324	$2,042,322
COVID 11.307	COVID-19 - ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	$8,039,720	$0	$8,039,720
11.617	CONGRESSIONALLY - IDENTIFIED PROJECTS	$800,754	$0	$800,754
11.U01	APPALACHIAN CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES (ACTNOW) COALITION	$25,474	$0	$25,474
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		**$14,083,466**	**$822,829**	**$14,906,295**
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
12.002	PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUSINESS FIRMS	$168,188	$0	$168,188
12.113	STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES	$435,456	$0	$435,456
12.225	COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM	$1,150,130	$0	$1,150,130
12.300***	BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$133,049	$71,816	$204,865
12.400	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NATIONAL GUARD	$5,758,740	$0	$5,758,740
12.401	NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PROJECTS	$42,948,455	$0	$42,948,455
12.404	NATIONAL GUARD CHALLENGE PROGRAM	$11,005,767	$0	$11,005,767
12.431***	BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$23,444	$0	$23,444
12.501	TRAINING AND SUPPORT - COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	$60,417	$0	$60,417
12.600	COMMUNITY INVESTMENT	$304,319	$0	$304,319
12.618	COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OR EXPANSION OF A MILITARY INSTALLATION	$122,216	$0	$122,216
12.900	LANGUAGE GRANT PROGRAM	$82,083	$78,870	$160,953
12.902	INFORMATION SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$54,530	$0	$54,530
12.U01	2023 DOD CYSP WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$86,973	$0	$86,973
12.U02	AIR FORCE JR ROTC - SUMMER FLIGHT ACADEMY	$207,037	$0	$207,037
12.U03	INTELLIGENT MULTIROTOR AUTONOMOUS GLIDER FOR RELOCATABLE SENSORS (MAGRS) PH2	$(139)	$0	$(139)
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		**$62,540,665**	**$150,686**	**$62,691,351**
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
14.110	MANUFACTURED HOME LOAN INSURANCE - FINANCING PURCHASE OF MANUFACTURED HOMES AS PRINCIPAL RESIDENCES OR BORROWERS	$59,463	$0	$59,463
14.228	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$1,826,370	$27,973,664	$29,800,034
COVID 14.228	COVID-19 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$53,316	$3,254,323	$3,307,639
14.231	EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$109,842	$1,950,917	$2,060,759
COVID 14.231	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$19,227	$271,448	$290,675
14.241	HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS	$24,568	$827,661	$852,229
14.251	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE, COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING, AND MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS	$1,159,652	$0	$1,159,652
14.400	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING	$248,310	$0	$248,310
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		**$3,500,748**	**$34,278,013**	**$37,778,761**

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
15.018	ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM (ECRP)	$20,109,060	$0	$20,109,060
15.250	REGULATION OF SURFACE COAL MINING AND SURFACE EFFECTS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINING	$10,394,102	$0	$10,394,102
15.252	ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION (AMLR)	$23,105,399	$9,188,272	$32,293,671
15.433	FLOOD CONTROL ACT LANDS	$223,501	$0	$223,501
15.438	NATIONAL FOREST ACQUIRED LANDS	$165,159	$0	$165,159
15.608	FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE	$53,319	$0	$53,319
15.615	COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND	$114,783	$0	$114,783
15.634	STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS	$537,903	$0	$537,903
15.657	ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION - RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION FUNDS	$29,339	$0	$29,339
15.662	GREAT LAKES RESTORATION	$54,916	$0	$54,916
15.667	HIGHLANDS CONSERVATION	$41,210	$0	$41,210
15.670	ADAPTIVE SCIENCE	$25,079	$0	$25,079
15.808***	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION	$7,962	$0	$7,962
15.810*	NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING	$173,750	$0	$173,750
15.814	NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA PRESERVATION	$85,245	$0	$85,245
15.904	HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS-IN-AID	$776,052	$68,159	$844,211
15.916	OUTDOOR RECREATION-ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	$7,209	$1,596,896	$1,604,105
15.922	NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT	$3,072	$0	$3,072
15.932	PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES ON THE CAMPUSES OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERESITIES (HBCUs)	$23,733	$0	$23,733
15.939	HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP	$310,425	$0	$310,425
15.944	NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	$40,543	$0	$40,543
15.945***	COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS - RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	$8,893	$0	$8,893
	FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER			
15.605	SPORT FISH RESTORATION	$4,273,210	$0	$4,273,210
15.611	WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION	$6,990,172	$0	$6,990,172
15.626	ENHANCED HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY	$26,470	$0	$26,470
	TOTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER	**$11,289,852**	**$0**	**$11,289,852**
15.U01	WILDLIFE GRIZZLED SKIPPER BUTTERFLY	$4,110	$0	$4,110
15.U02	WRS-DNR-23-0026	$39,044	$0	$39,044
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		**$67,623,660**	**$10,853,327**	**$78,476,987**
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
16.017	SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA PROGRAM	$7,811	$177,664	$185,475
16.525	GRANTS TO REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ON CAMPUS	$71,117	$0	$71,117
16.540	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	$50,300	$197,307	$247,607
16.543	MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE	$1,010,043	$0	$1,010,043
16.550	STATE JUSTICE STATISTICS PROGRAM FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS	$26,001	$0	$26,001
16.554	NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)	$1,095,778	$28,343	$1,124,121
16.575	CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE	$782,794	$5,668,954	$6,451,748
16.576	CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	$315,500	$0	$315,500
16.585	TREATMENT COURT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM	$429,333	$154,245	$583,578
16.588	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS	$81,626	$722,803	$804,429
16.589	RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$9,706	$365,625	$375,331
16.590	GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS PROGRAM	$106,813	$155,455	$262,268
16.593	RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS	$42,631	$21,080	$63,711
16.609	PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS	$8,252	$6,923	$15,175
16.710	PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS	$1,335,895	$0	$1,335,895
16.735	PREA PROGRAM: STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR PREA IMPLEMENTATION	$28,710	$28,710	$57,420
16.738	EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM	$350,599	$863,553	$1,214,152
16.741	DNA BACKLOG REDUCTION PROGRAM	$635,759	$0	$635,759
16.742	PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM	$248,959	$0	$248,959
16.750	SUPPORT FOR ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	$42,426	$0	$42,426
16.754	HAROLD ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	$614,885	$0	$614,885
16.813	NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	$1,661,682	$0	$1,661,682
16.816	JOHN R. JUSTICE PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS INCENTIVE ACT	$1,482	$59,341	$60,823
16.833	NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT INITIATIVE	$86,694	$0	$86,694
16.838	COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID, STIMULANT, AND SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM	$141,240	$2,281,276	$2,422,516
16.922	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM	$14,337	$0	$14,337
16.U01	STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE	$40,492	$0	$40,492
16.U02	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE PROGRAMS	$1,144,539	$0	$1,144,539
16.U03	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-JUSTICE	$4,880,689	$0	$4,880,689
16.U04	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-TREASURY	$9,496	$0	$9,496
16.U05	FBI JTTF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT	$13,430	$0	$13,430
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		**$15,289,019**	**$10,731,279**	**$26,020,298**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
17.002	LABOR FORCE STATISTICS	$674,081	$0	$674,081
17.005	COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS	$86,488	$0	$86,488
17.225	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NOTE 6)	$176,302,314	$0	$176,302,314

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
	SNAP CLUSTER			
10.551	SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)	$552,224,578	$0	$552,224,578
10.561	STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$21,508,665	$782,559	$22,291,224
COVID 10.561	COVID-19 - STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$2,403,182	$0	$2,403,182
	TOTAL SNAP CLUSTER	**$576,136,425**	**$782,559**	**$576,918,984**
	CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER			
10.553	SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)	$197,911	$51,119,623	$51,317,534
10.555	NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (NSLP)	$284,680	$116,187,179	$116,471,859
10.556	SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SMP)	$0	$10,742	$10,742
10.559	SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SFSPC)	$95,814	$4,460,759	$4,556,573
10.582	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM	$0	$3,166,262	$3,166,262
	TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER	**$578,405**	**$174,944,565**	**$175,522,970**
	FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER			
10.565	COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM	$29,849	$4,166,137	$4,195,986
10.568	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$68,295	$869,584	$937,879
COVID 10.568	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$15,878	$240,220	$256,098
10.569	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FOOD COMMODITIES)	$0	$10,294,379	$10,294,379
	TOTAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER	**$114,022**	**$15,570,320**	**$15,684,342**
10.U01	RESEARCH TO SUPPORT SILVAH MODERNIZATION	$8,546	$0	$8,546
10.U02	FOOD INSPECTIONS	$5,034	$0	$5,034
10.U03	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON PUBLIC LANDS	$414,624	$0	$414,624
10.U04	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON CUSTER GALLAIN NATIONAL FOREST	$105,769	$0	$105,769
10.U05	PARKS HUGHES RIVER NRCS AGREEMENT	$28,175	$0	$28,175
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		**$645,033,380**	**$227,837,071**	**$872,870,451**
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
11.032	STATE DIGITAL EQUITY PLANNING GRANTS	$327,770	$203,608	$531,378
11.035	BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS, AND DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM	$3,232,750	$233,897	$3,466,647
11.307	ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	$1,656,998	$385,324	$2,042,322
COVID 11.307	COVID-19 - ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	$8,039,720	$0	$8,039,720
11.617	CONGRESSIONALLY - IDENTIFIED PROJECTS	$800,754	$0	$800,754
11.U01	APPALACHIAN CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES (ACTNOW) COALITION	$25,474	$0	$25,474
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		**$14,083,466**	**$822,829**	**$14,906,295**
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
12.002	PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUSINESS FIRMS	$168,188	$0	$168,188
12.113	STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES	$435,456	$0	$435,456
12.225	COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM	$1,150,130	$0	$1,150,130
12.300***	BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$133,049	$71,816	$204,865
12.400	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NATIONAL GUARD	$5,758,740	$0	$5,758,740
12.401	NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PROJECTS	$42,948,455	$0	$42,948,455
12.404	NATIONAL GUARD CHALLENGE PROGRAM	$11,005,767	$0	$11,005,767
12.431***	BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$23,444	$0	$23,444
12.501	TRAINING AND SUPPORT - COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	$60,417	$0	$60,417
12.600	COMMUNITY INVESTMENT	$304,319	$0	$304,319
12.618	COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OR EXPANSION OF A MILITARY INSTALLATION	$122,216	$0	$122,216
12.900	LANGUAGE GRANT PROGRAM	$82,083	$78,870	$160,953
12.902	INFORMATION SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$54,530	$0	$54,530
12.U01	2023 DOD CYSP WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$86,973	$0	$86,973
12.U02	AIR FORCE JR ROTC - SUMMER FLIGHT ACADEMY	$207,037	$0	$207,037
12.U03	INTELLIGENT MULTIROTOR AUTONOMOUS GLIDER FOR RELOCATABLE SENSORS (MAGRS) PH2	$(139)	$0	$(139)
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		**$62,540,665**	**$150,686**	**$62,691,351**
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
14.110	MANUFACTURED HOME LOAN INSURANCE - FINANCING PURCHASE OF MANUFACTURED HOMES AS PRINCIPAL RESIDENCES OR BORROWERS	$59,463	$0	$59,463
14.228	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$1,826,370	$27,973,664	$29,800,034
COVID 14.228	COVID-19 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$53,316	$3,254,323	$3,307,639
14.231	EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$109,842	$1,950,917	$2,060,759
COVID 14.231	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$19,227	$271,448	$290,675
14.241	HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS	$24,568	$827,661	$852,229
14.251	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE, COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING, AND MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS	$1,159,652	$0	$1,159,652
14.400	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING	$248,310	$0	$248,310
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		**$3,500,748**	**$34,278,013**	**$37,778,761**

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
15.018	ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM (ECRP)	$20,109,060	$0	$20,109,060
15.250	REGULATION OF SURFACE COAL MINING AND SURFACE EFFECTS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINING	$10,394,102	$0	$10,394,102
15.252	ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION (AMLR)	$23,105,399	$9,188,272	$32,293,671
15.433	FLOOD CONTROL ACT LANDS	$223,501	$0	$223,501
15.438	NATIONAL FOREST ACQUIRED LANDS	$165,159	$0	$165,159
15.608	FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE	$53,319	$0	$53,319
15.615	COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND	$114,783	$0	$114,783
15.634	STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS	$537,903	$0	$537,903
15.657	ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION - RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION FUNDS	$29,339	$0	$29,339
15.662	GREAT LAKES RESTORATION	$54,916	$0	$54,916
15.667	HIGHLANDS CONSERVATION	$41,210	$0	$41,210
15.670	ADAPTIVE SCIENCE	$25,079	$0	$25,079
15.808***	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION	$7,962	$0	$7,962
15.810*	NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING	$173,750	$0	$173,750
15.814	NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA PRESERVATION	$85,245	$0	$85,245
15.904	HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS-IN-AID	$776,052	$68,159	$844,211
15.916	OUTDOOR RECREATION-ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	$7,209	$1,596,896	$1,604,105
15.922	NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT	$3,072	$0	$3,072
15.932	PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES ON THE CAMPUSES OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERESITIES (HBCUs)	$23,733	$0	$23,733
15.939	HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP	$310,425	$0	$310,425
15.944	NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	$40,543	$0	$40,543
15.945***	COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS - RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	$8,893	$0	$8,893
	FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER			
15.605	SPORT FISH RESTORATION	$4,273,210	$0	$4,273,210
15.611	WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION	$6,990,172	$0	$6,990,172
15.626	ENHANCED HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY	$26,470	$0	$26,470
	TOTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER	**$11,289,852**	**$0**	**$11,289,852**
15.U01	WILDLIFE GRIZZLED SKIPPER BUTTERFLY	$4,110	$0	$4,110
15.U02	WRS-DNR-23-0026	$39,044	$0	$39,044
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		**$67,623,660**	**$10,853,327**	**$78,476,987**
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
16.017	SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA PROGRAM	$7,811	$177,664	$185,475
16.525	GRANTS TO REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ON CAMPUS	$71,117	$0	$71,117
16.540	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	$50,300	$197,307	$247,607
16.543	MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE	$1,010,043	$0	$1,010,043
16.550	STATE JUSTICE STATISTICS PROGRAM FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS	$26,001	$0	$26,001
16.554	NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)	$1,095,778	$28,343	$1,124,121
16.575	CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE	$782,794	$5,668,954	$6,451,748
16.576	CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	$315,500	$0	$315,500
16.585	TREATMENT COURT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM	$429,333	$154,245	$583,578
16.588	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS	$81,626	$722,803	$804,429
16.589	RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$9,706	$365,625	$375,331
16.590	GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS PROGRAM	$106,813	$155,455	$262,268
16.593	RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS	$42,631	$21,080	$63,711
16.609	PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS	$8,252	$6,923	$15,175
16.710	PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS	$1,335,895	$0	$1,335,895
16.735	PREA PROGRAM: STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR PREA IMPLEMENTATION	$28,710	$28,710	$57,420
16.738	EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM	$350,599	$863,553	$1,214,152
16.741	DNA BACKLOG REDUCTION PROGRAM	$635,759	$0	$635,759
16.742	PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM	$248,959	$0	$248,959
16.750	SUPPORT FOR ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	$42,426	$0	$42,426
16.754	HAROLD ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	$614,885	$0	$614,885
16.813	NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	$1,661,682	$0	$1,661,682
16.816	JOHN R. JUSTICE PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS INCENTIVE ACT	$1,482	$59,341	$60,823
16.833	NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT INITIATIVE	$86,694	$0	$86,694
16.838	COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID, STIMULANT, AND SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM	$141,240	$2,281,276	$2,422,516
16.922	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM	$14,337	$0	$14,337
16.U01	STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE	$40,492	$0	$40,492
16.U02	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE PROGRAMS	$1,144,539	$0	$1,144,539
16.U03	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-JUSTICE	$4,880,689	$0	$4,880,689
16.U04	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-TREASURY	$9,496	$0	$9,496
16.U05	FBI JTTF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT	$13,430	$0	$13,430
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		**$15,289,019**	**$10,731,279**	**$26,020,298**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
17.002	LABOR FORCE STATISTICS	$674,081	$0	$674,081
17.005	COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS	$86,488	$0	$86,488
17.225	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NOTE 6)	$176,302,314	$0	$176,302,314

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
	SNAP CLUSTER			
10.551	SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)	$552,224,578	$0	$552,224,578
10.561	STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$21,508,665	$782,559	$22,291,224
COVID 10.561	COVID-19 - STATE ADMINISTRATIVE MATCHING GRANTS FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$2,403,182	$0	$2,403,182
	TOTAL SNAP CLUSTER	**$576,136,425**	**$782,559**	**$576,918,984**
	CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER			
10.553	SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM (SBP)	$197,911	$51,119,623	$51,317,534
10.555	NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM (NSLP)	$284,680	$116,187,179	$116,471,859
10.556	SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SMP)	$0	$10,742	$10,742
10.559	SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN (SFSPC)	$95,814	$4,460,759	$4,556,573
10.582	FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROGRAM	$0	$3,166,262	$3,166,262
	TOTAL CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER	**$578,405**	**$174,944,565**	**$175,522,970**
	FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER			
10.565	COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM	$29,849	$4,166,137	$4,195,986
10.568	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$68,295	$869,584	$937,879
COVID 10.568	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS)	$15,878	$240,220	$256,098
10.569	EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FOOD COMMODITIES)	$0	$10,294,379	$10,294,379
	TOTAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION CLUSTER	**$114,022**	**$15,570,320**	**$15,684,342**
10.U01	RESEARCH TO SUPPORT SILVAH MODERNIZATION	$8,546	$0	$8,546
10.U02	FOOD INSPECTIONS	$5,034	$0	$5,034
10.U03	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON PUBLIC LANDS	$414,624	$0	$414,624
10.U04	NATIONAL VISITOR USE MONITORING FOR RECREATIONAL SYSTEMS ON CUSTER GALLAIN NATIONAL FOREST	$105,769	$0	$105,769
10.U05	PARKS HUGHES RIVER NRCS AGREEMENT	$28,175	$0	$28,175
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		**$645,033,380**	**$227,837,071**	**$872,870,451**
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE				
11.032	STATE DIGITAL EQUITY PLANNING GRANTS	$327,770	$203,608	$531,378
11.035	BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS, AND DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM	$3,232,750	$233,897	$3,466,647
11.307	ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	$1,656,998	$385,324	$2,042,322
COVID 11.307	COVID-19 - ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	$8,039,720	$0	$8,039,720
11.617	CONGRESSIONALLY - IDENTIFIED PROJECTS	$800,754	$0	$800,754
11.U01	APPALACHIAN CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES (ACTNOW) COALITION	$25,474	$0	$25,474
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE		**$14,083,466**	**$822,829**	**$14,906,295**
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE				
12.002	PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR BUSINESS FIRMS	$168,188	$0	$168,188
12.113	STATE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT PROGRAM FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES	$435,456	$0	$435,456
12.225	COMMERCIAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES PROGRAM	$1,150,130	$0	$1,150,130
12.300***	BASIC AND APPLIED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$133,049	$71,816	$204,865
12.400	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NATIONAL GUARD	$5,758,740	$0	$5,758,740
12.401	NATIONAL GUARD MILITARY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (O&M) PROJECTS	$42,948,455	$0	$42,948,455
12.404	NATIONAL GUARD CHALLENGE PROGRAM	$11,005,767	$0	$11,005,767
12.431***	BASIC SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH	$23,444	$0	$23,444
12.501	TRAINING AND SUPPORT - COMBATING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	$60,417	$0	$60,417
12.600	COMMUNITY INVESTMENT	$304,319	$0	$304,319
12.618	COMMUNITY ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OR EXPANSION OF A MILITARY INSTALLATION	$122,216	$0	$122,216
12.900	LANGUAGE GRANT PROGRAM	$82,083	$78,870	$160,953
12.902	INFORMATION SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$54,530	$0	$54,530
12.U01	2023 DOD CYSP WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY	$86,973	$0	$86,973
12.U02	AIR FORCE JR ROTC - SUMMER FLIGHT ACADEMY	$207,037	$0	$207,037
12.U03	INTELLIGENT MULTIROTOR AUTONOMOUS GLIDER FOR RELOCATABLE SENSORS (MAGRS) PH2	$(139)	$0	$(139)
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		**$62,540,665**	**$150,686**	**$62,691,351**
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				
14.110	MANUFACTURED HOME LOAN INSURANCE - FINANCING PURCHASE OF MANUFACTURED HOMES AS PRINCIPAL RESIDENCES OR BORROWERS	$59,463	$0	$59,463
14.228	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$1,826,370	$27,973,664	$29,800,034
COVID 14.228	COVID-19 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/STATE'S PROGRAM AND NON-ENTITLEMENT GRANTS IN HAWAII	$53,316	$3,254,323	$3,307,639
14.231	EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$109,842	$1,950,917	$2,060,759
COVID 14.231	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM	$19,227	$271,448	$290,675
14.241	HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS	$24,568	$827,661	$852,229
14.251	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE, COMMUNITY PROJECT FUNDING, AND MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS	$1,159,652	$0	$1,159,652
14.400	EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING	$248,310	$0	$248,310
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT		**$3,500,748**	**$34,278,013**	**$37,778,761**

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
15.018	ENERGY COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROGRAM (ECRP)	$20,109,060	$0	$20,109,060
15.250	REGULATION OF SURFACE COAL MINING AND SURFACE EFFECTS OF UNDERGROUND COAL MINING	$10,394,102	$0	$10,394,102
15.252	ABANDONED MINE LAND RECLAMATION (AMLR)	$23,105,399	$9,188,272	$32,293,671
15.433	FLOOD CONTROL ACT LANDS	$223,501	$0	$223,501
15.438	NATIONAL FOREST ACQUIRED LANDS	$165,159	$0	$165,159
15.608	FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE	$53,319	$0	$53,319
15.615	COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND	$114,783	$0	$114,783
15.634	STATE WILDLIFE GRANTS	$537,903	$0	$537,903
15.657	ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION - RECOVERY IMPLEMENTATION FUNDS	$29,339	$0	$29,339
15.662	GREAT LAKES RESTORATION	$54,916	$0	$54,916
15.667	HIGHLANDS CONSERVATION	$41,210	$0	$41,210
15.670	ADAPTIVE SCIENCE	$25,079	$0	$25,079
15.808***	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION	$7,962	$0	$7,962
15.810*	NATIONAL COOPERATIVE GEOLOGIC MAPPING	$173,750	$0	$173,750
15.814	NATIONAL GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA PRESERVATION	$85,245	$0	$85,245
15.904	HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND GRANTS-IN-AID	$776,052	$68,159	$844,211
15.916	OUTDOOR RECREATION-ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING	$7,209	$1,596,896	$1,604,105
15.922	NATIVE AMERICAN GRAVES PROTECTION AND REPATRIATION ACT	$3,072	$0	$3,072
15.932	PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES ON THE CAMPUSES OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERESITIES (HBCUs)	$23,733	$0	$23,733
15.939	HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP	$310,425	$0	$310,425
15.944	NATURAL RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP	$40,543	$0	$40,543
15.945***	COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMS - RESOURCES OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	$8,893	$0	$8,893
	FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER			
15.605	SPORT FISH RESTORATION	$4,273,210	$0	$4,273,210
15.611	WILDLIFE RESTORATION AND BASIC HUNTER EDUCATION	$6,990,172	$0	$6,990,172
15.626	ENHANCED HUNTER EDUCATION AND SAFETY	$26,470	$0	$26,470
	TOTAL FISH AND WILDLIFE CLUSTER	**$11,289,852**	**$0**	**$11,289,852**
15.U01	WILDLIFE GRIZZLED SKIPPER BUTTERFLY	$4,110	$0	$4,110
15.U02	WRS-DNR-23-0026	$39,044	$0	$39,044
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		**$67,623,660**	**$10,853,327**	**$78,476,987**
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
16.017	SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES FORMULA PROGRAM	$7,811	$177,664	$185,475
16.525	GRANTS TO REDUCE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ON CAMPUS	$71,117	$0	$71,117
16.540	JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION	$50,300	$197,307	$247,607
16.543	MISSING CHILDREN'S ASSISTANCE	$1,010,043	$0	$1,010,043
16.550	STATE JUSTICE STATISTICS PROGRAM FOR STATISTICAL ANALYSIS CENTERS	$26,001	$0	$26,001
16.554	NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (NCHIP)	$1,095,778	$28,343	$1,124,121
16.575	CRIME VICTIM ASSISTANCE	$782,794	$5,668,954	$6,451,748
16.576	CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION	$315,500	$0	$315,500
16.585	TREATMENT COURT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM	$429,333	$154,245	$583,578
16.588	VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANTS	$81,626	$722,803	$804,429
16.589	RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$9,706	$365,625	$375,331
16.590	GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES AND ENFORCEMENT OF PROTECTION ORDERS PROGRAM	$106,813	$155,455	$262,268
16.593	RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS	$42,631	$21,080	$63,711
16.609	PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS	$8,252	$6,923	$15,175
16.710	PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS	$1,335,895	$0	$1,335,895
16.735	PREA PROGRAM: STRATEGIC SUPPORT FOR PREA IMPLEMENTATION	$28,710	$28,710	$57,420
16.738	EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM	$350,599	$863,553	$1,214,152
16.741	DNA BACKLOG REDUCTION PROGRAM	$635,759	$0	$635,759
16.742	PAUL COVERDELL FORENSIC SCIENCES IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM	$248,959	$0	$248,959
16.750	SUPPORT FOR ADAM WALSH ACT IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM	$42,426	$0	$42,426
16.754	HAROLD ROGERS PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM	$614,885	$0	$614,885
16.813	NICS ACT RECORD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	$1,661,682	$0	$1,661,682
16.816	JOHN R. JUSTICE PROSECUTORS AND DEFENDERS INCENTIVE ACT	$1,482	$59,341	$60,823
16.833	NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT KIT INITIATIVE	$86,694	$0	$86,694
16.838	COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID, STIMULANT, AND SUBSTANCE USE PROGRAM	$141,240	$2,281,276	$2,422,516
16.922	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM	$14,337	$0	$14,337
16.U01	STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE	$40,492	$0	$40,492
16.U02	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE PROGRAMS	$1,144,539	$0	$1,144,539
16.U03	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-JUSTICE	$4,880,689	$0	$4,880,689
16.U04	EQUITABLE SHARING PROGRAM-TREASURY	$9,496	$0	$9,496
16.U05	FBI JTTF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT	$13,430	$0	$13,430
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		**$15,289,019**	**$10,731,279**	**$26,020,298**
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
17.002	LABOR FORCE STATISTICS	$674,081	$0	$674,081
17.005	COMPENSATION AND WORKING CONDITIONS	$86,488	$0	$86,488
17.225	UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NOTE 6)	$176,302,314	$0	$176,302,314

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
17.235	SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	$78,563	$810,495	$889,058
17.245	TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE	$1,123,045	$0	$1,123,045
17.261	WORKFORCE DATA QUALITY INITIATIVE (WDQI)	$973,123	$0	$973,123
17.268	H-1B JOB TRAINING GRANTS	$1,520,586	$52,404	$1,572,990
17.270	REENTRY EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	$76,855	$0	$76,855
17.271	WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (WOTC)	$119,212	$0	$119,212
17.273	TEMPORARY LABOR CERTIFICATION FOR FOREIGN WORKERS	$70,230	$0	$70,230
17.277	WIOA NATIONAL DISLOCATED WORKER GRANTS/WIA NATIONAL EMERGENCY GRANTS	$12,941	$91,536	$104,477
17.280	WIOA DISLOCATED WORKER NATIONAL RESERVE DEMONSTRATION GRANTS	$471,533	$0	$471,533
17.285	APPRENTICESHIP USA GRANTS	$17,105	$2,667	$19,772
17.287	JOB CORPS EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	$118,945	$0	$118,945
17.504	CONSULTATION AGREEMENTS	$464,751	$0	$464,751
17.600	MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY GRANTS	$625,673	$0	$625,673
17.804	LOCAL VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM	$464,352		$464,352
17.999	MISCELLANEOUS LABOR PROGRAMS	$(62,747)	$0	$(62,747)
	EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CLUSTER			
17.207	EMPLOYMENT SERVICE/WAGNER-PEYSER FUNDED ACTIVITIES	$6,140,616	$0	$6,140,616
17.801	JOBS FOR VETERANS STATE GRANTS	$919,231	$0	$919,231
	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE CLUSTER	**$7,059,847**	**$0**	**$7,059,847**
	WIOA CLUSTER			
17.258	WIOA ADULT PROGRAM	$0	$5,421,430	$5,421,430
17.259	WIOA YOUTH ACTIVITIES	$0	$4,824,145	$4,824,145
17.278	WIOA DISLOCATED WORKER FORMULA GRANTS	$4,222,425	$8,562,822	$12,785,247
	TOTAL WIOA CLUSTER	**$4,222,425**	**$18,808,397**	**$23,030,822**
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR		**$194,419,322**	**$19,765,499**	**$214,184,821**
DEPARTMENT OF STATE				
19.009	ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS - UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS	$34,939	$0	$34,939
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF STATE		**$34,939**	**$0**	**$34,939**
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
20.200	HIGHWAY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	$9,699	$42,529	$52,228
20.205*	HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION	$795,715,612	$3,492,021	$799,207,633
20.215	HIGHWAY TRAINING AND EDUCATION	$5,000	$210,000	$215,000
20.219*	RECREATIONAL TRAILS PROGRAM	$720,738	$906,741	$1,627,479
20.224	FEDERAL LANDS ACCESS PROGRAM	$114,694	$0	$114,694
20.232	COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GRANT	$152,383	$0	$152,383
20.301	RAILROAD SAFETY	$19,590	$0	$19,590
20.505	METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND STATE AND NON-METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND RESEARCH	$196,714	$279,771	$476,485
20.509	FORMULA GRANTS FOR OTHER THAN URBANIZED AREAS	$5,485,270	$8,378,267	$13,863,537
20.513	CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR ELDERLY PERSONS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	$354,936	$1,247,977	$1,602,913
20.528	RAIL FIXED GUIDEWAY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM STATE SAFETY OVERSIGHT FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM	$294,559	$0	$294,559
20.700	PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAM STATE BASE GRANT	$936,767	$0	$936,767
20.701	UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION CENTERS PROGRAM	$71,548	$0	$71,548
20.703	INTERAGENCY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PUBLIC SECTOR TRAINING AND PLANNING GRANTS	$399,039	$0	$399,039
20.706	PIPELINE EMERGENCY RESPONSE GRANT (PERG)	$96,229	$0	$96,229
20.724	PIPELINE SAFETY RESEARCH COMPETITIVE ACADEMIC AGREEMENT PROGRAM (CAAP)	$13,780	$0	$13,780
20.933	NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS	$20,185,684	$0	$20,185,684
20.934	NATIONALLY SIGNIFICANT FREIGHT AND HIGHWAY PROJECTS	$482	$0	$482
20.941	STRENGTHENING MOBILITY AND REVOLUTIONIZING TRANSPORTATION (SMART) GRANTS PROGRAM	$6,166	$0	$6,166
	FMCSA CLUSTER			
20.218	MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE	$3,494,432	$0	$3,494,432
20.237	MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ASSISTANCE HIGH PRIORITY ACTIVITIES GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$462,500	$0	$462,500
	TOTAL FMCSA CLUSTER	**$3,956,932**	**$0**	**$3,956,932**
	FEDERAL TRANSIT CLUSTER			
20.525	STATE OF GOOD REPAIR GRANTS PROGRAM	$1,879,168	$0	$1,879,168
20.526	BUSES AND BUS FACILITIES FORMULA PROGRAM	$388,365	$0	$388,365
	TOTAL FEDERAL TRANSIT CLUSTER	**$2,267,533**	**$0**	**$2,267,533**
	HIGHWAY SAFETY CLUSTER			
20.600	STATE AND COMMUNITY HIGHWAY SAFETY	$939,842	$1,350,487	$2,290,329
20.616	NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS	$1,029,175	$1,829,399	$2,858,574
	TOTAL HIGHWAY SAFETY CLUSTER	**$1,969,017**	**$3,179,886**	**$5,148,903**
20.U01	MDOT PAVEMENT AND DISTRESS ANALYSIS	$1,992	$0	$1,992
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		**$832,974,364**	**$17,737,192**	**$850,711,556**

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY				
21.016	EQUITABLE SHARING	$55,572	$0	$55,572
COVID 21.019	COVID-19 - CORONAVIRUS RELIEF FUND	$1,432,933	$(175,508)	$1,257,425
COVID 21.027	COVID-19 - CORONAVIRUS STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS	$100,073,730	$139,686	$100,213,416
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY		**$101,562,235**	**$(35,822)**	**$101,526,413**
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION				
23.001	APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (SEE INDIVIDUAL APPALACHIAN PROGRAMS)	$66,084	$0	$66,084
23.002	APPALACHIAN AREA DEVELOPMENT	$469,468	$1,366,862	$1,836,330
23.003	APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM	$27,624,118	$0	$27,624,118
23.011	APPALACHIAN RESEARCH, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	$65,739	$0	$65,739
23.U01	ARC POWERING PROSPERITY	$780,691	$0	$780,691
TOTAL APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION		**$29,006,100**	**$1,366,862**	**$30,372,962**
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION				
30.001	EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION-TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964	$232,879	$0	$232,879
TOTAL EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION		**$232,879**	**$0**	**$232,879**
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION				
32.011	AFFORDABLE CONNECTIVITY OUTREACH GRANT PROGRAM	$189,649	$0	$189,649
TOTAL FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION		**$189,649**	**$0**	**$189,649**
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION				
39.003	DONATION OF FEDERAL SURPLUS PERSONAL PROPERTY	$145,624	$0	$145,624
TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		**$145,624**	**$0**	**$145,624**
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION				
43.001	SCIENCE	$4,979	$0	$4,979
43.008***	OFFICE OF STEM ENGAGEMENT (OSTEM)	$141,347	$0	$141,347
43.009	MISSION SUPPORT	$376,701	$0	$376,701
TOTAL NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION		**$523,027**	**$0**	**$523,027**
INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES				
45.025	PROMOTION OF THE ARTS PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS	$301,674	$614,692	$916,366
45.310	GRANTS TO STATES	$1,419,460	$650,948	$2,070,408
TOTAL INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES		**$1,721,134**	**$1,265,640**	**$2,986,774**
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION				
47.049***	MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES	$113,867	$0	$113,867
47.050	GEOSCIENCES	$49,547	$0	$49,547
47.070***	COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING	$(12,904)	$0	$(12,904)
47.076***	STEM EDUCATION (FORMERLY EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES)	$1,314,240	$329,204	$1,643,444
47.078	POLAR PROGRAMS	$59,165	$0	$59,165
47.083***	INTEGRATIVE ACTIVITIES	$741,981	$2,480,517	$3,222,498
47.U01	NSF CYBERSECURITY	$1,368	$0	$1,368
TOTAL NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION		**$2,267,264**	**$2,809,721**	**$5,076,985**
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION				
59.037	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS	$910,040	$0	$910,040
COVID 59.037	COVID-19 - SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS	$(442)	$0	$(442)
59.058	FEDERAL AND STATE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	$45,441	$0	$45,441
59.059	CONGRESSIONAL GRANTS	$762,261	$30,000	$792,261
59.061	STATE TRADE EXPANSION	$0	$131,847	$131,847
TOTAL SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION		**$1,717,300**	**$161,847**	**$1,879,147**
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS				
64.005	GRANTS TO STATES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF STATE HOME FACILITIES	$117,614	$0	$117,614
64.015	VETERANS STATE NURSING HOME CARE	$10,360,875	$0	$10,360,875
64.028	POST-9/11 VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	$133,463	$0	$133,463
64.053	PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE THE HIRING AND RETENTION OF NURSES AT STATE VETERANS HOMES	$100,063	$0	$100,063
64.124	ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE	$171,446	$0	$171,446
64.203	VETERANS CEMETERY GRANTS PROGRAM	$113,940	$0	$113,940
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS		**$10,997,401**	**$0**	**$10,997,401**
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY				
66.001	AIR POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM SUPPORT	$1,575,913	$0	$1,575,913
66.034	SURVEYS, STUDIES, RESEARCH, INVESTIGATIONS, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND SPECIAL PURPOSE ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT	$676,954	$0	$676,954
66.040	STATE CLEAN DIESEL GRANT PROGRAM	$480,590	$0	$480,590
66.204	MULTIPURPOSE GRANTS TO STATES AND TRIBES	$20,906	$9,184	$30,090
66.312	ENVIRONMENT JUSTICE GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNMENT (EJG2G) PROGRAM	$475	$0	$475
66.419	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL STATE, INTERSTATE, AND TRIBAL PROGRAM SUPPORT	$2,154,461	$40,000	$2,194,461
66.432	STATE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION	$769,016	$0	$769,016

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
66.433	STATE UNDERGROUND WATER SOURCE PROTECTION	$148,338	$0	$148,338
66.444	VOLUNTARY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE LEAD TESTING AND REDUCTION GRANT PROGRAM	$53,995	$0	$53,995
66.454	WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANNING	$281,380	$151,971	$433,351
66.460	NONPOINT SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS	$932,424	$926,364	$1,858,788
66.461	REGIONAL WETLAND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	$278,300	$0	$278,300
66.466	GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAMS - CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM	$1,552,696	$1,289,403	$2,842,099
66.468	DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND	$(276,971)	$0	$(276,971)
66.474	WATER PROTECTION GRANTS TO THE STATES	$1	$0	$1
66.513	GREATER RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES (GRO) FELLOWSHIPS FOR UNDERGRADUATE ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY	$79,062	$0	$79,062
66.605	PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS	$821,528	$62,841	$884,369
66.608	ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE NETWORK GRANT PROGRAM AND RELATED ASSISTANCE	$7,174	$0	$7,174
66.708	POLLUTION PREVENTION GRANTS PROGRAM	$282,054	$0	$282,054
66.714	PESTICIDE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM (PESP) GRANTS	$64,254	$0	$64,254
66.716***	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, MONITORING, PUBLIC EDUCATION, OUTREACH, TRAINING, DEMONSTRATIONS, AND STUDIES	$3,724	$0	$3,724
66.801	HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT STATE PROGRAM SUPPORT	$1,500,367	$0	$1,500,367
66.802	SUPERFUND STATE, POLITICAL SUBDIVISION, AND INDIAN TRIBE SITE-SPECIFIC COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$163,891	$0	$163,891
66.804	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) PREVENTION, DETECTION AND COMPLIANCE PROGRAM	$319,259	$0	$319,259
66.805	LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND CORRECTIVE ACTION PROGRAM	$540,002	$0	$540,002
66.809	SUPERFUND STATE AND INDIAN TRIBE CORE PROGRAM COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$300,986	$0	$300,986
66.817	STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE PROGRAM GRANTS	$885,983	$0	$885,983
66.818	BROWNFIELDS MULTIPURPOSE, ASSESSMENT, REVOLVING LOAN FUND, AND CLEANUP COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$582,369	$3,960	$586,329
66.920	SOLID WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE FOR RECYCLING INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS	$15,613	$0	$15,613
66.U01	DEMONSTRATION AND ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF REE/CM CONCENTRATE PRODUCTION AT COAL AND HARD ROCK AND TREATMENT SITES	$1,112,024	$132,806	$1,244,830
TOTAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY		**$15,326,768**	**$2,616,529**	**$17,943,297**
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY				
81.041	STATE ENERGY PROGRAM	$446,734	$431,415	$878,149
81.042	WEATHERIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PERSONS	$269,398	$3,831,092	$4,100,490
81.049	OFFICE OF SCIENCE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$466,852	$0	$466,852
81.057***	UNIVERSITY COAL RESEARCH	$223,679	$0	$223,679
81.086***	CONSERVATION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	$13,113	$136,149	$149,262
81.089***	FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (NOTE 5)	$3,443,921	$50,000	$3,493,921
81.117	ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, OUTREACH, TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ANALYSIS/ASSISTANCE	$451,925	$0	$451,925
81.119	STATE ENERGY PROGRAM SPECIAL PROJECTS	$3,650	$11,296	$14,946
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		**$5,319,272**	**$4,459,952**	**$9,779,224**
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION				
84.002	ADULT EDUCATION - BASIC GRANTS TO STATES	$750,941	$3,597,173	$4,348,114
84.007**	FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS (FSEOG)	$3,925,385	$0	$3,925,385
84.010	TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES	$688,882	$114,824,966	$115,513,848
84.013	TITLE I STATE AGENCY PROGRAM FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN AND YOUTH	$1,296,762	$0	$1,296,762
84.016	UNDERGRADUATE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS	$75,825	$0	$75,825
84.031	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONAL AID	$5,358,880	$0	$5,358,880
84.033**	FEDERAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM (FWS)	$4,126,716	$0	$4,126,716
84.038**	FEDERAL PERKINS LOAN PROGRAM_FEDERAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	$9,896,484	$0	$9,896,484
84.048	CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION-BASIC GRANTS TO STATES	$4,261,870	$5,387,522	$9,649,392
84.063**	FEDERAL PELL GRANT PROGRAM	$102,899,377	$0	$102,899,377
84.116	FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION	$3,322,558	$0	$3,322,558
84.126	REHABILITATION SERVICES-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS TO STATES	$52,095,457	$0	$52,095,457
84.169	INDEPENDENT LIVING-STATE GRANTS	$0	$351,263	$351,263
84.177	REHABILITATION SERVICES INDEPENDENT LIVING SERVICES FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE BLIND	$237,609	$0	$237,609
84.181	SPECIAL EDUCATION - GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES	$1,847,543	$661,639	$2,509,182
COVID 84.181	COVID-19 - SPECIAL EDUCATION - GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES	$292,623	$9,000	$301,623
84.184	SCHOOL SAFETY NATIONAL ACTIVITIES	$1,098,881	$0	$1,098,881
84.187	SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DISABILITIES	$241,145	$0	$241,145
84.196	EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH	$99,052	$453,768	$552,820
84.206	JAVIS GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAM	$159,271	$20,145	$179,416
84.215	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO LITERACY, PROMISE NEIGHBORHOODS; FULL-SERVICE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS; AND CONGRESSIONALLY DIRECTED SPENDING FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION COMMUNITY PROJECTS	$243,906	$0	$243,906
84.268**	FEDERAL DIRECT STUDENT LOANS	$351,623,190	$0	$351,623,190
84.287	TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS	$2,357,088	$5,387,708	$7,744,796
84.325	SPECIAL EDUCATION - PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	$217,583	$0	$217,583

