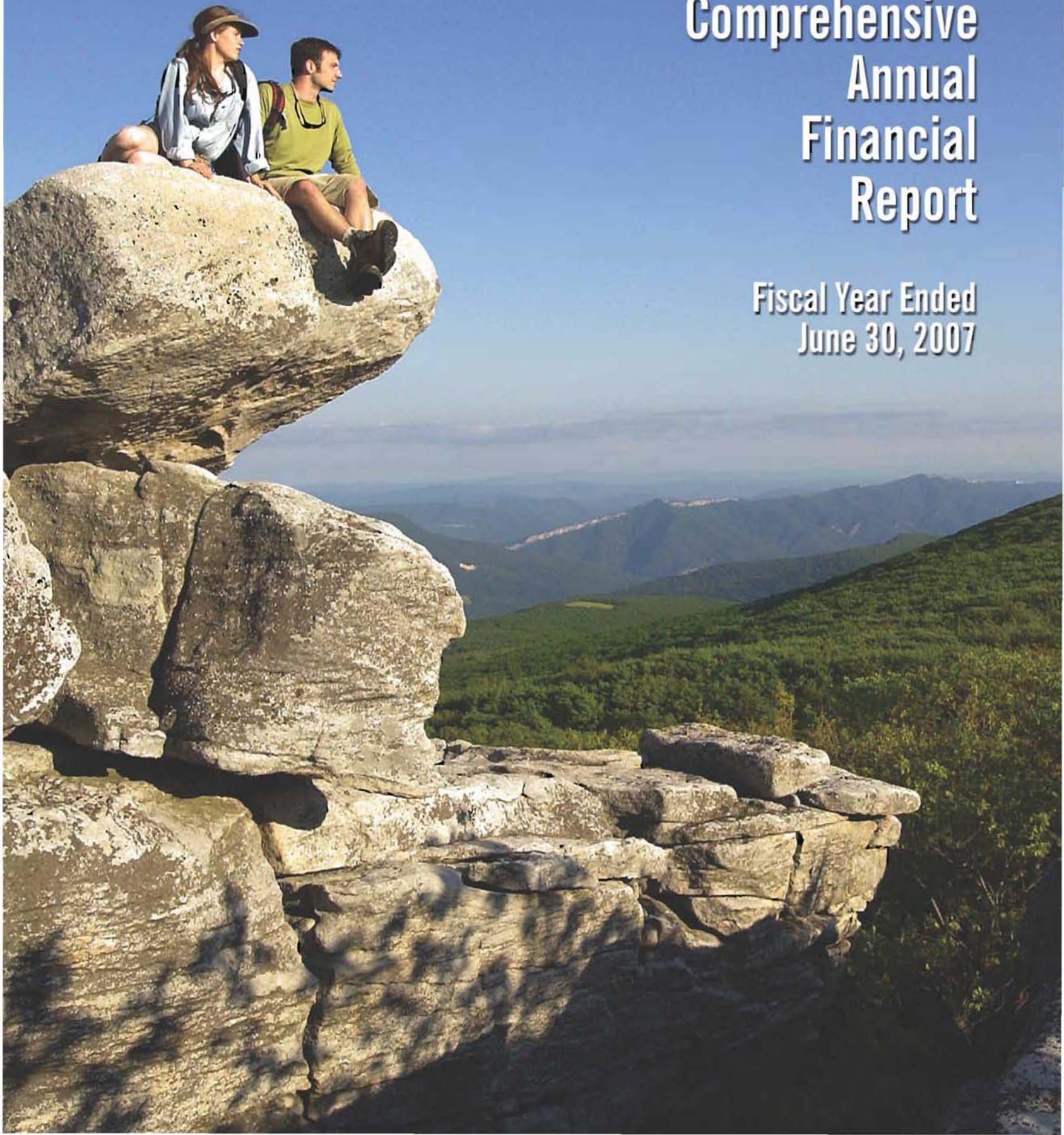


West Virginia

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2007



West Virginia

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007



Joe Manchin III
Governor

Robert W. Ferguson, Jr.
Cabinet Secretary
Department of Administration

Ross Taylor
State Comptroller
Department of Administration

*Prepared by the
Financial Accounting
and Reporting Section*



Governor Joe Manchin III



State of West Virginia
Joe Manchin III
Governor

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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 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the year ended June 30, 2007. An independent certified public accounting firm has audited the basic financial statements contained in this report.