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
84.326	SPECIAL EDUCATION-TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND DISSEMINATION TO IMPROVE SERVICES AND RESULTS FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	$69,792	$14,604	$84,396
84.334	GAINING EARLY AWARENESS AND READINESS FOR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS	$4,052,282	$937,360	$4,989,642
84.335	CHILD CARE ACCESS MEANS PARENTS IN SCHOOL	$330,100	$0	$330,100
84.358	RURAL EDUCATION	$404,016	$2,080,631	$2,484,647
84.365	ENGLISH LANGUAGE ACQUISITION STATE GRANTS	$84,445	$646,840	$731,285
84.367	SUPPORTING EFFECTIVE INSTRUCTION STATE GRANTS (FORMERLY IMPROVING TEACHER QUALITY STATE GRANTS)	$520,885	$13,224,589	$13,745,474
84.369	GRANTS FOR STATE ASSESSMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES	$5,589,542	$361	$5,589,903
84.379**	TEACHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE FOR COLLEGE AND HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS (TEACH GRANTS)	$387,485	$0	$387,485
84.408**	POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR VETERAN'S DEPENDENTS	$6,973	$0	$6,973
84.424	STUDENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ENRICHMENT PROGRAM	$179,852	$7,316,525	$7,496,377
	EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND			
COVID 84.425C	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - GEER	$542,266	$3,479,187	$4,021,453
COVID 84.425D	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - ESSER	$(7,966)	$63,086,466	$63,078,500
COVID 84.425J	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - HBCU	$2,595,425	$0	$2,595,425
COVID 84.425R	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - CRRSA EANS	$3,355,403	$1,082,478	$4,437,881
COVID 84.425U	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - ARP ESSER	$4,151,029	$328,828,612	$332,979,641
COVID 84.425V	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - ARP EANSPS	$0	$2,833,946	$2,833,946
COVID 84.425W	COVID-19 - EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND - ARP ESSER - HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH	$0	$1,767,849	$1,767,849
	TOTAL EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND	**$10,636,157**	**$401,078,538**	**$411,714,695**
	SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER (IDEA)			
84.027	SPECIAL EDUCATION-GRANTS TO STATES (IDEA, PART B)	$7,412,216	$87,839,756	$95,251,972
84.173	SPECIAL EDUCATION-PRESCHOOL GRANTS (IDEA PRESCHOOL)	$389,972	$3,786,009	$4,175,981
	TOTAL SPECIAL EDUCATION CLUSTER (IDEA)	**$7,802,188**	**$91,625,765**	**$99,427,953**
	TRIO CLUSTER			
84.042	TRIO-STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES	$1,742,197	$0	$1,742,197
84.044	TRIO-TALENT SEARCH	$231,847	$0	$231,847
84.047	TRIO-UPWARD BOUND	$2,264,203	$0	$2,264,203
84.217	TRIO MCNAIR POST-BACCALAUREATE ACHIEVEMENT	$317,979	$0	$317,979
	TOTAL TRIO CLUSTER	**$4,556,226**	**$0**	**$4,556,226**
84.U01	CAMPUS REC ACCESSIBILITY - AN INQUIRY INTO THE ACCESSIBILITY OF CAMPUS RECREATION	$4,500	$0	$4,500
84.U02	UNIVERSITY NANOSAT PROGRAM MISSION CONCEPT 2	$23,852	$0	$23,852
84.U03	NORTHERN WV BROWNFIELDS ASSISTANCE CENTER (NBAC)	$475	$0	$475
84.U04	NAEP	$154,430	$0	$154,430
84.U05	NSF IPA	$143,891	$0	$143,891
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		**$582,064,119**	**$647,618,397**	**$1,229,682,516**
ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION				
90.401	HELP AMERICA VOTE ACT REQUIREMENTS PAYMENTS	$1,030,119	$0	$1,030,119
TOTAL ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION		**$1,030,119**	**$0**	**$1,030,119**
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
93.041	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE VII, CHAPTER 3-PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION OF ELDER ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION	$100	$37,996	$38,096
93.042	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE VII, CHAPTER 2-LONG TERM CARE OMBUDSMAN SERVICES FOR OLDER INDIVIDUALS	$95,315	$71,316	$166,631
93.043	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE III, PART D-DISEASE PREVENTION AND HEALTH PROMOTION SERVICES	$0	$233,305	$233,305
93.048	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE IV AND TITLE II - DISCRETIONARY PROJECTS	$99,616	$564,401	$664,017
93.052	NATIONAL FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT, TITLE III, PART E	$16,537	$1,249,790	$1,266,327
93.069	PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	$1,914,118	$3,207,356	$5,121,474
93.070	ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE	$106,189	$0	$106,189
93.071	MEDICARE ENROLLMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$26,071	$273,428	$299,499
93.073	BIRTH DEFECTS AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES - PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE	$23,525	$0	$23,525
93.079	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO PROMOTE ADOLESCENT HEALTH THROUGH SCHOOL-BASED HIV/STD PREVENTION AND SCHOOL-BASED SURVEILLANCE	$(686)	$25,235	$24,549
93.090	GUARDIANSHIP ASSISTANCE	$4,509,128	$0	$4,509,128
93.092	AFFORDABLE CARE ACT (ACA) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM	$198	$126,129	$126,327
93.103***	FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION-RESEARCH	$1,924,451	$20,889	$1,945,340
93.104	COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES (SED)	$224,363	$1,343,320	$1,567,683
93.110	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH FEDERAL CONSOLIDATED PROGRAMS	$105,417	$89,796	$195,213
93.116	PROJECT GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS	$176,807	$0	$176,807
93.121***	ORAL DISEASES AND DISORDERS RESEARCH	$39,061	$0	$39,061
93.127	EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN	$132,975	$0	$132,975
93.130	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STATES/TERRITORIES FOR THE COORDINATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY CARE OFFICES	$160,687	$0	$160,687

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
93.136	INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL RESEARCH AND STATE AND COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS	$3,205,688	$5,833,515	$9,039,203
93.150	PROJECTS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION FROM HOMELESSNESS (PATH)	$0	$337,715	$337,715
COVID 93.155	COVID-19 - RURAL HEALTH RESEARCH CENTERS	$0	$131,434	$131,434
93.165	GRANTS TO STATES FOR LOAN REPAYMENT	$0	$608,500	$608,500
93.191	GRADUATE PSYCHOLOGY EDUCATION	$329,709	$0	$329,709
93.197	CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROJECTS, STATE AND LOCAL CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION AND SURVEILLANCE OF BLOOD LEVELS IN CHILDREN	$357,527	$0	$357,527
93.213***	RESEARCH AND TRAINING IN COMPLEMENTARY AND INTEGRATIVE HEALTH	$4,364	$0	$4,364
93.217	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	$1,714,332	$0	$1,714,332
93.235	TITLE V STATE SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION (TITLE V STATE SRAE) PROGRAM	$2,119	$369,122	$371,241
93.236	GRANTS TO STATES TO SUPPORT ORAL HEALTH WORKFORCE ACTIVITIES	$98,171	$483,614	$581,785
93.243	SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	$625,238	$7,034,068	$7,659,306
COVID 93.243	COVID-19 - SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES PROJECTS FOR REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE	$82,313	$490,563	$572,876
93.247	ADVANCED NURSING EDUCATION WORKFORCE GRANT PROGRAM	$636,442	$0	$636,442
93.251	EARLY HEARING DETECTION AND INTERVENTION	$87,573	$86,999	$174,572
93.262	OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	$(340)	$0	$(340)
93.264**	NURSE FACULTY LOAN PROGRAM (NFLP)	$119,405	$0	$119,405
93.268	IMMUNIZATION COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$1,799,275	$441,534	$2,240,809
COVID 93.268	COVID-19 - IMMUNIZATION COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS	$1,561,416	$2,621,199	$4,182,615
93.270	VIRAL HEPATITIS PREVENTION AND CONTROL	$381,854	$336,140	$717,994
93.279***	DRUG ABUSE AND ADDICTION RESEARCH PROGRAMS	$1,332,110	$0	$1,332,110
93.283	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION INVESTIGATIONS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	$(34)	$0	$(34)
93.301	SMALL RURAL HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM	$0	$266,240	$266,240
93.310***	TRANS-NIH RESEARCH PROJECT	$31,490	$0	$31,490
93.319	OUTREACH PROGRAMS TO REDUCE THE PREVALENCE OF OBESITY IN HIGH RISK RURAL AREAS	$623,649	$18,441	$642,090
93.323	EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY CAPACITY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ELC)	$3,212,361	$50,333	$3,262,694
COVID 93.323	COVID-19 - EPIDEMIOLOGY AND LABORATORY CAPACITY FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES (ELC)	$5,695,761	$5,275,173	$10,970,934
93.324	STATE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$90,861	$347,848	$438,709
93.336	BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	$531,274	$0	$531,274
93.342**	HEALTH PROFESSIONS STUDENT LOANS, INCLUDING PRIMARY CARE LOANS AND LOANS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS (HPSL/PCL/LDS)	$6,934,145	$0	$6,934,145
93.350	NATIONAL CENTER FOR ADVANCING TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCES	$9,519	$0	$9,519
93.354	PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE: COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE: PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS RESPONSE	$0	$(22,627)	$(22,627)
COVID 93.354	COVID-19 - PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE: COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE: PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS RESPONSE	$0	$5,953,775	$5,953,775
93.364**	NURSING STUDENT LOANS (NSL)	$719,876	$0	$719,876
93.366	STATE ACTIONS TO IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH OUTCOMES AND PARTNER ACTIONS TO IMPROVE ORAL HEALTH OUTCOMES	$194,583	$150,937	$345,520
93.367	FLEXIBLE FUNDING MODEL - INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE FOR STATE MANUFACTURING FOOD REGULATORY PROGRAMS	$206,100	$0	$206,100
93.387	NATIONAL AND STATE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM	$499,854	$1,043,676	$1,543,530
93.391	ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT STATE, TRIBAL, LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL (STLT) HEALTH DEPARTMENT RESPONSE TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR HEALTHCARE CRISES	$122,638	$0	$122,638
COVID 93.391	COVID-19 - ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT STATE, TRIBAL, LOCAL AND TERRITORIAL (STLT) HEALTH DEPARTMENT RESPONSE TO PUBLIC HEALTH OR HEALTHCARE CRISES	$635,761	$4,571,342	$5,207,103
93.393***	CANCER CAUSE AND PREVENTION RESEARCH	$347,108	$0	$347,108
93.395***	CANCER TREATMENT RESEARCH	$444	$0	$444
93.413	THE STATE FLEXIBILITY TO STABILIZE THE MARKET GRANT PROGRAM	$16,538	$0	$16,538
93.421	STRENGTHENING PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEMS AND SERVICES THROUGH NATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE AND PROTECT THE NATION'S HEALTH	$0	$7,238	$7,238
93.426	THE NATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH PROGRAM	$767,823	$661,879	$1,429,702
93.434	EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT/PRESCHOOL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS	$131,809	$2,538,462	$2,670,271
93.436	WELL-INTEGRATED SCREENING AND EVALUATION FOR WOMEN ACROSS THE NATION (WISEWOMAN)	$74,803	$99,896	$174,699
93.493	CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES	$353,797	$488,041	$841,838
COVID 93.499	COVID-19 - LOW INCOME HOUSEHOLD WATER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$2,154,220	$0	$2,154,220
93.556	MARYLEE ALLEN PROMOTING SAFE AND STABLE FAMILIES	$621,657	$1,671,790	$2,293,447
93.558	TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES	$86,102,392	$21,388,880	$107,491,272
93.560	PAYMENTS TO TERRITORIES - ADULTS	$(6,705)	$0	$(6,705)
93.563	CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	$25,357,351	$0	$25,357,351
93.566	REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE STATE/REPLACEMENT DESIGNEE ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS	$18,420	$199,376	$217,796
93.568	LOW-INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE	$18,535,026	$16,149,367	$34,684,393
93.569	COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS	$258,093	$7,776,430	$8,034,523
93.586	STATE COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	$354,791	$0	$354,791
93.590	COMMUNITY-BASED CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION GRANTS	$51,395	$234,857	$286,252
93.597	GRANTS TO STATES FOR ACCESS AND VISITATION PROGRAMS	$94,970	$0	$94,970
93.599	CHAFEE EDUCATION AND TRAINING VOUCHERS PROGRAM (ETV)	$297,169	$66,963	$364,132

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
93.600	HEAD START AND HEAD START CLUSTER	$78,165	$77,138	$155,303
93.603	ADOPTION AND LEGAL GUARDIANSHIP INCENTIVE PAYMENTS	$2,615,385	$62,499	$2,677,884
93.630	DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES BASIC SUPPORT AND ADVOCACY GRANTS	$343,046	$501,784	$844,830
93.639	STATE PLANNING GRANTS FOR QUALIFYING COMMUNITY-BASED MOBILE CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES	$192,582	$0	$192,582
93.643	CHILDREN'S JUSTICE GRANTS TO STATES	$181,166	$29,712	$210,878
93.645	STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES CHILD WELFARE SERVICES PROGRAM	$1,653,820	$0	$1,653,820
93.658	FOSTER CARE TITLE IV-E	$78,379,338	$259,522	$78,638,860
93.659	ADOPTION ASSISTANCE	$79,586,079	$59,411	$79,645,490
COVID 93.665	COVID-19 - EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ADDRESS MENTAL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS DURING COVID-19	$0	$626,231	$626,231
93.667	SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	$21,614,800	$0	$21,614,800
93.669	CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATE GRANTS	$46,958	$109,950	$156,908
93.671	FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	$92	$1,720,345	$1,720,437
COVID 93.671	COVID-19 - FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	$0	$1,169,292	$1,169,292
93.674	JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD	$2,442,254	$2,074,428	$4,516,682
COVID 93.674	COVID-19 - JOHN H. CHAFEE FOSTER CARE PROGRAM FOR SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO ADULTHOOD	$596,923	$(842,473)	$(245,550)
93.732	MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS	$903,872	$0	$903,872
93.744	PPHF: BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATES, TRIBES AND TERRITORIES SOLELY FINANCED BY PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDS	$(1)	$0	$(1)
93.747	ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION INTERVENTION PROGRAM	$285,837	$33,200	$319,037
COVID 93.747	COVID-19 - ELDER ABUSE PREVENTION INTERVENTION PROGRAM	$122,202	$329,636	$451,838
93.767	CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM	$93,385,388	$0	$93,385,388
93.788	OPIOID STR	$7,772,109	$50,391,509	$58,163,618
93.791	MONEY FOLLOWS THE PERSON REBALANCING DEMONSTRATION	$2,000,903	$2,155,553	$4,156,456
93.800	ORGANIZED APPROACHES TO INCREASE COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING	$479,661	$201,125	$680,786
93.829	SECTION 223 DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	$75	$859,423	$859,498
93.837***	HEART AND VASCULAR DISEASES RESEARCH	$563,132	$0	$563,132
93.838***	LUNG DISEASES RESEARCH	$0	$8,437,826	$8,437,826
93.839	BLOOD DISEASES AND RESOURCES RESEARCH	$71,898	$0	$71,898
93.840***	TRANSLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SCIENCE RESEARCH FOR HEART, LUNG, BLOOD DISEASES, AND SLEEP DISORDERS	$940	$0	$940
93.844	ACL CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING, RECOVERY ACT	$225,513	$0	$225,513
93.847***	ACL CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT LIVING, RECOVERY ACT	$220,818	$0	$220,818
93.853***	EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE NEUROSCIENCES AND NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS	$1,690	$0	$1,690
93.855***	ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES RESEARCH	$84,391	$0	$84,391
93.859***	BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND RESEARCH TRAINING (NOTE 5)	$1,147,123	$0	$1,147,123
93.865***	CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT EXTRAMURAL RESEARCH	$264,955	$0	$264,955
93.866***	AGING RESEARCH	$37,023	$0	$37,023
93.867***	VISION RESEARCH	$270,845	$27,323	$298,168
93.870	MATERNAL, INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING GRANT	$1,060,239	$4,764,039	$5,824,278
93.879	MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSISTANCE	$1,000	$0	$1,000
93.889	NATIONAL BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	$219,513	$970,571	$1,190,084
COVID 93.889	COVID-19 - NATIONAL BIOTERRORISM HOSPITAL PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM	$27,013	$0	$27,013
93.898	CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR STATE, TERRITORIAL AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS	$1,726,590	$171,207	$1,897,797
93.912	RURAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES OUTREACH, RURAL HEALTH NETWORK DEVELOPMENT AND SMALL HEALTH CARE PROVIDER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT	$173,370	$569,169	$742,539
93.913	GRANTS TO STATES FOR OPERATION OF STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH	$151,346	$18,255	$169,601
93.917	HIV CARE FORMULA GRANTS	$4,831,642	$2,357,790	$7,189,432
93.940	HIV PREVENTION ACTIVITIES HEALTH DEPARTMENT BASED	$653,481	$3,206	$656,687
93.942***	RESEARCH, TREATMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS ON LYME DISEASE IN THE UNITED STATES	$10,428	$0	$10,428
93.944	HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV)/ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS SYNDROME (AIDS) SURVEILLANCE	$280,648	$0	$280,648
93.946	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO SUPPORT STATE-BASED SAFE MOTHERHOOD AND INFANT HEALTH INITIATIVE PROGRAMS	$282,621	$0	$282,621
93.958	BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	$409,035	$3,485,882	$3,894,917
COVID 93.958	COVID-19 - BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	$173,626	$4,390,232	$4,563,858
93.959	BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE	$660,141	$5,898,101	$6,558,242
COVID 93.959	COVID-19 - BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE	$241,698	$3,933,220	$4,174,918
93.965	COAL MINERS RESPIRATORY IMPAIRMENT TREATMENT CLINICS AND SERVICES	$71,437	$1,386,205	$1,457,642
93.967	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION COLLABORATION WITH ACADEMIA TO STRENGTHEN PUBLIC HEALTH	$2,008,013	$3,267,984	$5,275,997
93.977	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS	$488,415	$0	$488,415
COVID 93.977	COVID-19 - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD) PREVENTION AND CONTROL GRANTS	$720,706	$0	$720,706
93.988	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR DIABETES CONTROL PROGRAMS	$350	$43,813	$44,163
93.991	PREVENTIVE HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT	$543,282	$450,103	$993,385

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
93.994	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES BLOCK GRANT TO THE STATES	$4,263,800	$2,373,932	$6,637,732
	AGING CLUSTER			
93.044	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE III, PART B-GRANTS FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND SENIOR CENTERS	$75,736	$2,278,744	$2,354,480
93.045	SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR THE AGING-TITLE III, PART C-NUTRITION SERVICES	$391,476	$3,946,446	$4,337,922
93.053	NUTRITION SERVICES INCENTIVE PROGRAM	$0	$1,285,734	$1,285,734
	TOTAL AGING CLUSTER	**$467,212**	**$7,510,924**	**$7,978,136**
	CCDF CLUSTER			
93.575	CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	$27,525,497	$15,852,774	$43,378,271
COVID 93.575	COVID-19 - CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT	$17,698,160	$2,934,710	$20,632,870
93.596	CHILD CARE MANDATORY AND MATCHING FUNDS OF THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND	$17,132,789	$2,367,169	$19,499,958
	TOTAL CCDF CLUSTER	**$62,356,446**	**$21,154,653**	**$83,511,099**
	MEDICAID CLUSTER			
93.775	STATE MEDICAID FRAUD CONTROL UNITS	$1,647,222	$0	$1,647,222
93.777	STATE SURVEY AND CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AND SUPPLIERS (TITLE XVIII) MEDICARE	$4,836,674	$0	$4,836,674
93.778	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$4,070,874,131	$2,901,294	$4,073,775,425
	TOTAL MEDICAID CLUSTER	**$4,077,358,027**	**$2,901,294**	**$4,080,259,321**
COVID 93.U01	COVID-19 - A MULTICENTER, ADAPTIVE, RANDOMIZED, BLINDED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF THE SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF INVESTIGATIONAL THERAPEUTICS FOR HOSPITALIZED ADULTS WITH COVID-19	$54,992	$0	$54,992
93.U02	CLINICAL LABORATORY IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS	$251,477	$0	$251,477
COVID 93.U02	COVID-19 - CLINICAL LABORATORY IMPROVEMENT AMENDMENTS	$1,198	$0	$1,198
93.U03	VITAL STATISTICS COOP PROGRAM	$221,107	$0	$221,107
93.U04	HEALTH ROCKS	$113,737	$0	$113,737
93.U05	MAMMOGRAPHY QUALITY ACT	$75,854	$0	$75,854
93.U06	TOBACCO WORKPLAN	$788,995	$0	$788,995
93.U07	CLARIFYING THE OPTIMAL APPLICATION OF SLT THERAPY (COAST) TRIAL	$7,264	$0	$7,264
93.U08	RECOVER INITIATIVE	$805,637	$0	$805,637
93.U09	THE CONTINUUM OF CARE IN HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH OPIOID USE DISORDER AND INFECTIOUS COMPLICATIONS OF DRUG USE (CHOICE)	$278,774	$0	$278,774
93.U10	COLLEGIATE RECOVERY PROGRAM	$48,076	$0	$48,076
93.U11	CDC STRENGTHENING US PUBLIC HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE WORKFORCE AND DATA SYSTEMS PROJECT PHMC	$28,653	$0	$28,653
93.U12	ENUMERATION AT BIRTH	$56,350	$0	$56,350
93.U13	MYELOID-DERIVED SUPPRESSOR CELLS EXPRESSING MYELOPEROXIDASE DIRECTLY INHIBIT ADAPTIVE IMMUNE CELLS LIMITING IMMUNOTHERAPY IN MELANOMA	$42,530	$0	$42,530
COVID 93.U14	COVID-19 - ADAPTIVE PLATFORM TREATMENT TRIAL FOR OUTPATIENTS WITH COVID 19	$16,516	$0	$16,516
COVID 93.U15	COVID-19 - ACTIV-3B (TESICO) FOR HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH ARDS ASSOCIATED WITH COVID-19	$160,891	$0	$160,891
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		**$4,634,631,119**	**$228,889,695**	**$4,863,520,814**
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE				
94.003	AMERICORPS STATE COMMISSIONS SUPPORT GRANT	$367,217	$0	$367,217
94.006	AMERICORPS STATE AND NATIONAL	$28,302	$5,218,627	$5,246,929
94.009	TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	$241,789	$0	$241,789
94.013	AMERICORPS VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA	$0	$35,000	$35,000
94.021	AMERICORPS VOLUNTEER GENERATION FUND	$6,720	$77,611	$84,331
TOTAL CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE		**$644,028**	**$5,331,238**	**$5,975,266**
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT				
95.001	HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM (NOTE 5)	$774,076	$0	$774,076
95.010	CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES	$224,636	$0	$224,636
TOTAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT		**$998,712**	**$0**	**$998,712**
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION				
96.001	SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE/SSI CLUSTER	$21,656,251	$0	$21,656,251
TOTAL SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION		**$21,656,251**	**$0**	**$21,656,251**
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				
97.008	SOCIAL SECURITY - WORK INCENTIVES PLANNING AND ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	$11,663	$1,680,285	$1,691,948
97.012	BOATING SAFETY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	$1,156,030	$0	$1,156,030
97.023	COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM STATE SUPPORT SERVICES ELEMENT (CAP-SSSE)	$199,750	$338	$200,088
97.036	DISASTER GRANTS - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS)	$10,837,120	$39,093,664	$49,930,784
COVID 97.036	COVID-19 - DISASTER GRANTS - PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (PRESIDENTIALLY DECLARED DISASTERS)	$10,358,127	$16,113,722	$26,471,849
97.039	HAZARD MITIGATION GRANT	$432,746	$5,504,591	$5,937,337
97.041	NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM	$92,511	$0	$92,511
97.042	EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE GRANTS	$1,817,142	$1,494,182	$3,311,324
97.044	ASSISTANCE TO FIREFIGHTERS GRANT	$40,460	$0	$40,460

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FEDERAL GRANTOR LISTING
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2024

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE LISTING/ GRANT/ CONTRACT NUMBER	NAME OF PROGRAM	FEDERAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	AMOUNT PASSED THROUGH TO SUBRECIPIENTS	TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
97.045	COOPERATING TECHNICAL PARTNERS	$1,364,061	$0	$1,364,061
97.047	BRIC: BUILDING RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES	$53,318	$53,147	$106,465
COVID 97.050	COVID-19 - PRESIDENTIAL DECLARED DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS - OTHER NEEDS	$3,750	$0	$3,750
97.052	EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTERS	$253,175	$0	$253,175
97.067	HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$417,341	$1,830,992	$2,248,333
97.088	DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROJECTS	$155,714	$0	$155,714
97.137	STATE AND LOCAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM TRIBAL CYBERSECURITY GRANT PROGRAM	$13,769	$0	$13,769
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY		**$27,206,677**	**$65,770,921**	**$92,977,598**
U.S AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
98.012	USAID DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT	$134,847	$0	$134,847
TOTAL U.S AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		**$134,847**	**$0**	**$134,847**
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS		**$7,272,874,088**	**$1,282,430,876**	**$8,555,304,964**

* HIGHWAY PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION CLUSTER, TOTAL STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA EXPENDITURES $796,436,350 TOTAL SUBRECIPIENT EXPENDITURES $4,398,762 AND TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES $800,835,112.

** STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE CLUSTER, TOTAL STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA EXPENDITURES $480,639,036 TOTAL SUBRECIPIENT EXPENDITURES $0 AND TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES $480,639,036.

*** RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER, TOTAL STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA EXPENDITURES $19,378,755, TOTAL SUBRECIPIENT EXPENDITURES $12,287,585, AND TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES $31,666,340.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this schedule.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 1. BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) has been prepared on the cash basis of accounting. The federal awards are listed in the Schedule under the federal agency supplying the award. The individual Assistance Listing numbers are listed first, then clusters, and then federal contract numbers. The federal program number followed by U** and a two-digit number are used if the Assistance Listing number is not available.

The Schedule includes noncash items such as Food Stamps (Assistance Listing number 10.551), State Administrative Expense for Child Nutrition (Assistance Listing number 10.560), and Donation of Federal Surplus Personal Property (Assistance Listing number 39.003). All items are valued based on amounts as established by the federal grantor agency.

NOTE 2. INDIRECT COST RATE

Per Uniform Guidance 2 CFR § 200.510(b)(6), auditees are required to disclose whether they elect to use the 10 percent de minimis cost rate that 2 CFR§ 200.414(f) allows for nonfederal entities that have never received a negotiated indirect cost rate. The State does not elect to use the 10 percent de minimis cost rate.

NOTE 3. LOANS OUTSTANDING

Loans outstanding as of June 30, 2024, with continuing compliance requirements, are as follows:

Assistance Listing Number	Name of Program	Ending Balance
COVID 11.307	COVID-19 – Economic Adjustment Assistance	$ 5,017,222
COVID 21.027	COVID-19 – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	98,622,209
84.038	Federal Perkins Loan (FPL) – Federal Capital Contributions	6,981,047
93.264	Nurse Faculty Loan Program (NFLP)	91,476
93.342	Health Professions Student Loans, Including Primary Care Loans and Loans for Disadvantaged Students (HPSL/PCL/LDS)	6,380,600
93.364	Nursing Student Loans (NSL)	604,788
	Total Loans Outstanding	$ 117,697,342

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 4. REPORTING ENTITY

The Schedule includes various departments, agencies, boards and commissions governed by the legislature, judiciary and/or constitutional officers of the State of West Virginia (the State). The reporting entity also includes the State's institutions of public higher education. Certain institutions of higher education within the State maintain separate research corporations. These corporations receive various federal awards for research and development and other programs. Each of the research corporations has a separate audit performed in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, and accordingly, a separate submission has been made (see Note 8).

The Schedule does not include federal funds received and expended by certain independent authorities and other organizations included in the reporting entity under the criteria of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, as described in Note 1 to the State's basic financial statements published in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund, West Virginia Water Development Authority, West Virginia Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, and the West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, which are discretely presented component units and proprietary funds, elected to have their own single audit; therefore, their expenditures of federal awards are excluded from the State's schedule of expenditures of federal awards. This component unit and proprietary fund are required to submit their own single audit report to the federal audit clearinghouse (see Note 8).

NOTE 5. INDIRECT/PASS-THROUGH FEDERAL FUNDS

The following grants have expenditures reported on the SEFA and are indirect or pass-through funds from various other agencies:

The United States Office of Drug Control Policy provides funds to the Laurel County Fiscal Court of London, Kentucky. A portion of these funds are passed through from the Fiscal Court to the West Virginia State Police with pass-through entity identifying numbers HDTA17 and HDTA23.

The West Virginia Research Corporation passed funds to the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine for Assistance Listing Number 93.859 with pass-through entity identifying numbers 12-303-WVSOM-7 and 12-303-WVSOM, and also to Shepherd University for Assistance Listing Number 43.008 with pass-through identifying number 91-175C, 91-175C-SU, 91-175C-SU-2, and 91-175C-SU-3. The West Virginia Research Corporation also passed funds to the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey for

Assistance Listing Number 81.089 with pass-thru identifying numbers 19-553-WVGES and MM000400539.

The Marshall University Research Corporation passed funds to the West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine for Assistance Listing Number 93.859 with pass-through identifying numbers P2301256, P2400982, and P2301291. The Marshall University Research Corporation also passed funds to Shepherd University for Assistance Listing Number 93.859 with pass-through identifying numbers 5P20GM103434-23.

The Battelle Research Institute passed funds to the West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey for Assistance Listing Number 81.089 with pass-through identifying numbers 779375 and 000844343.

NOTE 6. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM (UI) (ASSISTANCE LISTING NUMBER 17.225 AND COVID-19 17.225)

The State receives federal funds for administrative purposes. State unemployment taxes must be deposited to a state account in the Federal Unemployment Trust Fund, used only to pay benefits under the federally approved state law. State UI funds as well as federal funds are included on the Schedule.

The following schedule provides a breakdown of the state and federal portions of the total expended under Assistance Listing number 17.225 and COVID-19 17.225:

	Beginning Balance July 1, 2023	Receipts	Expenditures	Ending Balance June 30, 2024
State UI Funds	$ (853,829)	$ 16,688,427	$ 15,866,325	$ (31,727)
Federal UI Funds	14,366	163,794,528	160,435,989	3,372,905
Total	$ (839,463)	$ 180,482,955	$ 176,302,314	$ 3,341,178

NOTE 7. APPROVED PROJECT WORKSHEETS

The State incurred eligible expenditures in prior years and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved the State's project worksheets in FY 2024. The State recorded eligible expenditures of $7,359,932 in Assistance Listing 97.036 on this year's SEFA.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

NOTE 8. COMPONENT UNITS / PROPRIETARY FUND

The following is a summary of federal awards at the various component units and a proprietary fund that have separate Uniform Guidance audits and submissions. These awards have been excluded from the State's Schedule.

West Virginia Housing Development Fund

West Virginia University Research Corporation

Marshall University Research Corporation

West Virginia State University Research and Development Corporation

West Virginia Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund

West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund

West Virginia Water Development Authority

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

State of West Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Section I – Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified, with reference to other auditors	
Internal control over financial reporting:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	____ **Yes**	X **No**
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	____ **Yes**	X **None reported**
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	____ **Yes**	X **No**

Federal Awards

Internal control over major Federal programs:		
Material weakness(es) identified?	X **Yes**	____ **No**
Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	X **Yes**	____ **None reported**
Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major Federal programs:	Unmodified, except for the following which are Qualified: – Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster) – Child Nutrition Cluster – Unemployment Insurance – COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds – Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC) – Foster Care Title IV-E – Research and Development Cluster	
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	X **Yes**	____ **No**

Identification of Major Federal Programs:

Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
10.551/10.561/COVID-19 10.561	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)
10.553/10.555/10.556/10.559/10.582	Child Nutrition Cluster
14.228/COVID-19 14.228	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii
15.252	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR)

State of West Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Identification of Major Federal Programs: (continued)

Assistance Listing Number(s)	Name of Federal Program or Cluster
17.225	Unemployment Insurance
20.205	Highway Planning and Construction
COVID-19 21.027	COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds
23.003	Appalachian Development Highway System
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies
84.007/84.033/84.038/84.063/84.268/ 84.379/84.408/93.264/93.342/93.364	Student Financial Assistance Cluster
COVID-19 84.425C,D,J,R,U,V,W	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund
10.202/10.203/10.207/10.215/10.310/ 12.300/12.431/15.808/15.945/43.008/ 47.049/47.070/47.076/47.08366.716/ 81.057/81.086/81.089/93.103/93.121/ 93.213/93.279/93.310/93.393/93.395/ 93.837/93.838/93.840/93.847/93.853/ 93.855/93.859/93.865/93.866/93.867/ 93.942	Research and Development Cluster
93.323/COVID-19 93.323	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)
93.558	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
93.568	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)
93.658	Foster Care Title IV-E
93.659	Adoption Assistance
93.767	Children's Health Insurance Program
93.775/93.777/93.778	Medicaid Cluster
93.788	Opioid STR
97.036/COVID-19 97.036	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: $25,665,914

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? ____ **Yes** __X__ **No**

State of West Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Section II – Financial Statement Findings and Questioned Costs

None identified.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

2024–001 Department of Human Services (DoHS) Information System and Related Business Process Controls

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Agriculture	
	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	10.551/10.561/ COVID-19 10.561
	Grant Award 1WV400401	
	Grant Award 1WV430459	
	Grant Award 1WV430469	
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558
	Grant Award 2301WVTANF	
	Grant Award 2401WVTANF	
	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568
	Grant Award 2201WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEE	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEI	
	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596
	Grant Award 2301WVCCDF	
	Grant Award 2301WVCCDM	
	Grant Award 2301WVCCDD	
	Grant Award 2401WVCCDF	
	Grant Award 2401WVCCDM	
	Grant Award 2401WVCCDD	
	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	93.767
	Grant Award 2205WV5021	
	Grant Award 2305VA3002	
	Grant Award 2305WV5021	
	Grant Award 2405WV5021	
	Medicaid Cluster	93.775/93.777/93.778
	Grant Award 2205WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2205WV5ADM	
	Grant Award 2305WV5MAP	

2024–001 Department of Human Services (DoHS) Information System and Related Business Process Controls (continued)

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Grant Award 2305WV5ADM Grant Award 2405WV5MAP Grant Award 2405WV5ADM	
	Opioid STR Grant Award 6H79TI083313-02M004 Grant Award 1H79TI085744-01 Grant Award 5H79TI085744-02	93.788

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: The Family and Children Tracking System (FACTS) and Recipient Automated Payment Information Data System (RAPIDS) systems did not effectively implement access management controls due to the following:

Family and Children Tracking System (FACTS): West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) operates a wide variety of computer applications, many of which affect Federal and State programs' data. Our review of the information system controls noted that adequate segregation of duties does not exist for the FACTS information system. Certain users have the ability to both create and approve cases.

Additionally, no supervisory review is required for provider payment information input into the system. Furthermore, the active user listing provided was unable to be comprehensively reconciled to the UAR performed for FACTS.

Recipient Automated Payment Information Data System (RAPIDS): Our testing of the controls surrounding eligibility determination noted that adequate segregation of duties does not exist for the RAPIDS system. In addition, no supervisory review is required for case information input into the system. Further, it was noted that approval of disbursements only occurs at the batch level, which does not allow the approver to review each transaction individually.

Additionally, RAPIDS did not complete a comprehensive UAR and did not implement separation of duties during UAR to ensure supervisors were unable to review their own access.

2024–001 Department of Human Services (DoHS) Information System and Related Business Process Controls (continued)

Cause: FACTS management was unable to provide an accurate listing of users with access to the system who were included in the UAR.

Additionally, RAPIDS management does not verify profiles are appropriate for all users during the UAR. The PATH FARAPIDS UAR does not have a process in place for providing secondary supervisory approval, which allows for supervisors to review and approve of their own access.

Controls have not been implemented over the segregation of duties within RAPIDS and FACTS. Furthermore, management indicated that a lack of personnel resources contributes to the improper segregation of duties issue.

Effect or Potential Effect: Without a complete and comprehensive user access review, FACTS and RAPIDS users may have continued, unauthorized access to system resources.

Without proper segregation of duties or adequate detect controls, the ability exists for certain information system users to create and approve cases and demand payments within the FACTS and RAPIDS applications. Information can be input into the FACTS and RAPIDS applications or modified within the applications without supervisory review, which could lead to payments being made to ineligible applicants, for the improper amount, or for an improper length of time.

Without proper segregation of duties or adequate detect controls, the ability exists for case workers to input unsupported information into an applicant's eligibility calculation within RAPIDS. Further, without supervisory review at the transactional level, disbursements for unallowable costs or activities could occur.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total Federal expenditures for these programs can be located in the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

The table below identifies the Federal programs and compliance requirements impacted.

Federal Program	System	Compliance Requirements Impacted
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster)	RAPIDS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Special Tests and Provisions – ADP System for SNAP
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	RAPIDS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Special Tests and Provisions – Penalty for Failure to Comply with Work Verification Plan and Penalty for Refusal to Work

2024–001 Department of Human Services (DoHS) Information System and Related Business Process Controls (continued)

Federal Program	System	Compliance Requirements Impacted
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	RAPIDS	Eligibility, Reporting
Child Care Development Fund (CCDF Cluster)	FACTS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility
CHIP	RAPIDS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Level of Effort
Medicaid Cluster	RAPIDS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Special Tests and Provisions
Opioid STR	FACTS	Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Period of Performance

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–002 and 2022–001.

Recommendation: Appropriate separation of duties should be implemented to ensure supervisors are not the sole approvers of their own continued access.

We recommend that access to various FACTS and RAPIDS system applications be restricted to a limited number of users. Controls should be established to ensure that an individual is limited to either creating or approving cases or payments. A detect control should be implemented that would require a review of all individual cases and payments with the same request and approval worker to ensure that cases and payments created and approved were appropriate.

Further, we recommend that a formal review process be implemented to ensure that information input into FACTS and RAPIDS is properly reviewed by authorized individuals prior to payment.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–002 Department of Human Services (DoHS) - Information Technology General Controls – WVPATH

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658
	Grant Award 2301WVFOST	
	Grant Award 2401WVFOST	
	Adoption Assistance	93.659
	Grant Award 2301WVADPT	
	Grant Award 2401WVADPT	
	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	93.767
	Grant Award 2205WV5021	
	Grant Award 2305VA3002	
	Grant Award 2305WV5021	
	Grant Award 2405WV5021	
	Medicaid Cluster	93.775/93.777/93.778
	Grant Award 2205WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2205WV5ADM	
	Grant Award 2305WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2305WV5ADM	
	Grant Award 2405WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2405WV5ADM	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: The Department of Human Services (DoHS) People's Access to Help (PATH) system did not effectively implement access and change management controls based on the following:

- WV PATH Child Welfare (WV PATH CW) and WV PATH Family Assistance (WV PATH FA) were unable to provide a complete and accurate listing of all new hires, modified users, and terminated users for their systems.
- RAPIDS, WV PATH CW, and WV PATH FA did not complete a comprehensive user access review.
- WV PATH CW does not track documentation detailing validation of infrastructure patches which do not directly involve code deployment changes.

2024–002 Information Technology General Controls – WVPATH (continued)

- WV PATH FA management did not implement separation of duties during UAR and supervisors reviewed their own access.

Cause: The WV PATH system does not contain a record of new hires, modified users, or terminated users because the WV PATH system cannot maintain personnel data in systems also maintaining customer benefit information.

The WV PATH UAR does not have a process in place for providing secondary supervisory approval.

The WV PATH UAR does not verify profiles are appropriate for all users and not all users with access to the WV PATH system were included in the annual UAR.

The WV PATH system does not have established procedures or requirements to officially document validation of infrastructure patches in non-production environments.

Effect or Potential Effect: There are ineffective internal controls over logical access and change management for the WV PATH application. As a result, the WV PATH application cannot be relied on for the audit period.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total Foster Care Title IV-E expenditures were $78,638,860 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total Adoption Assistance expenditures were $79,645,490 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–003.

Recommendation: Management should ensure documentation of user access statuses is accurately tracked for the WV PATH application.

Management should ensure that a review of WV PATH user access is performed on a periodic basis (e.g., annually) to ensure user access rights remain consistent with user job responsibilities. Review procedures should be performed for all users with access, including those with privileged access, to the WV PATH application to determine access appropriateness. Appropriate separation of duties should be implemented to ensure supervisors are not the sole approvers of their own continued access. In addition, management should ensure that adequate documentation is maintained to provide evidence of the review.

A formal, documented process should be implemented to comprehensively capture authorization, testing, and production migration approvals for change requests to the WV PATH application and supporting infrastructure. This documentation should allow for an audit trail of all program changes ensuring that changes were appropriately authorized and administered.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–003 MMIS User Access Review

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	93.767
	Grant Award 2205WV5021	
	Grant Award 2305VA3002	
	Grant Award 2305WV5021	
	Grant Award 2405WV5021	
	Medicaid Cluster	93.775/93.777/93.778
	Grant Award 2205WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2205WV5ADM	
	Grant Award 2305WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2305WV5ADM	
	Grant Award 2405WV5MAP	
	Grant Award 2405WV5ADM	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	The user access review (UAR) for the West Virginia Medicaid Management Information System (WV MMIS) did not include timely and appropriate follow-up actions for two users identified as requiring follow-up actions.
Cause:	WV MMIS did not perform timely follow-up actions and ensure completion of actions following the UAR were conducted appropriately.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Not conducting a complete and comprehensive user access review, MMIS incurs the risk that users may have continued unauthorized access to system resources.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Medicaid Federal expenditures were $4,080,259,321 for June 30, 2024. Total CHIP Federal expenditures were $93,385,388 for June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	WV MMIS management should ensure UAR follow-up actions are performed in a timely manner.

2024–003 MMIS User Access Review (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

State of West Virginia

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs (continued)

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

2024–004 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Identification of the Federal Program: Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
Department of Agriculture	
Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI)	10.310
Department of the Interior	
U.S. Geological Survey Research and Data Collection	15.808
Cooperative Research and Training Programs – Resources of the National Park System	15.945
National Science Foundation	
Integrative Activities	47.083
STEM Education	47.076
Environmental Protection Agency	
Research, Development, Monitoring, Public Education, Outreach, Training, Demonstrations, and Studies	66.716
Department of Energy	
University Coal Research	81.057
Department of Health and Human Services	
Oral Diseases and Disorders Research	93.121
Research and Training in Complementary and Integrative Health	93.213
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	93.279
Trans-NIH Research Project	93.310
Cancer Cause and Prevention Research	93.393
Cancer Treatment Research	93.395
Heart and Vascular Diseases Research	93.837
Lung Diseases Research	93.838
Translation and Implementation Science Research for Heart, Lung, Blood Diseases, and Sleep Disorders	93.840
Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney Diseases Extramural Research	93.847
Extramural Research Programs in the Neurosciences and Neurological Disorders	93.853
Aging Research	93.866
Vision Research	93.867
Research, Treatment and Education Programs on Lyme Disease in the United States	93.942

2024–004 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued)

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Department of Homeland Security Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The Uniform Guidance 2 CFR section 200.510 states, "(b) Schedule of expenditures of Federal awards. The auditee must also prepare a schedule of expenditures of Federal awards (SEFA) for the period covered by the auditee's financial statements which must include the total Federal awards expended as determined in accordance with §200.502 Basis for determining Federal awards expended."

Condition: Various agencies did not properly identify their Federal awards as part of the Research and Development Cluster.

Various R&D awards had the wrong assistance listing identified on the SEFA.

In addition, we noted cash on hand balance under the Disaster Grant – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) at the Division of Highways (the Division) on the SEFA for fiscal year 2024. Management identified approximately $10 million of Federal expenditures that were not recorded on the SEFA in multiple prior years.

Cause: The internal controls over the SEFA reporting processes at the state agency level were not operating effectively to ensure management identified and classified awards as part of the R&D Cluster on the SEFA.

Appropriate internal controls were not in place at the Division to identify if Federal expenditures were recorded on the SEFA appropriately for the Disaster Grant – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) program.

Effect or Potential Effect: The Department did not properly identify and report R&D awards as part of the R&D Cluster on the SEFA and ensure the appropriate assistance listing was presented.

Disaster Grant – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) Federal expenditures may be misstated.

Questioned Costs: $0

2024–004 Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (continued)

Context:	Total R&D Cluster originally reported on the SEFA was $16,763,569 for fiscal 2024, the revised R&D Cluster reported on the SEFA is $31,366,340. Management corrected the final SEFA. Total Disaster Grant – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) expenditures reported on the SEFA were $ 76,402,633 for fiscal 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management at the state agency level be provided guidance on recording R&D Cluster awards on the SEFA and the SEFA be reviewed and approved by supervising personnel. We recommend the Division review federal expenditures incurred throughout the fiscal year to ensure Disaster Grant – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) expenditures are properly recorded on the SEFA.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–005 Internal Controls Over Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Grant Award 2401WVTANF Grant Award 2301WVTANF	93.558
	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster) Grant Award G2401WVCCDF Grant Award G2301WVCCDF	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596
	Opioid STR Grant Award 1H79TI085744-01 Grant Award 5H79TI085744-02 Grant Award 6H79TI083313-02M004	93.788

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	During our internal control testing of subrecipient monitoring, we determined that the subrecipient risk assessment performed did not clearly conclude the level of risk assessed (Low, Medium, High) for each subrecipient.
Cause:	The internal controls over subrecipient monitoring are not designed sufficiently to require a conclusion to be reached on a subrecipient's risk assessment to determine the level of monitoring required to be performed.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Subrecipients may not be properly risk assessed, therefore impacting the type and amount of monitoring that would be performed in the future.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	The Federal expenditures and subrecipient expenditures for the Opioid STR program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $58,163,618 and $50,391,509, respectively. The Federal expenditures and subrecipient expenditures for the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF Cluster) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $83,511,099 and $21,154,653, respectively.

2024–005 Internal Controls Over Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

	The Federal expenditures and subrecipient expenditures for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272 and $21,388,880, respectively.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–004 and 2022–041.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management review its internal controls over the process to perform the risk assessment and conclude on the level of risk and monitoring required.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–006 Special Tests and Provisions – ADP System for SNAP

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Agriculture Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP Cluster) Grant Award 1WV400401 Grant Award 1WV430459 Grant Award 1WV430469	10.551/10.561/ COVID-19 10.561

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

7 CFR section 272.10 requires that State agencies "sufficiently automate their SNAP operations and computerize their systems for obtaining, maintaining, utilizing, and transmitting information concerning SNAP." This includes: (1) processing and storing all case file information necessary for eligibility determination and benefit calculation, identifying specific elements that affect eligibility, and notifying the certification unit of cases requiring notices of disposition, adverse action and mass change, and expiration; (2) providing an automatic cutoff of participation for households that have not been recertified at the end of their certification period by reapplying and being determined eligible for a new period; and (3) generating data necessary to meet Federal issuance and reconciliation reporting requirements.

Condition: The Department of Human Services (DoHS) uses the Recipient Automated Payment Information Data System (RAPIDS) as its Automated Data Processing (ADP) system for SNAP. Our testing of the controls surrounding eligibility determination noted that no independent review and approval is required in RAPIDS for case information input by the case worker. Further, it was noted that review and approval of disbursements only occurs at the batch level, which does not allow the independent reviewer to review each transaction individually. Data integrity is critical for the automation SNAP operations. Due to limitations of the ADP system for SNAP, the auditor was unable to conclude whether the State's ADP system for SNAP (i.e., RAPIDS) was in compliance with requirements of 7 CFR section 272.10.

Cause: Controls within the RAPIDS system are not designed to sufficiently protect the integrity of data input into the system.

Effect or Potential Effect: The information related to the operations of the SNAP Cluster may not be appropriately maintained, processed or transmitted by the ADP system.

Questioned Costs: $0

2024–006 Special Tests and Provisions – ADP System for SNAP (continued)

Context:	Total Federal expenditures for the SNAP Cluster were $576,918,984 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–005 and 2022–002.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management establish the appropriate segregation of duties related to the review and approval of eligibility applications, RAPIDS ADP system, for SNAP.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–007 Transparency Act Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Agriculture Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/10.582

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, "unless the auditee is exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, the auditee must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made." Recipients of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) per submission instructions posted at http://www.fsrs.gov.
Condition:	The West Virginia Department of Education is a prime recipient of funding for the Child Nutrition Cluster and made first tier subawards of greater than $30,000 but did not file any of the necessary Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reports.
Cause:	Policies and procedures and internal controls were not in place to ensure compliance with the Transparency Act.
Effect or Potential Effect:	West Virginia Department of Education management did not report the necessary FFATA reports for first tier subawards over $30,000 to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures for the Child Nutrition Cluster subject to FFATA reporting were $165,480,997for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the Child Nutrition Cluster were $175,522,970 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–007 and 2022–004.
Recommendation:	We recommend that West Virginia Department of Education management take immediate action to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the FFATA.

2024–007 Transparency Act Reporting (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–008 Transparency Act Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	
	Community Development Block Grants/State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228/COVID-19 14.228
	Grant Award B16DL540001 #2	
	Grant Award B16DC540001	
	Grant Award B17DC540001	
	Grant Award B18DC540001	
	Grant Award B19DC540001	
	Grant Award B20DC540001	
	Grant Award B20DW540001	
	Grant Award B21DC540001	
	Grant Award B22DC540001	
	Grant Award B23DC540001	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub.L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, "unless the auditee is exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, the auditee must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made." Recipients of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) per submission instructions posted at http://www.fsrs.gov.

2 CFR 200.211 requires that a Federal agency must include specific pieces of information within each Federal award, including a Federal Award Date. As defined in 2 CFR 200.1, the term Federal Award Date refers to "the date when the authorized official of the Federal agency signed (physically or digitally) the Federal award or when an alternative, consistent with the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 1501, is reached with the recipient."

2024–008 Transparency Act Reporting (continued)

Condition: During our testing of Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Reports, it was noted that the reports were not submitted by the State of West Virginia Community Development Block Grant program management within the time frame designated in 2 CFR 170 Appendix A and included incorrect Subaward Obligation/Action Dates.

Transactions Tested	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
5	0	5	0	5

Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
$4,359,500	$0	$4,359,500	$0	$4,359,500

Cause: A lack of oversight and adequate review and approval of the FFATA reporting requirements by CDBG management caused the reports required for first-tier subawards over $30,000 to not be submitted timely to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System, and to have missing/incorrect information reported.

Effect or Potential Effect: CDBG management did not report the necessary FFATA reports for first-tier subawards over $30,000 to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System accurately or in a timely fashion.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Subawards for the CDBG program included 15 subawards that totaled $13,907,624 for the year ended June 30, 2024. The five subawards tested that were not reported to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System timely and contained incorrect key elements were $4,359,500.

Total expenditures for the CDBG program were $33,107,673 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of findings 2023-008 and 2022–005.

Recommendation: CDBG management should review its internal controls over the review and approval of FFATA reports to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, which includes the timely submission of the reports and accurate information.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–009 Transparency Act Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of the Interior	
	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR)	15.252
	Grant Award S16AF20058	
	Grant Award S18AF20000	
	Grant Award S19AF20000	
	Grant Award S20AF20008	
	Grant Award S20AF20094	
	Grant Award S21AF10040	
	Grant Award S22AF00013	
	Grant Award S22AF00039	
	Grant Award S23AF00013	
	Grant Award S23AF00059	
	Grant Award S23AF00107	
	Grant Award S24AF00064	
	Grant Award S24AF00032	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, "unless the auditee is exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, the auditee must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made." Recipients of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) per submission instructions posted at http://www.fsrs.gov.

2024–009 Transparency Act Reporting (continued)

Condition: For four of five subawards selected for testing, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (the Department) was not in compliance with FFATA reporting requirements. The following table summarizes the exceptions noted during testing.

Transactions Tested	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
5	0	3	0	2

Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
$20,240,710	$0	$18,621,710	$0	$18,900,000

In addition, the subaward obligation/action date was reported inaccurately.

Cause: The Department does not have adequate internal controls and policies and procedures in place to ensure that subawards of $30,000 or more are reported accurately to FSRS.

Effect or Potential Effect: The Department is not reporting accurate or timely information for first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more causing them not to be in compliance with Federal reporting requirements.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total subrecipient expenditures for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Grants program were $9,188,272, for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total Federal expenditures for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR) Grants program were $32,293,671, for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–009.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Department strengthen internal controls and policies and procedures over FFATA reporting to ensure they are in compliance with Federal reporting requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–010 Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of the Interior	
	Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (AMLR)	15.252
	Grant Award S16AF20058	
	Grant Award S18AF20000	
	Grant Award S19AF20000	
	Grant Award S20AF20008	
	Grant Award S20AF20094	
	Grant Award S21AF10040	
	Grant Award S22AF00013	
	Grant Award S22AF00039	
	Grant Award S23AF00013	
	Grant Award S23AF00059	
	Grant Award S23AF00107	
	Grant Award S24AF00064	
	Grant Award S24AF00032	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.332(a) requires that a pass-through entity "Ensure that every subaward is clearly identified to the subrecipient as a subaward and includes the following information at the time of the subaward and if any of these data elements change, include the changes in subsequent subaward modification. When some of this information is not available, the pass-through entity must provide the best information available to describe the Federal award and subaward." Required information includes the Federal award date of award to the recipient by the Federal agency, subaward budget period start and end date, assistance listings number and title, identification of whether the award is R&D, and indirect cost rate for the Federal award (including if the de minimis rate is charged).

Condition:

For one of five subawards selected for testing for subrecipient monitoring, the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection (the Department) did not communicate to the subrecipient the Federal award date of award, subaward budget period start and end date, assistance listings number and title, identification of whether the award is R&D, and indirect cost rate for the Federal award (including if the de minimis rate is charged).

Cause:

There are insufficient internal controls in place surrounding what information is included in the subaward.

2024–010 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:	The Department is not providing required information to its subrecipients and, therefore, not complying with Federal regulations.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures for the AMLR Grants program were $9,188,272 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the AMLR Grants program were $32,293,671 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–011.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Department implement written policies and procedures to ensure that the subawards include all requirements information to be communicated to subrecipients in line with Federal regulations.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–011 Internal Controls Over Information Technology – Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Reporting, and Special Tests and Provisions

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Labor	
	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	17.225
	Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54	
	Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: Workforce West Virginia (WWV) did not document its periodic reviews of administrator access changes to the Automated Benefit Payment System (ABPS) or the Unemployment Compensation Tax application (UC Tax).

Employee terminations were not communicated timely to the West Virginia Office of Technology (WVOT) to remove network access or access to ABPS and UC Tax. The current process to remove terminated employees does not allow for the documentation of all applications requiring access removal.

WWV has not performed periodic disaster recovery testing for WWV owned applications.

WWV did not perform a review of the SOC report for wvOASIS and documentation did not include reviewing and determining if the required complementary user entity controls were in place. Additionally, complementary user entity controls were not in place.

2024–011 Internal Controls Over Information Technology – Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, Reporting, and Special Tests and Provisions (continued)

Cause:	The internal controls over the information technology processes related to access management and disaster recovery testing were not adequately designed or implemented.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Unauthorized access to critical information systems may occur and not be detected or resolved in a timely manner causing WWV to be in noncompliance. WWV may not be able to effectively respond to a disaster and recover pertinent data.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal disbursements for the UI program were $176,302,314 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–013 and 2022–008.
Recommendation:	WWV should implement policies and procedures related to access management and disaster recovery.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–012 Reporting and Matching

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Labor	
	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	17.225
	Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54	
	Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	During our testing of the Employment and Training Administration ETA 2112 reports submitted, we noted management resubmitted four of the reports submitted to the U.S Department of Labor due to errors in amounts reported. Additionally, during our testing of the matching compliance requirement, we noted while the inputs to the calculation are reviewed monthly in conjunction with the review of the ETA 2112 reports, there is no formal review of a matching calculation to ensure compliance with the program matching requirement.
Cause:	The internal controls over the individual reporting processes were not adequately enforced.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Reports could be filed with errors or lack of supporting documentation and not be identified by management. Additionally, matching requirements may not be met and go undetected by management.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal disbursements for the UI program were $176,302,314 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.

2024–012 Reporting and Matching (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that WWV implement internal controls over the report submission and matching calculation processes, to ensure each report and calculation is reviewed and approved by appropriate individuals familiar with the reporting and matching requirements to ensure that accurate information is reported.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–013 Special Tests and Provisions: UI Program Integrity – Overpayments

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Labor	
	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	17.225
	Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54	
	Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Program requirements for overpayments include the State must identify the basis for the overpayment consistent with its written procedures. An overpayment memorandum is created summarizing the details of the overpayment and submitted to UI cross-match staff or claims deputy for review. Upon review, the overpayment is established, and a Deputy Decision or WVUC-B-14-J Overpayment Determination is generated and sent to the claimant.

Condition: WWV is not identifying the basis for overpayments consistent with its written procedures. During our testing of 40 overpayments, totaling $358,320, we noted:

- Three instances, totaling $22,674, where the overpayment memo was not completed.
- Three instances, totaling $47,552, where the overpayment memo was completed after the Deputy's decision was issued.
- Seven instances, totaling $99,766, for untimely establishment of the overpayment within the ABPS system,
- Five instances, totaling $21,775, where there was no evidence of the Benefit Payment Control Department's review of the overpayment established.

Cause: The internal controls and written procedures over the overpayment processes were not consistently implemented.

2024–012 Reporting and Matching (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that WWV implement internal controls over the report submission and matching calculation processes, to ensure each report and calculation is reviewed and approved by appropriate individuals familiar with the reporting and matching requirements to ensure that accurate information is reported.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–013 Special Tests and Provisions: UI Program Integrity – Overpayments

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Labor	
	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	17.225
	Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54	
	Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Program requirements for overpayments include the State must identify the basis for the overpayment consistent with its written procedures. An overpayment memorandum is created summarizing the details of the overpayment and submitted to UI cross-match staff or claims deputy for review. Upon review, the overpayment is established, and a Deputy Decision or WVUC-B-14-J Overpayment Determination is generated and sent to the claimant.

Condition: WWV is not identifying the basis for overpayments consistent with its written procedures. During our testing of 40 overpayments, totaling $358,320, we noted:

- Three instances, totaling $22,674, where the overpayment memo was not completed.
- Three instances, totaling $47,552, where the overpayment memo was completed after the Deputy's decision was issued.
- Seven instances, totaling $99,766, for untimely establishment of the overpayment within the ABPS system,
- Five instances, totaling $21,775, where there was no evidence of the Benefit Payment Control Department's review of the overpayment established.

Cause: The internal controls and written procedures over the overpayment processes were not consistently implemented.

2024–013 Special Tests and Provisions: UI Program Integrity – Overpayments (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:	Overpayments could be established in error or for an incorrect amount and not be identified by management.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal disbursements for the UI program were $176,302,314 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	WWV should follow its internal controls, policies and procedures for establishing overpayments as designed.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–014 Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Labor	
	Unemployment Insurance (UI)	17.225
	Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54	
	Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54	
	Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01	
	Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.329 also requires the recipient monitor and report program performance by submitting reports as required by the Federal award that cover each program function and activity. As applicable, performance reports should contain information on the following: (i) a comparison of accomplishments to the objectives of the Federal award established for the reporting period, (ii) explanations on why established goals or objectives were not met; and (iii) additional information, analysis, and explanation of cost overruns or higher-than-expected unit costs.

Specifically, the WWV is required to submit periodic reporting to evaluate performance of the state's Unemployment Insurance (UI) programs as outlined in the United States Department of Labor's UI Report Handbook No. 401 (5th Edition 2017).

Condition:

For the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) 9050, ETA 9052, and ETA 9055 performance reports and ETA 2208A special report required to be submitted during the fiscal year, WWV was unable to provide sufficient evidence to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data reported in key line items of the related report.

Cause:

The internal controls over information technology processes related to access management were not adequately designed or implemented for the ABPS system used in preparing performance and special reports and management did not implement additional compensating internal controls over the preparation of these reports to ensure accuracy and completeness.

2024–014 Reporting (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect: Reports could be filed using information that is inaccurate and incomplete.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: For fiscal year 2024, WWV was required to submit the following performance and special reports related to the above referenced reports:

Report Name	Number of Submissions	Number of Reports Sampled
ETA 9050	12	3
ETA 9052	12	3
ETA 9055	12	3
ETA 2208A	8	5
Total	44	14

Total financial, performance, and special reports submitted during fiscal year 2024 was 152.

Total Federal expenditures for the UI program were $176,302,314 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend WWV implement policies and procedures related to access management for its information technology systems.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–015 Special Tests and Provisions: UI Benefit Payments

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Labor Unemployment Insurance (UI) Grant Award UI-38244-22-55-A-54 Grant Award UI-34749-20-55-A-54 Grant Award UI-39304-23-55-A-54 Grant Award UI-37257-22-55-A-54 Grant Award UI-9356-23-55-A-54 Grant Award UI-38014-22-60-A-54 Grant Award 24A55UI000043-01 Grant Award 23A60UB000083-01 Grant Award 23A60UB000105-01 Grant Award 23A60UD000023-01	17.225

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	WWV was unable to provide sufficient evidence of its review to ensure the number of cases selected for Benefits Accuracy Measurement (BAM) testing during the year was in-line with the minimum requirements set by the DOL ET Handbook 395.
Cause:	The internal controls over documenting the review and approval of the number of BAM cases sampled were not consistently implemented.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Benefit payments could be improperly paid or denied and go undetected by management.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total benefit payments for the UI program were $160,434,002 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the UI program were $176,302,314 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that WWV revise its internal controls over the documentation of the review and approval of the number of BAM cases sampled during the year to include retaining the supporting documentation.

2024–015 Special Tests and Provisions: UI Benefit Payments (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–016 Special Tests and Provisions – Contractor Recoveries

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Transportation Highway Planning and Construction	20.205

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Tennessee v. Dole 749 F.2d 331 (6th Cir. 1984) ruled that when a State recovers funds from highway contractors for project overcharges due to bid-rigging, fraud, or anti-trust violations or otherwise recovers compensatory damages, the state-aid project involved shall be credited with the state's share of such recoveries.

Condition: For four of the six contractor recoveries selected for testing, the credit was not appropriately credited in billings to the Federal government.

Cause: The Division does not have adequate internal controls and policies and procedures in place to ensure that contractor recoveries are being credited in billings to the Federal government.

Effect or Potential Effect: The Division is not in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms of the conditions of the Federal award. The Federal government was overcharged for projects in which contractor recoveries were received since the recoveries were not credited back to the Federal government.

Questioned Costs: $73,504 (ALN 20.205) represents the total Federal share of contractor recoveries on construction contracts that was not credited in billings to the Federal government.

Context: We selected a sample of six contractor recoveries ($512,189) that should have been credited to the Federal government and identified four contractor recoveries ($73,504) that were not credited in the billings to the Federal government. Total of contractor recoveries were $786,330 in fiscal year 2024.

Total Federal expenditures for the Highways Planning and Construction program were $799,207,633 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Division implement policies and procedures to ensure that all contractor recoveries are appropriately recorded in the accounting records and reflected in billings to the Federal government.

2024–016 Special Tests and Provisions – Contractor Recoveries (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–017 Transparency Act Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Education	
	COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	COVID-19 84.425U
	COVID-19 ESF Section 1 – Elementary and Secondary Education	COVID-19 84.425W

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, "unless the auditee is exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, the auditee must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made." Recipients of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) per submission instructions posted at http://www.fsrs.gov.

Condition:

During our testing of Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Reports, it was noted that one (1) report was not submitted by the West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE) and one (1) report was not submitted timely.

Transactions Tested	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
6	1	1	0	0

Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
$866,322	$150,000	$104,556	$0	$0

Cause:

Internal Operations at WVDE rely on other offices within WVDE to provide information prior to the FFATA reports being completed; however, one of the subaward agreements executed in FY 2024 exceeding the threshold for FFATA reporting purposes was not detected during the review, and as such, the required FFATA report was not submitted. Additionally, one of the subaward agreements executed in February 2022 that required FFATA report submission was

2024–017 Transparency Act Reporting (continued)

	missed and later detected during an internal review in October 2023 when the subaward agreement was revised.
Effect or Potential Effect:	WVDE did not report or timely report the necessary FFATA report for the Education Stabilization Fund first-tier subawards over $30,000 to the FFATA Subaward Reporting System.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	We tested 6 FFATA reports related to subawards with grant funding amount of $866,332 of which 1 FFATA report was not submitted that totaled $150,000 and 1 FFATA report amounting to $104,556 was not submitted timely. The Federal expenditures for the Education Stabilization Fund program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $411,714,695.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–028 and 2022-025.
Recommendation:	We recommend that WVDE strengthen internal controls and procedures over timely review with Internal Operations related to FFATA reporting to ensure it is in compliance with the Federal reporting requirements.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–018 Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Education COVID-19 Education Stabilization Fund – ESF COVID-19 ESF – Section 1 – Elementary and Secondary Education Grant Award S425R210008 Grant Award S425D210036 Grant Award S425U210036 Grant Award S425V210008 Grant Award S425D200036	COVID-19: 84.425D/84.425R 84.425U/84.425V/ 84.425W

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Under the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act and 34 CFR Part 76, grantees that receive Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund and Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools (EANS) Program must submit an annual performance report with data on expenditures, planned expenditures, subrecipients, and uses of funds, including for mandatory reservations.

Condition:

Management did not provide evidence of the review and approval of the annual ESSER and EANS report.

In addition, we noted one variance on the annual EANS report related to the amount of returned CRRSA funds expended by the Local Educational Agencies (LEA). We noted the reported amount on the EANS report had a variance of $100,824 pertaining to the amount of returned CRRSA funds expended by the LEAs.

Cause:

The West Virginia Department of Education (WVDE) did not have sufficient internal controls over retaining supporting documentation of review and approval of the annual ESSER and EANS reports.

In addition, for the variance noted, management's review and approval over the WVDE reported was not robust enough to identify that the amount reported was based on the original allocations and not based on the actual distribution of the funds and the actual expenditures incurred by the Local Educational Agencies.

Effect or Potential Effect:

ESSER and EANS reports submitted could have incorrect or inaccurate data/amounts.

2024–018 Reporting (continued)

Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	The Federal expenditures for the Education Stabilization Fund program for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $411,714,695.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–029.
Recommendation:	We recommend WVDE review its internal controls to require supporting documentation over the review and approval of reports is retained and also ensure accuracy of the amounts reported.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–019 Internal Controls Over Special Tests and Provisions – Child Support Non-cooperation, Penalty for Refusal to Work, and Adult Custodial Parent of Child Under Six When Child Care Not Available

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558
	Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF	
	Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVTANF	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	The West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) has policies and procedures in place surrounding the issuance and removal of sanctions; however, internal controls are not appropriately designed, and documentation is not maintained to determine that benefit sanctions were appropriately applied or removed from a case.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.
Cause:	Internal controls are not operating effectively surrounding the issuance or removal of sanctions against TANF recipients.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Recipient benefits may potentially be reduced or increased in error or without appropriate cause.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–35 and 2022–027.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management maintain sufficient documentation to evidence its review prior to the issuance or removal of sanctions.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–020 Special Tests and Provisions – Penalty for Refusal to Work

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVTANF	93.558

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): The State agency must maintain adequate documentation, verification, and internal control procedures to ensure the accuracy of the data used in calculating work participation rates. In so doing, it must have in place procedures to (a) determine whether its work activities may count for participation rate purposes; (b) determine how to count and verify reported hours of work; (c) identify who is a work-eligible individual; and (d) control internal data transmission and accuracy. Each State agency must comply with its HHS-approved Work Verification Plan in effect for the period that is audited. HHS may penalize the State by an amount not less than one percent and not more than five percent of the SFAG for violation of this provision (42 USC 601, 602, 607, and 609; 45 CFR sections 261.60, 261.61, 261.62, 261.63, 261.64, and 261.65).

If an individual in a family receiving assistance refuses to engage in required work, a State must reduce assistance to the family, at least pro rata, with respect to any period during the month in which the individual so refuses or may terminate assistance. Any reduction or termination is subject to good cause or other exceptions as the State may establish (42 USC 607(e)(1); 45 CFR sections 261.13 and 261.14(a) and (b)). However, a State may not reduce or terminate assistance based on a refusal to work if the individual is a single custodial parent caring for a child who is less than 6 years of age if the individual can demonstrate the inability (as determined by the State) to obtain child care for one or more of the following reasons: (a) the unavailability of appropriate care within a reasonable distance of the individual's work or home; (b) unavailability or unsuitability of informal child care; or (c) unavailability of appropriate and affordable formal child care (42 USC 607(e)(2); 45 CFR sections 261.15(a), 261.56, and 261.57).

Condition: For one of the 40 cases selected for testing, the client appeared to have been participating in their assigned activity. The individual should not have been included in the population of individuals not participating in their assigned activity.

Cause: There are insufficient internal controls in place surrounding the generation and review of the population of individuals not participating in an assigned activity and caseworker data entry into the RAPIDS system.

Effect or Potential Effect: The State of WV maybe inappropriately reducing or terminating the assistance grant of those individuals who refuse to engage in work but are subject to good cause or other exceptions established by the State. Further the State may not be able to effectively identify individuals who should or should not be subject to reductions or terminations in benefits.

Questioned Costs: Unknown; sampling is based on qualitative case criteria not a specific transaction or payment.

2024–020 Special Tests and Provisions – Penalty for Refusal to Work (continued)

Context:	Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–036.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management implement policies and procedures to ensure that information in RAPIDS is complete and accurate.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–021 Special Tests and Provisions – Income Eligibility and Verification System

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVTANF	93.558

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Each state shall participate in the Income Eligibility and Verification System (IEVS) required by Section 1137 of the Social Security Act as amended. Under the State plan the State is required to coordinate data exchanges with other Federally assisted benefit programs, request and use income and benefit information when making eligibility determinations, and adhere to standardized formats and procedures in exchanging information with other programs and agencies. Specifically, the State is required to request and obtain information as follows (42 USC 1320b-7; 45CFR section 205.55): (a) wage information from the state Wage Information Collection Agency (SWICA) should be obtained for all applicants at the first opportunity following receipt of the application, and for all recipients on a quarterly basis; (b) Unemployment Compensation (UC) information should be obtained for all applicants at the first opportunity, and in each of the first three months in which the individual is receiving aid. This information should also be obtained in each of the first three months following any recipient-reported loss of employment. If an individual is found to be receiving UC, the information should be requested until benefits are exhausted; (c) all available information from the Social Security Administration (SSA) for all applicants at the first opportunity; (d) information from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and any other information from other agencies in the state or in other states that might provide income or other useful information; and (e) unearned income from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Condition:

During testing of 40 TANF cases subject to IEVS, we noted the following:

Control – For 40 of the 40 cases selected for control testing, adequate documentation of review of the data exchanges, and system matches, and review of actions taken by the caseworker when required was not provided.

Compliance

- For 12 of the 40 cases selected for testing, the recipient did not appear to be receiving WVWorks (the State of West Virginia's TANF program) benefits. The auditor was unable to determine if these cases should have been subject to a data match under TANF. The population provided by management is a mix of all types of benefit matches (SNAP, TANF, etc.) versus just matches related to TANF.

2024–021 Special Tests and Provisions – Income Eligibility and Verification System (continued)

- For 3 of the 40 cases selected for testing, the recipient appeared to be receiving WVWorks benefits, and a data match indicating caseworker action required was noted, but no action was completed.
- For the remaining 25 of the 40 cases, the recipient appeared to be receiving WVWorks, a data match occurred, and related worker action was taken, but documentation supporting the action was not available.
- In addition, the auditor could not determine if specific action items were completed relating to individual exchange types.

Cause: The internal controls do not require documentation to be retained surrounding matches made between the information systems and actions taken after a match is made.

There are insufficient internal controls in place surrounding the generation and review of populations provided to the auditor, the Income Eligibility and Verification System matches, and the caseworker actions required within the Recipient Automated Payment Information Data System (RAPIDS).

Effect or Potential Effect: The State of WV may not be coordinating data exchanges with other Federally assisted benefit programs as required by the state plan.

Questioned Costs: Unknown; sampling is not based on an individual payment or claim.

Context: Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–037 and 2022–028.

Recommendation: We recommend that management implement policies and procedures to ensure that information in RAPIDS and populations are complete and accurate. In addition, we also recommend management evaluate its control over the caseworker action requirement within RAPIDS on matches related to the Income Eligibility and Verification System.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–022 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVTANF Grant Award 2022 – 2201WVTANF	93.558

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." 2 CFR 200.403 requires costs to be necessary and reasonable for performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under these principles. Additionally, costs charged to the Federal award must be adequately documented.
Condition:	During the testing of 40 TANF benefit payments ($26,495) made to individuals, adequate supporting documentation for one benefit payment ($794) was unavailable. Due to the lack of appropriate supporting evidence, the auditor was unable to determine if the purpose and timing of the payment were allowable.
Cause:	The internal controls over the benefit payment processes were not consistently followed, resulting in no documentation to support the benefit payment.
Effect or Potential Effect:	As adequate documentation was not maintained for the benefit payment made to the individual, it is possible that unallowable costs could be charged to the grant.
Questioned Costs:	$794 (ALN 93.558, award 2201WVTANF) represents the amount of the payment to the individual where adequate supporting documentation was unavailable.
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management evaluate its policies and procedures to ensure adequate documentation is maintained for all costs charged to Federal awards.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–023 Special Tests and Provisions – Penalty for Failure to Comply With Work Verification Plan

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF Grant Award 2023 – 2301WV TANF	93.558

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The state agency must maintain adequate documentation, verification, and internal control procedures to ensure the accuracy of the data used in calculating work participation rates. In so doing, it must have in place procedures to (a) determine whether its work activities may count for participation rate purposes; (b) determine how to count and verify reported hours of work; (c) identify who is a work-eligible individual; and (d) control internal data transmission and accuracy. Each state agency must comply with its HHS-approved Work Verification Plan in effect for the period that is audited. HHS may penalize the state by an amount not less than one percent and not more than five percent of the SFAG for violation of this provision (42 USC 601, 602, 607, and 609; 45 CFR sections 261.60, 261.61, 261.62, 261.63, 261.64, and 261.65).
Condition:	For two of the 40 records selected for testing, the participation hours reported to the Federal government were not consistent with the information in the case file or RAPIDS. For three of the 40 records selected for testing, there was no information maintained to support the participation hours for the individual/month selected.
Cause:	Because of control deficiencies within RAPIDS the discrepancies in data elements reported and supported caused by caseworker errors were not identified and remedied.
Effect or Potential Effect:	The auditor was unable to determine if the auditee was in compliance with the specified compliance requirement.
Questioned Costs:	Unknown; sampling is based on the submission of data and does not correspond to a payment or transaction.
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023-040.

2024–023 Special Tests and Provisions – Penalty for Failure to Comply With Work Verification Plan (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that management implement policies and procedures to ensure that information in RAPIDS is complete and accurate. In addition, we also recommend management evaluate the effectiveness of the current training programs for the TANF program to ensure adequate technical training is provided.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–024 Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility for ARP ACT Stabilization Funds

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Child Care Disaster Relief/Child Care Development Block Grant/Child Care Mandatory and Matching Funds of the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF Cluster) Grant Award 2021 – 2101WVCSC6 Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVCCDD Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVCCDF	93.575/COVID-19 93.575/93.596

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

According to Pub L 117-2 Sec. 2201: "To be qualified to receive ARP Act stabilization funds, a provider on the date of application for the award must either be: (1) open and available to provide child care services, or (2) closed due to public health, financial hardship, or other reasons relating to the COVID-19 public health emergency. In addition, the provider must either (1) be eligible to serve children who receive CCDF subsidies at the time of application for stabilization funds, or (2) be licensed, regulated, or registered in the state, territory, or tribe as of March 11, 2021 and meet applicable state and local health and safety requirements at the time of application for stabilization funds. In their application for stabilization funds, a child care provider must certify: a). That the provider will, when open and providing services, implement policies in line with guidance and orders from corresponding state, territorial, tribal, and local authorities and, to the greatest extent possible, implement policies in line with guidance from the CDC. b). For each employee, the provider must pay at least the same amount in weekly wages and maintain the same benefits for the duration of the stabilization funding. c). The provider will provide relief from copayments and tuition payments for the families enrolled in the provider's program, to the extent possible, and prioritize such relief for families struggling to make either type of payment."

Condition:

The West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) has policies and procedures in place surrounding the review and approval of provider certifications in the application for funding and review and approval of verification of eligibility criteria; however, adequate documentation to support the review was not maintained.

In addition, 2 providers (totaling $68,000) of the 40 providers (totaling $1,197,180) selected for testing did not have a Provider Service Agreement that was completed.

2024–024 Special Tests and Provisions – Provider Eligibility for ARP ACT Stabilization Funds (continued)

Cause:	Internal controls are not operating effectively surrounding the review and approval and completion of Provider Certifications Agreements and verification of eligibility criteria.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Providers who received ARP Act Stabilization funds may not have met the eligibility criteria or made the required certifications.
Questioned Costs:	$68,000 (ALN COVID 93.575, award 2101WVCSC6), which is the amount of payments to providers for which a completed Provider Service Agreement could not be provided.
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for the CCDF Cluster for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $83,511,099.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–042 and 2022–026.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management maintain sufficient documentation to evidence its review and approval of provider certifications and eligibility criteria.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–025 Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, and Special Tests and Provisions – Payment Rate Setting and Application

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Foster Care Title IV-E Grant Award 2301WVFOST Grant Award 2401WVFOST	93.658

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the DoHS must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 1356.30(f) requires that "in order for a child care institution to be eligible for Title IV-E funding, the licensing file for the institution must contain documentation which verifies that safety considerations with respect to the staff of the institution have been addressed."

42 USC 671(a) requires that, to be eligible for payments under the Foster Care—Title IV-E program, States "shall have a plan approved by the Secretary which provides for foster care maintenance payments." 45 CFR section 1356.21(m)(1) adds that "the title IV-E agency must review at reasonable, specific, time-limited periods to be established by the agency the amount of the payments made for foster care maintenance … to assure their continued appropriateness."

Condition:

We tested 40 cases ($273,709 of disbursements to providers on behalf of children) for allowability, eligibility, and payment rate setting, and noted the following:

- For 11 of the cases, the licensing files did not include the required documentation of certain safety considerations, including criminal background checks for all adults working at the child care institution. During audit fieldwork, management obtained the required documentation related to safety considerations retained by the providers for nine of the 11 cases. The remaining two providers were determined not to be eligible foster care settings.
- For one additional case, an improper payment was made to a provider on behalf of otherwise eligible children. The provider experienced a lapse in licensing and did not have an approved contract rate in place at the time of payment.
- All disbursements to psychiatric residential treatment facilities were determined not to be eligible foster care settings.

Cause:

Management indicated that the missing documentation was related to a misunderstanding of the requirement by licensing personnel, and other errors resulted from oversights by caseworkers.

2024–025 Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles, Eligibility, and Special Tests and Provisions – Payment Rate Setting and Application (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect: Improper payments were made using Federal funds.

Questioned Costs: Questioned costs total $1,675,958 ($455,731 – ALN 93.658, award 2301WVFOST and $1,220,227 – ALN 93.658, award 2401WVFOST), representing:

- Payments made to two providers who did not have documentation of certain safety considerations of $22,630;
- Payments made to one provider that experienced a lapse in licensing and did not have an approved contract rate in place at the time of payment of $4,095; and
- All $1,649,233 of disbursements to psychiatric residential treatment facilities that were determined not to be eligible foster care settings.

Context: Total Federal expenditures for the Foster Care Title IV-E program were $78,638,860 for the year ended June 30, 2024, of which approximately $52,095,543 were programmatic expenditures disbursed to providers on behalf of children.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This finding is a partial repeat of prior year finding of 2023–049.

Recommendation: We recommend that DoHS obtain and maintain in the licensing file sufficient documentation from all providers to ensure compliance with required safety considerations. Additionally, we recommend that DoHS develop appropriate policies related to the supervision and review of provider licensing and safety consideration monitoring. We also recommend that DoHS review the current staffing and training programs to ensure sufficient staff levels are maintained and adequate technical training is provided. Further, we recommend continued monitoring and evaluation of coding and categorizations within PATH.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–026 Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Foster Care Title IV-E Grant Award 2301WVFOST Grant Award 2401WVFOST	93.658

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." 2 CFR section 200.328(c) requires that recipients of Federal funding "must submit financial reports as required by the Federal award."
Condition:	For one of two reports tested, the Department of Human Services (DoHS) submitted an incomplete CB-496 report.
Cause:	The DoHS could not produce certain data related to the number of children assisted due to a transition to a new information technology application, wvPATH.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Information reported in the CB-496 could not be supported. The information reported provided to the Federal awarding could be incomplete or inaccurate.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for Foster Care Title IV-E were $78,638,860 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management continue to work with new IT applications to ensure necessary data can be produced for accurate and complete financial reporting.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–027 Transparency Act Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Service	
	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558
	Grant Award 2023 – 2301WVTANF	
	Grant Award 2024 – 2401WVTANF	
	Opioid State Targeted Response (STR)	93.788
	Grant Award 1H79TI085744-01	
	Grant Award 5H79TI085744-02	
	Grant Award 6H79TI083313-02M004	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Under the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (Pub. L. No. 109-282) (Transparency Act) that are codified in 2 CFR Part 170, "unless the auditee is exempt as provided in paragraph d. of this award term, the auditee must report each action that equals or exceeds $30,000 in Federal funds for a subaward to a non-Federal entity or Federal agency no later than the end of the month following the month in which the obligation was made." Recipients of grants or cooperative agreements are required to report first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS) per submission instructions posted at http://www.fsrs.gov.

Condition: STR – We selected a sample of Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reports and noted the following reporting errors:

Transactions Tested	**Subaward not Reported**	**Report not Timely**	**Subaward Amount Incorrect**	**Subaward Missing Key Elements**
40	1	0	0	1

Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	**Subaward not Reported**	**Report not Timely**	**Subaward Amount Incorrect**	**Subaward Missing Key Elements**
$20,546,274	$62,688	$0	$0	$350,000

2024–027 Transparency ACT Reporting (continued)

TANF – We selected a sample of FFATA reports and noted the following reporting errors:

Transactions Tested	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
5	1	4	0	1

Dollar Amount of Tested Transactions	Subaward not Reported	Report not Timely	Subaward Amount Incorrect	Subaward Missing Key Elements
$2,190,101	$297,678	$1,892,423	$0	$377,940

Cause: The internal controls and policies and procedures in place are not suitably designed to ensure that subawards of $30,000 or more are being reported accurately and timely.

Effect or Potential Effect: FFATA reports are not being submitted or submitted inaccurate information or untimely for first-tier subawards of $30,000 or more and therefore not in compliance with Federal reporting requirements.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: TANF – Total subawards awarded by the West Virginia Department of Education (DOE) included 13 subawards that totaled $5,395,947 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total Federal expenditures for TANF for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, were $107,491,272.

Opioid STR – Total subrecipient expenditures for Opioid STR were $50,391,509 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total Federal expenditures for Opioid STR were $58,163,618 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend that internal controls and policies and procedures over FFATA reporting be strengthened to ensure they are in compliance with Federal reporting requirements.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–028 Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Opioid STR Grant Award 1H79TI085744-01 Grant Award 5H79TI085744-02 Grant Award 6H79TI083313-02M004	93.788

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

The pass-through entity is responsible for monitoring the overall performance of a subrecipient to ensure the goals and objectives of the subaward. Per 2 CFR 200.332(e)(1) a pass-through entity must "Monitor the activities of a subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward. The pass-through entity is responsible for monitoring the overall performance of a subrecipient to ensure that the goals and objectives of the subaward are achieved. In monitoring a subrecipient, a pass-through entity must: (1) Review financial and performance reports."

As part of the subaward agreements, subrecipients are required to submit performance reports to the State of West Virginia Department of Human Services (DoHS) monthly.

Condition: During our testing of 10 subrecipients ($4,230,331) we noted DoHS was unable to provide sufficient documentation of the review and approval of subrecipient performance reports submitted.

Additionally, for four ($742,451) of the ten subrecipients with subawards to be monitored during the year selected, DoHS was unable to provide all monthly performance reports for the subrecipient. Further, DoHS was not able to provide documentation of the follow-up with the subrecipient to obtain the required reporting.

Cause: The internal controls over subrecipient monitoring were not consistently followed, resulting in performance reports not being obtained from subrecipients, as well as no documentation of the review of performance reports received.

No Effect or Potential Effect: Subrecipients may not be adhering to program goals and objectives as outlined in the subaward agreement.

Questioned Costs: $0

2024–028 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures for the Opioid STR program were $50,391,509 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the Opioid STR program were $58,163,618 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management review its internal controls over the documentation of the review and approval of subrecipient performance reports.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–029 Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles and Eligibility

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Adoption Assistance Grant Award 2301WVADPT Grant Award 2401WVADPT	93.659

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

42 USC 673(a)(2) indicates that funds may be expended for adoption assistance subsidy payments made on behalf of eligible children, in accordance with a written and binding adoption assistance agreement. Subsidy payments are made to adoptive parents based on the need(s) of the child (i.e., developmental, cognitive, emotional, behavioral) and the circumstances of the adopting parents.

Condition: One of the 40 cases tested for allowability and eligibility resulted in a subsidy payment in excess of the approved amount on file.

Cause: Management indicated that the excess payment was caused by clerical errors regarding the maintenance of documentation. Internal controls are not suitably designed to review files for adequate document maintenance prior to disbursements.

Effect or Potential Effect: Unallowable claims were paid using Federal funds.

Questioned Costs: $669 (ALN 93.659, award 2401WVADPT) represents the subsidy payment in excess of the approved amount.

Context: The one instance represents $669 of adoption assistance payments out of a total sample of 40 benefit payments tested for allowability and eligibility of $46,253.

Total Federal expenditures for the Adoption Assistance program were $79,645,490 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend that DoHS implement internal controls to review all documentation maintained for eligible individuals to ensure disbursements are not made unless all required documents are on file.

2024–029 Activities Allowed or Unallowed, Allowable Costs/Cost Principles and Eligibility (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–030 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Homeland Security	
	Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters)	97.036/ COVID-19 97.036
	Grant Award FEMA–4273-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4331-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4359-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4378-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4455-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4517-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4603-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4605-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4678-DR–WV	
	Grant Award FEMA–4679-DR–WV	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.53 defines improper payments as "any payment that should not have been made or that was made in an incorrect amount under statutory, contractual, administrative, or other legally applicable requirements." 2 CFR 200.403 indicates that costs must "be consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both Federally-financed and other activities of the non-Federal entity" and must "be adequately documented."

Condition: For 40 of the 40 payroll transactions selected for testing at the West Virginia Military Authority (the Authority), there was no documentation that the employee's time worked was reviewed and approved. Further, for one payroll transaction, there was no supporting documentation for the number of days the employee was paid.

Cause: The Authority does not have adequate internal controls and policies and procedures in place to ensure all payroll transactions are reviewed and approved.

Effect or Potential Effect: The Authority may not identify noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and terms of the conditions of the Federal award including allowability. Expenditures may be paid that are not allowable.

Questioned Costs: $312 (ALN COVID-19 97.036, award FEMA–4679-DR–WV), which represents the payroll expense related to the employee paid who did not have supporting documentation.

2024–030 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (continued)

Context:	Total payroll charged to the grant was $2,308,364 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the Disaster Grants – Public Assistance (Presidentially Declared Disasters) program was $76,402,633 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–056.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Authority implement controls to ensure that expenditures are properly reviewed and approved before being charged to a Federal award.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management acknowledges the finding. See corrective action plan.

2024–031 Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control of Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551	93.323/COVID -19 93.323

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." Per 2 CFR 200.332(c), a pass-through entity must evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring procedures.
Condition:	We selected a sample of five subrecipient subawards (totaling $1,426,805) executed in fiscal year 2024 and noted risk assessments were not performed for any of the subrecipients' subawards.
Cause:	The internal controls were not suitably designed to ensure that a risk assessment is performed for each subaward.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Lack of performing risk assessments could potentially lead to insufficient monitoring procedures performed.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures for the ELC program were $5,325,506 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures for the ELC program were $14,233,628 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–004 and 2022–041.
Recommendation:	We recommend that DoHS management review its internal controls over the risk assessment process and establish a policy to ensure that subrecipient risk assessments are timely performed.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–032 Equipment and Real Property Management

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC)	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323
	Grant Award 5 NU50CK000551-05-00	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-01	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-02	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-03	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-04	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-05	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-06	
	Grant Award 6 NU50CK000551-05-07	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.313(b) requires a state must use, manage, and dispose of equipment acquired under a Federal award in accordance with State laws and procedures.

According to State Policy, "All agencies are required to take a physical inventory once every three years, and shall have completed such physical inventory by June 30th of the relevant year. The physical inventory shall include viewing of all Reportable Assets under the agency's jurisdiction. The head of every spending unit of State government shall, on or before July 15, of each year, make an accounting and inventory of, and file with the director, all real and personal property, and of all equipment, supplies and commodities in its possession as of the close of the last fiscal year as stated in West Virginia Code §5A-3-35."

Condition:

During our testing of Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC), the West Virginia Department of Health (DoH) did not provide all of the required documentation to support the physical inventory performed in fiscal year 2024. In addition, management could not demonstrate the accuracy of the listing with the net book value of all equipment purchased and disposed of using ELC grant funds.

Cause:

DoH management provided the Asset Management Certification sheet that states physical inventory of all reportable assets was completed as of June 2024. However, details supporting the physical inventory performed were not provided as part of the audit. In addition, internal controls and policies and procedures over maintaining details of equipment inventory purchases and disposals of were not adequately enforced. DoH did not provide the script or query used to generate the listing of equipment specific to the ELC program or provide a reconciliation

2024–032 Equipment and Real Property Management (continued)

	between the equipment listing and the fixed asset system to ensure accuracy of the equipment report.
Effect or Potential Effect:	ELC program is not in compliance with the State regulations over Equipment & Real Property Management. Equipment purchased with ELC funds may not be properly tracked or accounted for.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total equipment purchases for FY 2024 were $291,424. The total net book value based on the report provided by management totaled $2,697,764. The total expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024 were $14,233,628.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–058.
Recommendation:	We recommend that DoH management follow the State's established policies and internal control and maintain oversight of equipment management.
View of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the findings and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–033 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC) Grant Award 5 NU50CK000551	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." 2 CFR 200.403 requires costs to be necessary and reasonable for performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under these principles. Additionally, costs charged to the Federal award must be adequately documented.
Condition:	For 40 payroll transactions (totaling $54,160) tested, documentation supporting that the individual worked on the program was not provided for any of the samples. For 54 non-payroll transactions tested (totaling $1,720,970), 22 transactions (totaling $548,955) did not have the appropriate level of reviews performed.
Cause:	The Agency did not maintain effort certifications for time worked on the program to support the payroll charges. For the non-payroll transactions, internal controls over the review and approval for allowability were not maintained.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Due to the lack of adequate supporting documents evidencing time spent on the program, the auditor was unable to determine if the payroll expenses charged were allowable and in accordance with the Federal cost principles. Due to the lack of supporting documentation over the review and approval of non-payroll transactions, unallowable costs or incorrect amounts could be charged to the program.
Questioned Costs:	$54,160 (ALN 93.323, award 5 NU50CK000551) represents the total payroll transactions tested which did not have an effort certification.
Context:	Total payroll expenses charged to the program were $2,896,110. Total non-payroll expenses charged to the program were $10,572,287. Total program expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2024 were $14,233,628.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.