The CAFR demonstrates West Virginia's commitment to financial accountability and national standards. This document provides the Legislature and the citizens of West Virginia with the state's financial data. It can be accessed on the Internet at www.wvfinance.state.wv.us.

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.

With warmest regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joe Manchin III".

Joe Manchin III
Governor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Becky Hayes, 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 Information Services and Communications has been invaluable. Thanks to the Division of Tourism for their pictorial and technical assistance.

We invite you to visit our web site: www.wvfinance.state.wv.us

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007

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West Virginia





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Certificate of
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Excellence in
Financial Reporting

Organization Chart

Principal Officials



STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION OF FINANCE

JOE MANCHIN III
GOVERNOR

ROBERT W. FERGUSON, JR.
CABINET SECRETARY

March 24, 2008

The Honorable Joe Manchin III, Governor
The Honorable Members of the West Virginia Legislature
The Citizens of West Virginia

I am pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of West Virginia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. This report has been prepared by the Financial Accounting and Reporting Section within the Division of Finance of the Department of Administration.

The CAFR has been 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, 2007, are fairly presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP).

The 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 the audited government's internal controls and compliance with requirements applicable to major programs. These reports are available in the State of West Virginia's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP require 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.

The CAFR 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 sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the State's financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the State's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the 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 have been 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 unqualified 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 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. After the approval of the budget, the State Budget Office maintains control over the spending patterns of the State at the activity level and by use of the quarterly allotments. The State Auditor exercises control over spending at the annual appropriation level. All appropriations, except funds which are reappropriated, expire 31 days after fiscal year-end.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

West Virginia is maintaining its positive direction toward a stronger and more vibrant state in which to live and work as a result of the leadership of Governor Joe Manchin III and the West Virginia State Legislature.

In 2007, *Expansion Management* magazine and the National Policy Research Council conducted a study which reviewed 19 million businesses across the country. West Virginia was ranked 8th in the nation for business recruitment and attraction.

The State's average unemployment rate last year was 4.6 percent, the lowest unemployment average in the State's history. The number of West Virginians working last year averaged 778,269, the highest number during a year ever recorded. Meanwhile, the size of State government has decreased for the second consecutive year for the first time in more than 15 years.

Long-term Financial Planning and Relevant Financial Policies

Our dedicated State employees have worked tirelessly for West Virginia. In addition, during the last three years, our leaders have addressed our State's debts directly by putting an additional \$1.7 billion toward our retirement systems. With this contribution, our State employees and our teachers can be confident that the money they have earned will be there when they need it.

State leadership is investing in our citizens as well by committing more than \$300 million since 2004 to install and upgrade water and sewage systems throughout West Virginia, with at least \$77 million worth of additional projects set to begin in 2008. This is bringing clean drinking water and safe sewage systems to many West Virginia communities.

These proactive initiatives are being done while continuing to reduce costs to citizens and businesses alike. West Virginia consumers have benefited from more than \$80 million worth of reductions in their insurance costs, with many more insurance companies doing business in West Virginia today than in recent years.

The State's workers' compensation system has been completely transformed and privatized. In addition to our injured workers receiving better and quicker service, state businesses workers' compensation costs have decreased by an average of 27 percent, resulting in savings of roughly \$150 million. State government plans have saved West Virginians approximately \$100 million annually by increasing the low-income family tax credit; doubling the amount of the senior citizens refundable homestead exemption tax credit;

removing the “Welcome to West Virginia” motor vehicle privilege tax; and cutting the food tax in half. Additionally, another \$100 million of tax burden has been removed from state businesses during the past three years by, among other things, lowering corporate net income and business franchise taxes, and more reductions are proposed for the coming years.

Combining the State’s tax cuts with the workers’ compensation decreases and insurance reforms, at least \$430 million has been returned to the citizens and businesses of West Virginia.

Major Initiatives

It is estimated that 80 percent of West Virginia households now have access to broadband internet, up from 58 percent in 2004. Working closely with the private sector, the State’s goal is to reach 100 percent by 2010 which will allow our citizens and businesses to better compete in today’s global economy.

West Virginia continues to lead the way in underground coal mine safety. The State has instituted a “rapid response” accident reporting system, hired additional mine inspectors, and better equipped and trained mine rescue teams. It is now easier for regulators to close an entire mine if a pattern of serious violations exist. In addition, all underground coal operations in West Virginia are in full compliance with the State’s new emergency air pack requirements a full six months earlier than originally scheduled. This amounts to more than 40,000 new self-contained, self-rescuers deployed in West Virginia mines during the past year.

West Virginia also received its first underground emergency shelter in 2007 with a total of 308 shelters scheduled to be delivered over the next several months to mining companies throughout the State. The deployment of wireless communication and tracking devices in West Virginia’s mines, which has been a major undertaking, is now well under way. Coal company plans for these devices have been received and approved and the deployment of these systems into State mines has begun and will continue throughout 2008, meaning that all of West Virginia’s underground coal mines should have these systems in place at least one year earlier than required by the federal government.

State leadership is taking bold steps to ensure a quality of life for its citizens, both present and future, that leads to retaining good jobs and attracting new business opportunities. Working together, West Virginia has accomplished a great deal, but there is still much more left to do, and so we look forward with confidence to meeting the remaining challenges ahead.

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 CAFR for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1995 through 2006. 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, and we are submitting it to the GFOA. Other State entities that have been awarded the Certificate of Achievement include the Board of Risk and Insurance Management, the Public Employees' Insurance Agency, the Department of Transportation, the Housing Development Fund, the Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority, the West Virginia Lottery, and the West Virginia Prepaid College Plan.

Acknowledgments

The annual budget document, prepared by the State Budget Office, provides additional information related to budget priorities and goals, including acknowledgment 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 2008 budgets.

The CAFR is an example of the Governor's unwavering belief in, and commitment to, the State's financial accountability. Acknowledgment is given to the Legislature and its leadership for their 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 upon their cooperation and support.

Sincerely,



Robert W. Ferguson, Jr.
Cabinet Secretary

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

State of West Virginia

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 2006

A Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada to government units and public employee retirement systems whose comprehensive annual financial reports (CAFRs) achieve the highest standards in government accounting and financial reporting.