2024–033 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that management evaluate its policies and procedures to ensure adequate documentation supporting the time spent on the program is maintained to ensure that costs charged to the Federal program are appropriate. In addition, we recommend management evaluate the process over review and approval of expenses charged to the program and ensure that individuals with the appropriate knowledge of the grant requirements review the costs for allowability.
View of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the findings and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–034 Subrecipient Cash Management

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Infectious Diseases (ELC) Grant Award 5 NU50CK000551	93.323/ COVID-19 93.323

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.305(b)(1) requires that the non-Federal entity must "monitor cash drawdowns by their subrecipients to ensure that the time elapsing between the transfer of Federal funds to the subrecipient and their disbursement for program purposes is minimized as required by the applicable cash management requirements in the Federal award to the recipient."

Per DoHS policy, the Spending Unit shall limit cash advances to a subrecipient to the minimum amounts needed and be timed in accordance with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the subrecipient for carrying out the purpose of the approved program or project. The timing and amount of cash advances shall be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual disbursements by the subrecipient for direct program or project costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.

Condition:

During our testing of 24 subrecipient payments (totaling $1,055,380), we noted 3 subrecipient payments (totaling $165,035) where payments to the subrecipients were in excess of their actual expenditures incurred or immediate cash needs. The supporting documentation from the subrecipients showed less expenses than the amount that had been drawn down to date on the grants, indicating subrecipients having adequate cash balances on hand at the time of the request.

Cause:

Internal controls over the review and approval of the drawdown of subrecipients' requests and payments to subrecipients were not effective.

Effect or Potential Effect:

Cash remitted to the subrecipient is in excess of the subrecipients' actual and immediate cash requirements for carrying out the purpose of the program.

Questioned Costs:

$165,035 (ALN 93.323, award 5 NU50CK000551) related to subrecipient payments in excess of immediate cash needs.

2024–034 Subrecipient Cash Management (continued)

Context:	The total subrecipient drawdowns selected for testing were $1,055,380. Total amount of subrecipient drawdowns for the ELC program was $5,325,506 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023-034.
Recommendation:	We recommend DoHS strengthen its internal controls over subrecipient cash management by reviewing the subrecipients' expenditures and compared to the cash requested to ensure the drawdown is appropriate and excess cash is not remitted to the subrecipient.
View of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the findings and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–035 Reporting and Earmarking

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of the Treasury COVID-19 Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds	COVID-19 21.027

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." The terms and conditions of the funding require the recipient to submit quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury). Information required to be included in these quarterly reports includes projects funded, expenditures, obligations, and other information. Treasury's Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Compliance and Reporting Guidance requires that "Reporting must be consistent with the definition of expenditures pursuant to 2 CFR 200.1." Under the Treasury 2022 Final rule, "recipients can calculate lost revenue for the years 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 based on the formula provided in the 2022 Final Rule to determine the amount of State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds that can be used for the 'provision of government services.' "
Condition:	For one of the quarterly Project and Expenditure Reports submitted, certain costs that had been obligated but not expended were erroneously reported as current period and cumulative expenditures under the program. Management used the incorrect amount reported in the Project and Expenditure Reports for tracking the provision of government services requirement.
Cause:	Management misinterpreted the reporting instructions that defined current expenditures and utilized the incorrect amount in tracking the provision of government services calculations.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Reports submitted to Treasury could be inaccurate and using the incorrect amount may lead to non-compliance related to provision of the government services requirement.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds program were $100,213,416 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.

2024–035 Reporting and Earmarking (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that management review the reporting instructions more closely to ensure they are appropriately implemented in completing the Project and Expenditure Report and ensure the amounts used in the provision of government services requirement calculations are appropriate.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–036 Eligibility for Subrecipients

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Education Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies Grant Award S010A230048	84.010

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	Section 200.303 of the Uniform Guidance states the following regarding internal control: "The non-Federal entity must: (a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States or the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." 34 CFR 200.71(b) states that an LEA is eligible for a concentration grant if (1) the LEA is eligible for a basic grant under 34 CFR 200.71(a); and (2) the number of formula children exceeds (i) 6,500; or (ii) 15 percent of the LEA's total population ages 5 to 17 years, inclusive.
Condition:	During our testing of 9 counties for eligibility, we noted that one county did not meet the eligibility criteria for receipt of a concentration grant due to not having formula children of 6,500 or 15% of the LEA's total population ages 5 to 17 years, inclusive.
Cause:	Internal controls were not in place to ensure compliance with Title 1 eligibility.
Effect or Potential Effect:	West Virginia Department of Education management gave a concentration grant of $254,435 to an LEA that was not eligible to receive such grant.
Questioned Costs:	$254,435 (ALN 84.010, award S010A230048) represents the total subrecipient grants that were made to subrecipients that were not eligible
Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures were $113,507,923 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures were $115,513,848 for Title 1 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the West Virginia Department of Education ensure that controls surrounding the eligibility process are consistently implemented.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–037 Level of Effort and Earmarking

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	U.S. Department of Education Title 1 Grants to Local Educational Agencies Grant Award S010A230048	84.010

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	The West Virginia Department of Education (the Department) is responsible for performing tests to verify that the required level of effort is met. Management did not retain supporting documentation over the review and approval of the level of effort calculations. In addition, the Department is responsible for ensuring that the maximum limits are not exceeded for allocation of the program funds towards targeting school improvement funds and funds reserved for state administration. Management did not retain supporting documentation over the review and approval of the calculations of the limits set by the U.S Department of Education.
Cause:	The Department does not have adequate internal controls and policies and procedures in place to require supporting documentation of the review and approval of the level of effort and earmarking limits calculations.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Local education agencies (LEA) could receive grant funding while not meeting level of effort requirements. The Department may not be in compliance with the earmarking requirements.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total subrecipient expenditures were $113,507,923 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal expenditures were $115,513,848 for Title 1 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Department strengthen internal controls and policies and procedures over level of effort and earmarking requirements to ensure supporting documentation of the review and approval of the calculations is maintained.

2024–037 Level of Effort and Earmarking (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–038 Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Education	
	Child Nutrition Cluster	10.553/10.555/ 10.556/10.559/ 10.582

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	Management did not perform a reconciliation of the meal claim numbers reported in the Report of School Program Operations – FNS-10 and Report of Summer Food Service Program for Children – FNS-418.
Cause:	Management had staffing issues and was not able to perform the reconciliation of the meal claim counts by category (Free, Reduced, and Paid) to the payments made to the Local Educational Agencies to ensure there are no discrepancies in meal claim numbers for fiscal 2024.
Effect or Potential Effect:	FNS-10 and FNS-418 reports submitted could have incorrect or inaccurate data or amounts.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for the Child Nutrition Cluster were $175,522,970 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that West Virginia Department of Education management enforce the existing policies and procedures and retain documentation over review and approval of reports prior to submission.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–039 Cash Management and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.063/84.268

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Cash Management – Schools participating in the Direct Loan program are required to perform monthly Direct Loan reconciliations (34 CFR 685.300(b)(5)). Electronic Announcements DL-22-07 and GENERAL-22-86 explain that a school must reconcile the funds it received from G5 with actual disbursement records the school submitted to Common Origination and Disbursement (COD). Each month, COD sends the school a School Account Statement, which is the U.S. Department of Education's (ED) official record of the school's cash and disbursement records and identifies the difference between the net draws from G5 and the actual disbursement information reported to COD by the school. The school is required to account for any differences by reconciling ED's records (School Account Statements) with the school's financial and business records.

Condition:

Bluefield State University (BSU) did not prepare the required monthly Direct Loan program reconciliations or a reconciliation between COD and Banner disbursement reports per its financial aid system for the Direct Loan program for one of five months selected for testing. In addition, for one of five months selected for testing, the reconciliations were prepared but not reviewed.

Glenville State University (GSU) did not prepare the required monthly Direct Loan program reconciliation. In addition, GSU did not perform reconciliations between COD and Banner disbursement reports per its financial aid system for Pell and Direct Loans.

West Liberty University (WLU) did not prepare the required monthly Direct Month Loan reconciliation.

Cause:

Cash Management – GSU and WLU were unaware of the monthly reconciliation requirement for the Federal Direct Student Loans Program.

Financial Reporting – BSU's internal control was not operating effectively and GSU did not design an internal control to demonstrate that the data reported to the U.S. Department of Education through COD is complete, accurate, and prepared in accordance with regulatory requirements.

2024–039 Cash Management and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:	Cash Management – Differences between G5 and COD could exist that are not properly investigated and documented. GSU and WLU are not in compliance with ED's monthly reconciliation requirement for the Federal Direct Student Loans program. Financial Reporting – The U.S. Department of Education records may not reconcile to BSU Direct Loan payment data or to GSU Pell and Direct Loan payment data.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total BSU, GSU, and WLU expenditures for the Student Financial Assistance Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $8,174,245, $7,659,888, and $17,800,642, respectively. Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures were $480,639,036 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	Cash Management – • Management at GSU and WLU should implement a monthly Direct Loan reconciliation in accordance with 34 CFR 685.300(b)(5). In addition, documentation over review and approval of the reconciliation for accuracy and completeness should be retained to evidence the operating effectiveness of internal controls. • Management at BSU should strengthen its existing internal control to ensure the monthly Direct Loan reconciliation is consistently prepared, reviewed, and approved to evidence the operating effectiveness of internal controls. Financial Reporting – • Management of GSU should implement policies and procedures to perform monthly reconciliations between COD and Banner disbursement reports for Pell and Direct Loans. In addition, documentation over review and approval of the reconciliation for accuracy and completeness should be retained to evidence the operating effectiveness of internal controls. • Management at BSU should strengthen its existing internal control to ensure the reconciliation between COD and Banner disbursement reports for Direct Loans is consistently prepared, reviewed, and approved to evidence the operating effectiveness of internal controls.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–040 Special Tests and Provisions – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act – Student Information Security

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)." The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (Pub. L. No. 106-102) (GLBA) requires financial institutions to explain their information-sharing practices to their customers and to safeguard sensitive data (16 CFR 314).

"The elements that an institution must address in its written information security program are at 16 CFR 314.4.

At a minimum, an institution's written information security program —

(1) Designates a qualified individual responsible for overseeing and implementing the institution's information security program and enforcing the information security program in compliance (16 CFR 314.4(a)).

(2) Provides for the information security program to be based on a risk assessment that identifies reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of customer information (as the term customer information applies to the institution) that could result in the unauthorized disclosure, misuse, alteration, destruction, or other compromise of such information, and assesses the sufficiency of any safeguards in place to control these risks (16 CFR 3 14.4(b)).

(3) Provides for the design and implementation of safeguards to control the risks the institution identifies through its risk assessment (16 CFR 314.4(c)). At a minimum, the institution's written information security program must address the implementation of the minimum safeguards identified in 16 CFR 314.4(c)(1) through (8). The eight minimum safeguards that the written information security program must address are summarized as follows:

(i). Implement and periodically review access controls.

(ii). Conduct a periodic inventory of data, noting where it's collected, stored, or transmitted.

(iii). Encrypt customer information on the institution's system and when it's in transit.

2024–040 Special Tests and Provisions – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act – Student Information Security (continued)

(iv). Assess apps developed by the institution.
(v). Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing customer information on the institution's system.
(vi). Dispose of customer information securely
(vii). Anticipate and evaluate changes to the information system or network.
(viii). Maintain a log of authorized users' activity and keep an eye out for unauthorized access.

(4) Provides for the institution to regularly test or otherwise monitor the effectiveness of the safeguards it has implemented (16 CFR 314.4(d)).
(5) Provides for the implementation of policies and procedures to ensure that personnel are able to enact the information security program (16 CFR 314.4(e)).
(6) Addresses how the institution will oversee its information system service providers (16 CFR 314.4(f)).
(7) Provides for the evaluation and adjustment of its information security program in light of the results of the required testing and monitoring; any material changes to its operations or business arrangements; the results of the required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that it knows or has reason to know may have a material impact the institution's information security program (16 CFR 314.4(g)).

Condition: Glenville State University (GSU), Shepherd University (SU), West Liberty University (WLU), West Virginia State University (WVSU), and West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) did not have adequate documentation retained to evidence that a review and approval of the information security program were performed during the fiscal year to ensure compliance with Federal regulations.

Fairmont State University (FSU) performed and documented a review of its information security program; however, the review was not effective as certain required elements and documentation were missing from the written Information Security Program.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) did not have a written Information Security Program in place during FY24.

The information security program for FSU, GSU, WLU and WVUP did not address all required elements per 16 CFR 314.4 outlined above. The following required elements were missing:

- (2) The risk assessment did not identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of customer information (as the term customer information applies to the institution) that could result in the unauthorized disclosure, misuse, alteration, destruction, or other compromise of such information, and assesses the sufficiency of any safeguards in place to control these risks. (GSU)
- (3)(ii) Conduct a periodic inventory of data, noting where it's collected, stored, or transmitted. (FSU, GSU, WLU and WVUP)

2024–040 Special Tests and Provisions – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act – Student Information Security (continued)

- (3)(iii) Encrypt customer information on the institution's system and when it's in transit. (GSU and WLU)
- (3)(iv) Assess apps developed by the institution. (WLU and WVUP)
- (3)(v) Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing customer information on the institution's system. (GSU and WLU)
- (3)(vi) Dispose of customer information securely. (FSU and WLU)
- (3)(vii) Anticipate and evaluate changes to the information system or network. (WLU)
- (6) Addresses how the institution will oversee its information system service providers. (FSU and WLU)
- (7) Provides for the evaluation and adjustment of its information security program in light of the results of the required testing and monitoring; any material changes to its operations or business arrangements; the results of the required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that it knows or has reason to know may have a material impact on the institution's information security program. (FSU)

Cause: Management of FSU, GSU, SU, WLU, WVSU and WVUP did not have sufficient internal controls in place or retain sufficient documentation of their review and approval of the information security program.

PCTC did not have a written information security program in place during FY24.

Effect or Potential Effect: The written Information Security Program was not compliant with 16 CFR 314.4.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures at each school are as follows for the year ended June 30, 2024: FSU – $16,611,670, GSU – $7,659,888, PCTC – $4,256,025, SU – $15,428,618, WLU – $17,800,642, WVSU – $10,085,573, and WVUP – $8,415,579. The total expenditures for the SFA Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–019 and 2022–017.

Recommendation: Management should design and implement internal controls over the information security program to ensure all requirements of the GLBA are included in the written Information Security Program appropriately.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–040 Special Tests and Provisions – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act – Student Information Security (continued)

(iv). Assess apps developed by the institution.
(v). Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing customer information on the institution's system.
(vi). Dispose of customer information securely
(vii). Anticipate and evaluate changes to the information system or network.
(viii). Maintain a log of authorized users' activity and keep an eye out for unauthorized access.

(4) Provides for the institution to regularly test or otherwise monitor the effectiveness of the safeguards it has implemented (16 CFR 314.4(d)).
(5) Provides for the implementation of policies and procedures to ensure that personnel are able to enact the information security program (16 CFR 314.4(e)).
(6) Addresses how the institution will oversee its information system service providers (16 CFR 314.4(f)).
(7) Provides for the evaluation and adjustment of its information security program in light of the results of the required testing and monitoring; any material changes to its operations or business arrangements; the results of the required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that it knows or has reason to know may have a material impact the institution's information security program (16 CFR 314.4(g)).

Condition: Glenville State University (GSU), Shepherd University (SU), West Liberty University (WLU), West Virginia State University (WVSU), and West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) did not have adequate documentation retained to evidence that a review and approval of the information security program were performed during the fiscal year to ensure compliance with Federal regulations.

Fairmont State University (FSU) performed and documented a review of its information security program; however, the review was not effective as certain required elements and documentation were missing from the written Information Security Program.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) did not have a written Information Security Program in place during FY24.

The information security program for FSU, GSU, WLU and WVUP did not address all required elements per 16 CFR 314.4 outlined above. The following required elements were missing:

- (2) The risk assessment did not identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of customer information (as the term customer information applies to the institution) that could result in the unauthorized disclosure, misuse, alteration, destruction, or other compromise of such information, and assesses the sufficiency of any safeguards in place to control these risks. (GSU)
- (3)(ii) Conduct a periodic inventory of data, noting where it's collected, stored, or transmitted. (FSU, GSU, WLU and WVUP)

2024–040 Special Tests and Provisions – Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act – Student Information Security (continued)

- (3)(iii) Encrypt customer information on the institution's system and when it's in transit. (GSU and WLU)
- (3)(iv) Assess apps developed by the institution. (WLU and WVUP)
- (3)(v) Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing customer information on the institution's system. (GSU and WLU)
- (3)(vi) Dispose of customer information securely. (FSU and WLU)
- (3)(vii) Anticipate and evaluate changes to the information system or network. (WLU)
- (6) Addresses how the institution will oversee its information system service providers. (FSU and WLU)
- (7) Provides for the evaluation and adjustment of its information security program in light of the results of the required testing and monitoring; any material changes to its operations or business arrangements; the results of the required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that it knows or has reason to know may have a material impact on the institution's information security program. (FSU)

Cause: Management of FSU, GSU, SU, WLU, WVSU and WVUP did not have sufficient internal controls in place or retain sufficient documentation of their review and approval of the information security program.

PCTC did not have a written information security program in place during FY24.

Effect or Potential Effect: The written Information Security Program was not compliant with 16 CFR 314.4.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures at each school are as follows for the year ended June 30, 2024: FSU – $16,611,670, GSU – $7,659,888, PCTC – $4,256,025, SU – $15,428,618, WLU – $17,800,642, WVSU – $10,085,573, and WVUP – $8,415,579. The total expenditures for the SFA Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–019 and 2022–017.

Recommendation: Management should design and implement internal controls over the information security program to ensure all requirements of the GLBA are included in the written Information Security Program appropriately.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–041 Internal Controls over Special Tests and Provisions – Verification

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	
	U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.264/93.342/ 93.364

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	Bluefield State University (BSU) and Fairmont State University (FSU) did not have adequate internal controls in place surrounding verification. During our testing, we noted that the verification process was not consistently completed for all students.
Cause:	BSU and FSU did not have adequate internal controls in place to ensure that changes identified during the verification process were processed and submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Students receiving Federal aid could receive the incorrect amount of Federal student financial assistance.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	We selected a sample of 16 students for BSU and identified three instances where the review and approval of the verification forms were not sufficiently documented. We selected a sample of 36 students for FSU and identified four instances where the review and approval of the verification forms were not sufficiently documented. Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures for BSU and FSU were $8,174,245, and $16,611,670, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024. The total expenditures for the Student Financial Assistance Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–020 and 2022–015.
Recommendation:	Management should review its internal controls over verification to ensure all verification forms are reviewed and approved.

2024–041 Internal Controls over Special Tests and Provisions – Verification (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–042 Banner Information Technology General Controls – Eligibility, Reporting and Special Tests and Provisions

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster	
	U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.264/93.342/ 93.364

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: The State of West Virginia did not implement all logical access and change management controls that are required to be in place to support effective information technology general controls (ITGCs) for the Banner application instances at 10 of 16 universities / colleges. As a result, Banner ITGCs, and therefore, Banner application controls cannot be relied upon in the period of audit.

Cause: Across the 10 universities/colleges (Glenville State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Concord University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, and West Virginia State University), management did not have a formalized process to support access provisioning events were authorized, approved, and documented. Additionally, documentation did not exist to support the timely revocation of access upon a user leaving the university/college. Further, a user access review (UAR) for Banner was not performed to ensure access remains appropriate based on users' job responsibilities. Additional UAR weaknesses included a lack of separation of duties for the reviewer and untimely completion of the UAR, unauthorized access to UAR documentation, and lack of complete UAR documentation. We also identified instances where privileged accounts to Banner were shared among users and password settings were not configured with leading industry standards or configured consistently according to applicable password policies. Specific to the change management process, a formalized and documented process was not consistently followed to support that Banner application and supporting infrastructure patches and releases were authorized, tested, and approved prior to being implemented to production.

2024–042 Banner Information Technology General Controls – Eligibility, Reporting and Special Tests and Provisions (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:	There is a risk the data relevant to the Student Financial Assistance Cluster program stored within the student financial aid system may be inappropriately created or modified. Effective testing of the required logical access and change management controls is to support effective ITGCs over the Banner application. As a result, the Banner application cannot be relied on for the audit period.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	The total expenditures for the Student Financial Assistance Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–021.
Recommendation:	Documentation of the requestor, access rights requested, and approval should be defined and maintained for all new and modified Banner access requests. This documentation should allow for an audit trail of all new and transferred users ensuring that access was granted/removed from the Banner application. Additionally, segregation of duties should exist between the requestor/approver and grantor of the access. Management should remove terminated user's access from the Banner application. Management should enhance the process of communicating terminated employees to ensure access is revoked or disabled timely. Management should ensure that a review of user access is performed on a periodic basis (e.g., annually) to ensure user access rights remain consistent with user job responsibilities. Review procedures should be performed for all users with access to the Banner application to determine access appropriateness. In addition, management should ensure that adequate documentation is maintained to provide evidence (sign-offs, hard-copy reports, etc.) of the review. Management should configure Banner password settings related to minimum length, complexity, expiration, history, and account lockout to enhance overall security. Further, privileged access to the Banner application should be granted to administrators via unique IDs to provide accountability and avoid the sharing of default privileged accounts. A formal, documented change process needs to be implemented to capture authorization, testing, and production migration approvals for patches and releases to the Banner application and supporting infrastructure. This documentation should allow for an audit trail of all program changes ensuring that changes were appropriately authorized and administered.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–043 Special Tests and Provisions – Return of Title IV Funds

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/84.063/ 84.268

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	Glenville State University (GSU), Fairmont State University (FSU), and Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) did not retain sufficient documentation of their review and approval over the returns of Title IV funds.
Cause:	The institutions did not have adequate internal controls to require documentation over the review and approval of the return of Title IV funds be retained. In addition, MCTC relied on application controls within the Banner system, which has been determined to have ineffective ITGCs.
Effect or Potential Effect:	The institution may not calculate the return of Title IV funds or return the correct amount of Federal student financial assistance required on accordance with Department of Education regulations.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	We tested a sample of twelve Title IV refund calculations at GSU and noted that the review and approval of the Title IV calculation were not sufficiently documented. We tested a sample of eight Title IV refund calculations at FSU and noted that for three Title IV calculations, the review and approval were not sufficiently documented. We tested a sample of six Title IV refund calculations at MCTC and noted that the review and approval of the Title IV calculation were not sufficiently documented. Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures for GSU, FSU and MCTC were $7,659,888, $16,611,670, and $5,514,662, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024. The total expenditures for the Student Financial Assistance Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–022 and 2022–011.

2024–043 Special Tests and Provisions – Return of Title IV Funds (continued)

Recommendation:	Management should implement internal controls to ensure review and approval of the Title IV calculation are sufficiently documented. In addition, the review should be more robust to ensure that the correct inputs were used in the calculation.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–044 Internal Control – Cash Management

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/84.063/ 84.268

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	We selected a sample of eight drawdown requests for Concord University (CU) and noted CU did not retain evidence of the review and approval for five drawdown requests. For three of the five drawdowns which related to Federal Work-Study (FWS) drawdowns, the drawdown did not have proper evidence of segregation of duties between the reviewer and the individual responsible for initiating the drawdown.
Cause:	CU has policies and procedures in place to review the drawdowns prior to requesting from the Department of Education's G5 payment management system; however, the policies and procedures were not followed for these drawdowns.
Effect or Potential Effect:	Drawdowns could be inaccurate, incomplete, and not agree to underlying books and records of the institution.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total CU expenditures for the Student Financial Assistance Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $13,986,889. Total Student Financial Assistance Cluster expenditures were $480,639,036 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–023.
Recommendation:	Management should follow established policies, procedures, and internal controls for the review and approval of drawdown requests. In addition, for FWS drawdowns, the institution should redesign its review and approval control to ensure adequate segregation of duties between the reviewer and the individual responsible for initiating the drawdown.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–045 Special Tests and Provisions – Using a Servicer to Deliver Title IV Credit Balances to a Card or Other Access Device

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance (SFA) Cluster	
	U.S. Department of Education	84.007/84.033/ 84.038/84.063/ 84.268/84.379
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.264/93.342/ 93.364

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: Concord University (CU), Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC), Shepherd University (SU) and West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) have T1 arrangements with a third-party servicer of Title IV credit balances.

- CU and SU did not obtain and review the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit, Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1) and Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2).
- While MCTC and WVUP obtained the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit, Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1) and Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2), the school did not retain documentation showing who performed the review, the date the review was performed, what specific items were reviewed or what conclusions were reached related to the third-party servicer's compliance with the requirements they were contracted for.

Cause: CU and SU did not have internal controls in place to perform a due diligence review over the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit, *Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1)* and *Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2)*.

MCTC and WVUP do not have adequately designed internal controls in place to require documentation of the due diligence review performed over the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit, *Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1)* and *Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2)*.

2024–045 Special Tests and Provisions – Using a Servicer to Deliver Title IV Credit Balances to a Card or Other Access Device (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:	The third-party servicer could be out of compliance with Federal regulations and have ineffective internal controls, which could impact the schools' compliance with certain Federal regulations over T1 arrangements contained in 34 CFR 668.164(e).
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	CU, MCTC, SU, and WVUP had total expenditures of $13,986,889, $5,514,662, $15,428,618, and $8,415,579, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total expenditures for the SFA Cluster were $480,639,036 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–024.
Recommendation:	The schools should implement internal controls to retain the documentation over its review of the contract with its third-party servicer of Title IV credit balances to include their Title IV compliance audit, *Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1)* and *Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2)*, to ensure compliance with the Federal regulations over T1 arrangements. Documentation should include who performed the review, the date of the review, the specific items reviewed, and conclusions reached and should be retained to support the operating effectiveness of internal controls.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–046 Special Tests and Provisions – Perkins Loan Recordkeeping and Record Retention

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.038

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

As stated in the 2023 OMB Compliance Supplement (34 CFR 674.19), "when an institution uses a third-party servicer for its Perkins Loan program, the institution must perform due diligence to ensure that the third-party servicer is in compliance with the requirements for the functions the third-party servicer is performing for the institution. Such due diligence could include obtaining and reviewing the third-party servicer's most recent Title IV compliance audit."

Condition:

Concord University (CU) and West Liberty University (WLU) did not maintain sufficient evidence of the due diligence review performed over their third-party servicer of their Federal Perkins Loan Program portfolio.

- For CU, while the school obtained the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit, *Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1)* and *Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2)*, the school did not retain documentation showing who performed the review, the date of the review, what specific items were reviewed, or what conclusions were reached related to the third-party servicer's compliance with the requirements they were contracted for.
- For WLU, the school did not obtain or review the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit.

Cause:

CU did not have adequately designed internal controls in place to require documentation of the due diligence review performed.

WLU did not have adequately designed internal controls in place to require the review of the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit as management was unaware of the requirement to include this in the due diligence review.

Effect or Potential Effect:

The SOC1, SOC2, or third-party servicer could be out of compliance with Federal regulations and have ineffective internal controls, which could impact the school's compliance with the Federal Perkins Loan Program requirements.

2024–046 Special Tests and Provisions – Perkins Loan Recordkeeping and Record Retention (continued)

Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	CU and WLU had Federal Perkins Loan Program expenditures of $652,786 and $924,830, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total Federal Perkins Loan Program expenditures were $9,896,484 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total expenditures for the SFA Cluster were $480,639,036 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year finding 2023–025.
Recommendation:	For CU, the school should implement internal controls to retain documentation over its review of the third-party servicer of its Federal Perkins Loan Program portfolio, including its Title IV compliance audit, *Report on Controls at a Service Organization Relevant to User Entities' Internal Control over Financial Reporting (SOC 1)* and *Report on Controls Relevant to Security (SOC 2)*, to ensure compliance with the Federal Perkins Loan Program. Documentation should include who performed the review, the date of the review, the specific items reviewed, and the conclusions reached and should be retained to support the operating effectiveness of internal controls. For WLU, the school's internal controls should be redesigned to include the third-party servicer's Title IV compliance audit in the scope of its due diligence review to ensure compliance with the Federal Perkins Loan Program. Documentation should include who performed the review, the date of the review, the specific items reviewed, and the conclusions reached and should be retained to support the operating effectiveness of internal controls.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–047 Special Tests and Provisions – Enrollment Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Student Financial Assistance (SFA) Cluster U.S. Department of Education	84.063/84.268

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Per the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) Enrollment Reporting Guide (November 2022), Chapter 1.1, "Enrollment Reporting is required for all schools participating in Title IV aid. The details of the specific regulations including the Department's guidance can be found later in this guide.

The collection of enrollment data is essential to the Department for many reasons:

- It ensures loan repayment dates are accurately based on the last date of attendance.
- It allows in-school deferments to be automatically granted using NSLDS enrollment data.
- It provides vast amounts of critical data about the effectiveness of Title IV aid programs, including completion data."

Chapter 1.4, "At a minimum, schools are required to certify enrollment every 60 days, and respond within 15 days of the date that NSLDS sends a Roster file to the school or its third-party servicer. This requirement also applies to schools that report exclusively online."

For audit purposes, the institutions are responsible for identifying a population of Pell and Direct Loan students from institution records that had a reduction or increase in attendance levels impacting enrollment status.

Condition:

Internal controls over the review and approval of the enrollment report sent to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) were not adequately designed or operating effectively for Bluefield State University (BSU), Concord University (CU), Fairmont State University (FSU), Glenville State University (GSU), Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC), Marshall University (MU), New River Community and Technical College (NRCTC), Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC), Shepherd University (SU), West Liberty University (WLU), West Virginia State University (WVSU), West Virginia University (WVU), and West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) as follows:

- Final review and approval to submit the enrollment report to NSC was not consistently retained by the institution. (BSU, GSU, NRCTC, PCTC, and WVSU)

2024–047 Special Tests and Provisions – Enrollment Reporting (continued)

- A record count reconciliation between the enrollment report submitted to the NSC and the number of files received by the NSC, including documentation over how any rejected records were addressed, was not retained. (BSU, CU, FSU, GSU, MCTC, MU, PCTC, NRCTC, SU, WLU, WVSU, WVU, and WVUP)
- Details of the validation of student information included in the enrollment report for accuracy was not consistently retained by the institution. (BSU, FSU, GSU, MCTC, MU, NRCTC, PCTC, and WVSU)
- The NSC automated emails used as a quality checklist which includes enrollment report due dates, receipt of the text file by the NSC, completion of the Error Resolution Report, and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC were not consistently retained by the institution. (BSU, GSU, MCTC, NRCTC, PCTC, SU, WLU, WVSU, and WVUP)

For West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM), adequate evidence of review of enrollment reporting updates made directly to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) was not retained for six of 11 updates sampled. Five of the six sampled NSLDS updates related to roster files and one of the six related to withdrawals.

For BSU, GSU, MCTC, NRCTC, PCTC, SU, WVSOM, WVSU, and WVUP, the control was not adequately designed for the entire fiscal year 2024.

For CU, MU, and WVU, the control was not adequately designed for the period from July 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024.

For FSU, the control related to non-graduate transmissions was not adequately designed for the period from July 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024. The control related to graduate transmissions was not adequately designed for the entire fiscal year 2024.

For WLU, the control was not adequately designed for the period from July 1, 2023 to April 30, 2024.

In addition, for two of 40 enrollment status changes sampled, two were reported after the 60-day requirement (WVSOM). Specifically, one student withdrawal was reported within 64 days and one student leave of absence was reported within 66 days.

Furthermore, management was unable to provide complete and accurate enrollment reporting populations specifically related to students with reductions or increases in attendance levels within semesters and between semesters, for example, a student who changes enrollment status from full-time to half-time.

Cause: The institutions did not have adequately designed internal controls in place surrounding the enrollment reporting process.

Effect or Potential Effect: The institutions may not report accurate and complete enrollment data timely to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS).

Questioned Costs: $0

2024–047 Special Tests and Provisions – Enrollment Reporting (continued)

Context:	The total expenditures for the SFA Cluster for the year ended June 30, 2024, were $480,639,036.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is a repeat of prior year findings 2023–026 and 2022–012.
Recommendation:	Documentation over the review and approval of the enrollment report for accuracy and completeness should be retained to evidence the operating effectiveness of internal controls. In addition, management should ensure timely reporting of enrollment status changes to NSLDS.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024-048 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	Research and Development Cluster	
	U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.202, 10.203, 10.207, 10.215, 10.310
	U.S. Department of Defense	12.300, 12.431
	U.S. Department of the Interior	15.945
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	43.008
	National Science Foundation	47.049, 47.070, 47.076
	Environmental Protection Agency	66.716
	U.S. Department of Energy	81.057, 81.089
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.103, 93.121, 93.213, 93.279, 93.310, 93.393, 93.395, 93.837, 93.840, 93.847, 93.853, 93.859, 93.865, 93.866, 93.867, 93.942

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.403 requires costs to be necessary and reasonable for performance of the Federal award and be allocable thereto under these principles. Additionally, costs charged to the Federal award must be adequately documented.

2 CFR.430 (g) *Standards for Documentation of Personnel Expenses.*

(1) Charges to Federal awards for salaries and wages must be based on records that accurately reflect the work performed. These records must:

(i) Be supported by a system of internal control that provides reasonable assurance that the charges are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated;

(ii) Be incorporated into the official records of the recipient or subrecipient;

(iii) Reasonably reflect the total activity for which the employee is compensated by the recipient or subrecipient, not exceeding 100 percent of compensated activities.

2024-048 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (continued)

Condition:

For Fairmont State University (FSU),

- Management indicated that for individuals paid with a stipend, supporting documentation is not maintained for evidencing the individual worked on the grant. Due to the lack of appropriate supporting evidence, the auditor was unable to determine if the payroll expense for stipends was allowable.
- For one selection, the effort certification was not reviewed and approved by someone knowledgeable of their work.

For West Liberty University (WLU),

- Management indicated that for individuals paid with a stipend supporting documentation is not maintained for evidencing the individual worked on the grant. Due to the lack of appropriate supporting evidence, the auditor was unable to determine if the payroll expense for stipends was allowable.

For West Virginia University (WVU),

- For 19 of the 40 payroll selections the effort certifications were not reviewed and approved by someone knowledgeable of their work.
- For 1 of the 40 payroll selections the effort certification was not signed until after the end of the fiscal year.
- For 2 of the 40 non-payroll selections there was no evidence of the review and approval of the expense.

For West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA),

- We noted seven selections (totaling $12,420) of 40 non-payroll selections (totaling $37,819), and six selections (totaling $962) of 40 payroll selections ($5,536) were not allowable as they were incurred after WVDA had exhausted their grant funding for the applicable funding period.

Cause:

The internal controls over payroll expenses related to stipends do not require supporting documentation to support the time worked on the grant be retained. (FSU, WLU)

Additionally, documentation over the review and approval of effort certifications is not maintained. (FSU)

WVU does not have an internal control in place which requires an individual knowledgeable of what the employee is working on to review and approve effort certification.

WVDA does not have a robust enough control to track expenses incurred versus the budget throughout the funding period to identify when federal funding has been exhausted.

2024-048 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (continued)

Effect or Potential Effect:

As adequate documentation was not maintained for the payment made to the individual, it is possible that unallowable costs could be charged to the grant. (FSU, WLU)

As adequate documentation was not maintained for the review and approval made to the individual, it is possible that unallowable costs could be charged to the grant. (WVU)

Unallowable costs were charged to the grant. (WVDA)

Questioned Costs:

Total questioned costs equal $470,136

$224,354, the total stipends and fringe charged to the FSU and WLU grants for fiscal 2024 for the following awards:

- ALN 43.008, 47.049, 47.076 ($58,121) – represents the total amount of the stipends and fringe charged to the following awards for FSU:
  - Award HRD-1834575 – ALN 47.076 – $2,931
  - Award 2130106 – ALN 47.076 – $15,330
  - Award 2150226 – ALN 47.049 – $17,298
  - Award 80NSSC20M0055 – ALN 43.008 – $8,883
  - Award 1834586 – ALN 47.076 – $13,679
- ALN 43.008, 93.859 ($166,233) – represents the total amount of the stipends and fringe charged to the following awards for WLU:
  - Award 80NSSC20M0055 – ALN 43.008 – $85,200
  - Award 5P20GM103434-23 – ALN 93.859 – $81,033

$245,782 represents expenses charged to ALN 93.103 – Award 5U19FD007093 – after the grant funding for WVDA was exhausted.

Context:

Total payroll expenditures for FSU were $146,983 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total FSU R&D expenditures were $739,345 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Total payroll expenditures for WLU were $204,287 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total WLU R&D expenditures were $588,406 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Total payroll expenditures for WVU were $4,888,044 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. Total WVU R&D expenditures were $23,072,579 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Total WVDA expenditures were $ 1,765,481 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Total R&D Federal expenditures were $31,366,340 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding:

This is not a repeat finding.

2024-048 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles (continued)

Recommendation:	We recommend that management evaluate its policies and procedures to ensure adequate documentation is maintained for all costs charged to Federal awards. We recommend that management put effective controls in place identifying when grant funding has run out and expenses can no longer be charged to the grant.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–049 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles – Indirect Costs

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster	
	U.S Department of Agriculture	10.202, 10,203, 10.207, 10.215, 10.310
	U.S. Department of Defense	12.300, 12.431
	U.S. Department of the Interior	15.945
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	43.008
	National Science Foundation	47.070, 47.076, 47.083
	Environmental Protection Agency	66.716
	U.S. Department of Energy	81.057, 81.089
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.103, 93.121, 93.213, 93.279, 93.310, 93.393, 93.395, 93.837, 93.840, 93.847, 93.853, 93.859, 93.865, 93.866, 93.867, 93.942

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR Section 200.303 of the Uniform Guidance states the following regarding internal control:

"The non-Federal entity must:

(a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States or the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Appendix IV to 2 CRF Part 200 B 1 (e) states: "The base period for the allocation of indirect costs is the period in which such costs are incurred and accumulated for allocation to work performed in that period. The base period normally should coincide with the organization's fiscal year but, in any event, must be so selected as to avoid inequities in the allocation of the costs."

Condition:

Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) – The indirect cost rate calculation is prepared and reviewed by the same individual.

West Virginia University (WVU) – The auditor was unable to test management's control over indirect costs. Management relies on an application control within its IT system to calculate indirect expense. As the auditor was unable to test the IT general controls (ITGCs) over the IT

2024–049 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles – Indirect Costs (continued)

system, the auditor was unable to rely on the system indirect cost application. Therefore, we did not select a sample of transactions for internal control testing.

West Liberty University (WLU) – Indirect costs are not recorded in the general ledger as expenditures when incurred; indirect costs are recorded as revenue in the general ledger when payment of the indirect cost is received. Indirect dollars previously received that were spent during FY24 were erroneously included as expenditures in the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) – did not record its indirect costs on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards within the R&D Cluster.

Cause:

HEPC – does not have an internal control over the review and approval of the indirect cost rate calculation.

WVU – the auditor was unable to test the ITGCs in place over the IT system, and therefore, the auditor is unable to rely on the IT system and related application controls.

WLU – does not have an understanding of requirements for reporting of indirect costs on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

WVDA – does not have an understanding of the treatment of indirect costs for reporting on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

Effect or Potential Effect:

Indirect costs may not be calculated correctly.

Indirect costs were not properly recorded on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

Questioned Costs:

$0

Context:

HEPC – Total indirect costs for HEPC for fiscal year 2024 were $96,695. Total R&D expenditures for HEPC were $3,420,589.

West Virginia University –Total indirect costs for West Virginia University for fiscal year 2024 were $2,582,567. Total R&D expenditures for WVU were $23,072,579 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

West Liberty University – West Liberty University spent $146,337 in previously earned indirect costs in the current year, which is recorded on the SEFA. Total indirect costs for West Liberty University for fiscal year 2024 were $103,429. Total R&D expenditures for WLU for fiscal year 2024 were $588,406.

West Virginia Department of Agriculture – Total indirect costs for fiscal year 2024 were $271,971. Total R&D expenditures for WVDA for fiscal year 2024 were $1,765,481.

The total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (SEFA) are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding:

This is not a repeat finding.

2024–049 Activities Allowed or Unallowed and Allowable Costs/Cost Principles – Indirect Costs (continued)

Recommendation: HEPC – Management should implement an internal control over the review and approval of the indirect cost rate calculation.

West Virginia University – Management should design and implement a manual internal control over the review and approval of the indirect cost calculation.

West Liberty University – Management should record indirect costs in accordance with its indirect rate calculation and record it in the period incurred. In addition, indirect expense should be recorded on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

Department of Agriculture – Management should record indirect costs on the schedule of expenditures of Federal awards.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–050 Internal Controls – Cash Management

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster	
	National Science Foundation	47.076
		47.083

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):	2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."
Condition:	We selected a sample of five cash drawdown requests for the Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC). We identified that for one of the five draws, the draw down did not have the proper segregation of duties between the individual who initiated the drawdown and the reviewer of the drawdown. Additionally, management does not have an effective policy in place to require the preparer of the draw down to review actual payroll expenditures incurred for the period of the draw to ensure they are not drawing down funds in excess of their immediate cash needs from the payment management system.
Cause:	HEPC does not have internal controls that require segregation of duties between the individual initiating the draw and the reviewer. Management does not have a policy over the determination of the expenses to be included in the cash draws.
Effect or Potential Effect:	The amount of cash drawn may not be correct or supported by the books and records.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total expenditures for HEPC for fiscal year 2024 were $3,420,589. The total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the SEFA are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	Management should design and implement effective internal controls over the review and approval of the cash draw process and implement an effective cash management draw policy.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–051 Internal Controls – Cash Management

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster	
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	43.008
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.103, 93.859

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Condition: West Liberty University (WLU) did not retain supporting documentation of its review and approval of subaward invoices submitted for cash reimbursement.

West Virginia University (WVU) did not retain supporting documentation of its review and approval of the payment of subrecipient invoices. In addition, WVU did not retain supporting documentation of land grant draws submitted for cash reimbursement.

West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA) did not retain supporting documentation of its review and approval of the cash draws.

Cause: WLU does not have sufficient internal controls that require supporting documentation of review and approval of prepared invoices to be retained.

WVU does not have sufficient internal controls that require supporting documentation of the review and approval of subrecipient invoices or land grant draws to be retained.

WVDA does not have internal controls that require supporting documentation of review and approval of cash management draws to be retained.

Effect or Potential Effect: The amount invoiced for cash draws may not be correct.

The amount of cash drawn may not be correct or supported by the books and records.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: West Liberty University – Total expenditures for WLU for fiscal year 2024 were $588,406.

West Virginia University – Total WVU R&D expenditures for fiscal year 2024 were $23,072,579.

West Virginia Department of Agriculture – Total expenditures for WVDA for fiscal year 2024 were $1,765,481.

The total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the SEFA are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

2024–051 Internal Controls – Cash Management (continued)

Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	Management should review its internal controls over the review and approval of the cash draw and subrecipient cash processes to require supporting documentation be retained.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–052 Procurement, Suspension and Debarment

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster	
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	43.008
	National Science Foundation	47.076, 47.083
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.103, 93.859

Award Numbers: Various

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

Section 200.303 of the Uniform Guidance states the following regarding internal control: "The non-Federal entity must: (a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award."

2 CFR Section 180.300 – When you enter into a covered transaction with another person at the next lower tier, you must verify that the person with whom you intend to do business is not excluded or disqualified. You do this by:

(a) Checking *SAM.gov* Exclusions; or
(b) Collecting a certification from that person; or
(c) Adding a clause or condition to the covered transaction with that person.

Condition:

HEPC – We selected a sample of twelve transactions (totaling $76,412) subject to suspension and debarment and noted that three transactions (totaling $7,600) where the vendor was not located in SAM.gov and management did not perform additional steps to assess if the vendor was excluded or disqualified and nine transactions (totaling $68,813) where HEPC did not retain supporting documentation of its review of the vendor for suspension and debarment prior to entering into a purchase order or contract.

FSU – We selected a sample of seven transactions (totaling $61,722) subject to suspension and debarment and noted that for all seven transactions FSU was not retaining supporting documentation of its review of vendors in SAM.gov to support the vendor was not excluded or disqualified.

WVDA – We selected a sample of eight transactions (totaling $43,862) subject to suspension and debarment and noted that for six of transactions (totaling $23,287) management did not have supporting documentation of its suspension and debarment review of the vendors in SAM.gov or obtain other allowable documentation in accordance with 2 CFR Section 180.300.

The entities' suspension and debarment policies are not robust to enough to detail how the policies and procedures should be implemented (e.g. dollar threshold and which vendors) (FSU, HEPC, WVDA).

2024–052 Procurement, Suspension and Debarment (continued)

Cause:

Management was not following its policy which requires screenprints of searches to be retained of its review of vendors in SAM.gov. In addition, internal controls do not require management to perform additional steps to assess if the vendor was excluded or disqualified if it is not in SAM.gov. (HEPC, FSU, WVDA)

Management's policies do not specifically address which types of vendors and transactions and at what thresholds suspension and debarment searches are required. (HEPC, FSU, WVDA)

Effect or Potential Effect:

Management may enter into Federal transactions with vendors who are excluded or disqualified.

Questioned Costs:

$170,901 represents the Federal expenditures related to vendors that were not subject to the suspension and debarment process for the following awards:

- HEPC – $76,412
  - Award 1458952 – ALN 47.083 – $7,000
  - Award 2323953 – ALN 47.083 – $600
  - Award 1834586 – ALN 47.076 – $43,424
  - Award 2242771 – ALN 47.083 – $25,388
- FSU – $61,721
  - Award HRD-1834575 – ALN 47.076 – $32,667
  - Award 2130106 – ALN 47.076 – $3,125
  - Award 5P20GM103434-23 – ALN 93.859 – $25,929
- WVDA – $36,651 – ALN 93.103
  - Award 5U19FD007093-04 – $21,339
  - Award 5U2FFD007445-03 – $15,312

Context:

HEPC – Total Federal portion of procurement expenditures subject to suspension and debarment review was $396,162 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

FSU – Total Federal portion of procurement expenditures subject to suspension and debarment review was $229,255.20 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

WVDA – Total Federal portion of procurement expenditures subject to suspension and debarment review was $158,749.65 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total R&D Cluster expenditures reported in the SEFA were $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding:

This is not a repeat finding.

2024–052 Procurement, Suspension and Debarment (continued)

Recommendation:	Management should formalize internal controls to include retention of evidence of review of SAM.gov. In addition, internal controls should be developed to cover alternative procedures for vendors not located in SAM.gov.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–053 Procurement, Suspension and Debarment

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster U.S. Department of Energy	81.089

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

Section 200.303 of the Uniform Guidance states the following regarding internal control: "The non-Federal entity must: (a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award."

Uniform Guidance 2 CFR Section 200.320 (b) states: "Formal procurement methods are required when the value of the procurement transaction under a Federal award exceeds the simplified acquisition threshold of the recipient or subrecipient. Formal procurement methods are competitive and require public notice. The following formal methods of procurement are used for procurement transactions above the simplified acquisition threshold determined by the recipient or subrecipient in accordance with paragraph (a)(2)(ii)"

Per section 3.1.1 of West Viriginia University's (WVU) Procurement manual: "The University shall require a public competitive solicitation process when goods or services are over certain monetary limits, as established by state law. Public competitive bidding is required in the following circumstances:

(a) The cost of the goods or services, excluding construction, is equal to or exceeds $50,000."

Per section 3.3 of WVU's Procurement manual: "Purchases that are equal to or exceed the University's bid thresholds require a competitive public bidding process … There are two procurement methods available when the purchase amount exceeds the University's bid threshold: Requests for Bids and Requests for Proposals …."

Per section 3.4.1 of WVU's Procurement manual: "The sole source procurement method is used when there is only one supplier of the product or service. The single source procurement method is used when there are multiple suppliers but purchasing from a particular provider is in the best interest of the University for strategic reasons. A need for a particular proprietary item does not justify sole or single source procurement if there is more than one potential supplier for that item.

Any request that a purchase be restricted to one potential supplier shall be accompanied by an explanation as to why no other will be suitable or acceptable to meet the need. The Originating Department shall complete the "Single or Sole Source Justification Form" and submit the completed form to Procurement for review and approval. The determination of whether the procurement shall be made as a sole or single source shall be made by the CPO or designee. In cases of reasonable doubt, competition should be solicited. The determination and the basis thereof shall be documented in writing by the CPO or designee and included in the Procurement File."

2024–053 Procurement, Suspension and Debarment (continued)

Condition:	For one procurement transactions tested, we noted West Virginia University (WVU) did not perform a public competitive solicitation process or a complete a sole-source justification form to support the vendor that was selected.
Cause:	Management does not have sufficient internal controls in place to ensure that the State of West Virginia procurement policies are followed for all procurement transactions prior to entering into the procurement.
Effect or Potential Effect:	WVU entered into a procurement transaction that did not go through a public competitive solicitation process or have a sole source justification form.
Questioned Costs:	$1,918,732 – ALN 81.089 – Award DE-FE0032296. This represents the total Federal expenditures for the vendor that did not have an RFP or sole source justification form.
Context:	Total Federal expenditures subject to procurement for WVU were $1,918,732 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total WVU R&D expenditures were $23,072,579 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total R&D Cluster expenditures reported in the SEFA were $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	Management should review its policies and procedures to ensure it requires all procurement transactions are reviewed and approved to ensure they are in accordance with WVU's procurement policies and have the appropriate supporting documentation.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–054 Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	Research and Development Cluster	
	U.S. Department of Agriculture	10.310
	U.S. Department of Defense	12.300
	National Science Foundation	47.076, 47.083
	U.S. Department of Energy	81.089
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.838, 93.867

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR Section 200.303 of the Uniform Guidance states the following regarding internal control:

"The non-Federal entity must:

(a) Establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the Comptroller General of the United States or the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.332 Requirements for pass-through entities:

"A pass-through entity must:

(b) Ensure that every subaward is clearly identified to the subrecipient as a subaward and includes the information provided below. A pass-through entity must provide the best available information when some of the information below is unavailable. A pass-through entity must provide the unavailable information when it is obtained. Required information includes:

1) Federal award identification.

(i). Subrecipient's name (must match the name associated with its unique entity identifier);

(ii). Subrecipient's unique entity identifier;

(iii). Federal Award Identification Number (FAIN);

(iv). Federal Award Date;

(v). Subaward Period of Performance Start and End Date;

(vi). Subaward Budget Period Start and End Date;

(vii). Amount of Federal Funds Obligated in the subaward;

2024–054 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

(viii). Total Amount of Federal Funds Obligated to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity, including the current financial obligation;

(ix). Total Amount of the Federal Award committed to the subrecipient by the pass-through entity;

(x). Federal award project description, as required by the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA);

(xi). Name of the Federal agency, pass-through entity, and contact information for awarding official of the pass-through entity;

(xii). Assistance Listings title and number; the pass-through entity must identify the dollar amount made available under each Federal award and the Assistance Listings Number at the time of disbursement;

(xiii). Identification of whether the Federal award is for research and development; and

(xiv). Indirect cost rate for the Federal award (including if the de minimis rate is used in accordance with § 200.414).

(c) Evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring described in *paragraph (f)* of this section.

(d) If appropriate, consider implementing specific conditions in a subaward as described in *§ 200.208* and notify the Federal agency of the specific conditions.

(e) Monitor the activities of a subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward. The pass-through entity is responsible for monitoring the overall performance of a subrecipient to ensure that the goals and objectives of the subaward are achieved.

(1) Review financial and performance reports.

(2) Ensure that the subrecipient takes corrective action on all significant developments that negatively affect the subaward.

(3) Issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining only to the Federal award provided to the subrecipient from the pass-through entity as required by *§ 200.521*.

(4) Resolve audit findings specifically related to the subaward.

(g) Verify that a subrecipient is audited as required by subpart F of this part."

2024–054 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

Condition:

Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC)

- Management does not have subrecipient policies in accordance with 2 CFR 200.332.
- Management did not perform the subrecipient procedures outlined in 2 CFR section 200.332 for its pass-through entities including performing a risk assessment and monitoring the subrecipient to ensure that the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward.
- Management represented it obtained its audit reports but did not retain documentation of its review and approval of the reports.
- We tested two subrecipient subaward agreements and noted they did not include the subrecipient's unique entity identifier and identification that the Federal award is for research and development as required by 2 CRF 200.332(b).

West Virginia University (WVU)

- WVU is not following its subrecipient monitoring policy.
  - For the five new subaward selections tested, WVU did not complete a risk assessment (management level determinations) for each subrecipient before signing the subaward agreement.
  - For five of the six subrecipients we tested, WVU did not fully complete the subrecipient monitoring checklist for each subrecipient. For one of the six subrecipients we tested WVU did not complete a subrecipient monitoring checklist.

Cause:

Management does not have subrecipient policies in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.332. (HEPC)

Management is not following its subrecipient policy. (WVU)

Management internal controls over the review and approval of the subaward agreements is not robust enough to identify that the required information is included. (HEPC, WVU)

Effect or Potential Effect:

Management is not in compliance with 2 CFR section 200.332.

Management may not appropriately monitor subrecipient activities to provide reasonable assurance that the subrecipient administered the subaward in compliance with the terms and conditions of the subaward.

Management may not identify the subaward and applicable requirements and other award information sufficient for the pass-through entity to comply with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the Federal award.

Questioned Costs: $0

2024–054 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

Context:	HEPC had subrecipients expenditures totaling $2,680,997 for the year ended June 30, 2024, representing 5 subrecipients. WVU had subrecipient expenditures totaling $9,320,826 for the year ended June 30, 2024, representing 27 subrecipients. Total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the SEFA are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management develop subrecipient policies in accordance with 2 CFR section 200.332 and perform the subrecipient procedures outlined in 2CFR section 200.332 for its pass-through entities. WVU management should ensure it is following its written policies over subrecipient monitoring. In addition, management should review its internal controls over subaward agreements to ensure it requires a more robust review of the required information to be included in the subaward agreement.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–055 Special Tests and Provisions – Key Personnel

Identification of the Federal Program:	Federal Agency and Program Name	Assistance Listing #
	Research and Development Cluster	
	National Science Foundation	47.049, 47.076
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.103, 93.942

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR sections 200.308(f) Revisions Requiring Prior Approval

A recipient or subrecipient must request prior written approval from the Federal agency or pass-through entity for the following program and budget-related reasons:

(1) Change in key personnel (including employees and contractors) that are identified by name or position in the Federal award.

(2) The disengagement from a project for more than three months, or a 25 percent reduction in time and effort devoted to the Federal award over the course of the period of performance, by the approved project director or principal investigator.

Condition:

Management does not have internal controls over the revisions to key personnel or the approved project director or principal investigator.

Fairmont State University (FSU)

- Management does not have a formal process to track changes in key personnel's effort or changes in the approved project director or principal investigator. For four of our five selections subject to testing there was no effort report available to determine if the key personnel were working on the project in line with the grant agreement

West Virginia Department of Agriculture (WVDA)

- Management does not have a formal process in place to track changes in key personnel's effort or changes in the approved project director or principal investigator.
- Management is not tracking changes in key personnel's effort greater than 25% in a 3-month period.

2024–055 Special Tests and Provisions – Key Personnel (continued)

West Virginia University (WVU)

- For three of the nineteen selections, WVU was not able to provide the required documentation to support the key person was working on the project as required per the grant agreement.
- For four of the nineteen selections, WVU did not provide documentation to support our testing over key personnel.

Cause: Management does not have internal controls over reporting changes in key personnel or the approved project director or principal investigator to the awarding Federal agency. (FSU, WVDA)

Management does not have effective internal controls over maintaining documentation relevant to key personnel. (WVU)

Details supporting the key personnel selections were not provided as part of the audit. (WVU)

Effect or Potential Effect: Management may not properly report changes in key personnel or changes in effort for the project director or principal investigator.

Questioned Costs: $41,196 – represents total payroll and fringe costs for the positions where changes in effort greater than 25% were not reported to the awarding Federal agency for the following awards or where supporting documentation of the effort certification was not maintained:

FSU – $8,794 – represents payroll and fringe costs for positions where supporting documentation of the effort certification was not maintained.

- ALN 47.076 – Award 2130106 – $3,794
- ALN 47.076 – Award HRD-1834575 – $500
- ALN 47.076 – Award 1834586 – $2,500
- ALN 47.049 – Award 2150226 – $2,000

WVDA – $26,780 – ALN 93.103 – represents payroll and fringe costs for the positions where changes in effort greater than 25% were not reported to the awarding Federal agency.

- Award 5U18FD007198 – $3,515
- Award 1U2FFD008116 – $4,571
- Award 5U2FFD007445 – $18,694

WVU – $5,622 – ALN 93.942 – Award WU-23-0152 – represents payroll and fringe costs for positions where effort was unable to be determined, or the effort certification was not maintained.

2024–055 Special Tests and Provisions – Key Personnel (continued)

Context:	FSU – Total payroll costs were $146,983 for the year ended June 30, 2024. WVDA – Total payroll costs were $585,045 for the year ended June 30, 2024. WVU – Total payroll costs were $4,888,044 for the year ended June 30, 2024. Total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the SEFA are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management develop internal controls and policies and procedures over reporting changes in key personnel and changes in effort for the project director or principal investigator. In addition, the internal controls should include reporting changes in key personnel or the project director or principal investigator to the awarding Federal agency. Additionally, management should retain the details of all changes in key personnel and changes in effort for the project director or principal investigator.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–056 Period of Performance

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	Research and Development Cluster	
	Department of Agriculture	10.310
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	93.279, 93.942

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that a non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR.344 (a) The Federal agency or pass-through entity must close out the Federal award when it determines that all administrative actions and required work of the Federal award have been completed. When the recipient or subrecipient fails to complete the necessary administrative actions or the required work for an award, the Federal agency or pass-through entity must proceed with closeout based on the information available. This section specifies the administrative actions required at the end of the period of performance.

2 CFR.344 (c) The recipient must liquidate all financial obligations incurred under the Federal award no later than 120 calendar days after the conclusion of the period of performance. A subrecipient must liquidate all financial obligations incurred under a subaward no later than 90 calendar days after the conclusion of the period of performance of the subaward (or an earlier date as agreed upon by the pass-through entity and subrecipient). When justified, the Federal agency or pass-through entity may approve extensions for the recipient or subrecipient.

Condition:

West Virginia University (WVU) management does not have internal controls to ensure closeout procedures are followed in accordance with 2 CFR 344(a) and (c).

We noted WVU did not liquidate certain financial obligations incurred under various Federal awards within 120 calendar days after the end date of the period of performance as specified in the terms of the Federal award.

Cause:

Management does not have internal controls to ensure that the close-out process occurs in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Federal award and 2 CFR 344(a).

Effect or Potential Effect:

Management did not properly liquidate its financial obligations incurred under certain of its Federal awards within 120 calendar days after the conclusion of the period of performance.

2024–056 Period of Performance (continued)

Questioned Costs: $478,903 – represents the total financial obligations not obligated within 120 calendar days after the conclusion of the Federal award period of performance.

Assistance Listing Number	Award Number	Expenditures
10.310	2020-67014-30901	$1,135
93.279	20-A0-S2-003671 21-A0-S3-003671 7-DP1-DA-048570-04 AWD00000584 (139027-2) CON-80003459 (GR114197) CON-80004218 (GR119407) NA	$467,340
93.942	WU-23-0152	$10,427

Context: Total WVU R&D expenditures are $23,072,580 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Total R&D Cluster expenditures reported on the SEFA are $31,366,340 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend that management develop internal controls and policies and procedures over the close-out process to ensure all financial obligations incurred under its Federal awards are liquidated within 120 calendar days after the conclusion of the period of performance.

Views of Responsible Officials: Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–057 Reporting

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568
	Grant Award 2201WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEE	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEI	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation):

2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

2 CFR 200.329 also requires the recipient monitor and report program performance by submitting reports as required by the Federal award that cover each program function and activity. As applicable, performance reports should contain information on the following: (i) a comparison of accomplishments to the objectives of the Federal award established for the reporting period, (ii) explanations on why established goals or objectives were not met; and (iii) additional information, analysis, and explanation of cost overruns or higher-than-expected unit costs.

45 CFR 96.82 requires "each grantee which is a State or an insular area which receives an annual allotment of at least $200,000 shall submit to the Department, as part of its LIHEAP grant application, the data required by section 2605(c)(1)(G) of Public Law 97-35 (42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)(G)) for the 12-month period corresponding to the Federal fiscal year (October 1-September 30) preceding the fiscal year for which funds are requested. The data shall be reported separately for LIHEAP heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance."

42 U.S.C. 8624(c)(1)(G) states "as part of the annual application required in subsection (a), the chief executive officer of each State shall prepare and furnish to the Secretary, in such format as the Secretary may require, a plan which states, with respect to the 12-month period specified by the Secretary, the number and income levels of households which apply and the number which are assisted with funds provided under this subchapter, and the number of households so assisted with—

(i) one or more members who had attained 60 years of age;

(ii) one or more members who were disabled; and

(iii) one or more young children"

2024–057 Reporting (continued)

Condition:	Management did not retain its reconciliation of assisted households, applicant households, and performance management data received from its third-party service provider as reported in the Quarterly Performance and Management Report and the Annual Report on Households Assisted by LIHEAP to the RAPIDS system to ensure completeness and accuracy of the information.
Cause:	The internal control was not properly designed to require the retention of the reconciliations performed as part of management's review and approval of the reports prior to submission to the Federal agency.
Effect or Potential Effect:	The submitted Quarterly Performance and Management Report and Annual Report on Households Assisted by LIHEAP could have incorrect or inaccurate data or amounts.
Questioned Costs:	$0
Context:	Total Federal expenditures for the program were $34,684,393 for the year ended June 30, 2024.
Identification as a Repeat Finding:	This is not a repeat finding.
Recommendation:	We recommend that management retain the reconciliations of the data received from its third-party servicer provider to the underlying internal source system to ensure accuracy and completeness as part of its review and approval of reports prior to submission.
Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

2024–058 Subrecipient Monitoring

Identification of the Federal Program:	**Federal Agency and Program Name**	**Assistance Listing #**
	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	
	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	93.568
	Grant Award 2201WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEE	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEI	
	Grant Award 2301WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEA	
	Grant Award 2401WVLIEI	

Criteria or Specific Requirement (Including Statutory, Regulatory or Other Citation): 2 CFR 200.303 requires that the non-Federal entity must "(a) establish and maintain effective internal control over the Federal award that provides reasonable assurance that the non-Federal entity is managing the Federal award in compliance with Federal statutes, regulations and the terms and conditions of the Federal award. These internal controls should be in compliance with guidance in "Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government" issued by the comptroller General of the United States and the "Internal Control Integrated Framework", issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)."

Per 2 CFR 200.332(c), a pass-through entity must evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine the appropriate subrecipient monitoring procedures.

Condition: We selected a sample of nine subrecipient subawards (totaling $2,223,962) executed in fiscal year 2024 and noted risk assessments were not performed for any of the subrecipients' subawards.

Cause: The internal controls were not suitably designed to ensure that a risk assessment is performed for each subaward.

Effect or Potential Effect: Lack of performing risk assessments could potentially lead to insufficient monitoring procedures performed.

Questioned Costs: $0

Context: Total subrecipient expenditures for the program were $16,149,367 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Total Federal expenditures for the program were $34,684,393 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

Identification as a Repeat Finding: This is not a repeat finding.

Recommendation: We recommend that management review its internal controls over the risk assessment process and establish a policy to ensure that subrecipient risk assessments are timely performed.

2024–058 Subrecipient Monitoring (continued)

Views of Responsible Officials:	Management concurs with the finding and has developed a plan to correct the finding.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

CONTACT PERSON

For finding resolution and Single Audit matters, please contact Betsy Chapman, West Virginia Department of Administration, Financial Accounting and Reporting Section, 2101 Washington Street, E., Charleston, WV 25305 (Telephone 304-414-9072). E-mail: Betsy.Chapman@wv.gov. The respective state agency identified in each finding is responsible for the corrective action plan.

2024-001 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RELATED BUSINESS PROCESS CONTROLS

Department of Human Services (DoHS)

Assistance Listing Number 10.551, 10.561, COVID-19 10.561, 93.558, 93.568, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575, 93.775, 93.777, 93.778, 93.767, 93.788

With regards to the condition noted for the FACTS UAR, The MMIS does not agree with the statement that FACTS is "without a complete and comprehensive user access review". The UAR is a process to review all workers in the system at a specific point in time which was done on April 10, 2024. The auditors were provided with evidence from reports, screenshots and emails that the UAR was completed which accounted for all workers. A new report to help with this review was also created and provided to the auditors that showed all active workers throughout the audit period of July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. Additionally, in the prior year audits, the auditors selected individual worker samples to test; however, those samples were not conducted during this year to help verify the records.

The DoHS implemented a new information technology system for child welfare case work, processing payments, maintaining documentation, etc. The name of the new system is WVPATH (West Virginia People's Access to Help). The WVPATH system replaced the Family and Children's Tracking System (FACTS) which was referenced in the finding. The implementation of the WV PATH system was completed in January 2023. The WVPATH system has additional controls and levels of review as compared with the FACTS systems. During the entire fiscal year 2024, the WV PATH system was operational. Additionally, the FACTS system was set to a "read-only" for child welfare staff and access limited users shortly after the WV PATH system was operational. The FACTS system child welfare records are no longer updatable and only accessible by limited users to search historical data. FACTS data is set to be preserved, some of the data will be transferred to the WV PATH system. The FACTS system is scheduled to be discontinued in the near future.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

With regards to the condition noted for RAPIDS, The Department of Human Services Bureau for Family Assistance PATH system (formerly RAPIDS) maintains internal controls as required under federal regulations, including 7 CFR 272.4(c)(1), as well as the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government and the standards as set forth in the executive summary of the Internal Control – Integrated Framework prepared by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Internal control regulations, located at 7 CFR 272.4(c)(1), subtitled "Requirements.", reads, in part, in order to safeguard certification and issuance records from unauthorized creation or tampering, the State agency shall establish an organizational structure which divides the responsibility for eligibility determinations and coupon issuance among certification, data management, and issuance units." The PATH system (formerly RAPIDS) maintains segregation of these activities. Certification duties are performed by employees managed under the divisions of Field Operations. Data management is maintained by the Department's contractor, Optum. Issuance activities are performed through the Division of Finance, including, but not limited to, the Office of Electronic Benefits.

These separations of duties meet the requirements within the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government under the heading of "Segregation of duties" beginning on page 47 of the document located at https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf.

Regarding the "batch level, which does not allow the approver to review each transaction individually" finding, our system meets the standards set forth in 7 CFR 274.1(h), which reads, in part, '[t]he State agency shall establish the master issuance file in a manner compatible with its system used for maintaining case record ... The master issuance file shall contain all the information needed to identify certified households, issue household benefits, record the participation activity for each household and supply all information necessary to fulfill the reporting requirements prescribed in § 274.4." In addition, it meets all requirements for 7 CFR 274.1(h)(1)(ii), which includes a review of the master file prior to issuance.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-002 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CONTROLS – WVPATH
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658, 93.659, 93.767, 93.775, 93.777, 93.778

- WV PATH Child Welfare (WV PATH CW) and WV PATH Family Assistance (WV PATH FA) were unable to provide a complete and accurate listing of all new hires, modified users, and terminated users for their systems.

  The Department of Personnel and the WV DoHS system is the same one that has been utilized for more than 30 years. This states and explicitly explains that a person may be hired and given a start day to report to a specified office, the orientation to that job may be a requirement to be completed prior to any other action. Afterwards, the Supervisor or appointing authority may then request a RACF ID be assigned to the new worker as well as a Network ID. Once that information is provided back to the requestor, the actual User ID and privileges to the system are requested, this can obviously be another date. The request for an ID is processed and again, due to separation of duty, forwarded onto the separate unit to be completed. The DoHS system was never designed to capture an exact date since as stated this can be numerous dates. The system was also never designed to capture an end-date of an employee/worker's access to the system. This has been noted in a comment section of the system for the entire existence of the eligibility system. The effort to reconfigure the Hire and Termination Dates into a system would place a financial burden on the State of WV that has never been needed or requested before.

- RAPIDS, WV PATH CW and WV PATH FA did not complete a comprehensive user access review.

  Once all documentation for an ID is received, signed, processed, the paper records are recorded to a secure State owned and maintained drive. The rollout from all segregated units to be connected to one platform - the Common Landing Page - commonly referred to as CLP; was not completed until July 2024. After that time the PATH FA completed several internal audits to ensure the accuracy of those who had access to the system of BCSE-OSCAR. Also, annually the PATH FA completes a yearly internal audit of all individuals who have access to the system and an affidavit is signed by the Supervisors within each county to attest to the validity of the lists that are composed and sent

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

to them to review. Those individuals are provided with a time frame to submit this composed record back to the Security Maintenance team to inactivate the person or persons who no longer need or require access to the system. The second layer of an audit is provided by WV Office of Technology. This report indicates that if a person has not signed in or logged onto the Legacy and/or WV IES PATH system within 180 days the RACF ID that has been assigned to them is placed in an inactive state. The report is provided monthly, but as stated previously this may not be accurate since a worker may be on FMLA or enduring a medical procedure which may cause them to not be physically able to log onto the system but still be an active and in good standing State of WV employee. No action is taken based on this monthly report; however, it is an added layer to ensure DoHS are not utilizing this report due to the example provided. OMIS and PATH FA staff are working to enhance the audit process and make this a more streamlined effort but also make this occur more frequently throughout the year. DoHS delayed implementing this due to the roll out and onboarding of the last unit to be added to the CLP- Common Landing Page. OMIS and PATH FA staff will begin a bi-annual audit process, which will occur each May and November beginning with May 2025.

The PATH CW UAR was completed on July 31, 2024, based on a query of all active PATH CW users generated by Optum. A list of workers on the UAR was provided as well as the code used to pull the list and screenshots demonstrating how it was generated. An additional report is included.

A working copy of the list of workers for the PATH CW UAR was provided containing the results of the review. The admin staff have reviewed each worker record for accuracy and processed any requests.

- WV PATH CW does not track documentation detailing validation of infrastructure patches which do not directly involve code deployment changes.

  Optum provided a document on 1/17/2025 "SAA_2024_CAL_ 2B_PATH_CW_ narratives on changes not code related or to training" that provided evidence and documentation on the validation of patching is taking place. The list of changes for PATH CW was provided to the auditors along with a revision showing the screenshots a few days later.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The Optum infrastructure team, Infrastructure Management Services (IMS) is responsible for scheduling and deploying patches to servers. In order to complete the scheduling process, IMS uses the ServiceNow tool and email to communicate dates, times, and patches that will be deployed to server owners' systems (for this instant that will be the team(s) supporting the PATH CW systems.) This change process follows the company standards for changing control in the Optum FE environment. As provided in evidence, the lower-level environments are the first to receive the patching with validation checkouts completed by the appropriate teams which are documented, such as PATH CW. The PATH team uses Service Now Gov ticketing to provide information on the scheduled downtime to production systems to the state customer and to get state approval for the downtime.

- WV PATH FA management did not implement separation of duties during UAR, and supervisors reviewed their own access.

  The final finding of a CSM - Community Service Manager - signing off on their own access did occur for one county and it was not a statewide occurrence. This should not have occurred, and steps were implemented in May 2024 to prevent this from being allowed or permitted going forward.

2024-003 MMIS USER ACCESS REVIEW
Department of Health, Health Facilities, and Human Resources
Assistance Listing Number 93.775, 93.777, 93.778, 93.767

The Bureau for Medical Services, Office of Enterprise Systems, Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS) Operations team is developing a Desk Level Procedure (DLP) for system access audits. The new DLP will include guidance on tracking access request confirmations via a spreadsheet. Basic information captured will be the date when an email is sent and follow-up due date. These steps will be added to the existing process executed in performing system access audits to ensure that timely follow-ups occur, and that documentation is available for auditors. There will also be a process put into place for another team member to double-check the audit information before it is submitted. MMIS plans to implement the change by June 1, 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-004 **SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**
Financial Accounting and Reporting Section, Division of Highways
Assistance Listing Number 10.310, 15.808, 15.945, 47.083, 47.076, 66.716, 81.057, 93.121, 93.213, 93.279, 93.310, 93.393, 93.395, 93.837, 93.838, 93.840, 93.847, 93.853, 93.866, 93.867, 93.942, 97.036

Financial Accounting and Reporting Section (FARS) response
Effective January 2025, FARS has implemented policies and procedures to ensure all research and development grants received by any state agency will be included in the R&D Cluster and that the correct assistance listing number will be used. These policies and procedures will be discussed during closing book training in June 2025 for all state agencies and a closing book form has been updated to track all R&D grants. The updated closing book form will be included in the closing book packets starting in FY2025 going forward. Each agency will list any R&D grants on the form using the assistance listing number on the grant award when submitting their SEFA information to FARS to ensure they are included in the R&D Cluster when compiling the State's draft and final SEFA.

Division of Highways (DOH) response
The DOH did not report all expenses on the SEFA in prior years for FEMA. The DOH will correct the beginning cash balance to include prior year expenses for the FY 2025 SEFA. Effective February 1, 2025, the DOH will run monthly reports for the FEMA funds and reconcile the receipts transferred from WV Division of Emergency Management to the expenses that were recorded for FEMA to ensure that expenses are being captured correctly on the SEFA.

2024-005 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING**
Department of Health, Health Facilities, and Human Resources
Assistance Listing Number 93.788, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575, 93.558

Effective June 10, 2024, the Office of Shared Administrations' Chief Financial Officer issued a directive to the Department of Health, Department of Health Facilities and the Department of Human Services (spending units) which implemented a requirement that risk assessments and certifications would need to be completed by spending unit staff prior to the issuance of all subawards. If during the evaluation of risk, a spending unit determines that a subrecipient's risk is high, the award can still be made but should include specific terms and additional conditions as appropriate to the risk and as deemed necessary by the spending unit. To ensure all risk assessments have been completed prior to finalizing a subaward, a hard stop has been

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

incorporated within the Department's subrecipient Grants Management Solution system (CRM) if the risk assessment is missing prior to completion of the award. Therefore, no grant award can be sent to a grantee for final signatures without a copy of the risk assessment being included as part of the overall grant documentation. The process was implemented for grants beginning on or after July 1, 2024.

Since the process is new, the Department may find the need to make modifications going forward. Once it has been determined that the process is working as desired, the Department plans to incorporate the risk assessment process and the related certifications into the CRM system to streamline the workflow process.

2024-006 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – ADP SYSTEM FOR SNAP
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 10.551, 10.561, COVID-19 10.561

Management appreciates and shares the auditors' concern with SNAP program integrity as it relates to the RAPIDS ADP system. DoHS notes that 7 CFR § 272.10 begins with, "(1) Purpose. All State agencies are required to sufficiently automate their SNAP operations and computerize their systems for obtaining, maintaining, utilizing and transmitting information concerning SNAP. Sufficient automation levels are those which result in effective programs or in cost effective reductions in errors and improvements in management efficiency, such as decreases in program administrative costs". Within the RAPIDS ecosystem for SNAP administration, this automation includes data matching measures undertaken, in compliance with related federal rules as specified in 7 CFR § 272.8, 7 CFR § 272.16, etc., to automate the validation of client-provided, worker-input information while mitigating the additional administrative burden of secondary review for all worker interactions with a client's case. Policy regarding state and federal data matching is laid out in Chapter 6 of the State's Income Maintenance Manual (IMM).

The primary data exchange system detailed in IMM Chapter 6 that is applicable to SNAP is the Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) required by 7 CFR § 272.8. Systems mandated federally for inclusion in the IEVS include those operated by Workforce WV, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA). A variety of other sources may also be queried for the purpose of validating client-provided information entered into RAPIDS by a worker, including Veterans Affairs (VA), Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX), Beneficiary

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Earnings and Exchange Record System (BEERS), National Directory of New Hires, and Prisoner Matching with the Department of Corrections as well as the Federal Data Services Hub (FDSH).

IMM Chapter 6, page 2 describes the purpose of data matching through the IEVS. Information obtained through IEVS is used to verify the eligibility of the assistance group (AG), verify the proper amount of benefits, determine if the AG received benefits to which it was not entitled, obtain information for use in criminal or civil prosecution based on receipt of benefits to which the AG was not entitled.

IMM Chapter 6, pages 2-3 further detail the points at which a match with the IEVS must take place when a data exchange in the eligibility system occurs, when a new case is created, when a new person is added to a benefit, When a person's demographic information is changed; and, on a periodic basis for all individuals in the eligibility system, depending on the type of benefit being received.

Requirements for independent verification of information when automated data matches fail or report a discrepancy with client-provided, worker-input information are spelled out in IMM 6.4.4.

The DoHS believes that these automations, while perhaps not foolproof, are in keeping with both the word and intent of 7 CFR § 272.10, 7 CFR § 272.8, 7 CFR § 272.16, etc., which aim to automate processes to reduce administrative burden and associated costs, such as those that would be associated with a secondary review of all worker interactions with a client's case.

Furthermore, page 4-10.551-9 of the Compliance Supplement 2023 which lays out the suggested audit procedures for this topic recommends the use of the USDA-FNS SNAP System Integrity Review Tool (SIRT) to ensure that the State's ADP system is in alignment with USDA-FNS requirements and ensure that automated processes within RAPIDS continue to comport with federal requirements for ADP systems. To our knowledge, the auditors neither utilized that tool to guide their work nor requested verification from the State that it had been previously employed. To accompany this response, DoHS provided a copy of the SIRT submitted to FNS on October 26, 2023, in preparation for the go-live of the WV PATH Family Assistance pilot program; DoHS would note that as there is no significant difference in system functionality between the Family Assistance module of WV PATH and the existing eRAPIDS system, the responses/comments/replies from both FNS and the State that are included in this version of the SIRT generally apply both to eRAPIDS and to PATH.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Throughout 2023, the Division of Performance and Quality Improvement (DPQI) continued its ongoing SNAP case reviews, as well as continued its efforts to report compliance with monthly requirements for expanded supervisor case reviews conducted and tracked through the Rushmore case review system, as mandated in December 7, 2022, memorandum to supervisors provided to the auditors last year. Further, the Bureau for Family Assistance (BFA) developed additional worker training, including the reinstatement of face-to-face Statewide Payment Accuracy Conferences (held throughout the summers of 2023 and 2024), with the aim to ensure that client information is accurately captured in RAPIDS so the APD can perform its automated functions with integrity.

A December 11, 2024, letter from the USDA-FNS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office indicated that the Bureau's corrective actions in relation to this finding in prior years have adequately addressed the finding.

2024-007 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number 10.553, 10.555, 10.556, 10.559, 10.582

WVDE has already put a process in place to report the child nutrition payments to Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA). This process started in July 2024. FFATA reports have been filed for FY 2025.

2024-008 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
West Virginia Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
Assistance Listing Number 14.228, COVID-19 14.228

To ensure necessary subaward data regarding first-tier subawards are reported in a timely fashion to meet FFATA requirements, the CDBG program manager, infrastructure unit manager, and the West Virginia Community Advance and Development (CAD) director will perform the following procedures:

1. Once CDBG applications are reviewed and scored, project and funding recommendations are submitted to the Office of the Governor for final review and approval.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

2. After CDBG subawards are announced, the CDBG Program Manager will prepare the FFATA report within 3 business days of receiving the Governor's CDBG award letters.

3. Prior to submitting the FFATA report in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS), the CDBG Program Manager will provide the Infrastructure Unit Manager and the CAD Director with a copy of the draft report for review and approval.

4. Once the FFATA report is approved by the Infrastructure Unit Manager and the CAD Director, the CDBG Program Manager will submit the report in the FSRS.

5. After the FFATA report is submitted in FSRS and within 45 days of CDBG award announcements, the CDBG Program Manager will submit the FFATA report via email to the assigned Office of Community Planning and Development representative with HUD.

2024-009 TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252

DEP currently has written standard operating procedures in place for reporting subawards of $30,000 or more in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System. The audit found that three subawards were reported later than the timeframe required by FSRS, and two subawards reported the incorrect obligation date. DEP's standard operating procedures have been modified to include a pre-submission review level to ensure that these errors do not occur in the future.

2024-010 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252

DEP currently has written standard operating procedures to ensure that all information required under 2 CFR 200.332 is included in each subaward. The one award that was found to be deficient did not contain five of the nineteen informational components of 2 CFR 200.332. DEP has corrected this error and has updated the standard operating procedures to include documentation in all subawards that contain these federal informational components.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-011 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED, ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY, REPORTING, AND SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225

WWV will review the policies and procedures which documents the process for periodic review of administrative access and user access for the ABPS and UI Tax systems and make updates as needed to ensure employee terminations are reported timely to the WV Office of Technology (WVOT). Appropriate staff will be trained on the policies and procedures. Disaster Recovery testing was conducted with WVOT and the mainframe vendor Ensono October 2023. WWV will document review of future SOC reports.

2024-012 **REPORTING AND MATCHING**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225

WWV Employment and Training Administration (ETA) 2112 reports are reviewed monthly using a sample 2112 report in excel before being keyed into the SUN system. Once entered into the ETA system the only option is to save the report. Any adjustment or re-saving of the document will cause the report to show as a revision. The four revisions that occurred in FY24: 1) July 2023 report after DOL issued UPIL 20-20, Change 1 related to Temporary Federal Compensation; 2) October 2023 report after keying error was identified the following month; 3) December 2023 report after starting January 2024 report and noticing that a US Treasury Interest Credit was now showing in Treasury Direct for December 2023, that was not shown in Treasury Direct when the 2112 report was prepared; and 4) June 2024 report after it was resaved within 2 minutes of being saved the first time. Beginning February 2025, WWV will begin printing the final entered 2112 for comparison to the 2112 excel file.

As of February 6, 2025, WWV has added an annual formal review of the matching calculation to ensure compliance with the program matching requirement of the Regular Unemployment Insurance receipts and payments.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-013 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS: UI PROGRAM INTEGRITY – OVERPAYMENTS**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225

For the three instances, totaling $47,552, where the overpayment memo was completed after the Deputy's decision was issued this could not have been avoided because in most instances where there is a Deputy's decision this often results in an overpayment. So, in this instance the overpayment memo would be completed after the Deputy's decision was made. WWV will continue to provide training on the policies and procedures for establishing overpayments.

2024-014 **REPORTING**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225

WWV is in the process of modernizing the Alternative Base Period System (ABPS). At the current time it is not feasible for WWV to have an independent SOC review performed. During the modernization process WWV will work to identify ways that internal controls may be implemented to ensure the accuracy of performance and special reports of ABPS are accurate. This is expected to be completed by September 30, 2028. Prior to the completion of the modernization, WWV will work to identify ways the internal controls may be implemented to ensure the accuracy of the ABPS reports.

2024-015 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS: UI BENEFIT PAYMENTS**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225

A WWV data analyst is responsible for ensuring that at least the minimum number of cases are being sampled. Each quarter the data analyst determines the number of cases for each type of audit that will be requested to meet the required number of samples each year. Once the schedule is prepared for the quarter, the data analyst emails or discusses the schedule with the Benefits Accuracy Measurement (BAM) Manager, the report is reviewed to verify they are on track to meet the required samples. Then, each week the data analyst compiles a report, submitted to the BAM Manager, of the aging of each case and a tally of the number of cases that have been assigned and completed. For FY2024, there were 480 paid samples reviewed. The BAM Unit will review and update the policies and procedures by June 1, 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-016 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – CONTRACTOR RECOVERIES**
Division of Highways (DOH)
Assistance Listing Number 20.205

The DOH did not have adequate internal controls in place to ensure that contractor recoveries are reflected in billings to the federal government.

Internal control will be processed in the following order:

1. Contractor recovery payment is received by Accounts Receivable (AR).

2. Determining the WV Oasis coding and funding split will be completed by AR and Federal Aid (FA).

3. AR will deposit the check as a Cash Receipt (CR) to expenses based on coding determination which will complete the check receipt.

Additional internal control completed by FA is as follows:

1. FA will be utilizing Contract Admin's "Contractor Recoveries" tracking Google Sheet that is shared between Contract Admin and FA.

2. FA will be monitoring and tracking the process of the check receipt.

3. FA will be monitoring and tracking prompt payment owed to the Federal Highway Administration and completing financial adjustments as needed.

These updated controls are effective as of January 13, 2025.

2024-017 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425U, 84.425W

The WVDE will ensure that all non-LEA signed grant awards are submitted to Internal Operations in a timely manner for FFATA reporting purposes. Internal Operations will ensure that all reports pertaining to FFATA are submitted in the allotted time frame in compliance with the federal reporting requirements and will be effective as of February 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-018 **REPORTING**
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425D, 84.425R 84.425U, 84.425V, 84.425W

The WVDE will ensure that all existing policies and procedures are followed and that all reports pertaining to Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund reporting submission will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate responsible parties prior to final submission. This review and approval process will ensure that all amounts are reported accurately to the best of knowledge by the reporting team and subsequent supervisor(s). The WVDE will also update the specific variance identified in the finding once the ESSER reporting for Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools reopens later this year. These processes will be effective February 2025.

2024-019 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – CHILD SUPPORT NON-COOPERATION, PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO WORK, AND ADULT CUSTODIAL PARENT OF CHILD UNDER SIX WHEN CHILD CARE NOT AVAILABLE**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558

Effective May 1, 2025, WV WORKS Policy Unit staff will work with county office management to ensure that all staff are completing the required training on Sanctions. WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments to be opened on April 1, 2025, and available through April 30, 2025. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting the reason for sanction. A tracking form will be developed by the Division of Professional Development to track the completion of the blackboard courses.

Additionally, the Bureau is exploring peer review for case workers and supervisor review of case workers with less than two years of tenure to enforce proper documentation. The Bureau is also exploring adding additional Rushmore Peer and Supervisor Reviews for all case workers with less than two years of tenure to enforce the proper application and documentation of all sanctions.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-020 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO WORK**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558

Effective May 1, 2025, the Bureau of Family Assistance will develop a task team to review case parameters to ensure the accuracy of the data provided before the cases are pulled for sample. After the cases are pulled, a selection of cases will be reviewed for accuracy.

2024-021 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558

Effective April 1, 2025, WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting all IEVS matches. Additionally, an exercise regarding IEVS case comments has been added to the third week of WV WORKS training. The Bureau is also exploring adding additional Rushmore Peer and Supervisor Reviews for all case workers with less than 2 years of tenure to enforce the proper documentation of all IEVS matches.

2024-022 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558

Effective April 1, 2025, WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting any supportive payments. Desk guides for supportive payments and proper documentation required for each to be shared with field staff. The WV WORKS Policy unit will provide technical assistance to all county offices and will schedule ongoing technical assistance site visits statewide.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-023 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH WORK VERFICATION PLAN**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558

Effective April 1, 2025, WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting participation hours. The WV WORKS Policy Unit is developing desk guides on the proper documentation of participation hours, components and supportive payments.

2024-024 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS - PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY FOR ARP ACT STABILIZATION FUNDS**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.575, COVID-19 93.575, 93.596

The ARP Stabilization Grant Program was a temporary funding allocation given to states during the Covid-19 pandemic. All funds were required to be expended by September 30, 2023. This program no longer exists. Should such a funding opportunity arise in the future, the Division of Early Care and Education will establish procedures to ensure that providers who indicate a desire to receive WV Child Care Stabilization payments are thoroughly screened for eligibility through the implementation of an online data system designed to ensure all eligibility requirements are met and documented prior to awarding funding.

2024-025 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED, ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES, ELIGIBILITY, AND SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PAYMENT RATE SETTING AND APPLICATION**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658

Out of state facilities will be required upon request, or at a minimum annually, to submit a list containing details of the date of hire and date of fingerprinting for criminal clearance as well as information demonstrating child and adult protective services maltreatment checks were completed for each employee. If the agency refuses to submit the required information, they will be deemed ineligible for Title IV-E reimbursement and documented in Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System as such.

For out of state facilities with which the Bureau of Social Services has a contract or child specific agreement, an addendum will be included requiring

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

hire dates cannot precede the date of fingerprinting for criminal clearance nor the date the results are received.

Specialists from the out of state review team within the Division of Regulatory Management will complete a report, containing any findings, that will be uploaded to the PATH provider file, as well as the internal provider record that is maintained within the Division of Regulatory Management. This will be required annually as part of the out-of-state facility licensing review. Out of State Contracts or Child Specific Agreements are renewed at the beginning of the state fiscal year July 2025 and continued annually.

Specialists from the out of state review team within the Division of Regulatory Management as part of their annual licensing review will ensure wvPATH provider records are updated to reflect timely licensing status as well as ensuring that child specific agreements do not lapse.

wvPATH did a code fix/system change on September 19, 2024, to allow the "Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility" providers to have their Title IV-E reimbursable status set to no.

2024-026 **REPORTING**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658

The Bureau for Social Services (BSS) and the Office of Shared Administration (OSA) are a part of a continual work group to review items and issues with the wvPATH system to address them and add enhancements to the system. The child population for eligible foster care for children and the total population each reporting quarter is one of the enhancements the vendor has been working on for the past few months. Once the vendor has completed the work, the child population for the two missing report quarters will be available. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

2024-027 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, 93.788

For the first Opioid item, the supervisor reviewing the FFATA reports should have asked the staff accountant to further investigate the Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) error as it would have been identified that the UEI was mistyped in the grant tracking system (CRM). By investigating the error

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

further, the error would have been identified, and the information would have been reported in FSRS.gov for FFATA reporting.