Charles S. Cox

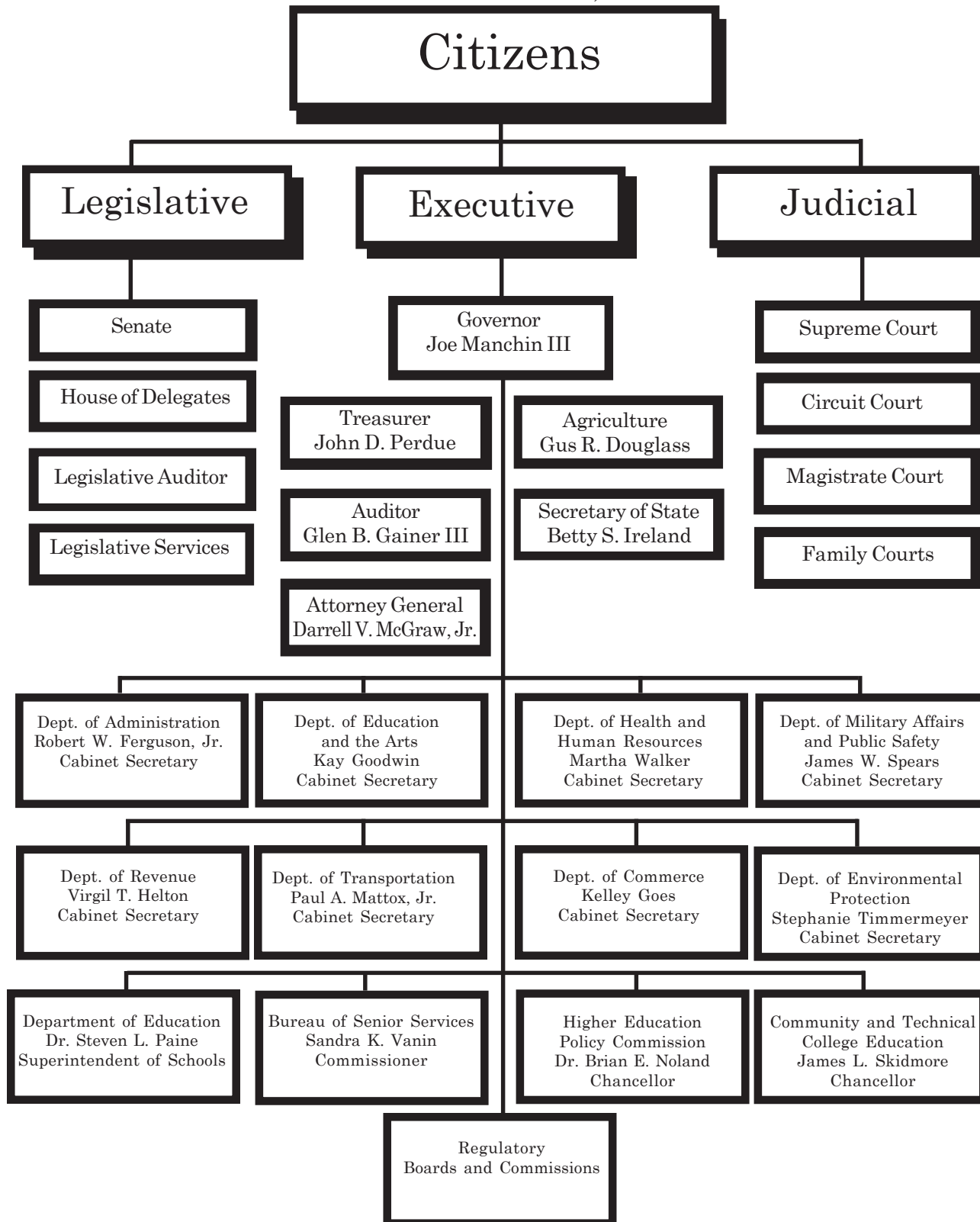
President

Jeffrey R. Emer

Executive Director

West Virginia

Organization Chart
As of December 31, 2007



State of WEST VIRGINIA

Principal Officials

Executive Branch

Governor
Joe Manchin III

Agriculture Commissioner
Gus Douglass

Attorney General
Darrell V. McGraw, Jr.

State Auditor
Glen B. Gainer III

Secretary of State
Betty Ireland

State Treasurer
John Perdue

Legislative Branch

President of the Senate
Earl Ray Tomblin

Speaker of the House
Richard Thompson

Chairman
Senate Finance
Walt Helmick

Chairman
House Finance
Harry Keith White

Judicial Branch

Supreme Court
Chief Justice
Robin Jean Davis

Supreme Court Justice
Larry V. Starcher

Supreme Court Justice
Elliott E. Maynard

Supreme Court Justice
Joseph P. Albright

Supreme Court Justice
Brent D. Benjamin

West Virginia





Financial Section

Report of
Independent
Auditors

Management's
Discussion
and Analysis

Report of Independent Auditors

The Honorable Joe Manchin III, Governor
of the State of West Virginia

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, 2007 which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the State's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit 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, which represent 65 percent of total assets, 82 percent of net assets, and 15 percent of total revenues for the governmental activities; 79 percent of total assets, 91 percent of net assets, and 81 percent of total revenues for the business-type activities; 100 percent of total assets, 100 percent of net assets, and 100 percent of total revenues for the aggregate discretely presented component units; 100 percent of total assets, 100 percent of total net assets, and 100 percent of total revenues of the following major funds—Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, West Virginia Lottery, Water Pollution, Workers' Compensation, and Unemployment Compensation; and 95 percent of total assets, 96 percent of net assets/fund balance, and 95 percent of the total revenues/additions 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 opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for certain entities within the governmental activities, business-type activities, aggregate discretely presented component units, certain major funds, and certain entities within the aggregate remaining fund information, is based on the reports of the other auditors.

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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The financial statements of the West Virginia Investment Management Board were audited by other auditors in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States but were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the State's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing 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 over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes 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. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

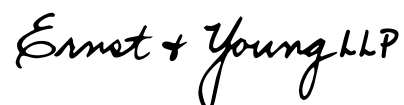
In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2007, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

As discussed in Notes 1, 10, and 13 to the basic financial statements, in 2007, the State adopted GASB Statement No. 48, *Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues* and GASB Statement No. 43, *Financial reporting for Postretirement Benefit Plans Other than Pension Plans*.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 21, 2008 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 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 20, the budgetary comparison information on pages 162 through 169, and pension plans schedule of funding progress on pages 170 through 171 are not a required part of the basic financial statements but are supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We and the other auditors have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The accompanying introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules on pages 174 through 215, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and other auditors in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.