For the second Opioid item, the supervisor reviewing the FFATA report should have identified that the obligation date entered on the FFATA report was incorrect. The report was for the month of February and obligation dates reported should have been for the month of February so an obligation date of 3/11/2024 should have drawn attention warranting further investigation. The supporting documentation reflected an obligation date of 2/28/2024 for this grant agreement so the error was an input error by the staff accountant entering the information. The two Opioid items will be discussed at the next bi-weekly meeting with the Grant Reporting staff to reiterate that current processes and procedures need to be followed.

For the TANF FFATA issue, grant staff have enhanced their internal controls by implementing the corrective action plan from the prior year finding in January 2024. The instance noted in this finding was reported in January 2024 when the corrective action was put into place. Management believes the current processes and procedures are now working.

2024-028 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.788

Upon issuance of the final West Virginia State Single Audit Report, the Bureau for Behavioral Health will seek to work with our Federal Oversight Agency, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to resolve the audit finding and to obtain clarification and/or technical assistance related to the review of programmatic reporting. Should SAMHSA confirm or confer with this finding, the Bureau for Behavioral Health will seek to implement procedural updates to comply with that guidance within 30 days of the formal confirmation.

As to the conditions identified in the second paragraph of this finding, it states that "DoHS was unable to provide all monthly performance reports for the subrecipient. Further, they were not able to provide documentation of the follow-up with the subrecipient to obtain the required reporting. The DoHS would like to note that for all grant agreements closed out during the most recent grant cycle, a final cumulative programmatic report was submitted by our subgrantees and reviewed by our staff. Due to significant volume in reporting and various delays that could impact programmatic performance and data submission, the Bureau for Behavioral Health procedures had allowed

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

subgrantees to submit their most recent cumulative monthly report with year-to-date data in lieu of submitting multiple prior months missing reports.

With acknowledgment to the Auditor's concerns, the DoHS believes and concurs that timely receipt and review of programmatic reporting is not only required by statute but vital to successful program oversight and administration. The Bureau for Behavioral Health will revise its internal procedures to mandate that for all grant agreements starting July 1, 2025, and after, that subgrantees submit programmatic reporting for each and every unique period as identified in the terms and conditions of the grant agreement. Further, in instances where no services are provided by the subgrantee, the Bureau shall mandate that those providers submit, at a minimum, verification that no program services were provided for the designated reporting period.

2024-029 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED, ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES AND ELIGIBILITY
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.659

BSS issued a Memorandum / Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Adoption Subsidy and Services effective August 1, 2020. That SOP addresses steps staff should take to ensure subsidy payments are entered promptly and correctly. Additionally, the SOP discusses actions to ensure the adoption records are not missing information. This SOP will be recirculated to current staff that are responsible for the adoption record entry and maintenance.

2024-030 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES
Military Authority (MA)
Assistance Listing Number 97.036, COVID-19 97.036

MA purchased a new timekeeping system called ARRO for all state-active duty (SAD) operations. MA began using this new system on the 10/9/2024 – 11/1/2024 pay period and it will be used for all SAD operations going forward. ARRO provides record of certifications of time worked by West Virginia National Guard members to ensure that the members' time is accurately reported and entered into the Oasis payroll system at the correct pay rates and amounts. The State Active-Duty Payroll Procedures in the new ARRO system are detailed below.

1. Due to the nature of missions and various locations, SAD soldiers and airmen do not have access to UKG, the state timekeeping system or paper

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

timesheets. Soldiers and Airmen are paid on a daily basis. The MA has two ways to validate days worked and rates of pay.

a. SAD orders are generated for all service members participating in any SAD domestic operation. These are created in ARRO, the new timekeeping system and loaded into the individual service member system of record Army (IPERMS) and Air. The soldiers and airmen's rate of pay are maintained by the G1 (Army) and A1 (Air) offices and flow into the ARRO system based on rank and years of service.

b. The second certification is through a daily personnel status accountability report (Submitted in ARRO). At the conclusion of the pay period, the unit or Joint Task Force completes their pay certification, and the J1 will then certify and review the payroll, allowing the pay to move to MA Human Resource Department for download and submission into OASIS.

2024-031 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323

On June 10, 2024, the Office of Shared Administrations' Chief Financial Officer issued a directive to the Department of Health, Department of Health Facilities and the Department of Human Services (spending units) which implemented a requirement that risk assessments and certifications would need to be completed by spending unit staff prior to the issuance of all subawards. If during the evaluation of risk, a spending unit determines that a subrecipient's risk is high, the award can still be made but could include specific terms and additional conditions as appropriate to the risk and as deemed necessary by the spending unit. To ensure all risk assessments have been completed prior to finalizing a subaward, a hard stop has been incorporated within the Department's subrecipient Grants Management Solution system (CRM) if the risk assessment is missing prior to completion of the award. Therefore, no grant award can be sent to a grantee for final signatures without a copy of the risk assessment being included as part of the overall grant documentation. The process was implemented for grants beginning on or after July 1, 2024.

Since the process is new, the Department may find the need to make modifications as we move forward. Once it has been determined that the process is working as desired, the Department plans to incorporate the risk

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

assessment process and the related certifications into the CRM system to streamline the workflow process.

2024-032 EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323

The Office of Shared Administration Operations submitted the Asset management Certification as required by Policy that a physical inventory was completed as of June 2024 and that all assets under the Department head's jurisdiction as of June 30, 2024, with an acquisition cost of $1,000 or more, computer equipment with an acquisition cost of $500 or more, all weapons, and vehicles that are leased for one year or more regardless of acquisition cost, were entered into wvOASIS Fixed Asset Module for the current fiscal year and that all shell manual documents are final. The Certification further certifies that all obsolete assets under the Department head's jurisdiction were retired in accordance with Surplus Property policy, procedures and guidelines.

At this time, the Agency is unable to query a report of fixed assets using the CFDA number 93.323 as the CFDA number is not part of the chart of account elements used in the tracking of Fixed Asset in wvOASIS. Instead, the OSA utilized a report to obtain grant expenditures made on all programs tied to this specific CFDA. The report was then used to manually identify the fixed assets currently active in wvOASIS based on the expenditures referencing those programs and specific fixed asset reportable items over $1,000 or computer equipment as required by WV Surplus Property.

Management believes that fixed assets for FY2024 are accounted for as certified by the annual certification. To report fixed assets more efficiently, management will update all identified Epidemiology fixed assets in the wvOASIS system with the chart of account elements necessary to report fixed assets that will reference back to the CFDA for reconciliation to expenditure reporting. This will require a request to the wvOASIS reporting team to add the program period chart of account element to the WV-FIN-AM-017 Assets by Department report in wvOASIS Business Intelligence. Management will also require that all future fixed assets recorded in wvOASIS will include the full fund accounting and detail accounting chart of accounts including program and program periods for future fiscal year reporting of fixed assets and reconciliation to expenditures. If the program period can't be added, OSA will work with the wvOASIS team to determine another method.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-033 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS /COST PRINCIPLES**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323

For the payroll issue, the program is focused on continual improvement of supporting documentation. Management will remind staff of policies and procedures related to record keeping and retention of time and effort documentation to ensure adequate documentation supporting the time spent on the program is maintained to ensure that costs charged to the federal program are appropriate.

For the nonpayroll transactions, management believes there are multiple levels of review for the payment of invoices which begins with certification of an invoice. Financial coding is then provided by finance staff in the spending unit who have knowledge of the federal cost principles and the allowability of costs per 2 CFR Subpart E and work closely with the program staff to ensure invoices are coded correctly. When an invoice is against a contract, funding was determined to be allowable at the point when the contract was put in place. Invoices must use the same funding that is attached to the contract. Both contracts and invoices go through multiple workflows where staff audit them before approval. Purchasing card transactions are finalized via an automatic batch process in the accounting system. However, before the document in the system is created, the Pcard transaction must be approved. The approval is triggered by reconciliation in the system of the transaction. The next approval is at the Central Pcard Division when the transactions are marked approved.

2024-034 **SUBRECIPIENT CASH MANAGEMENT**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323

The West Virginia Department of Health has analyzed the conditions that led to this finding and determined that due to human error, there were invoices processed for subrecipient grants prior to receipt of the required expenditure reports which would have allowed staff to verify that the grantee is under the 10% threshold prior to authorizing payment. In February 2024, the Bureau for Public Health implemented the Subrecipient Grant Expenditure Checklist, Subrecipient Grant Invoice Checklist, and Invoice and expenditure tracking sheet completion requirements that alert staff of the percentage a grantee is holding once invoice and expenditure report data is input. Staff responsible for reviewing subrecipient expenditure reports and processing invoices will continue mandatory retraining and at the start of employment for new staff

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

members and require the staff member to certify that the reviews are completed.

2024-035 REPORTING AND EARMARKING
Office of the Governor (GO)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 21.027

The GO understands the interpretation of the guidance leading to this finding from the auditors' perspective and has, accordingly, changed the timing of recording expenditures to be in line with this recommendation, effective on the January 31, 2025 reporting.

2024-036 ELIGIBILITY FOR SUBRECIPIENTS
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number 84.010

Effective July 1, 2024, additional steps were taken to ensure an accurate number of formula children are used before concentration grants are awarded to LEAs. This additional step is necessary due to the growing number of charter schools and increases in their enrollment, which has an impact on some county district enrollments. Before grants are awarded, an additional review of student numbers, both increases and decreases, for each LEA will be completed.

2024-037 LEVEL OF EFFORT AND EARMARKING
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number 84.010

Effective February 2025, additional steps will be taken to ensure an accurate number of formula children are used before concentration grants are awarded to LEAs. This additional step is necessary due to the growing number of charter schools and increases in their enrollment, which impacts some county district enrollments. Before grants are awarded, an additional review of student numbers, both increases and decreases, for each LEA will be completed.

2024-038 REPORTING
Department of Education (WVDE)
Assistance Listing Number 10.553, 10.555, 10.556, 10.559, 10.582

The Office of Child Nutrition staff member that is responsible for the manual claims calculation has been given additional training on how to reconcile the

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

spreadsheet monthly. A printout from this monthly reconciliation will now be included as part of the support for the FNS-10 and FNS-418 meal count report submission. The Office of Child Nutrition manager will review and approve the reconciliation when certifying the Federal report submissions. This reconciliation is up to date for FY 2025.

2024-039 CASH MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING
Bluefield State University, Glenville State University, and West Liberty University
Assistance Listing Number 84.063, 84.268

Bluefield State University (BSU) response
The Office of Financial Aid will perform monthly DL reconciliations between Banner and COD disbursement reports with the following steps:

1. Compare financial aid office records with business office disbursements for refunds of cash made by the business office to the Department of Education's G5 payment management system but not recorded in the financial aid office system.

2. Disbursements made by the business office but not recorded in the financial aid office system or not sent to COD and accepted.

3. Instances when the financial aid office calculated a return of aid and reported a downward adjustment to COD, the information was not recorded in the business office system and the funds were not returned to G5.

4. Reconcile with School Account Statements (SAS) data from the Department of Education upon receiving the Monthly SAS reports. Comparing the cash summary information to the internal records. If the subtotals and ending cash balance match or show discrepancies can be explained and documented, if not, compare SAS detail with student account records in the Business Office to complete the reconciliation. These policies and procedures will be implemented in January 2025.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
As of December 2024, the GSU Financial Aid Office, in conjunction with the GSU Business and Finance Office, has implemented policies and procedures to perform, at a minimum, monthly Pell Grant and Direct Loan reconciliations, with the appropriate sign-offs. The GSU Financial Aid Office reviews and

reconciles all Pell Grant and Direct Loan disbursement records at least monthly by comparing Banner records to Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) records. If any do not match, the GSU Financial Aid Office notes this within their documentation and resolves these discrepancies in a timely manner.

They are reconciled by the GSU Financial Aid Office, signed off by the reconciling staff member, as well as the Financial Aid Director. Further, the GSU Business and Finance Office Accountant and GSU Financial Controller review and sign-off the reconciled data. The final copy is kept within the GSU Financial Aid Office.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
The Financial Aid Office is committed to ensuring full compliance with 34 CFR 685.300(b)(5) and has taken the following steps to address the issue: A formal monthly reconciliation process between G5 and COD will be established, with clear procedures and documented steps. This reconciliation will align the cash draws from G5 with the disbursements reported to COD, and any discrepancies will be investigated and either resolved or noted. This will be effective and fully implemented by January 2025.

2024-040 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT-STUDENT INFORMATION SECURITY
Glenville State University, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia State University, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, Fairmont State University, and Pierpont Community and Technical College
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379

Glenville State University (GSU) response
GSU will work to provide more documentation with the Information Security Program review process. GSU has adopted a new review template to properly document the review process. Additionally, GSU had an open position in the IT department and advertised for applicants with documentation experience and has hired a new employee with a strong documentation background. To improve its information security posture and ensure compliance, GSU will take the following steps:

1. Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment:

    a. Identify potential risks to sensitive customer information, including both internal and external threats.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2. Evaluate vulnerabilities and threats related to systems, people, and processes.

3. Update the risk assessment regularly, considering new risks as the university's information environment changes (e.g., adoption of new technologies, changes in federal or state laws).

4. Assess the sufficiency of existing safeguards:

    a. Evaluate existing technical, physical, and administrative safeguards to ensure adequacy to protect sensitive data.

    b. Implement additional safeguards if necessary, such as encryption, access controls, and multi-factor authentication.

5. Document and track risk mitigation efforts:

    a. Document the risk assessment process, including identified risks and mitigations.

    b. Track the effectiveness of safeguards and perform regular reviews to update safeguards as necessary.

GSU will show better documentation identifying data by using a tool such as CUSpider to discover if data is in unexpected places. GSU will document any physical locations where data might be stored, such as file cabinets, servers, or other storage devices. GSU will identify where data is stored digitally, whether on-premises or in the cloud. This can include databases, spreadsheets, or specialized software systems. GSU will identify data transmitted internally within the organization. This might include emails, internal networks, or intranet systems. GSU will identify data transmitted to third parties, such as cloud services, vendors, or other external systems and make note of the transmission methods (e.g., email, file transfers, API integrations).

GSU should document encryption technologies to safeguard data at rest and in transit. GSU will enable SSL/TLS for Web Traffic (HTTPS): Ellucian Banner's WebTailor or Banner Web interfaces will be served over HTTPS to encrypt the web traffic between clients (students, staff, etc.) and the Ellucian Banner system. API processes are through SFTP with third-party services. SQL Server: GSU will use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) to encrypt the

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

database files. Customer data to be found on desktops and file servers will be encrypted locally as well.

GSU will activate MFA for accounts accessing customer information. GSU will enter a work order with WVNET to install this on our instant of Banner. GSU will install an add on to our Active Directory Server for MFA on campus. These steps will be completed in the first quarter of the new year. GSU is committed to maintaining compliance with GLBA and ensuring the confidentiality and security of customer information. As part of the continuous improvement efforts, GSU will continue to monitor systems, policies, and procedures to ensure that all relevant GLBA requirements are met in the future.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective May 2024, SU will review the documentation and guidance that is circulated regarding GLBA annually and use the guidance to map out the GLBA points that tie to Shepherd's information security program. Going forward, SU will clearly document the mapping to ensure that all points are followed that relate to the GLBA guidance. SU will ensure that there is a proper and documented process of review and communication of these steps to Executive Leadership of SU.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
A draft of the remediation was completed by the end of November. It was reviewed internally by the appropriate internal parties and approved for implementation in January 2025. This plan ties together several current operational practices and improves others. Specifically, the plan coordinates activities of the Data Security Governance Committee, identified under University policy #82 and further increases the level of documentation required to annually name a Privacy Officer and Data Steward. It emphasizes the need for legal review of data classifications to ensure that they align with the current law. It defines standards for Data Access Control and strengthens the WLU Data Audit Procedure to crease separation and add workflow between personnel who manage data access and personnel review and approve the user access audit findings. The plan also ties the following existing governance and applicable standards to create a complete picture of the overall requirements and how they should be applied:

University Policy #82 – Information Privacy
University Policy #81 – Data Breach Response
GLBA
NIST

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Lastly, the procedure dictates governance review periods and a calendar of annual events to ensure the continued relevance of the procedure and associated policies and standards.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU clearly and fully documents the information security program and shows compliance with 2 CFR200.303. WVSU's information security program will clearly document the following items:

1. The qualified individual responsible for overseeing and implementing the institution's information security program and enforcing the information security program in compliance with 16 CFR 314.

2. Provide documentation of regular risk assessments that identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of students' information that could result in unauthorized disclosure, misuse, alteration, destruction, or other compromise of such information, and assess the quality of any implemented safeguards intended to mitigate these risks.

3. Design, implement and regularly review safeguards to control the risks the institution identifies by way of its risk assessments identifying at a minimum the following eight safeguards required to be documented in the institution's information security policy.

    a. Implement and periodically review access controls.

    b. Conduct periodic inventory of data, documenting where the data originates, is stored, or transmitted.

    c. Encrypt student information on the institution's system and when it is in transit.

    d. Assess applications developed by the institution.

    e. Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing student information on the University's system.

    f. Dispose of student information securely.

    g. Proactively plan for and evaluate changes to the University's information system or network.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

h. Maintain a lot of authorized users' activity and be vigilant of unauthorized access to the institutions network.

4. Document and regularly test or otherwise monitor the quality of the safeguards the University has implemented.

5. Provide for the implementation and adoption of policies and procedures to ensure that employees are able enact WVSU's information security program.

6. Document on how the University will interact and oversee its information system service providers.

Provide for the assessment and adjustment of the information security program with regard to the results of required testing and monitoring; any substantial changes to the Universities operations or business arrangements; the results of required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that are known or has reason to know may have material impact upon the University's information security program. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
WVUP now has access to the audit logs relevant to these events and will ensure all supporting documentation will follow the requested formats. A review was conducted, but did not meet the requirements of the request. WVUP is working on updating the process to ensure that the supporting documentation meets the requirements. The updated process will be implemented by March 1, 2025.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
FSU is currently conducting a periodic inventory of data, noting where it's collected, stored, or transmitted via a software platform. The data is reviewed annually. FSU is also documenting current procedures and will publish these procedures and train users on the operating procedure once documented completely This is currently in progress and will be completed by April 30. 2025.

FSU currently has secure disposal of information practices, but it is undocumented. FSU will create a "Data Disposal" policy and procedure outlining all current practices, and enhancing practices where applicable. This is currently in progress and will be completed by April 30, 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
PCTC formally approved and implemented all Information Technology Policies in April 2024. PCTC approved and implemented its Information Security Program in January 2024.

2024-041 INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – VERIFICATION
Bluefield State University and Fairmont State University
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364

Bluefield State University (BSU) response
BSU will implement a more controlled review process for the Student Aid files that have been chosen for verification that consists of the following:

1. As the students' files are received though ED connect and downloaded into our system a report is generated flagging which files have verification codes by the Financial Aid Counselor. Those files are then set up in Banner with the proper documents indicated in the "Applicant Requirement Screen" to be mailed to and completed by each student and or parent.

2. All completed student documents are reviewed by a Financial Aid Counselor as they are turned in for completeness and initials and logged into banner.

3. All completed student files are then given to the Preparer (Financial Aid Counselor) to be analyzed and compared to their FAFSA screen in RNANA" Need Analysis" screen by aid year for any conflicting information. Documentation necessary to resolve the conflict is at that time requested from the student through the Banner system by financial aid counselor. Letters are mailed or emails are sent to contact the students for the necessary information.

4. Verification checklists are completed by the preparer when all documents are turned in and the students' file is verified.

5. The following items are verified by the Financial Aid Counselor (Preparer): Tax information, Taxes paid, number of family members, number of family members in college, social security 1099 forms, child support, IRA 1040 forms, Foreign Income, Earned Income credit, Interest income or any other untaxed income. And any other income or assets that have been listed. High

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

School Diploma forms will be checked continually as well as all other documents in the student file.

6. Dependent/Independent verification checklist is completed. SAR amounts are compared to amounts on various documents. Differences in dollar amounts are added to see if U.S Department of Education tolerance levels for Pell Grant and loan programs are met.

7. If the comparison is within tolerance levels, no recalculation is done.

8. If tolerance levels are exceeded, recalculation is performed electronically within the Banner system.

9. If the Pell award changes due to recalculation, then the amounts are adjusted in Banner.

10. After all calculations are made and the checklist are completed the files will then be reviewed by another counselor for accuracy. This reviewer will then sign off on the file and checklist that it has been reviewed, and no errors were found or that something needed to be recalculated. Both the preparer and the reviewer will sign off and date the checklist.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
Effective February 2024, controls were put into place to address the additional review of the verification process once the initial review was completed. It was found that through some reporting and timing that the additional review did not occur for all students.

FSU implemented the following internal controls for the verification process:

1. When all documents are received, the Information System Specialist (ISS) will perform the initial verification including updates or corrections in the FAFSA Partner Portal. The ISS enters initials and date of review into ROAUSDF to confirm the first review is complete. The ISS will notify the secondary reviewer that the file is ready for review.

2. The secondary review is completed by a Financial Aid Counselor (FAC). The FAC will also record the review in ROAUSDF.

3. The ISS runs a monthly report to track complete and incomplete verification files.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-042 **BANNER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CONTROLS – ELIGIBILITY, REPORTING AND SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS**
Glenville State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Concord University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, West Virginia State University
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364

Glenville State University (GSU) response
Effective January 2025, GSU has created a comprehensive User Access Review Policy for Ellucian Banner in addition to the Active Directory Policy. This is to be executed on a bi-annual basis with documentation of accounts reviewed. GSU has added these documentation duties as well as others to an open job position. GSU is committed to developing a more formal process with human resources and the payroll department to more accurately document and execute the revocation of accesses of departing and transferring employees.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
MCTC, specifically the Banner Admin, will continue to ensure that any and all Banner access requests for employees are documented and signed off on before access is granted. The current process is as follows; A support ticket is to be sent to the Banner admin by the requester (the VP, Director, Manager, Supervisor of said employee) with the Banner request form attached and signed by both the requestor and employee. The requestor must specify what access is being requested, and it must be in line with the employee's expected job duties and responsibilities.

MCTC will continue to ensure that Banner access is terminated upon employee resignation or separation from the college. HR and/or the respective Director or VP of the terminated employee assume responsibility for timely notification to the Banner administrator(s) to revoke the terminated user's Banner access. All notifications are to be submitted via email or an IT support ticket.

MCTC will continue to ensure that only authorized users have access to the Banner Security Account (Bansecr) or any distributed accounts. Any designees of the Director of IT or CIO who are appointed to assist as a secondary Banner admin will be assigned their own distributed Bansecr account. MCTC will work with WVNET to ensure the distributed account is assigned and granted only

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

to the specific designee. This practice helps to maintain, track, and audit any system changes.

MCTC will continue to ensure that the security and complexity of Banner passwords meet industry standards. EIS is currently implemented so all users currently authenticate to Banner using their Active Directory credentials. The minimum password character length was updated in January 2024 to 12, an increase from the character length of 9 that was active during the audit period. Password history is enabled which ensures users cannot use any of their last 10 previous passwords; Password change frequency is set to 180 days, or 6 months; MCTC also enforces our IT Acceptable Use Policy which prohibits password sharing.

MCTC will continue to ensure that all module patches and upgrades are tested and approved before moving the said upgrades, patches to the production system. Documentation will be created to track the date and time of testing as well as the approval.

MCTC will continue to ensure that Banner user access is reviewed periodically. The current process is that Banner accounts are disabled for all users who have not been active in the Banner system for 6 months or longer. MCTC also takes measures to review access grants for employees who switch positions; Access is revoked for the Banner forms that do not fall under the responsibilities of the new job position, and any additional access must be signed off on by the VP or Director of the employee's department.

MCTC will add a step to the annual review to ensure that access grants are still valid and needed for each employee that has Banner access, and that employees do not have access to anything that no longer pertains to their job role. The date of the review will be documented. The MCTC CIO currently is the Banner admin responsible for user access review. The CIO is also the database administrator which comes with privileged access to the Banner system. This allows the CIO to fulfill the role as the lead IT support technician for the college and each department that uses Banner. It was noted that another individual should be assigned to review Banner access as CIO annually. MCTC will implement a step in this process for each Vice President or "Banner Data Owner" to review and acknowledge the CIO's role and access to the Banner forms that fall under their respective area. These policies and procedures will be effective January 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

New River Community and Technical College (NRCTC) response
Effective July 2024, NRCTC's annual permissions review was pushed back when it was required to be done by June 30th. NRCTC will be doing the review in May going forward to prevent the review from running into the next fiscal/audit year. There was no evidence found that one user's account was locked due to inactivity. NRCTC now runs confirmation reports after locking accounts for inactivity and keep screenshots of the locked user accounts from GSASECR either as of the time they were locked (December and afterwards) or as of the time they're unlocked (if they were locked prior to that point). NRCTC now requires departments to explicitly confirm that staff have conducted testing of Banner updates.

NRCTC will develop written procedures for user provisioning, the monthly inactivity review, the annual permissions review, or user termination.

Concord University (CU) response
Effective May 2024, CU prioritizes the retirement of BANSECR and the transition to individualized accounts since May 2024. CU created individual accounts, but CU received errors within the Access Management application. CU created a case on May 31, 2024. CU then directed to create a new case where a defect was identified. As noted in the last case, the fix for the defect is slated to be available December 2024. CU will be continuing to work with Ellucian to support the transition to individualized accounts. In the meantime, CU will be changing the BANSECR password, and it will only be known by a single individual in the department. CU will be implementing a secondary authorization that prompts supervisors for their SSO username and password before the form can be viewed.

Each audit form is read only. The only way the form can be populated is via URL variables. Each supervisor has a unique system-generated URL sent to them that passes the URL for those values. No other end-user has access to this system-generated link. CU provided a copy of that e-mail and link from the system account as evidence of the Python process.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
PCTC implemented a process for an annual yearly review of all Banner users' access in October 2024.

Shepherd University (SU) response
SU's Information Security Program will be reviewed annually by Executive Leadership or by the group designated. Documentation of review will consist of meeting agendas and meeting notes, as well as changing history of the

documents themselves where applicable. Reviewer and Chief Information Security Office (CISO) approvals will be documented by email. Executive leadership will identify reviewers by January 31 of each year and CISO edits by February 28 of each year. Review and edits will take place in March/April with approval in May of each year. Sign off will be via email.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
WLU is preparing and documenting a process and workflow that will define users access needs, with an appropriate management approval chain that will be in place prior to April 2025. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create stronger documentation to ensure that any level of auditor can understand that user access revocation is not, and has not, been a risk at WLU. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create stronger documentation to ensure that any level of auditor can understand that user access reviews have taken place at WLU including functional departmental review and approval. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create an approval workflow and require individual departments to review and approve current work assignments and their corresponding access.

WLU, as many of the cited institutions noted here, engages with WVNet to manage all hardware, software, and back-end processes related to our Banner instances. All application testing and infrastructure patching, and the documentation therein, is the responsibility of WVNet. WLU does not have access to perform these activities, and it is WVNet's mission, as a state agency, to manage these functions. This has been a repetitive conversation in the audit process for multiple years. The only manner in which WLU could remediate these issues would build a separate instance of Banner at WLU and operate independently, which would require the investment of several million dollars in hardware, software and net new manpower.

With that as a backdrop, WLU is including the WVNet Policy covering "Software Change". In addition, the Executive Director of WVNet provides the following insights: "WVNet strives to evaluate major upgrades on at least a quarterly basis. Due to Ellucian release schedules, these major upgrades are applied on as much of a regular cadence as possible to ensure compatibility among the different components of the Banner system. Additional patch cycles may be performed for anything that is deemed "critical" or "necessary" for specific applications that do not have major codependency requirements. This is especially true for applications such as Banner Financial Aid, which has a more frequent release schedule due to changes in financial processing. Application of patches are communicated with the customer functional support staff prior to any implementation via the use of an in-house

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

ticketing system (OZ). All patches are first performed in a test environment and verification is required from the customer prior to installation in a production environment. Once the customer has tested and verified no issues were encountered in their test environment, the patches are applied to the production environment, tracking the process through the OZ ticketing system. The OZ ticketing system is also used to communicate any encountered issues or problems found. These tickets track changes to the application and the steps are used to provide a resolution and provide customers with direct communication with support staff to resolve issues.

West Virginia Northern Community College (WVNCC) response
Effective April 1, 2025, WVNCC will meet quarterly to review user access, password settings and privileged access. During the review, WVNCC will document any concerns of user provisioning, terminated employee access, and privileged access. Changes to the system will be made according to the results of the review. The IT Committee will review policy and procedure annually around the Banner system and make recommendations to the IT staff to improve processes. The IT Meetings will reflect the recommendations.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
WVUP now has access to the audit logs relevant to these events and will ensure all supporting documentation will follow the requested formats. A review was conducted, but did not meet the requirements of the request. WVUP is working on updating the process to ensure that the supporting documentation meets the requirements. The updated process will be implemented by March 1, 2025.

WVUP is currently in the process of updating both the written password policy as well as any systems password policies for consistency and to ensure compliance. This task will be completed by April 1, 2025.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU will correct the finding regarding Banner ITGCs by developing, reviewing and implementing the following changes:

1. In order to address the lack of a formalized process to support access provisioning events for Banner WVSU IT will work with WVSU HR and develop an employee new hire / position change / termination form which must be completed by an employee's supervisor.

    a. The form will include a section for the supervisor to request Banner access for their employee as well as what Banner modules the employee will need access to.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

b. For each employee change event (new hire, position change, termination) the managing supervisor will be required to submit the form to Human Resources.

c. Upon receiving the new form HR will submit a change request to IT which includes the date the change should be made effective as well as a copy of the form.

d. As part of the change request process, IT will verify through email with the VP(s) over the affected employee's area(s) to ensure the validity of the information provided.

e. Once IT has validated the form through VP approval, IT will commit the changes requested.

2. To address the need for a User Access Review of Banner accounts, IT will develop a report to be sent to each employee supervisor at the beginning of each term.

   a. The report will list each employee who reports to each supervisor and show the employee's Banner Access levels.

   b. Each supervisor will be asked to review the report and affirm that their employees have the proper Banner access.

   c. In the event a supervisor notices the need for a permissions change IT will request that an Employee Change Form be submitted to HR in order to document the needed change.

3. In order to address issues with generic privileged accounts, IT will actively work to disable generic accounts and assign proper privileges to individual accounts, thereby allowing for proper and less confusing tracking of privileged account access and changes.

4. With regard to the change management process, in order to better track changes to both the test and production systems, WVSU will now run a report before and after each change request showing the current versions of all Banner modules and attach the reports to the appropriate IT work request. This should better support the tracking of Banner changes for future audits. IT will also formally document the change management process. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

ticketing system (OZ). All patches are first performed in a test environment and verification is required from the customer prior to installation in a production environment. Once the customer has tested and verified no issues were encountered in their test environment, the patches are applied to the production environment, tracking the process through the OZ ticketing system. The OZ ticketing system is also used to communicate any encountered issues or problems found. These tickets track changes to the application and the steps are used to provide a resolution and provide customers with direct communication with support staff to resolve issues.

West Virginia Northern Community College (WVNCC) response
Effective April 1, 2025, WVNCC will meet quarterly to review user access, password settings and privileged access. During the review, WVNCC will document any concerns of user provisioning, terminated employee access, and privileged access. Changes to the system will be made according to the results of the review. The IT Committee will review policy and procedure annually around the Banner system and make recommendations to the IT staff to improve processes. The IT Meetings will reflect the recommendations.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
WVUP now has access to the audit logs relevant to these events and will ensure all supporting documentation will follow the requested formats. A review was conducted, but did not meet the requirements of the request. WVUP is working on updating the process to ensure that the supporting documentation meets the requirements. The updated process will be implemented by March 1, 2025.

WVUP is currently in the process of updating both the written password policy as well as any systems password policies for consistency and to ensure compliance. This task will be completed by April 1, 2025.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU will correct the finding regarding Banner ITGCs by developing, reviewing and implementing the following changes:

1. In order to address the lack of a formalized process to support access provisioning events for Banner WVSU IT will work with WVSU HR and develop an employee new hire / position change / termination form which must be completed by an employee's supervisor.

    a. The form will include a section for the supervisor to request Banner access for their employee as well as what Banner modules the employee will need access to.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

b. For each employee change event (new hire, position change, termination) the managing supervisor will be required to submit the form to Human Resources.

c. Upon receiving the new form HR will submit a change request to IT which includes the date the change should be made effective as well as a copy of the form.

d. As part of the change request process, IT will verify through email with the VP(s) over the affected employee's area(s) to ensure the validity of the information provided.

e. Once IT has validated the form through VP approval, IT will commit the changes requested.

2. To address the need for a User Access Review of Banner accounts, IT will develop a report to be sent to each employee supervisor at the beginning of each term.

   a. The report will list each employee who reports to each supervisor and show the employee's Banner Access levels.

   b. Each supervisor will be asked to review the report and affirm that their employees have the proper Banner access.

   c. In the event a supervisor notices the need for a permissions change IT will request that an Employee Change Form be submitted to HR in order to document the needed change.

3. In order to address issues with generic privileged accounts, IT will actively work to disable generic accounts and assign proper privileges to individual accounts, thereby allowing for proper and less confusing tracking of privileged account access and changes.

4. With regard to the change management process, in order to better track changes to both the test and production systems, WVSU will now run a report before and after each change request showing the current versions of all Banner modules and attach the reports to the appropriate IT work request. This should better support the tracking of Banner changes for future audits. IT will also formally document the change management process. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-043 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – RETURN OF TITLE IV FUNDS**
Glenville State University, Fairmont State University, and Mountwest Community & Technical College
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.063, 84.268

Glenville State University (GSU) response
As of October 2024, the GSU Financial Aid Office has implemented internal controls to ensure review and approval of the Return of Title IV (R2T4) calculations. These reviews and approvals are now sufficiently documented. One staff member in the Financial Aid Office runs the R2T4 calculations within the federal system, Common Origination and Disbursement (COD), prints the calculations, and performs the aid adjustments in Banner, then signs off on the R2T4 form that the adjustments have been processed. Once that is completed, a second staff member reviews all calculations and adjustments and signs off on the R2T4 form as well.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
FSU Accounting Office identifies withdrawn students using the Argos report RZRWDRL. The accountant creates an Excel file documenting the date of withdrawal, federal and state aid disbursements, and total institutional charges. When all information is recorded for identified withdrawn students, the accountant notifies the Information System Specialist (ISS) in the Financial Aid Office that students are ready for the Return of Title IV (R2T4) process. The ISS performs the R2T4 calculation using the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) website. The Financial Aid Director (FAD) or appointed person completes a secondary review by performing another calculation in COD. Effective February 2025, the FAD ensures all aid the student was eligible to receive had been disbursed at the time of review and notes on the R2T4 worksheet. If the aid had not been disbursed, the cause would be researched. If eligibility requirements were not met or documentation is outstanding, students do not qualify for a post-withdrawal disbursement (PWD) and aid will be canceled. If a student qualifies for a PWD, the student is notified accordingly. If the secondary reviewer's information matches the first reviewer, the ISS will be notified to complete the return and notify the student. The secondary reviewer creates a worksheet to note the date of withdrawal, disbursed aid, institutional charges, and PWD determination. The worksheet is saved with the COD calculation sheets in AppXtender. When the ISS returns required aid in the Banner system, a note will be made in RHACOMM with details of the return. The Finance Program Manager, Information Systems Specialist, Financial Aid Director will perform the checks weekly by verifying the data for the calculation has been entered correctly, and

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

the adjustments to the BANNER system are accurate. Additional investigation will be needed when reviewers cannot produce the same results from the R2T4 form and will verify the accuracy of the calculation and ensure the data being used for recalculation is accurate. The recalculation will be performed after verifying the data from the system.

Mountwest Community & Technical College (MCTC) response
Effective February 2024, MCTC instituted a policy requiring staff to maintain the SFRWDRL reports for all withdrawals (both official and unofficial) run in "Update" mode with notations by at least two staff members to indicate timeliness, and to indicate that touch points along the calculation have been reviewed such as checking start and end dates in STVTERM and break days in SOATBRK as well as percentage calculated comparing Banner percentages to manually calculated percentages. Sampling of calculations was to be compared to manual calculations using USDE supplied manual Return to Title IV Worksheets to ensure that the Banner calculation of returns aligns with the manual calculation. On September 18, 2024, MCTC updated that policy to require the SFRWDRL report with notations, along with a screen capture of STVTERM and SOATBRK and verification of the withdrawal date per student, be uploaded in a zip file to Jobsub before any R2T4 calculations are run for the week. An email communication to the Financial Aid Director/Associate Director indicating files are awaiting review will be sent. A return email will be sent indicating review and approval to proceed. Once RPATIVC is completed, at least one manual worksheet will be completed each semester to verify effectiveness of Banner calculations. The manual calculation will be provided by uploading to Jobsub or via 256-bit password encryption via email so that the Financial Aid Director/Associate Director can also maintain and sign off on the calculations. These processes, effective September 18, 2024, should provide verification that review, and approval of calculations is being documented.

2024-044 INTERNAL CONTROL - CASH MANAGEMENT
Concord University (CU)
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.063, 84.268

Between office turnover and employee performance issues, the proper segregation of duties over this process was not followed. Effective August 2024, CU has new personnel in place to perform these duties, with proper training provided. In addition, CU no longer relies on singular initials on drawdown forms. Multiple signature lines are now present on all drawdown forms to ensure proper review and approval of federal draw downs.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-045 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – USING A SERVICER TO DELIVER TITLE IV CREDIT BALANCES TO A CARD OR OTHER ACCESS DEVICE
Concord University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364

Concord University (CU) response
Effective January 2025, CU has implemented calendar reminders to obtain the SOC and Compliance reports from Bank Mobile. Once obtained from Bank Mobile, the CFO will review the opinion of the report, and any exceptions noted. The CFO will then enter the ticket into the CU IT ticket system in order to obtain an IT opinion of the controls in place.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
Effective February 2025, MCTC will implement a review process to be conducted on an annual or monthly basis, as applicable, of all accounts opened with the Servicer during the specified timeframe. The "Activation & Preferences Report" available to management through the Servicers Administrator portal will be used to provide the data for review by management.

The review process will consist of the following:

- A request made by the servicer to provide a report of accounts opened with date/time stamp of consent to opening at the end of every term. An email to the servicer providing date/time stamp of request and a wet signature of the reviewer will be documented.

- Monthly review of the "Activation & Preferences Report" validated against Servicer "Accounts Opened" report. A wet signature of the reviewer and date of review will be documented.

- Generate a monthly follow-up email to applicable students confirming the opening of the Servicer Account which will include an attachment to the Servicer "Terms and Conditions" and "Fee Schedules. A sample of follow-up emails providing date/time stamp will be documented.

- Annual review of the Servicers' Client Contract and Profile site for accuracy and completeness of information. A wet signature of the reviewer and date of review will be documented.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

- Annual review of the Servicers' System and Organization Controls (SOC) and Compliance audits. A wet signature, date of review, and noted comments, if any, will be documented.

- Management will be incorporated as part of its "Due Diligence" and Attestation" copies of comparable banking institution fee schedules that are date/time stamped to serve as evidence of review.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective February 2024, SU developed and maintained a checklist to ensure that the appropriate tasks are being done. This includes reviewing SOC reports and the compliance audit from Bank Mobile noting and mitigating potential risk. More thorough documentation of the process and review points will be maintained. An email summary of the findings, if applicable, or lack of findings will be sent to the Vice President of Financial Administration for communication purposes.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
Effective January 2025, WVUP has implemented an internal policy to ensure that all required/recommended items are reviewed at least once per fiscal year, between May 1 and June 30. WVUP will properly document the review (outlined in the policy) and retain the documentation.

2024-046 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PERKINS LOAN RECORDKEEPING AND RECORD RETENTION
Concord University, West Liberty University
Assistance Listing Number 84.038

Concord University (CU) response
CU has implemented calendar reminders to obtain the SOC and Compliance reports from ECSI starting in January 2025. Once obtained from ECSI, the CFO will review the opinion of the report, and any exceptions noted. The CFO will then enter the ticket into the CU IT ticket system in order to obtain an IT opinion of the controls in place.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
To comply with internal control for the review and due diligence of the 3rd party servicer's Title IV compliance review, WLU will ensure that moving forward that in addition to the SOC 1 and SOC 2 report collection and review, that the Title IV compliance report of the servicer will be obtained and

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

reviewed to ensure that the requirements are met for the Federal Perkins Loan program portfolio.

Effective January 2025, the Student Account Manager will oversee that documentation will be kept providing the date that the report was received, evidence of the completed review, what specific items were reviewed, and any outcomes reached. This documentation will be retained along with the report to support the necessary internal controls, and for audit/record keeping purposes.

2024-047 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – ENROLLMENT REPORTING
Bluefield State University, Concord University, Fairmont State University, Glenville State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Marshall University, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia State University, West Virginia University, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, and West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine
Assistance Listing Number 84.063 and 84.268

Bluefield State University (BSU) response
BSU will review the final enrollment report and approvals will be signed off to submit the report to NSC, BSU will consistently retain a copy within our institution's files monthly. BSU will retain the record count reconciliation between the final enrollment report, text file, and the number of files received by the NSC, including all documentation on how any rejected records were addressed. BSU will retain the details of the validation of the students' information included in the enrollment report for accuracy. It will be maintained consistently in our monthly folders. BSU will consistently retain the NSC automated emails used as a quality checklist including enrollment due dates, and receipt of the text files by the NSC. The availability and completion of the Error Resolution Report, as well as the confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC report, will all be retained. These policies and procedures will be implemented in January 2025.

Concord University (CU) response
CU has implemented a control to retain the uploaded report that contains the total file count to compare record counts with the enrollment submitted to the NSC and how many files were rejected in August 2024. The NSLDS issue rests with an employee that was not adhering to the control that was in place. The registrar is now reviewing the report starting in February 2024 to adhere to separation of duties.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
Effective February 2025, FSU will retain a screen shot of the record count received by the NSC and will document any rejected records and how FSU will address the rejected records. FSU will review a portion of the enrollment records submitted before it is uploaded to NSC. This review will include detailed documentation, for a select few, on how FSU validated the students' enrollment status. FSU will keep a spreadsheet of the students that FSU validated and the Banner screens that are used to do so.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
Effective November 2024, the GSU Financial Aid Office, in conjunction with the GSU Registrar's Office, has implemented policies and procedures for Enrollment Reporting to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) via the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). The Financial Aid Director runs a process in Banner to pull an enrollment report every 45-60 days. Before sending the file to the NSC, the Registrar's Office reviews it, comparing record counts between the file and Banner. The Registrar then notifies the Financial Aid Director, who uploads the file to the NSC for review. If there are any errors that need to be corrected, the Financial Aid Director makes these corrections in collaboration with the Registrar, then sends the file back for processing again within the allotted timeframe. Once the NSC has confirmed that the file has been processed successfully, the Registrar spot checks 15-20 records for accuracy. All email communication between the NSC, the Registrar, and the Financial Aid Director is kept on file in the Financial Aid Office shared drive.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
Following the audit conducted during the fall 2024 semester, we have implemented several improvements to safeguard and enhance the accuracy of our reporting processes. In response to the audit findings, we have strengthened our record authentication procedures beyond our standard annual process confirmation. Specifically, we now conduct additional spot checks for each data upload to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSCH).

As part of this enhanced process, the registrar's office now verifies a batch of student data, with the verification being completed by two separate individuals. This two-person verification ensures an added layer of accuracy and accountability. After both individuals independently verify the data, a secondary verification is performed on the batch before it is uploaded to the NSCH. Furthermore, all verified data and supporting documentation, including confirmation emails, are securely saved for future reference. Any information received from the NSCH is also archived, with dates recorded to

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

ensure efficient data retrieval and confirmation. These improvements were implemented immediately following the audit findings in the fall of 2024. As we worked through the audit, we identified several areas where we could reinforce our processes to ensure ongoing data integrity and readiness for future audits.

Marshall University (MU) response
Effective February 1, 2024, MU has continued to maintain the following processes for internal control purposes:

Documenting that a record count reconciliation has been completed between the enrollment submission file and the number of files received by the NSC, as well as documenting how any rejected records were addressed.
Documenting and retaining records of the spot check validation process to ensure the accuracy of student information included in the enrollment submission files.

New River Community and Technical College (NRCTC) response
The Registrar's office will run a random selection of 20 students from NSLDS to make sure students are correct in the clearinghouse, which will be done at least 50 days from when the students were initially reported. The Registrar's office will keep documentation of the sampled students. The Registrar's office will keep records of how many files were accepted and how many were rejected. The Registrar's office will provide documentation of validation of student information included in the enrollment report and retain emails by providing a file specially for NSC enrollment reporting emails received and sent regarding enrollment reporting. Emails to be retained are error resolution and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC. The Registrar's office will also create a checklist to follow and use as documentation to ensure all steps throughout the process are completed and checked off the list.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
Effective February 2024, PCTC is completing the review of the file before it is submitted, not after it is submitted. The Associate Registrar pulls the report prior to the due date to give those in the review process ample time to review the files before the Associate Registrar submits the document to the NSC. PCTC is keeping track of the due date of submission, the date the text file is sent to the NSC, the date the error resolution report is received, the date it is sent back, and the date the report is certified by the NSC. A new tab in PCTC's worksheet in TEAMS was created that is completed each time PCTC submits an enrollment verification to the NSC. TEAMS is backed up via MS 365 tenant and anything loaded into TEAMS is retained. PCTC notes the actual

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

enrollment count as of the time of the NSC submission, the enrollment count on the TXT file, the number of files received by the NSC, and the number of rejected files. This verifies that all the files PCTC intended to submit to the NSC were received by the NSC and processed. This information is kept on each spreadsheet used to verify the information sent to the NSC.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective February 2025, SU will add a checklist to the existing reporting and retention structure that had already been established for Clearinghouse data transmission. The checklist will be completed with each transmission, organizing data retention efforts to ensure the inclusion of the additional elements required.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
To comply with internal controls over the process of enrollment reporting, WLU implemented and executed additional enrollment reporting internal controls to:

1. Perform a record count reconciliation between the final enrollment report and the number of files received by the NSC.

2. Retain NSC automated emails as a quality checklist regarding due dates, receipt of text files. by the NSC, availability and completion of error resolution reports, and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC. These updated policies and procedures of internal controls started and are consistently performed by the appropriate knowledgeable personnel for each enrollment reporting transmission to the NSC as of May 2024 and forward. Additional documentation was pulled in the 2023-2024 audit past this May implementation date and no issues were found.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU utilizes the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) to update student's enrollment and its effects on student's direct loan and Pell statuses. Thorough edit checks of student data for each semester will be produced by IT on a regular basis. The Office of the Registrar, in coordination with Admissions, Dual Enrollment, and other contributors of student data will make sure these errors are corrected. Special focus will be placed on resolving these errors before each enrollment file is produced. (initial data integrity, first check). On or around the 25th of each month, IT will produce the NSC enrollment file. Each time the file is produced, the file will be sent to the Registrar for review to ensure accuracy of the data being pulled from Banner. Registrar sends approval for upload to NSC. Emails from NSC, IT, and Registrar approval and

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

files with Registrar student checks to be retained. (process integrity, second check) The file will be uploaded to the NSC by IT, ensuring NSC receives the appropriate number of records. The data will then be reviewed and any discrepancies in the data, when compared with past data, will be resolved in a timely manner. The NSC error report will be reviewed and any errors corrected. The NSC process makes sure these errors are resolved before the data is reported to the NSLDS, it is the responsibility of the Registrar to make sure these are resolved with accurate data. Emails from NSC, and screenshots of errors will be retained. (data integrity, third check) After resolution of errors, the NSC will perform a final review of data before sending to the NSLDS. This will be reported on the NSLDS reporting tab of the enrollment reporting screen in the NSC website. If data is satisfactory, the submission will be marked with "Congrats. No Errors!" by the originator clearinghouse. The NSC sends emails whenever these items are updated. It is the responsibility of the Registrar to review and resolve any errors in a timely manner. Emails from NSC and screenshot of NSLDS reporting dashboard to be retained (data integrity, fourth check). The enrollment data is then submitted to the NSLDS. After NSLDS reviews the data, any errors will be reported back through the NSC in the same manner as NSC errors. The resolution of these errors is of special importance and will be given top priority. The NSC sends emails whenever these items are updated. It is the responsibility of the registrar to review and resolve any errors in a timely manner. Emails from NSC and any error documentation to be retained. (data integrity, fifth check). These policies and procedures were implemented in February 2025.

West Virginia University (WVU) response
WVU's Registrar's office reviews rejected records and takes appropriate action to clear the rejections. Many of these rejections require additional information from students, therefore resolution is based on student discretion in providing documentation. Effective February 2024, WVU ensured that documentation of the submission record count and rejection follow up was maintained in enrollment reporting records.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
Effective July 1, 2024, WVUP reconciles the record count of enrollment records processed by taking the following actions:

1. Highlighting the record count at the end of the Banner-generated enrollment report file as part of the spot-checking review process.

2. Screenshot the total records on the text file.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

3. Screenshot the total records on the .lis file.

4. Screenshot the total number of files received by NSC once it has been acknowledged that the file has been received and processed.

5. Retaining documentation to show that if for some reason the file count does not match, research was done to locate the reason for the discrepancy, and the discrepancy was either resolved or unable to be documented why it could not be resolved.

Effective July 1, 2024, WVUP started maintaining copies of all NSC automated emails used as a quality checklist which includes enrollment report due dates, receipt of the text file by the NSC, completion of the Error Resolution Report, and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC.

West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM) response
Effective January 2025, WVSOM's Registrar implemented a submittal process that uploads spreadsheets to update enrollments. On or around the 1st of every other month, the Registrar will save current rosters with the latest enrollment data to the auditor folder. NSLDS enrollment rosters from banner will be checked for necessary updates. The Registrar will process the NSLDS update calculations worksheet in the auditor folder which shows calculations for submittals and other details. The Registrar will check numbers from spreadsheet submittal versus roster totals and ensure all information is current, including student statuses (enrolled, graduated, withdrawn) and academic term details.

The Registrar will run advanced search in NSLDS to check for any outliers that may need processed and ensure corrections are made promptly, and the corrected data is re-submitted to the NSLDS within the same review cycle.

2024-048 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLE
Fairmont State University, West Liberty University, West Virginia University, and WV Department of Agriculture
Assistance Listing Number 10.202, 10.203, 10.207, 10.215, 10.310, 12.300, 12.431, 15.945, 43.008, 47.049, 47.070, 47.076, 66.716, 81.057, 81.089, 93.103, 93.121, 93.213, 93.279, 93.310, 93.393, 93.395, 93. 837, 93.840, 93.847, 93.853, 93.859, 93.865, 93.866, 93.867, 93.942

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
The Office of Sponsored Programs (OSP) currently requires time and effort reporting from Principle Investigators (PIs), Co-PIs, and key/senior personnel on a grant; however, OSP does not have a formal process through which to effectively collect effort reporting. A new fillable PDF form will be created and in use as of June 2025. This new form will be more streamlined and include additional space for the signatures of the PIs on each grant, providing physical documentation for effort reporting. New consequences will be established and enforced for grant-funded individuals who fail to complete and submit effort reports, including but not limited to being prohibited from applying for additional or future grants if there are any outstanding reports. A tracking sheet will be created by June 2025 to ensure PIs are meeting their effort requirements and reporting on it appropriately. This sheet will be reviewed and updated by OSP. The above corrective actions will be implemented and consistently applied throughout the activities of the Office of Sponsored Programs.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
Effective February 2025, WLU is in the process of implementing new processes and procedures to document the effort put on grants by students which will mirror the current process already in place for principal investigators and other key personnel.

West Virginia University (WVU) response
It is WVU's policy that most employee's should certify their own Effort Report and that most employees have first-hand knowledge about the effort they expended. All the Effort Reports selected were certified and complete, and West Virginia University does not view a second signature on the Effort Report as a reasonable, value-added control. West Virginia University will review the current labor distribution processes and resulting Effort Reporting processes to identify, document, and evaluate key internal controls to determine enhancements that need to be made to ensure continued compliance with 2 CFR 200.

WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) response
Effective for FY2025, the Department of Agriculture will implement a new standard Schedule of Expenditures Federal Awards reconciliation template that will be completed for each program that will include deducting overspent costs. As many of the Department of Agriculture's programs are funded based on formula, it is often the case that the State must absorb costs beyond what is funded by the Federal government to meet the goals and objectives of the funding and thus is has been standard practice to continue to track these

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

expenses even when Federal funding has been exhausted. Management disagrees that the current monthly tracking system in general is not robust enough to note when federal funding has been exhausted as the federal financial report related to the questioned costs was filed prior to closeout when all funding had been spent. Rather, the questioned costs were the result of an inconsistent reconciliation process at year-end that did not reduce the amount reported by the overspent amount.

2024-049 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLE – INDIRECT COSTS
Higher Education Policy Commission, West Virginia University, West Liberty University, WV Department of Agriculture
Assistance Listing Number 10.202, 10.203, 10.207, 10.215, 10.310, 12.300, 12.431, 15.945, 43.008, 47.070, 47.076, 47.083, 66.716, 81.057, 81.089, 93.103, 93.121, 93.213, 93.279, 93.310, 93.393, 93.395, 93.837, 93.840, 93.847, 93.853, 93.859, 93.865, 93.866, 93.867, 93.942

Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) response
Effective immediately, HEPC has added review controls to address the ineffective internal controls identified. By April 30, 2025, HEPC will develop and implement policies and procedures to address an additional internal control for indirect cost calculations. This addition will ensure that there is a preparer and a separate reviewer of indirect cost calculations.

West Virginia University (WVU) response
WVU relies on general IT and application controls within the financial system to calculate indirect expenses, which were not tested as part of this audit. While the audit team was unable to test the IT controls, 40 indirect cost compliance selections were tested. There were no questioned costs resulting from the compliance testing, which indicates that indirect expenses are being calculated correctly.

WVU will review current processes and enhance the internal control documentation surrounding these processes. During this review, West Virginia University will evaluate the need for manual mitigating controls over the indirect cost calculation.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
WLU will implement a procedure for recording indirect expenses in the general ledger. WLU does not have grant software and cannot record indirect costs automatically as they are incurred; therefore, indirect costs will be manually calculated based on the indirect cost rates agreed upon in the grant award and

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

will be posted to the general ledger on a quarterly basis when the quarterly billings are compiled. The calculated indirect costs will be reviewed before being posted to the general ledger. WLU will include these indirect costs on the FY25 SEFA.

WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) response
Effective February 2025, the WVDA will report indirect expenditures on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards. While indirect expense was accounted for in direct reporting to federal agencies, the Department had been advised to only report direct expenditures for the schedule of expenditures of federal awards and thus had historically excluded indirect expense for SEFA reporting. Additionally, indirect expense will be recorded against individual programs beginning in fiscal year 2025, providing for an additional review of indirect cost calculations.

2024-050 INTERNAL CONTROLS – CASH MANAGEMENT
Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC)
Assistance Listing Number 47.076, 47.083

Effective immediately, HEPC has added review controls to address the ineffective internal controls identified. By March 31, 2025, HEPC will develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure proper segregation of duties between the preparer and reviewer of the drawdown. Additionally, HEPC will include procedures to review payroll reports on a per drawdown basis to confirm the proper amount of funds are being drawn down.

2024-051 INTERNAL CONTROLS – CASH MANAGEMENT
West Liberty University, West Virginia University, WV Department of Agriculture
Assistance Listing Number 43.008, 93.103, 93.859

West Liberty University (WLU) response
WLU will ensure that documentation is maintained of the review and approval of invoices and related supporting documentation submitted to the granting agency for reimbursement.

West Virginia University (WVU) response
WVU agrees with the audit recommendation to ensure that WVU's subrecipient monitoring, including invoice review, policies and procedures are followed and that the appropriate supporting documentation is retained. Also, WVU agrees that a review of the land grant draw process is necessary and will

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

work with the appropriate personnel to ensure that draws are reviewed and documentation of the review is maintained.

WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) response
Effective February 2025, the WVDA will require a SF-270 Request for Advance or Reimbursement or equivalent form be prepared with support for review and signature of management prior to Federal funds being drawn regardless of whether this is required by the Federal awarding agency. The signed report with support will be maintained in shared files.

2024-052 PROCUREMENT, SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT
Higher Education Policy Commission, Fairmont State University, WV Department of Agriculture, West Virginia University
Assistance Listing Number 43.008, 47.076, 47.083, 93.103, 93.859

Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) response
Effective immediately, HEPC has added review controls to address the ineffective internal controls identified. By March 31, 2025, HEPC will update policies and procedures to establish and maintain effective internal control over federal awards. The updates will clearly establish the threshold for identifying covered transactions and provide clear guidance on conducting suspension and debarment searches in SAM.gov for those transactions. The updates will also provide any additional steps or documentation required to assess whether a vendor is excluded or disqualified if not in SAM.gov.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
FSU will formalize internal controls for Sam.gov review by doing the following:

o Establish a clear, documented policy for reviewing Sam.gov records to ensure vendors (over the threshold) are checked against this database before engagement. Consult with the HEPC to determine the dollar threshold.

o Once the HEPC has determined the threshold, update Fairmont State's Purchasing Manual to be in alignment with the WVHEPC Purchasing Manual.

o Develop a procedure to ensure that all Sam.gov reviews are performed as required.

o Implement a process for documenting and retaining evidence of Sam.gov checks, i.e. maintaining screen print.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

o Provide training to relevant staff on the importance of the verification processes and how to implement it correctly

o Develop Alternative Procedures for Vendors Not Found in Sam.gov.

o Develop and formalize alternative verification procedures for vendors not appearing in Sam.gov. Potentially create a certification form for the vendor to sign when they are not in Sam.gov.

o Ensure all alternative verification procedures are clearly documented, and evidence of these checks is retained as part of the vendor onboarding process.

o Provide training to relevant staff on the importance of these alternative verification processes and how to implement them correctly.

The new internal controls and procedures will be in place by July 1, 2025.

WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) response
Effective February 2025, the WVDA will implement an additional review to include the Comptroller /Assistant Director of Administrative Services in the approval process of purchase orders and contract renewals. Furthermore, as the position with primary responsibility for performing suspension and debarment checks saw turnover twice in fiscal year 2024, to ensure continuity and accessibility of documentation, suspension and debarment checks will be uploaded into the procurement folder in the financial system when issuing the purchase order or processing a contract renewal rather than only relying on hard copies. Additional training will be provided to current staff responsible for performing suspension and debarment checks.

2024-053 PROCUREMENT, SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT
West Virginia University (WVU)
Assistance Listing Number 81.089

WVU agrees with the audit recommendation to ensure that WVU's Procurement policies and procedures are followed and that the appropriate supporting documentation is retained. The procurement transaction detailed in this finding involved the contractual category being improperly identified in initial award proposal. When a correction to the contractual category was determined necessary, approval by the sponsor was obtained, however proper engagement of the procurement team did not occur. WVU will take action to ensure that all employees and respective departments are knowledgeable of

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

the importance of contractual category selection and the necessity to involve procurement when a change is required.

2024-054 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
Higher Education Policy Commission, West Virginia University (WVU)
Assistance Listing Number 10.310, 12.300, 47.076, 47.083, 81.089, 93.838, 93.867

Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) response
Effective April 30, 2025, HEPC will develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure subrecipient compliance as outlined in 2 CFR Section 200.332. The policy will include a risk assessment containing monitoring and compliance review standards to confirm the subrecipient complies with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the subaward. Further, it will contain additional steps for retention of document review and approval of subrecipient reports.

West Virginia University (WVU) response
WVU agrees with the audit recommendation to ensure that WVU's subrecipient policy is being followed and that internal controls around subawards need reviewed and updated. A WVU subaward task force has been established and the primary objectives of this task force include assessing and evaluating current subaward processes and identifying areas for improvement. Also, this task force will be reviewing compliance with federal, state and institutional regulations.

2024-055 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – KEY PERSONNEL
Fairmont State University, WV Department of Agriculture
Assistance Listing Number 47.049, 47.076, 93.103, 93.942

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
The Office of Sponsored Programs currently requires time and effort reporting from PIs, Co-PIs, and key/senior personnel on a grant; however, OSP does not have a formal process through which to effectively collect effort reporting. A new fillable PDF form will be created and in use as of June 2025. This new form will be more streamlined and include additional space for the signatures of the PIs on each grant, providing physical documentation for effort reporting. New consequences will be established and enforced for grant funded individuals who fail to complete and submit effort reports, including but not limited to being prohibited from applying for additional or future grants if there are any outstanding reports. A tracking sheet will be created by June

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

2025 to ensure PIs are meeting their effort requirements and reporting on it appropriately. This sheet will be reviewed and updated by OSP. The above corrective actions will be implemented and consistently applied throughout the activities of the Office of Sponsored Programs.

WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA) response
Effective February 2025, the WVDA will implement a quarterly analysis of project director or principal investigator effort to identify any reductions of time devoted to a federal award which may require prior approval of the Federal agency under 2 CFR 200.308 (f) (2) and (3) in the future. If there is a downward trend in time devoted to a project of 20% or more in total over the period of performance to-date, the project director or principal investigator will be contacted to determine if prior approval request will need to be sent to the Federal awarding agency. This analysis will be signed by the staff member who prepared the analysis as well as management documenting review. If there is an anticipated change in key personnel or a disengagement of more than 3 months, it will be the Divisions' responsibility to notify Administrative Services to assist in preparing and submitting the prior approval request. This procedure will be applicable to any Federal award where key personnel are identified by name or title in the Federal award.

2024-056 PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE
West Virginia University (WVU)
Assistance Listing Number 10.310, 93.279, 93.942

WVU's standard practice for post-award close-outs is that all costs should be posted within 30 days from the award end-date, and the final invoice is submitted within 90 days unless the terms dictate otherwise. At times, exceptions are granted for extenuating circumstances such as when awards are received late. Many of the awards noted in the audit as not being closed within the 120 days after the award date were not set up in WVU's financial system until late in the award period. However, all of the expenditures referred to in this finding were incurred within the active dates of the award as required by federal regulations and the transaction to charge the award was either an internal cost transfer or a reimbursement of contractual costs. WVU will review internal policies and procedures to ensure awards are properly set-up in a timely manner that allows for close-out within 120 days of award end-date and will work with departments to ensure cost transfers and contractual reimbursements are also processed in a timely manner. For any awards exceeding the 120 day close-out, WVU will ensure sponsor communication is maintained to document any approved extensions.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2024-057 **REPORTING**
Department of Human Services (DoHS)
Assistance Listing Number 93.568

The DoHS will retain the reconciliations of the data received from its third-party service provider to the underlying internal source system to ensure accuracy and completeness as part of our review and approval of reports prior to submission from Optum and our grantee for other LIHEAP related programs. This information will be reviewed by our LIHEAP Coordinator as well as a second approval from our leadership team. This will begin immediately for the review of data received starting FY 2025.

DoHS has a draft Monitoring Plan in progress that will have a section specific to the reconciliation of reports. This will aid DoHS in the review and comparison of data received from all third-party sources to ensure completeness and accuracy before submittal. This draft Monitoring Plan will be finalized by March 31, 2025, and the LIHEAP Coordinator will begin full Monitoring April 1, 2025. DoHS will work with Optum, our third-party provider, to review the structure and data elements pulled to ensure we are meeting all federal guidelines. We will, if necessary, create additional Ad Hoc reports for comparison and create a spreadsheet for our tracking purposes of data as well. All data collected each year will be maintained in a shared drive for future use as backup documentation when needed. This will begin immediately. The comparison spreadsheet will be finalized by March 31, 2025. Discussions with Optum will begin immediately, and any changes needed will be implemented via change request to Optum. Depending on the complexity of the changes needed, DoHS will be in progress by December 31, 2025, making the identified changes.

2024-058 **SUBRECEIPIENT MONITORING**
Department of Economic Development (DED)
Assistance Listing Number 93.568

DED will establish policies and procedures for completing Federally required risk assessments of grant applicants of the Community Advancement and Development division of the West Virginia Development Office. As a pass-through entity of Federal funds, the State Office is required by 2 CFR §200.331(d) to evaluate each subrecipient's risk of noncompliance with Federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of grant agreements, regardless of whether the subaward is made through a competitive process. Completed risk assessments will help the State Office determine a monitoring plan and schedule for each subrecipient as well as whether additional, specific

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

conditions should be incorporated into that subrecipient's subaward agreement(s).

Risk assessments will be completed annually for our subrecipients, or during the review cycle for the competitive grants. For competitive grants, risk assessments should be completed before subawards are made.

When completing subrecipient risk assessments, at a minimum the factors listed below should be considered. This list is not exhaustive and other risk factors may be considered depending upon the nature of the program for which the specific subaward is being made.

1. The subrecipient's prior experience with the same or similar subawards.

2. The results of previous audits - including whether or not the subrecipient is required to receive a Single Audit and the extent to which the same or similar subawards were audited as a major program.

3. The extent and results of Federal awarding agency monitoring.

4. The extent and results of previous monitoring by the State Office.

5. Financial stability.

6. Quality of management systems and ability to comply with Federal management standards (2 CFR §200.300-332).

7. Whether the subrecipient has new personnel or new or substantially changed systems.

8. Results of application reviews.

Additionally, for subawards granted through a competitive process, any criteria that will be used to evaluate risks posed by applicants for competitive subawards must be described in the notice of the funding opportunity. The WVCAD Subrecipient Risk Assessment Policy was updated February 2025.

Any risk factor used in the evaluation of the degree of risk posed by an applicant shall be scored quantitatively. The score for all risk factors used shall be totaled and a range developed to categorize each applicant as low, medium, or high risk. A copy of the risk assessment evaluation shall be kept as part of

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

each applicant's file and scanned and placed on the shared network drive in the appropriate subfolder.

The results of risk assessments shall be utilized in the following ways:

1. To determine appropriate subrecipient monitoring.

2. For competitive subawards, an applicant who scores on the upper end of the high-risk range may be precluded from receiving funding if it is determined that specific award conditions will not mitigate the risks posed by the applicant to the point where making a subaward to them would be responsible.

3. An applicant, whether for a competitive or noncompetitive grant, who scores as medium risk or on the lower end of the high-risk range may have additional specific award conditions imposed. The specific award conditions selected should be related to risk factors for which the subrecipient received a high score to address areas of noncompliance that are high risk for the subrecipient. Specific award conditions may include, but are not limited to, items such as the following:

    a. Requiring payments as reimbursements rather than advance payments.

    b. Withholding authority to continue the program under the subaward until receipt of evidence of acceptable performance within a given period.

    c. Requiring additional, more detailed financial reports.

    d. Requiring additional monitoring.

    e. Requiring the subrecipient to obtain technical or management assistance.

    f. Establishing additional prior approvals.

If additional specific award conditions are imposed, the State Office will notify the applicant of the following before a subaward is made:

1. The nature of the specific award conditions.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2. The reason why specific award conditions are being imposed.

3. The nature of the action needed to remove the specific award condition, if applicable.

4. The time allowed for comping the actions, if applicable.

5. The method for requesting reconsideration of the specific award condition(s).

Any specific award conditions must be promptly removed once the conditions that prompted them have been corrected.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-001 **FINANCIAL STATEMENT CLOSE PROCESS**
Financial Accounting and Reporting Section
Assistance Listing Number Not Applicable
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-002
2022-001 **DHHR INFORMATION SYSTEM AND RELATED BUSINESS PROCESS CONTROLS**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 10.551, 10.561, COVID-19 10.561, 93.558, COVID-19 93.558, 93.568, COVID-19 93.568, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575, 93.658, 93.659, 93.767, 93.775, 93.777, COVID-19 93.777, 93.778
Partially Resolved

With regards to the condition noted for the FACTS UAR, The MMIS does not agree with the statement that FACTS is "without a complete and comprehensive user access review". The UAR is a process to review all workers in the system at a specific point in time which was done on April 10, 2024. The auditors were provided with evidence from reports, screenshots and emails that the UAR was completed which accounted for all workers. A new report to help with this review was also created and provided to the auditors that showed all active workers throughout the audit period of July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024. Additionally, in the prior year audits, the auditors selected individual worker samples to test; however, those samples were not conducted during this year to help verify the records.

The DoHS implemented a new information technology system for child welfare case work, processing payments, maintaining documentation, etc. The name of the new system is WVPATH (West Virginia People's Access to Help). The WVPATH system replaced the Family and Children's Tracking System (FACTS) which was referenced in the finding. The implementation of the WV PATH system was completed in January 2023. The WVPATH system has additional controls and levels of review as compared with the FACTS systems. During the entire fiscal year 2024, the WV PATH system was operational. Additionally, the FACTS system was set to a "read-only" for child welfare staff and access limited users shortly after the WV PATH system was operational. The FACTS system child welfare records are no longer updatable and only accessible by limited users to search historical data. FACTS data is set to be preserved, some of the data will be transferred to the WV PATH system. The FACTS system is scheduled to be discontinued in the near future.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

With regards to the condition noted for RAPIDS, The Department of Human Services Bureau for Family Assistance PATH system (formerly RAPIDS) maintains internal controls as required under federal regulations, including 7 CFR 272.4(c)(1), as well as the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government and the standards as set forth in the executive summary of the Internal Control – Integrated Framework prepared by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Internal control regulations, located at 7 CFR 272.4(c)(1), subtitled "Requirements.", reads, in part, "in order to safeguard certification and issuance records from unauthorized creation or tampering, the State agency shall establish an organizational structure which divides the responsibility for eligibility determinations and coupon issuance among certification, data management, and issuance units." The PATH system (formerly RAPIDS) maintains segregation of these activities. Certification duties are performed by employees managed under the divisions of Field Operations. Data management is maintained by the Department's contractor, Optum. Issuance activities are performed through the Division of Finance, including, but not limited to, the Office of Electronic Benefits.

These separations of duties meet the requirements within the Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government under the heading of "Segregation of duties" beginning on page 47 of the document located at https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-14-704g.pdf.

Regarding the "batch level, which does not allow the approver to review each transaction individually" finding, our system meets the standards set forth in 7 CFR 274.1(h), which reads, in part, '[t]he State agency shall establish the master issuance file in a manner compatible with its system used for maintaining case record ... The master issuance file shall contain all the information needed to identify certified households, issue household benefits, record the participation activity for each household and supply all information necessary to fulfill the reporting requirements prescribed in § 274.4." In addition, it meets all requirements for 7 CFR 274.1(h)(1)(ii), which includes a review of the master file prior to issuance. See current year finding 2024-001.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-003 **INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CONTROLS – WVPATH**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658, 93.659
Partially Resolved

- WV PATH Child Welfare (WV PATH CW) and WV PATH Family Assistance (WV PATH FA) were unable to provide a complete and accurate listing of all new hires, modified users, and terminated users for their systems.

  The Department of Personnel and the WV DoHS system is the same one that has been utilized for more than 30 years. This states and explicitly explains that a person may be hired and given a start day to report to a specified office, the orientation to that job may be a requirement to be completed prior to any other action. Afterwards, the Supervisor or appointing authority may then request a RACF ID be assigned to the new worker as well as a Network ID. Once that information is provided back to the requestor, the actual User ID and privileges to the system are requested, this can obviously be another date. The request for an ID is processed and again, due to separation of duty, forwarded onto the separate unit to be completed. The DoHS system was never designed to capture an exact date since as stated this can be numerous dates. The system was also never designed to capture an end-date of an employee/worker's access to the system. This has been noted in a comment section of the system for the entire existence of the eligibility system. The effort to reconfigure the Hire and Termination Dates into a system would place a financial burden on the State of WV that has never been needed or requested before.

- RAPIDS, WV PATH CW and WV PATH FA did not complete a comprehensive user access review.

  Once all documentation for an ID is received, signed, processed, the paper records are recorded to a secure State owned and maintained drive. The rollout from all segregated units to be connected to one platform - the Common Landing Page - commonly referred to as CLP; was not completed until July 2024. After that time the PATH FA completed several internal audits to ensure the accuracy of those who had access to the system of BCSE-OSCAR. Also, annually the PATH FA completes a yearly internal audit of all individuals who have access to the system and an affidavit is signed by the Supervisors within each county to attest to the validity of the lists that are composed and sent

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

to them to review. Those individuals are provided with a time frame to submit this composed record back to the Security Maintenance team to inactivate the person or persons who no longer need or require access to the system. The second layer of an audit is provided by WV Office of Technology. This report indicates that if a person has not signed in or logged onto the Legacy and/or WV IES PATH system within 180 days the RACF ID that has been assigned to them is placed in an inactive state. The report is provided monthly, but as stated previously this may not be accurate since a worker may be on FMLA or enduring a medical procedure which may cause them to not be physically able to log onto the system but still be an active and in good standing State of WV employee. No action is taken based on this monthly report; however, it is an added layer to ensure DoHS are not utilizing this report due to the example provided. OMIS and PATH FA staff are working to enhance the audit process and make this a more streamlined effort but also make this occur more frequently throughout the year. DoHS delayed implementing this due to the roll out and onboarding of the last unit to be added to the CLP- Common Landing Page. OMIS and PATH FA staff will begin a bi-annual audit process, which will occur each May and November beginning with May 2025.

The PATH CW UAR was completed on July 31, 2024, based on a query of all active PATH CW users generated by Optum. A list of workers on the UAR was provided as well as the code used to pull the list and screenshots demonstrating how it was generated. An additional report is included.

A working copy of the list of workers for the PATH CW UAR was provided containing the results of the review. The admin staff have reviewed each worker record for accuracy and processed any requests.

- WV PATH CW does not track documentation detailing validation of infrastructure patches which do not directly involve code deployment changes.

  Optum provided a document on 1/17/2025 "SAA_2024_CAL_ 2B_PATH_CW_ narratives on changes not code related or to training" that provided evidence and documentation on the validation of patching is taking place. The list of changes for PATH CW was provided to the auditors along with a revision showing the screenshots a few days later.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The Optum infrastructure team, Infrastructure Management Services (IMS) is responsible for scheduling and deploying patches to servers. In order to complete the scheduling process, IMS uses the ServiceNow tool and email to communicate dates, times, and patches that will be deployed to server owners' systems (for this instant that will be the team(s) supporting the PATH CW systems.) This change process follows the company standards for changing control in the Optum FE environment. As provided in evidence, the lower-level environments are the first to receive the patching with validation checkouts completed by the appropriate teams which are documented, such as PATH CW. The PATH team uses Service Now Gov ticketing to provide information on the scheduled downtime to production systems to the state customer and to get state approval for the downtime.

- WV PATH FA management did not implement separation of duties during UAR, and supervisors reviewed their own access.

  The final finding of a CSM - Community Service Manager - signing off on their own access did occur for one county and it was not a statewide occurrence. This should not have occurred, and steps were implemented in May 2024 to prevent this from being allowed or permitted going forward. See current year finding 2024-002.

2023-004
2022-041 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.788, 93.323, COVID-19 93.323, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575, 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Partially Resolved

Effective June 10, 2024, the Office of Shared Administrations' Chief Financial Officer issued a directive to the Department of Health, Department of Health Facilities and the Department of Human Services (spending units) which implemented a requirement that risk assessments and certifications would need to be completed by spending unit staff prior to the issuance of all subawards. If during the evaluation of risk, a spending unit determines that a subrecipient's risk is high, the award can still be made but should include specific terms and additional conditions as appropriate to the risk and as deemed necessary by the spending unit. To ensure all risk assessments have been completed prior to finalizing a subaward, a hard stop has been incorporated within the Department's subrecipient Grants Management Solution system (CRM) if the risk assessment is missing prior to completion of the award. Therefore, no grant award can be sent to a grantee for final

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

signatures without a copy of the risk assessment being included as part of the overall grant documentation. The process was implemented for grants beginning on or after July 1, 2024.

Since the process is new, the Department may find the need to make modifications going forward. Once it has been determined that the process is working as desired, the Department plans to incorporate the risk assessment process and the related certifications into the CRM system to streamline the workflow process. See current year finding 2024-005.

On June 10, 2024, the Office of Shared Administrations' Chief Financial Officer issued a directive to the Department of Health, Department of Health Facilities and the Department of Human Services (spending units) which implemented a requirement that risk assessments and certifications would need to be completed by spending unit staff prior to the issuance of all subawards. If during the evaluation of risk, a spending unit determines that a subrecipient's risk is high, the award can still be made but could include specific terms and additional conditions as appropriate to the risk and as deemed necessary by the spending unit. To ensure all risk assessments have been completed prior to finalizing a subaward, a hard stop has been incorporated within the Department's subrecipient Grants Management Solution system (CRM) if the risk assessment is missing prior to completion of the award. Therefore, no grant award can be sent to a grantee for final signatures without a copy of the risk assessment being included as part of the overall grant documentation. The process was implemented for grants beginning on or after July 1, 2024.

Since the process is new, the Department may find the need to make modifications as we move forward. Once it has been determined that the process is working as desired, the Department plans to incorporate the risk assessment process and the related certifications into the CRM system to streamline the workflow process. See current year finding 2024-031.

2023-005
2022-002 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – ADP SYSTEM FOR SNAP**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 10.551, 10.561, COVID-19 10.561
Partially Resolved

Management appreciates and shares the auditors' concern with SNAP program integrity as it relates to the RAPIDS ADP system. DoHS notes that 7 CFR § 272.10 begins with, "(1) Purpose. All State agencies are required to sufficiently automate their SNAP operations and computerize their systems

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

for obtaining, maintaining, utilizing and transmitting information concerning SNAP. Sufficient automation levels are those which result in effective programs or in cost effective reductions in errors and improvements in management efficiency, such as decreases in program administrative costs . . ." Within the RAPIDS ecosystem for SNAP administration, this automation includes data matching measures undertaken, in compliance with related federal rules as specified in 7 CFR § 272.8, 7 CFR § 272.16, etc., to automate the validation of client-provided, worker-input information while mitigating the additional administrative burden of secondary review for all worker interactions with a client's case. Policy regarding state and federal data matching is laid out in Chapter 6 of the State's Income Maintenance Manual (IMM).

The primary data exchange system detailed in IMM Chapter 6 that is applicable to SNAP is the Income and Eligibility Verification System (IEVS) required by 7 CFR § 272.8. Systems mandated federally for inclusion in the IEVS include those operated by Workforce WV, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA). A variety of other sources may also be queried for the purpose of validating client-provided information entered into RAPIDS by a worker, including Veterans Affairs (VA), Beneficiary and Earnings Data Exchange (BENDEX), Beneficiary Earnings and Exchange Record System (BEERS), National Directory of New Hires, and Prisoner Matching with the Department of Corrections as well as the Federal Data Services Hub (FDSH).

IMM Chapter 6, page 2 describes the purpose of data matching through the IEVS. Information obtained through IEVS is used to verify the eligibility of the assistance group (AG), verify the proper amount of benefits, determine if the AG received benefits to which it was not entitled, obtain information for use in criminal or civil prosecution based on receipt of benefits to which the AG was not entitled.

IMM Chapter 6, pages 2-3 further detail the points at which a match with the IEVS must take place when a data exchange in the eligibility system occurs, when a new case is created, when a new person is added to a benefit, When a person's demographic information is changed; and, on a periodic basis for all individuals in the eligibility system, depending on the type of benefit being received.

Requirements for independent verification of information when automated data matches fail or report a discrepancy with client-provided, worker-input information are spelled out in IMM 6.4.4.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

The DoHS believes that these automations, while perhaps not foolproof, are in keeping with both the word and intent of 7 CFR § 272.10, 7 CFR § 272.8, 7 CFR § 272.16, etc., which aim to automate processes to reduce administrative burden and associated costs, such as those that would be associated with a secondary review of all worker interactions with a client's case.

Furthermore, page 4-10.551-9 of the Compliance Supplement 2023 which lays out the suggested audit procedures for this topic recommends the use of the USDA-FNS SNAP System Integrity Review Tool (SIRT) to ensure that the State's ADP system is in alignment with USDA-FNS requirements and ensure that automated processes within RAPIDS continue to comport with federal requirements for ADP systems. To our knowledge, the auditors neither utilized that tool to guide their work nor requested verification from the State that it had been previously employed. To accompany this response, DoHS provided a copy of the SIRT submitted to FNS on October 26, 2023, in preparation for the go-live of the WV PATH Family Assistance pilot program; DoHS would note that as there is no significant difference in system functionality between the Family Assistance module of WV PATH and the existing eRAPIDS system, the responses/comments/replies from both FNS and the State that are included in this version of the SIRT generally apply both to eRAPIDS and to PATH.

Throughout 2023, the Division of Performance and Quality Improvement (DPQI) continued its ongoing SNAP case reviews, as well as continued its efforts to report compliance with monthly requirements for expanded supervisor case reviews conducted and tracked through the Rushmore case review system, as mandated in December 7, 2022, memorandum to supervisors provided to the auditors last year. Further, the Bureau for Family Assistance (BFA) developed additional worker training, including the reinstatement of face-to-face Statewide Payment Accuracy Conferences (held throughout the summers of 2023 and 2024), with the aim to ensure that client information is accurately captured in RAPIDS so the APD can perform its automated functions with integrity.

A December 11, 2024, letter from the USDA-FNS Mid-Atlantic Regional Office indicated that the Bureau's corrective actions in relation to this finding in prior years have adequately addressed the finding. See current year finding 2024-006.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-006 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 10.551, 10.561, COVID-19 10.561
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-007 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
2022-004 **Department of Education (DOE)**
Assistance Listing Number 10.553, 10.555, 10.556, 10.559, 10.582
Partially Resolved

WVDE has already put a process in place to report the child nutrition payments to Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA). This process started in July 2024. FFATA reports have been filed for FY 2025. See current year finding 2024-007.

2023-008 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
2022-005 **West Virginia Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)**
Assistance Listing Number 14.228
Partially Resolved

To ensure necessary subaward data regarding first-tier subawards are reported in a timely fashion to meet FFATA requirements, the CDBG program manager, infrastructure unit manager, and the West Virginia Community Advance and Development (CAD) director will perform the following procedures:

1. Once CDBG applications are reviewed and scored, project and funding recommendations are submitted to the Office of the Governor for final review and approval.

2. After CDBG subawards are announced, the CDBG Program Manager will prepare the FFATA report within 3 business days of receiving the Governor's CDBG award letters.

3. Prior to submitting the FFATA report in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System (FSRS), the CDBG Program Manager will provide the Infrastructure Unit Manager and the CAD Director with a copy of the draft report for review and approval.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

4. Once the FFATA report is approved by the Infrastructure Unit Manager and the CAD Director, the CDBG Program Manager will submit the report in the FSRS.

5. After the FFATA report is submitted in FSRS and within 45 days of CDBG award announcements, the CDBG Program Manager will submit the FFATA report via email to the assigned Office of Community Planning and Development representative with HUD. See current year finding 2024-008.

2023-009 TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252
Partially Resolved

DEP currently has written standard operating procedures in place for reporting subawards of $30,000 or more in the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act Subaward Reporting System. The audit found that three subawards were reported later than the timeframe required by FSRS, and two subawards reported the incorrect obligation date. DEP's standard operating procedures have been modified to include a pre-submission review level to ensure that these errors do not occur in the future. See current year finding 2024-009.

2023-010 REPORTING
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-011 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252
Partially Resolved

DEP currently has written standard operating procedures to ensure that all information required under 2 CFR 200.332 is included in each subaward. The one award that was found to be deficient did not contain five of the nineteen informational components of 2 CFR 200.332. DEP has corrected this error and has updated the standard operating procedures to include documentation in

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

all subawards that contain these federal informational components. See current year finding 2024-010.

2023-012 **SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS**
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Assistance Listing Number 15.252
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-013 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**
2022-008 **Workforce West Virginia (WWV)**
Assistance Listing Number 17.225
Partially Resolved

WWV will review the policies and procedures which documents the process for periodic review of administrative access and user access for the ABPS and UI Tax systems and make updates as needed to ensure employee terminations are reported timely to the WV Office of Technology (WVOT). Appropriate staff will be trained on the policies and procedures. Disaster Recovery testing was conducted with WVOT and the mainframe vendor Ensono October 2023. WWV will document review of future SOC reports. See current year finding 2024-011.

2023-014 **REPORTING**
Workforce West Virginia (WWV)
Assistance Listing Number 17.225
Resolved
Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-015 **REPORTING**
Division of Highways (the Division)
Assistance Listing Number 20.933
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-016 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES TO KEY PERSONNEL**
Division of Highways (the Division)
Assistance Listing Number 20.933
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-017 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS**
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Fairmont State University, Marshall University, New River Community and Technical College, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-018 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**
Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC)
Assistance Listing Number 84.063, 84.268
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-019
2022-017 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT STUDENT INFORMATION SECURITY**
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Concord University, Fairmont State University, Marshall University, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364
Partially Resolved

While Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Concord University, Marshall University, New River Community

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

and Technical College, and West Virginia Northern Community College identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Fairmont State University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia State University, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, and Glenville State University have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-040 and the related corrective action plan.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
FSU is currently conducting a periodic inventory of data, noting where it's collected, stored, or transmitted via a software platform. The data is reviewed annually. FSU is also documenting current procedures and will publish these procedures and train users on the operating procedure once documented completely. This is currently in progress and will be completed by April 30. 2025.

FSU currently has secure disposal of information practices, but it is undocumented. FSU will create a "Data Disposal" policy and procedure outlining all current practices and enhancing practices where applicable. This is currently in progress and will be completed by April 30, 2025.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
PCTC formally approved and implemented all Information Technology Policies in April 2024. PCTC approved and implemented its Information Security Program in January 2024.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective May 2024, SU will review the documentation and guidance that is circulated regarding GLBA annually and use the guidance to map out the GLBA points that tie to Shepherd's information security program. Going forward, SU will clearly document the mapping to ensure that all points are followed that relate to the GLBA guidance. SU will ensure that there is a proper and documented process of review and communication of these steps to Executive Leadership of SU.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
A draft of the remediation was completed by the end of November. It was reviewed internally by the appropriate internal parties and approved for implementation in January 2025. This plan ties together several current operational practices and improves others. Specifically, the plan coordinates

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

activities of the Data Security Governance Committee, identified under University policy #82 and further increases the level of documentation required to annually name a Privacy Officer and Data Steward. It emphasizes the need for legal review of data classifications to ensure that they align with the current law. It defines standards for Data Access Control and strengthens the WLU Data Audit Procedure to crease separation and add workflow between personnel who manage data access and personnel review and approve the user access audit findings. The plan also ties the following existing governance and applicable standards to create a complete picture of the overall requirements and how they should be applied:

University Policy #82 – Information Privacy
University Policy #81 – Data Breach Response
GLBA
NIST

Lastly, the procedure dictates governance review periods and a calendar of annual events to ensure the continued relevance of the procedure and associated policies and standards.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU clearly and fully documents the information security program and shows compliance with 2 CFR200.303. WVSU's information security program will clearly document the following items:

1. The qualified individual responsible for overseeing and implementing the institution's information security program and enforcing the information security program in compliance with 16 CFR 314.

2. Provide documentation of regular risk assessments that identify reasonably foreseeable internal and external risks to the security, confidentiality, and integrity of students' information that could result in unauthorized disclosure, misuse, alteration, destruction, or other compromise of such information, and assess the quality of any implemented safeguards intended to mitigate these risks.

3. Design, implement and regularly review safeguards to control the risks the institution identifies by way of its risk assessments identifying at a minimum the following eight safeguards required to be documented in the institution's information security policy.

    a. Implement and periodically review access controls.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

b. Conduct periodic inventory of data, documenting where the data originates, is stored, or transmitted.

c. Encrypt student information on the institution's system and when it is in transit.

d. Assess applications developed by the institution.

e. Implement multi-factor authentication for anyone accessing student information on the University's system.

f. Dispose of student information securely.

g. Proactively plan for and evaluate changes to the University's information system or network.

h. Maintain a lot of authorized users' activity and be vigilant of unauthorized access to the institutions network.

4. Document and regularly test or otherwise monitor the quality of the safeguards the University has implemented.

5. Provide for the implementation and adoption of policies and procedures to ensure that employees are able enact WVSU's information security program.

6. Document on how the University will interact and oversee its information system service providers.

Provide for the assessment and adjustment of the information security program with regard to the results of required testing and monitoring; any substantial changes to the Universities operations or business arrangements; the results of required risk assessments; or any other circumstances that are known or has reason to know may have material impact upon the University's information security program. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
WVUP now has access to the audit logs relevant to these events and will ensure all supporting documentation will follow the requested formats. A review was conducted, but did not meet the requirements of the request. WVUP is working

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

on updating the process to ensure that the supporting documentation meets the requirements. The updated process will be implemented by March 1, 2025.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
GSU will work to provide more documentation with the Information Security Program review process. GSU has adopted a new review template to properly document the review process. Additionally, GSU had an open position in the IT department and advertised for applicants with documentation experience and has hired a new employee with a strong documentation background. To improve its information security posture and ensure compliance, GSU will take the following steps:

1. Conduct a comprehensive risk assessment:

    a. Identify potential risks to sensitive customer information, including both internal and external threats.

2. Evaluate vulnerabilities and threats related to systems, people, and processes.

3. Update the risk assessment regularly, considering new risks as the university's information environment changes (e.g., adoption of new technologies, changes in federal or state laws).