March 21, 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the State of West Virginia's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents management's discussion and analysis of the State's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007. 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.

West Virginia implemented three new Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) standards in 2007: Statement No. 43, "Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans," Statement No. 48, "Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues," and Statement No. 50, "Pension Disclosures," an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27.

In conjunction with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 43, the State created the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT), an irrevocable trust, to account and report for the other postemployment benefits (OPEBs) provided under a multi-employer, cost-sharing plan. The Statement requires an actuarial valuation to estimate the actuarial accrued liability, which at June 30, 2007, was estimated to be \$3.08 billion. The RHBT is reported as a fiduciary fund in the accompanying basic financial statements. The RHBT is discussed more fully in Note 13, which also includes information on how to obtain the separately issued financial statements of RHBT.

The State early adopted GASB Statement No. 48 in conjunction with the creation of the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA), which was established to sell bonds that are being funded by projected future cash flows from the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) between the tobacco manufacturers and the states. The TSFA acquired the State's rights to future tobacco settlement revenues under the MSA and issued \$911 million in bonds during the year, which are more fully described in the long-term debt section of this MD&A and in Note 10. Proceeds from the bonds of \$807.5 million were applied against the Teachers' Retirement System's unfunded obligation.

GASB Statement No. 50 required enhanced note disclosures for the pension plans, which are included in Note 12.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide:

The assets of the primary government exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$7.97 billion (reported as "net assets"). Governmental activities reported \$8.6 billion in net assets (a \$1 billion increase, up 14.1% from last year), while the business-type activities

reported a deficit of \$674 million, a \$397 million decrease in the deficit. Additional funding of the Teachers Retirement System increased the Net Pension Asset from \$4.9 million to \$966 million. The State's net assets improvements are primarily due to a better economy, more revenue from certain taxes, interest earnings, and reduced spending.

Fund Level:

At year-end, the governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of \$3.48 billion, an increase of \$730 million, or 26.5%, in comparison with the prior year. The unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$698 million, or 9%, of total general fund expenditures.

General Revenue surpluses allowed \$53 million to be transferred to the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund).

Long-Term Obligations:

There was a net increase in the State's long-term obligations of \$670 million. The increase includes new bonds, capital leases, and notes of \$1.36 billion, offset by principal payments of bonds, capital leases, and notes payable of \$383 million. The new TSFA issued \$911 million in revenue bonds payable from the State's Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement revenue. Also included in these amounts was the refinancing of West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council general obligation bonds of \$94 million and \$197.2 million of School Building Authority revenue bonds. The Department of Transportation also issued \$109 million in revenue bonds payable from federal aid revenue. See Note 10 for more information about the bonds issued and refunded.

Significant changes in other long-term obligations included a decrease in the Net Pension Obligation of \$195 million due to one-time contributions made to the Teachers' Retirement System. The Insurance and Compensation Benefits went down \$330 million partially due to the privatization of the workers' compensation fund and the dedication of new sources of revenue to pay off the liability for claims incurred on or before June 30, 2005. See Note 14 for a more detailed explanation about the privatization and funding plan.

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 assets 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 and pension plans schedule of funding progress as required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. In addition to these required elements, we have included a *combining financial statements and schedules* section that provides details about our nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor proprietary funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units, each of which are added together and presented in single columns in the basic financial statements.

Government-wide Statements (Reporting the State as a Whole)

The statement of net assets 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 and liabilities, including capital assets and long-term debt, are reported at the entity level.

The government-wide statements report the State's *net assets* – the difference between total assets and total liabilities – 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 and human resources, 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. Public Employees' Insurance Agency and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management, 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 West Virginia Housing Development, Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism 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. 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 assets and a statement of changes in fiduciary net assets, 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 assets.
- Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities 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 revenue 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.

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 and a schedule of funding progress for pension plans 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 State's combined net assets (governmental and business-type) increased \$1.5 billion over the course of this fiscal year's operations. The net assets of the governmental activities increased \$1 billion, or 14%, and business-type activities had an increase of \$397 million, or 37%. The overall increase in the State's net assets is due primarily to increased Lottery sales, additional taxes collected due in large part to a growing economy, and better management of expenses, including the risk and insurance funds.

West Virginia

Net Assets as of June 30 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Total Business-type Activities		Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Current and Other Assets	\$ 5,427,880	\$ 3,692,635	\$ 2,741,694	\$ 2,742,943	\$ 8,169,574	\$ 6,435,578
Capital Assets	<u>7,865,311</u>	<u>7,625,885</u>	<u>4,049</u>	<u>2,775</u>	<u>7,869,360</u>	<u>7,628,660</u>
Total Assets	<u>13,293,191</u>	<u>11,318,520</u>	<u>2,745,743</u>	<u>2,745,718</u>	<u>16,038,934</u>	<u>14,064,238</u>
Current and Other Liabilities	1,084,823	1,043,875	488,015	686,195	1,572,838	1,730,070
Long-Term Liabilities	<u>3,565,334</u>	<u>2,696,776</u>	<u>2,931,363</u>	<u>3,130,094</u>	<u>6,496,697</u>	<u>5,826,870</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>4,650,157</u>	<u>3,740,651</u>	<u>3,419,378</u>	<u>3,816,289</u>	<u>8,069,535</u>	<u>7,556,940</u>
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	6,934,539	6,771,494	4,049	2,775	6,938,588	6,774,269
Restricted	861,508	714,802	1,026,973	944,256	1,888,481	1,659,058
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>846,987</u>	<u>91,573</u>	<u>(1,704,657)</u>	<u>(2,017,602)</u>	<u>(857,670)</u>	<u>(1,926,029)</u>
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	<u>\$ 8,643,034</u>	<u>\$ 7,577,869</u>	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$ (1,070,571)</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,399</u>	<u>\$ 6,507,298</u>

Net Assets

The largest component of the State's net assets 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. Capital assets are used to provide services to citizens; therefore, they are not available for future spending or to pay off their related liabilities. As of June 30, 2007, unrestricted net assets were in a deficit position of \$858 million. This deficit is the result of, among other things, the historical negative claims payment trends of the Workers' Compensation Fund which are improving due to changes in funding the old liability and privatizing the activity on December 31, 2005 (discussed in detail in Note 14). WORKFORCE West Virginia (formerly the Bureau of Employment Programs) and Prepaid Tuition net asset (deficits) (discussed in Note 3), increased Medicaid expenses, substantial unfunded long-term liabilities related to environmental programs, and revenue bonds issued to fund local school construction and economic development grants which exceed currently available resources also contribute to the deficit. A one-time contribution of \$807 million of the proceeds from the TSFA bonds to the Teachers' Retirement System changed the net pension obligation in previous years (\$261 million) to a pension asset (\$966 million).

Restricted net assets comprise 23.7% of total net assets and are subject to constitutional, legal, or external constraints on how they can be used. Net assets that are restricted include funds for construction projects, debt service, lending activities, insurance activities, conservation, and economic development and tourism programs of the State.

Changes in Net Assets

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 assets for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006, (expressed in thousands):