4. Assess the sufficiency of existing safeguards:

    a. Evaluate existing technical, physical, and administrative safeguards to ensure adequacy to protect sensitive data.

    b. Implement additional safeguards if necessary, such as encryption, access controls, and multi-factor authentication.

5. Document and track risk mitigation efforts:

    a. Document the risk assessment process, including identified risks and mitigations.

    b. Track the effectiveness of safeguards and perform regular reviews to update safeguards as necessary.

GSU will show better documentation identifying data by using a tool such as CUSpider to discover if data is in unexpected places. GSU will document any

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

physical locations where data might be stored, such as file cabinets, servers, or other storage devices. GSU will identify where data is stored digitally, whether on-premises or in the cloud. This can include databases, spreadsheets, or specialized software systems. GSU will identify data transmitted internally within the organization. This might include emails, internal networks, or intranet systems. GSU will identify data transmitted to third parties, such as cloud services, vendors, or other external systems and make note of the transmission methods (e.g., email, file transfers, API integrations).

GSU should document encryption technologies to safeguard data at rest and in transit. GSU will enable SSL/TLS for Web Traffic (HTTPS): Ellucian Banner's WebTailor or Banner Web interfaces will be served over HTTPS to encrypt the web traffic between clients (students, staff, etc.) and the Ellucian Banner system. API processes are through SFTP with third-party services. SQL Server: GSU will use Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) to encrypt the database files. Customer data to be found on desktops and file servers will be encrypted locally as well.

GSU will activate MFA for accounts accessing customer information. GSU will enter a work order with WVNET to install this on our instant of Banner. GSU will install an add on to our Active Directory Server for MFA on campus. These steps will be completed in the first quarter of the new year. GSU is committed to maintaining compliance with GLBA and ensuring the confidentiality and security of customer information. As part of the continuous improvement efforts, GSU will continue to monitor systems, policies, and procedures to ensure that all relevant GLBA requirements are met in the future.

2023-020
2022-015 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – VERIFICATION**
Fairmont State University and Bluefield State University
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364
Partially Resolved

This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-041 and the related corrective action plan.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
Effective February 2024, controls were put into place to address the additional review of the verification process once the initial review was completed. It was found that through some reporting and timing that the additional review did not occur for all students.

FSU implemented the following internal controls for the verification process:

1. When all documents are received, the Information System Specialist (ISS) will perform the initial verification including updates or corrections in the FAFSA Partner Portal. The ISS enters initials and date of review into ROAUSDF to confirm the first review is complete. The ISS will notify the secondary reviewer that the file is ready for review.

2. The secondary review is completed by a Financial Aid Counselor (FAC). The FAC will also record the review in ROAUSDF.

3. The ISS runs a monthly report to track complete and incomplete verification files.

Bluefield State University (BSU) response
BSU will implement a more controlled review process for the Student Aid files that have been chosen for verification that consists of the following:

1. As the students' files are received though ED connect and downloaded into our system a report is generated flagging which files have verification codes by the Financial Aid Counselor. Those files are then set up in Banner with the proper documents indicated in the "Applicant Requirement Screen" to be mailed to and completed by each student and or parent.

2. All completed student documents are reviewed by a Financial Aid Counselor as they are turned in for completeness and initials and logged into banner.

3. All completed student files are then given to the Preparer (Financial Aid Counselor) to be analyzed and compared to their FAFSA screen in RNANA" Need Analysis" screen by aid year for any conflicting information. Documentation necessary to resolve the conflict is at that time requested from the student through the Banner system by financial aid counselor. Letters are mailed or emails are sent to contact the students for the necessary information.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

4. Verification checklists are completed by the preparer when all documents are turned in and the students' file is verified.

5. The following items are verified by the Financial Aid Counselor (Preparer): Tax information, Taxes paid, number of family members, number of family members in college, social security 1099 forms, child support, IRA 1040 forms, Foreign Income, Earned Income credit, Interest income or any other untaxed income. And any other income or assets that have been listed. High School Diploma forms will be checked continually as well as all other documents in the student file.

6. Dependent/Independent verification checklist is completed. SAR amounts are compared to amounts on various documents. Differences in dollar amounts are added to see if U.S Department of Education tolerance levels for Pell Grant and loan programs are met.

7. If the comparison is within tolerance levels, no recalculation is done.

8. If tolerance levels are exceeded, recalculation is performed electronically within the Banner system.

9. If the Pell award changes due to recalculation, then the amounts are adjusted in Banner.

10. After all calculations are made and the checklist are completed the files will then be reviewed by another counselor for accuracy. This reviewer will then sign off on the file and checklist that it has been reviewed, and no errors were found or that something needed to be recalculated. Both the preparer and the reviewer will sign off and date the checklist.

2023-021 **BANNER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GENERAL CONTROLS**
Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Concord University, Fairmont State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, Glenville State University and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364
Partially Resolved

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

While Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, and Fairmont State University identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Glenville State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Concord University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia University at Parkersburg, and West Virginia State University have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-042 and the related corrective action plan.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
Effective January 2025, GSU has created a comprehensive User Access Review Policy for Ellucian Banner in addition to the Active Directory Policy. This is to be executed on a bi-annual basis with documentation of accounts reviewed. GSU has added these documentation duties as well as others to an open job position. GSU is committed to developing a more formal process with human resources and the payroll department to more accurately document and execute the revocation of accesses of departing and transferring employees.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
MCTC, specifically the Banner Admin, will continue to ensure that any and all Banner access requests for employees are documented and signed off on before access is granted. The current process is as follows; A support ticket is to be sent to the Banner admin by the requester (the VP, Director, Manager, Supervisor of said employee) with the Banner request form attached and signed by both the requestor and employee. The requestor must specify what access is being requested, and it must be in line with the employee's expected job duties and responsibilities.

MCTC will continue to ensure that Banner access is terminated upon employee resignation or separation from the college. HR and/or the respective Director or VP of the terminated employee assume responsibility for timely notification to the Banner administrator(s) to revoke the terminated user's Banner access. All notifications are to be submitted via email or an IT support ticket.

MCTC will continue to ensure that only authorized users have access to the Banner Security Account (Bansecr) or any distributed accounts. Any designees of the Director of IT or CIO who are appointed to assist as a secondary Banner admin will be assigned their own distributed Bansecr account. MCTC will work

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

with WVNET to ensure the distributed account is assigned and granted only to the specific designee. This practice helps to maintain, track, and audit any system changes.

MCTC will continue to ensure that the security and complexity of Banner passwords meet industry standards. EIS is currently implemented so all users currently authenticate to Banner using their Active Directory credentials. The minimum password character length was updated in January 2024 to 12, an increase from the character length of 9 that was active during the audit period. Password history is enabled which ensures users cannot use any of their last 10 previous passwords; Password change frequency is set to 180 days, or 6 months; MCTC also enforces our IT Acceptable Use Policy which prohibits password sharing.

MCTC will continue to ensure that all module patches and upgrades are tested and approved before moving the said upgrades, patches to the production system. Documentation will be created to track the date and time of testing as well as the approval.

MCTC will continue to ensure that Banner user access is reviewed periodically. The current process is that Banner accounts are disabled for all users who have not been active in the Banner system for 6 months or longer. MCTC also takes measures to review access grants for employees who switch positions; Access is revoked for the Banner forms that do not fall under the responsibilities of the new job position, and any additional access must be signed off on by the VP or Director of the employee's department.

MCTC will add a step to the annual review to ensure that access grants are still valid and needed for each employee that has Banner access, and that employees do not have access to anything that no longer pertains to their job role. The date of the review will be documented. The MCTC CIO currently is the Banner admin responsible for user access review. The CIO is also the database administrator which comes with privileged access to the Banner system. This allows the CIO to fulfill the role as the lead IT support technician for the college and each department that uses Banner. It was noted that another individual should be assigned to review Banner access as CIO annually. MCTC will implement a step in this process for each Vice President or "Banner Data Owner" to review and acknowledge the CIO's role and access to the Banner forms that fall under their respective area. These policies and procedures will be effective January 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

New River Community and Technical College (NRCTC) response
Effective July 2024, NRCTC's annual permissions review was pushed back when it was required to be done by June 30th. NRCTC will be doing the review in May going forward to prevent the review from running into the next fiscal/audit year. There was no evidence found that one user's account was locked due to inactivity. NRCTC now runs confirmation reports after locking accounts for inactivity and keep screenshots of the locked user accounts from GSASECR either as of the time they were locked (December and afterwards) or as of the time they're unlocked (if they were locked prior to that point). NRCTC now requires departments to explicitly confirm that staff have conducted testing of Banner updates.

NRCTC will develop written procedures for user provisioning, the monthly inactivity review, the annual permissions review, or user termination.

Concord University (CU) response
Effective May 2024, CU prioritizes the retirement of BANSECR and the transition to individualized accounts since May 2024. CU created individual accounts, but CU received errors within the Access Management application. CU created a case on May 31, 2024. CU then directed to create a new case where a defect was identified. As noted in the last case, the fix for the defect is slated to be available December 2024. CU will be continuing to work with Ellucian to support the transition to individualized accounts. In the meantime, CU will be changing the BANSECR password, and it will only be known by a single individual in the department. CU will be implementing a secondary authorization that prompts supervisors for their SSO username and password before the form can be viewed.

Each audit form is read only. The only way the form can be populated is via URL variables. Each supervisor has a unique system-generated URL sent to them that passes the URL for those values. No other end-user has access to this system-generated link. CU provided a copy of that e-mail and link from the system account as evidence of the Python process.

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
PCTC implemented a process for an annual yearly review of all Banner users' access in October 2024.

Shepherd University (SU) response
SU's Information Security Program will be reviewed annually by Executive Leadership or by the group designated. Documentation of review will consist of meeting agendas and meeting notes, as well as changing history of the

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

documents themselves where applicable. Reviewer and Chief Information Security Office (CISO) approvals will be documented by email. Executive leadership will identify reviewers by January 31 of each year and CISO edits by February 28 of each year. Review and edits will take place in March/April with approval in May of each year. Sign off will be via email.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
WLU is preparing and documenting a process and workflow that will define users access needs, with an appropriate management approval chain that will be in place prior to April 2025. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create stronger documentation to ensure that any level of auditor can understand that user access revocation is not, and has not, been a risk at WLU. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create stronger documentation to ensure that any level of auditor can understand that user access reviews have taken place at WLU including functional departmental review and approval. WLU will, as a function of the process described above, create an approval workflow and require individual departments to review and approve current work assignments and their corresponding access.

WLU, as many of the cited institutions noted here, engages with WVNet to manage all hardware, software, and back-end processes related to our Banner instances. All application testing and infrastructure patching, and the documentation therein, is the responsibility of WVNet. WLU does not have access to perform these activities, and it is WVNet's mission, as a state agency, to manage these functions. This has been a repetitive conversation in the audit process for multiple years. The only manner in which WLU could remediate these issues would build a separate instance of Banner at WLU and operate independently, which would require the investment of several million dollars in hardware, software and net new manpower.

With that as a backdrop, WLU is including the WVNet Policy covering "Software Change". In addition, the Executive Director of WVNet provides the following insights: "WVNet strives to evaluate major upgrades on at least a quarterly basis. Due to Ellucian release schedules, these major upgrades are applied on as much of a regular cadence as possible to ensure compatibility among the different components of the Banner system. Additional patch cycles may be performed for anything that is deemed "critical" or "necessary" for specific applications that do not have major codependency requirements. This is especially true for applications such as Banner Financial Aid, which has a more frequent release schedule due to changes in financial processing. Application of patches are communicated with the customer functional support staff prior to any implementation via the use of an in-house

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

ticketing system (OZ). All patches are first performed in a test environment and verification is required from the customer prior to installation in a production environment. Once the customer has tested and verified no issues were encountered in their test environment, the patches are applied to the production environment, tracking the process through the OZ ticketing system. The OZ ticketing system is also used to communicate any encountered issues or problems found. These tickets track changes to the application and the steps are used to provide a resolution and provide customers with direct communication with support staff to resolve issues.

West Virginia Northern Community College (WVNCC) response
Effective April 1, 2025, WVNCC will meet quarterly to review user access, password settings and privileged access. During the review, WVNCC will document any concerns of user provisioning, terminated employee access, and privileged access. Changes to the system will be made according to the results of the review. The IT Committee will review policy and procedure annually around the Banner system and make recommendations to the IT staff to improve processes. The IT Meetings will reflect the recommendations.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
WVUP now has access to the audit logs relevant to these events and will ensure all supporting documentation will follow the requested formats. A review was conducted, but did not meet the requirements of the request. WVUP is working on updating the process to ensure that the supporting documentation meets the requirements. The updated process will be implemented by March 1, 2025.

WVUP is currently in the process of updating both the written password policy as well as any systems password policies for consistency and to ensure compliance. This task will be completed by April 1, 2025.

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response
WVSU will correct the finding regarding Banner ITGCs by developing, reviewing and implementing the following changes:

1. In order to address the lack of a formalized process to support access provisioning events for Banner WVSU IT will work with WVSU HR and develop an employee new hire / position change / termination form which must be completed by an employee's supervisor.

    a. The form will include a section for the supervisor to request Banner access for their employee as well as what Banner modules the employee will need access to.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

b. For each employee change event (new hire, position change, termination) the managing supervisor will be required to submit the form to Human Resources.

c. Upon receiving the new form HR will submit a change request to IT which includes the date the change should be made effective as well as a copy of the form.

d. As part of the change request process, IT will verify through email with the VP(s) over the affected employee's area(s) to ensure the validity of the information provided.

e. Once IT has validated the form through VP approval, IT will commit the changes requested.

2. To address the need for a User Access Review of Banner accounts, IT will develop a report to be sent to each employee supervisor at the beginning of each term.

   a. The report will list each employee who reports to each supervisor and show the employee's Banner Access levels.

   b. Each supervisor will be asked to review the report and affirm that their employees have the proper Banner access.

   c. In the event a supervisor notices the need for a permissions change IT will request that an Employee Change Form be submitted to HR in order to document the needed change.

3. In order to address issues with generic privileged accounts, IT will actively work to disable generic accounts and assign proper privileges to individual accounts, thereby allowing for proper and less confusing tracking of privileged account access and changes.

4. With regard to the change management process, in order to better track changes to both the test and production systems, WVSU will now run a report before and after each change request showing the current versions of all Banner modules and attach the reports to the appropriate IT work request. This should better support the tracking of Banner changes for future audits. IT will also formally document the change management process. These policies and procedures will be implemented in May 2025.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-022
2022-011

SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – RETURN OF TITLE IV FUNDS
Blueridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Fairmont State University, Glenville State University, Mountwest Community & Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, and West Virginia Northern Community College
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.063, 84.268
Partially Resolved

While Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Bluefield State University, Pierpont Community and Technical College, and West Viginia Northern Community College identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Glenville State University, Fairmont State University, and Mountwest Community and Technical College have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-043 and the related corrective action plan.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
As of October 2024, the GSU Financial Aid Office has implemented internal controls to ensure review and approval of the Return of Title IV (R2T4) calculations. These reviews and approvals are now sufficiently documented. One staff member in the Financial Aid Office runs the R2T4 calculations within the federal system, Common Origination and Disbursement (COD), prints the calculations, and performs the aid adjustments in Banner, then signs off on the R2T4 form that the adjustments have been processed. Once that is completed, a second staff member reviews all calculations and adjustments and signs off on the R2T4 form as well.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
FSU Accounting Office identifies withdrawn students using the Argos report RZRWDRL. The accountant creates an Excel file documenting the date of withdrawal, federal and state aid disbursements, and total institutional charges. When all information is recorded for identified withdrawn students, the accountant notifies the Information System Specialist (ISS) in the Financial Aid Office that students are ready for the Return of Title IV (R2T4) process. The ISS performs the R2T4 calculation using the Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) website. The Financial Aid Director (FAD) or appointed person completes a secondary review by performing another calculation in COD. Effective February 2025, the FAD ensures all aid the

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

student was eligible to receive had been disbursed at the time of review and notes on the R2T4 worksheet. If the aid had not been disbursed, the cause would be researched. If eligibility requirements were not met or documentation is outstanding, students do not qualify for a post-withdrawal disbursement (PWD) and aid will be canceled. If a student qualifies for a PWD, the student is notified accordingly. If the secondary reviewer's information matches the first reviewer, the ISS will be notified to complete the return and notify the student. The secondary reviewer creates a worksheet to note the date of withdrawal, disbursed aid, institutional charges, and PWD determination. The worksheet is saved with the COD calculation sheets in AppXtender. When the ISS returns required aid in the Banner system, a note will be made in RHACOMM with details of the return. The Finance Program Manager, Information Systems Specialist, Financial Aid Director will perform the checks weekly by verifying the data for the calculation has been entered correctly, and the adjustments to the BANNER system are accurate. Additional investigation will be needed when reviewers cannot produce the same results from the R2T4 form and will verify the accuracy of the calculation and ensure the data being used for recalculation is accurate. The recalculation will be performed after verifying the data from the system.

Mountwest Community & Technical College (MCTC) response
Effective February 2024, MCTC instituted a policy requiring staff to maintain the SFRWDRL reports for all withdrawals (both official and unofficial) run in "Update" mode with notations by at least two staff members to indicate timeliness, and to indicate that touch points along the calculation have been reviewed such as checking start and end dates in STVTERM and break days in SOATBRK as well as percentage calculated comparing Banner percentages to manually calculated percentages. Sampling of calculations was to be compared to manual calculations using USDE supplied manual Return to Title IV Worksheets to ensure that the Banner calculation of returns aligns with the manual calculation. On September 18, 2024, MCTC updated that policy to require the SFRWDRL report with notations, along with a screen capture of STVTERM and SOATBRK and verification of the withdrawal date per student, be uploaded in a zip file to Jobsub before any R2T4 calculations are run for the week. An email communication to the Financial Aid Director/Associate Director indicating files are awaiting review will be sent. A return email will be sent indicating review and approval to proceed. Once RPATIVC is completed, at least one manual worksheet will be completed each semester to verify effectiveness of Banner calculations. The manual calculation will be provided by uploading to Jobsub or via 256-bit password encryption via email so that the Financial Aid Director/Associate Director can also maintain and sign off on the calculations. These processes, effective September 18, 2024,

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

should provide verification that review, and approval of calculations is being documented.

2023-023 INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER CASH MANAGEMENT
Bluefield State University, Fairmont State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, and West Virginia Northern Community College
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.063, 84.268
Partially Resolved

While Bluefield State University, Fairmont State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, and West Viginia Northern Community College identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Concord University has a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-044 and the related corrective action plan.

Concord University (CU) response
Between office turnover and employee performance issues, the proper segregation of duties over this process was not followed. Effective August 2024, CU has new personnel in place to perform these duties, with proper training provided. In addition, CU no longer relies on singular initials on drawdown forms. Multiple signature lines are now present on all drawdown forms to ensure proper review and approval of federal draw downs.

2023-024 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – USING A SERVICER TO DELIVER TITLE IV CREDIT BALANCES TO A CARD OR OTHER ACCESS DEVICE
Bluefield State University, Blueridge Community & Technical College, Concord University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Virginia Northern Community College, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.007, 84.033, 84.038, 84.063, 84.268, 84.379, 93.264, 93.342, 93.364
Partially Resolved

While Bluefield State University, Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, and West Virginia Northern Community College identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Concord University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, and West Virginia University at

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Parkersburg have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-045 and the related corrective action plan.

Concord University (CU) response
Effective January 2025, CU has implemented calendar reminders to obtain the SOC and Compliance reports from Bank Mobile. Once obtained from Bank Mobile, the CFO will review the opinion of the report, and any exceptions noted. The CFO will then enter the ticket into the CU IT ticket system in order to obtain an IT opinion of the controls in place.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
Effective February 2025, MCTC will implement a review process to be conducted on an annual or monthly basis, as applicable, of all accounts opened with the Servicer during the specified timeframe. The "Activation & Preferences Report" available to management through the Servicers Administrator portal will be used to provide the data for review by management.

The review process will consist of the following:

- A request made by the servicer to provide a report of accounts opened with date/time stamp of consent to opening at the end of every term. An email to the servicer providing date/time stamp of request and a wet signature of the reviewer will be documented.

- Monthly review of the "Activation & Preferences Report" validated against Servicer "Accounts Opened" report. A wet signature of the reviewer and date of review will be documented.

- Generate a monthly follow-up email to applicable students confirming the opening of the Servicer Account which will include an attachment to the Servicer "Terms and Conditions" and "Fee Schedules. A sample of follow-up emails providing date/time stamp will be documented.

- Annual review of the Servicers' Client Contract and Profile site for accuracy and completeness of information. A wet signature of the reviewer and date of review will be documented.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

- Annual review of the Servicers' System and Organization Controls (SOC) and Compliance audits. A wet signature, date of review, and noted comments, if any, will be documented.

- Management will be incorporated as part of its "Due Diligence" and Attestation" copies of comparable banking institution fee schedules that are date/time stamped to serve as evidence of review.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective February 2024, SU developed and maintained a checklist to ensure that the appropriate tasks are being done. This includes reviewing SOC reports and the compliance audit from Bank Mobile noting and mitigating potential risk. More thorough documentation of the process and review points will be maintained. An email summary of the findings, if applicable, or lack of findings will be sent to the Vice President of Financial Administration for communication purposes.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
Effective January 2025, WVUP has implemented an internal policy to ensure that all required/recommended items are reviewed at least once per fiscal year, between May 1 and June 30. WVUP will properly document the review (outlined in the policy) and retain the documentation.

2023-025 SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PERKINS LOAN RECORDKEEPING AND RECORD RETENTION
Concord University, Marshall University, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and West Virginia University
Assistance Listing Number 84.038
Partially Resolved

While Marshall University, Shepherd University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and West Virginia University identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Concord University and West Liberty University have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-046 and the related corrective action plan.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Concord University (CU) response
CU has implemented calendar reminders to obtain the SOC and Compliance reports from ECSI starting in January 2025. Once obtained from ECSI, the CFO will review the opinion of the report, and any exceptions noted. The CFO will then enter the ticket into the CU IT ticket system in order to obtain an IT opinion of the controls in place.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
To comply with internal control for the review and due diligence of the 3rd party servicer's Title IV compliance review, WLU will ensure that moving forward that in addition to the SOC 1 and SOC 2 report collection and review, that the Title IV compliance report of the servicer will be obtained and reviewed to ensure that the requirements are met for the Federal Perkins Loan program portfolio.

Effective January 2025, the Student Account Manager will oversee that documentation will be kept providing the date that the report was received, evidence of the completed review, what specific items were reviewed, and any outcomes reached. This documentation will be retained along with the report to support the necessary internal controls, and for audit/record keeping purposes.

2023-026
2022-012

INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – ENROLLMENT REPORTING
Bluefield State University, Blueridge Community and Technical College, Concord University, Fairmont State University, Marshall University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, West Virginia University, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg
Assistance Listing Number 84.063, 84.268
Partially Resolved

While Blue Ridge Community and Technical College and West Virginia Northern Community College identified in the prior year finding resolved this matter, Bluefield State University, Concord University, Fairmont State University, Mountwest Community and Technical College, Marshall University, New River Community and Technical College, Pierpont Community and Technical College, Shepherd University, West Liberty University, West Virginia State University, West Virginia University, West

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Virginia University at Parkersburg, Glenville State University, and West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine have a finding in the current year. This finding is only partially resolved because each university/college is only responsible for their own internal controls and the updated controls have not been implemented at the above institutions. See current year finding 2024-047 and the related corrective action plan.

Bluefield State University (BSU) response
BSU will review the final enrollment report and approvals will be signed off to submit the report to NSC, BSU will consistently retain a copy within our institution's files monthly. BSU will retain the record count reconciliation between the final enrollment report, text file, and the number of files received by the NSC, including all documentation on how any rejected records were addressed. BSU will retain the details of the validation of the students' information included in the enrollment report for accuracy. It will be maintained consistently in our monthly folders. BSU will consistently retain the NSC automated emails used as a quality checklist including enrollment due dates, and receipt of the text files by the NSC. The availability and completion of the Error Resolution Report, as well as the confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC report, will all be retained. These policies and procedures will be implemented in January 2025.

Concord University (CU) response
CU has implemented a control to retain the uploaded report that contains the total file count to compare record counts with the enrollment submitted to the NSC and how many files were rejected in August 2024. The NSLDS issue rests with an employee that was not adhering to the control that was in place. The registrar is now reviewing the report starting in February 2024 to adhere to separation of duties.

Fairmont State University (FSU) response
Effective February 2025, FSU will retain a screen shot of the record count received by the NSC and will document any rejected records and how FSU will address the rejected records. FSU will review a portion of the enrollment records submitted before it is uploaded to NSC. This review will include detailed documentation, for a select few, on how FSU validated the students' enrollment status. FSU will keep a spreadsheet of the students that FSU validated and the Banner screens that are used to do so.

Mountwest Community and Technical College (MCTC) response
Following the audit conducted during the fall 2024 semester, we have implemented several improvements to safeguard and enhance the accuracy of

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

our reporting processes. In response to the audit findings, we have strengthened our record authentication procedures beyond our standard annual process confirmation. Specifically, we now conduct additional spot checks for each data upload to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSCH).

As part of this enhanced process, the registrar's office now verifies a batch of student data, with the verification being completed by two separate individuals. This two-person verification ensures an added layer of accuracy and accountability. After both individuals independently verify the data, a secondary verification is performed on the batch before it is uploaded to the NSCH. Furthermore, all verified data and supporting documentation, including confirmation emails, are securely saved for future reference. Any information received from the NSCH is also archived, with dates recorded to ensure efficient data retrieval and confirmation. These improvements were implemented immediately following the audit findings in the fall of 2024. As we worked through the audit, we identified several areas where we could reinforce our processes to ensure ongoing data integrity and readiness for future audits.

Marshall University (MU) response
Effective February 1, 2024, MU has continued to maintain the following processes for internal control purposes: Documenting that a record count reconciliation has been completed between the enrollment submission file and the number of files received by the NSC, as well as documenting how any rejected records were addressed. Documenting and retaining records of the spot check validation process to ensure the accuracy of student information included in the enrollment submission files.

New River Community and Technical College (NRCTC) response
The Registrar's office will run a random selection of 20 students from NSLDS to make sure students are correct in the clearinghouse, which will be done at least 50 days from when the students were initially reported. The Registrar's office will keep documentation of the sampled students. The Registrar's office will keep records of how many files were accepted and how many were rejected. The Registrar's office will provide documentation of validation of student information included in the enrollment report and retain emails by providing a file specially for NSC enrollment reporting emails received and sent regarding enrollment reporting. Emails to be retained are error resolution and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC. The Registrar's office will also create a checklist to follow and use as documentation to ensure all steps throughout the process are completed and checked off the list.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Pierpont Community and Technical College (PCTC) response
Effective February 2024, PCTC is completing the review of the file before it is submitted, not after it is submitted. The Associate Registrar pulls the report prior to the due date to give those in the review process ample time to review the files before the Associate Registrar submits the document to the NSC. PCTC is keeping track of the due date of submission, the date the text file is sent to the NSC, the date the error resolution report is received, the date it is sent back, and the date the report is certified by the NSC. A new tab in PCTC's worksheet in TEAMS was created that is completed each time PCTC submits an enrollment verification to the NSC. TEAMS is backed up via MS 365 tenant and anything loaded into TEAMS is retained. PCTC notes the actual enrollment count as of the time of the NSC submission, the enrollment count on the TXT file, the number of files received by the NSC, and the number of rejected files. This verifies that all the files PCTC intended to submit to the NSC were received by the NSC and processed. This information is kept on each spreadsheet used to verify the information sent to the NSC.

Shepherd University (SU) response
Effective February 2025, SU will add a checklist to the existing reporting and retention structure that had already been established for Clearinghouse data transmission. The checklist will be completed with each transmission, organizing data retention efforts to ensure the inclusion of the additional elements required.

West Liberty University (WLU) response
To comply with internal controls over the process of enrollment reporting, WLU implemented and executed additional enrollment reporting internal controls to:

1. Perform a record count reconciliation between the final enrollment report and the number of files received by the NSC.

2. Retain NSC automated emails as a quality checklist regarding due dates, receipt of text files. by the NSC, availability and completion of error resolution reports, and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC. These updated policies and procedures of internal controls started and are consistently performed by the appropriate knowledgeable personnel for each enrollment reporting transmission to the NSC as of May 2024 and forward. Additional documentation was pulled in the 2023-2024 audit past this May implementation date and no issues were found.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

West Virginia State University (WVSU) response

WVSU utilizes the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) to update student's enrollment and its effects on student's direct loan and Pell statuses. Through edit checks of student data for each semester will be produced by IT on a regular basis. The Office of the Registrar, in coordination with Admissions, Dual Enrollment, and other contributors of student data will make sure these errors are corrected. Special focus will be placed on resolving these errors before each enrollment file is produced. (initial data integrity, first check). On or around the 25th of each month, IT will produce the NSC enrollment file. Each time the file is produced, the file will be sent to the Registrar for review to ensure accuracy of the data being pulled from Banner. Registrar sends approval for upload to NSC. Emails from NSC, IT, and Registrar approval and files with Registrar student checks to be retained. (process integrity, second check) The file will be uploaded to the NSC by IT, ensuring NSC receives the appropriate number of records. The data will then be reviewed and any discrepancies in the data, when compared with past data, will be resolved in a timely manner. The NSC error report will be reviewed and any errors corrected. The NSC process makes sure these errors are resolved before the data is reported to the NSLDS, it is the responsibility of the Registrar to make sure these are resolved with accurate data. Emails from NSC, and screenshots of errors will be retained. (data integrity, third check) After resolution of errors, the NSC will perform a final review of data before sending to the NSLDS. This will be reported on the NSLDS reporting tab of the enrollment reporting screen in the NSC website. If data is satisfactory, the submission will be marked with "Congrats. No Errors!" by the originator clearinghouse. The NSC sends emails whenever these items are updated. It is the responsibility of the Registrar to review and resolve any errors in a timely manner. Emails from NSC and screenshot of NSLDS reporting dashboard to be retained (data integrity, fourth check). The enrollment data is then submitted to the NSLDS. After NSLDS reviews the data, any errors will be reported back through the NSC in the same manner as NSC errors. The resolution of these errors is of special importance and will be given top priority. The NSC sends emails whenever these items are updated. It is the responsibility of the registrar to review and resolve any errors in a timely manner. Emails from NSC and any error documentation to be retained. (data integrity, fifth check). These policies and procedures were implemented in February 2025.

West Virginia University (WVU) response

WVU's Registrar's office reviews rejected records and takes appropriate action to clear the rejections. Many of these rejections require additional information from students, therefore resolution is based on student discretion in providing documentation. Effective February 2024, WVU ensured that documentation of

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

the submission record count and rejection follow up was maintained in enrollment reporting records.

West Virginia University at Parkersburg (WVUP) response
Effective July 1, 2024, WVUP reconciles the record count of enrollment records processed by taking the following actions:

1. Highlighting the record count at the end of the Banner-generated enrollment report file as part of the spot-checking review process.

2. Screenshot the total records on the text file.

3. Screenshot the total records on the .lis file.

4. Screenshot the total number of files received by NSC once it has been acknowledged that the file has been received and processed.

5. Retaining documentation to show that if for some reason the file count does not match, research was done to locate the reason for the discrepancy, and the discrepancy was either resolved or unable to be documented why it could not be resolved.

Effective July 1, 2024, WVUP started maintaining copies of all NSC automated emails used as a quality checklist which includes enrollment report due dates, receipt of the text file by the NSC, completion of the Error Resolution Report, and confirmation of certification and processing by the NSC.

Glenville State University (GSU) response
Effective November 2024, the GSU Financial Aid Office, in conjunction with the GSU Registrar's Office, has implemented policies and procedures for Enrollment Reporting to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) via the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC). The Financial Aid Director runs a process in Banner to pull an enrollment report every 45-60 days. Before sending the file to the NSC, the Registrar's Office reviews it, comparing record counts between the file and Banner. The Registrar then notifies the Financial Aid Director, who uploads the file to the NSC for review. If there are any errors that need to be corrected, the Financial Aid Director makes these corrections in collaboration with the Registrar, then sends the file back for processing again within the allotted timeframe. Once the NSC has confirmed that the file has been processed successfully, the Registrar spot checks 15-20 records for accuracy. All email communication between the NSC, the Registrar, and the Financial Aid Director is kept on file in the Financial Aid Office shared drive.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine (WVSOM) response
Effective January 2025, WVSOM's Registrar implemented a submittal process that uploads spreadsheets to update enrollments. On or around the 1st of every other month, the Registrar will save current rosters with the latest enrollment data to the auditor folder. NSLDS enrollment rosters from banner will be checked for necessary updates. The Registrar will process the NSLDS update calculations worksheet in the auditor folder which shows calculations for submittals and other details. The Registrar will check numbers from spreadsheet submittal versus roster totals and ensure all information is current, including student statuses (enrolled, graduated, withdrawn) and academic term details.

The Registrar will run advanced search in NSLDS to check for any outliers that may need processed and ensure corrections are made promptly, and the corrected data is re-submitted to the NSLDS within the same review cycle.

2023-027 **MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT**
Department of Education (DOE)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425U
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-028 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
2022-025 **Department of Education (DOE)**
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425C, COVID-19 84.425D
Partially Resolved

The WVDE will ensure that all non-LEA signed grant awards are submitted to Internal Operations in a timely manner for FFATA reporting purposes. Internal Operations will ensure that all reports pertaining to FFATA are submitted in the allotted time frame in compliance with the federal reporting requirements and will be effective as of February 2025. See current year finding 2024-017.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-029 **REPORTING**
Department of Education (DOE)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425D, 84.425R 84.425U, 84.425V
Partially Resolved

The WVDE will ensure that all existing policies and procedures are followed and that all reports pertaining to Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund reporting submission will be reviewed and approved by the appropriate responsible parties prior to final submission. This review and approval process will ensure that all amounts are reported accurately to the best of knowledge by the reporting team and subsequent supervisor(s). The WVDE will also update the specific variance identified in the finding once the ESSER reporting for Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools reopens later this year. These processes will be effective February 2025. See current year finding 2024-018.

2023-030 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES**
Department of Education (DOE)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425D, 84.425U
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-031 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER ALLOWABLE COSTS AND COST PRINCIPLES**
West Virginia State University (WVSU)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425J
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-032 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES**
West Liberty University (WLU)
Assistance Listing Number COVID-19 84.425F
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-033 **CASH MANAGEMENT**
Bluefield State University and West Virginia State University
Assistance Listing Number 84.425E, F, J
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-034 **SUBRECIPIENT CASH MANAGEMENT**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323
Partially Resolved

The West Virginia Department of Health has analyzed the conditions that led to this finding and determined that due to human error, there were invoices processed for subrecipient grants prior to receipt of the required expenditure reports which would have allowed staff to verify that the grantee is under the 10% threshold prior to authorizing payment. In February 2024, the Bureau for Public Health implemented the Subrecipient Grant Expenditure Checklist, Subrecipient Grant Invoice Checklist, and Invoice and expenditure tracking sheet completion requirements that alert staff of the percentage a grantee is holding once invoice and expenditure report data is input. Staff responsible for reviewing subrecipient expenditure reports and processing invoices will continue mandatory retraining and at the start of employment for new staff members and require the staff member to certify that the reviews are completed. See current year finding 2024-034.

2023-035
2022-027 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – CHILD SUPPORT NON-COOPERATION, PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO WORK, AND ADULT CUSTODIAL PARENT OF CHILD UNDER SIX WHEN CHILD CARE NOT AVAILABLE**
Department of Health & Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Partially Resolved

Effective May 1, 2025, WV WORKS Policy Unit staff will work with county office management to ensure that all staff are completing the required training on Sanctions. WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments to be opened on April 1, 2025, and available through April 30, 2025. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting the reason for sanction. A tracking form will be developed by the Division of Professional Development to track the completion of the blackboard courses.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Additionally, the Bureau is exploring peer review for case workers and supervisor review of case workers with less than two years of tenure to enforce proper documentation. The Bureau is also exploring adding additional Rushmore Peer and Supervisor Reviews for all case workers with less than two years of tenure to enforce the proper application and documentation of all sanctions. See current year finding 2024-019.

2023-036 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO WORK**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Partially Resolved

Effective May 1, 2025, the Bureau of Family Assistance will develop a task team to review case parameters to ensure the accuracy of the data provided before the cases are pulled for sample. After the cases are pulled, a selection of cases will be reviewed for accuracy. See current year finding 2024-020.

2023-037
2022-028 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – INCOME ELIGIBILITY AND VERIFICATION SYSTEM**
Department of Health & Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Partially Resolved

Effective April 1, 2025, WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting all IEVS matches. Additionally, an exercise regarding IEVS case comments has been added to the third week of WV WORKS training. The Bureau is also exploring adding additional Rushmore Peer and Supervisor Reviews for all case workers with less than 2 years of tenure to enforce the proper documentation of all IEVS matches. Se current year finding 2024-021.

2023-038 **SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING**
Department of Education (DOE)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Partially Resolved

See current year finding 2024-005.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-039 **ELIGIBILITY**
Department of Health & Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-040 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH WORK VERFICATION PLAN**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558
Partially Resolved

Effective April 1, 2025, WV WORKS workers will be required to take a blackboard course on Case Comments. The course will stress the importance of properly documenting participation hours. The WV WORKS Policy Unit is developing desk guides on the proper documentation of participation hours, components and supportive payments. See current year finding 2024-023.

2023-041
2022-029 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.558, COVID-19 93.558, 93.568, COVID-19 93.568
Partially Resolved

See current year finding 2024-027.

2023-042
2022-026 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS - PROVIDER ELIGIBILITY FOR ARP ACT STABILIZATION FUNDS**
Department of Health & Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.489, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575
Partially Resolved

The ARP Stabilization Grant Program was a temporary funding allocation given to states during the Covid-19 pandemic. All funds were required to be expended by September 30, 2023. This program no longer exists. Should such a funding opportunity arise in the future, the Division of Early Care and Education will establish procedures to ensure that providers who indicate a desire to receive WV Child Care Stabilization payments are thoroughly screened for eligibility through the implementation of an online data system designed to ensure all eligibility requirements are met and documented prior to awarding funding. See current year finding 2024-024.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-043 **TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.489, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-044 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES AND ELIGIBILITY**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.489, 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-045 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – FRAUD DETECTION AND REPAYMENT**
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.575, 93.596, COVID-19 93.575
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-046 **ELIGIBILITY**
West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.568, COVID-19 93.568
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-047 **SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING**
West Virginia Community Advancement and Development (WV CAD)
Assistance Listing Number 93.568, COVID-19 93.568
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-048 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES AND SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – PAYMENT RATE SETTING AND APPLICATION**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-049 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES AND ELIGIBILITY**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.658
Partially Resolved

Out of state facilities will be required upon request, or at a minimum annually, to submit a list containing details of the date of hire and date of fingerprinting for criminal clearance as well as information demonstrating child and adult protective services maltreatment checks were completed for each employee. If the agency refuses to submit the required information, they will be deemed ineligible for Title IV-E reimbursement and documented in Comprehensive Child Welfare Information System as such.

For out of state facilities with which the Bureau of Social Services has a contract or child specific agreement, an addendum will be included requiring hire dates cannot precede the date of fingerprinting for criminal clearance nor the date the results are received.

Specialists from the out of state review team within the Division of Regulatory Management will complete a report, containing any findings, that will be uploaded to the PATH provider file, as well as the internal provider record that is maintained within the Division of Regulatory Management. This will be required annually as part of the out-of-state facility licensing review. Out of State Contracts or Child Specific Agreements are renewed at the beginning of the state fiscal year July 2025 and continued annually.

Specialists from the out of state review team within the Division of Regulatory Management as part of their annual licensing review will ensure wvPATH provider records are updated to reflect timely licensing status as well as ensuring that child specific agreements do not lapse.

wvPATH did a code fix/system change on September 19, 2024, to allow the

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

"Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facility" providers to have their Title IV-E reimbursable status set to no. See current year finding 2024-025.

2023-050 **INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES, SPECIAL TEST AND PROVISIONS – PROVIDER ENROLLMENT & SPECIAL TEST AND PROVISIONS: PROVIDER HEALTH AND SAFETY STANDARDS (MEDICAID ONLY)**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.775, 93.777, COVID-19 93.777, 93.778
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-051 **SPECIAL TESTS AND PROVISIONS – ADP RISK ANALYSIS & SYSTEM SECURITY REVIEW**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.775, 93.777, COVID-19 93.777, 93.778, ARRA 93.778
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-052 **SUBRECIPIENT CASH MANAGEMENT**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.788
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-053 **ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES AND ELIGIBILITY**
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.659
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

2023-054 INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER TRANSPARENCY ACT REPORTING
Division of Emergency Management (DEM)
Assistance Listing Number 97.036, COVID-19 97.036
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-055 SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING
School Building Authority (SBA)
Assistance Listing Number 97.036, COVID-19 97.036
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-056 INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES
West Virginia Military Authority (the Authority)
Assistance Listing Number 97.036, COVID-19 97.036
Partially Resolved

MA purchased a new timekeeping system called ARRO for all state-active duty (SAD) operations. MA began using this new system on the 10/9/2024 – 11/1/2024 pay period and it will be used for all SAD operations going forward. ARRO provides record of certifications of time worked by West Virginia National Guard members to ensure that the members' time is accurately reported and entered into the Oasis payroll system at the correct pay rates and amounts. The State Active-Duty Payroll Procedures in the new ARRO system are detailed below.

1. Due to the nature of missions and various locations, SAD soldiers and airmen do not have access to UKG, the state timekeeping system or paper timesheets. Soldiers and Airmen are paid on a daily basis. The MA has two ways to validate days worked and rates of pay.

    a. SAD orders are generated for all service members participating in any SAD domestic operation. These are created in ARRO, the new timekeeping system and loaded into the individual service member system of record Army (IPERMS) and Air. The soldiers and airmen's rate of pay are maintained by the G1 (Army) and A1 (Air) offices and flow into the ARRO system based on rank and years of service.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

b. The second certification is through a daily personnel status accountability report (Submitted in ARRO). At the conclusion of the pay period, the unit or Joint Task Force completes their pay certification, and the J1 will then certify and review the payroll, allowing the pay to move to MA Human Resource Department for download and submission into OASIS. See current year finding 2024-030.

2023-057 ACTIVITIES ALLOWED OR UNALLOWED AND ALLOWABLE COSTS/COST PRINCIPLES
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 97.036, COVID-19 97.036
Resolved

Corrective action taken for FY 2024.

2023-058 EQUIPMENT AND REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Department of Health and Human Resources (DHHR)
Assistance Listing Number 93.323, COVID-19 93.323
Partially Resolved

The Office of Shared Administration Operations submitted the Asset management Certification as required by Policy that a physical inventory was completed as of June 2024 and that all assets under the Department head's jurisdiction as of June 30, 2024, with an acquisition cost of $1,000 or more, computer equipment with an acquisition cost of $500 or more, all weapons, and vehicles that are leased for one year or more regardless of acquisition cost, were entered into wvOASIS Fixed Asset Module for the current fiscal year and that all shell manual documents are final. The Certification further certifies that all obsolete assets under the Department head's jurisdiction were retired in accordance with Surplus Property policy, procedures and guidelines.

At this time, the Agency is unable to query a report of fixed assets using the CFDA number 93.323 as the CFDA number is not part of the chart of account elements used in the tracking of Fixed Asset in wvOASIS. Instead, the OSA utilized a report to obtain grant expenditures made on all programs tied to this specific CFDA. The report was then used to manually identify the fixed assets currently active in wvOASIS based on the expenditures referencing those programs and specific fixed asset reportable items over $1,000 or computer equipment as required by WV Surplus Property.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
Financial Accounting & Reporting Section
2101 Washington Street, East
Charleston, WV 25305

Sarah H. Long, CPA
Chief Financial Officer

Betsy L. Chapman
Director of Single Audit
(304) 414-9072

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Management believes that fixed assets for FY2024 are accounted for as certified by the annual certification. To report fixed assets more efficiently, management will update all identified Epidemiology fixed assets in the wvOASIS system with the chart of account elements necessary to report fixed assets that will reference back to the CFDA for reconciliation to expenditure reporting. This will require a request to the wvOASIS reporting team to add the program period chart of account element to the WV-FIN-AM-017 Assets by Department report in wvOASIS Business Intelligence. Management will also require that all future fixed assets recorded in wvOASIS will include the full fund accounting and detail accounting chart of accounts including program and program periods for future fiscal year reporting of fixed assets and reconciliation to expenditures. If the program period can't be added, OSA will work with the wvOASIS team to determine another method. See current year finding 2024-032.