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 419,670	\$ 427,161	\$ 2,506,719	\$ 2,917,964	\$ 2,926,389	\$ 3,345,125
Operating Grants and Contributions	2,989,980	2,897,802	—	—	2,989,980	2,897,802
Capital Grants and Contributions	420,124	458,087	12,627	20,241	432,751	478,328
General Revenues:						
Personal Income Tax	1,372,646	1,330,913	—	—	1,372,646	1,330,913
Consumer Sales Tax	1,020,128	981,536	—	—	1,020,128	981,536
Business Taxes	906,022	920,940	—	—	906,022	920,940
Transportation Taxes	535,979	501,022	—	—	535,979	501,022
Other Taxes	556,092	552,584	—	—	556,092	552,584
Other Revenues	264,888	178,646	230,851	162,605	495,739	341,251
Total Revenues	8,485,529	8,248,691	2,750,197	3,100,810	11,235,726	11,349,501
Program Expenses:						
Legislative	26,154	25,345	—	—	26,154	25,345
Judicial	88,209	77,789	—	—	88,209	77,789
Executive	114,547	104,726	—	—	114,547	104,726
Administration	153,677	147,774	—	—	153,677	147,774
Commerce	218,610	235,749	—	—	218,610	235,749
Environmental Protection	225,458	125,216	—	—	225,458	125,216
Employment Programs	53,617	72,069	—	—	53,617	72,069
Education	2,454,835	2,669,307	—	—	2,454,835	2,669,307
Health and Human Resources	3,254,172	3,119,005	—	—	3,254,172	3,119,005
Military Affairs and Public Safety	360,443	417,606	—	—	360,443	417,606
Revenue	70,148	71,158	—	—	70,148	71,158
Transportation	778,817	780,950	—	—	778,817	780,950
Senior Services	32,195	30,115	—	—	32,195	30,115
Regulatory Board and Commissions	34,212	33,082	—	—	34,212	33,082
Interest on Long-term Debt	94,475	93,401	—	—	94,475	93,401
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	1,081,336	1,096,893	1,081,336	1,096,893
Workers' Compensation Fund	—	—	81,459	392,975	81,459	392,975
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	153,663	147,308	153,663	147,308
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	1,630	1,718	1,630	1,718
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	—	—	379,742	545,384	379,742	545,384
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	—	—	39,441	41,256	39,441	41,256
Other Nonmajor Business-type	—	—	76,785	66,631	76,785	66,631
Total Expenses	7,959,569	8,003,292	1,814,056	2,292,165	9,773,625	10,295,457
Increase in Net Assets Before						
Transfers	525,960	245,399	936,141	808,645	1,462,101	1,054,044
Transfers	539,205	438,733	(539,205)	(438,733)	—	—
Increase in Net Assets	1,065,165	684,132	396,936	369,912	1,462,101	1,054,044
Net Assets (Deficit), Beginning of Year (See Note 2)	7,577,869	6,893,737	(1,070,571)	(1,440,483)	6,507,298	5,453,254
Net Assets (Deficit), End of Year	\$8,643,034	\$7,577,869	\$ (673,635)	\$ (1,070,571)	\$ 7,969,399	\$ 6,507,298

Governmental Activities

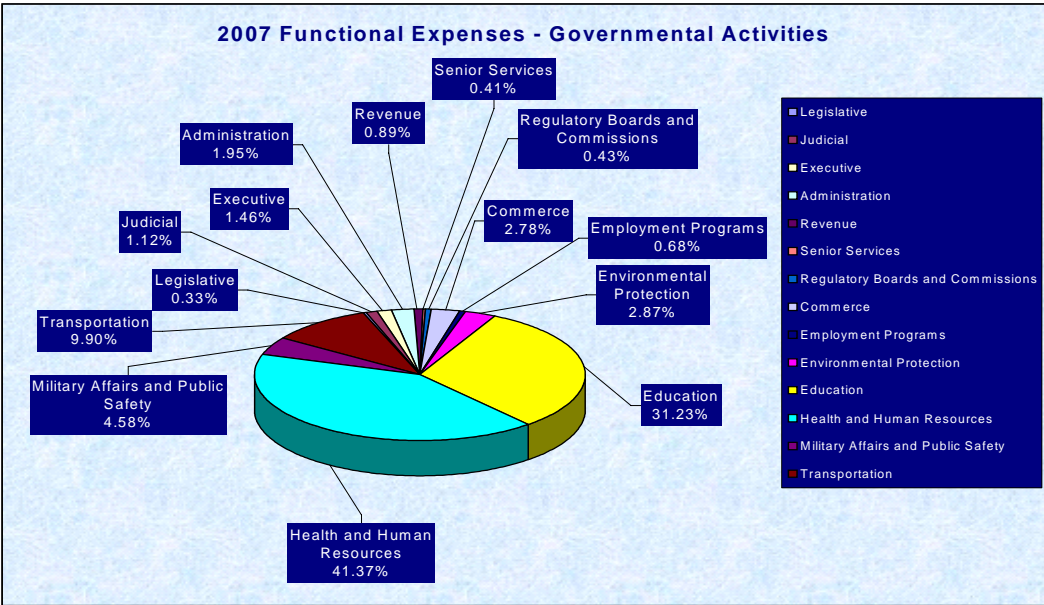
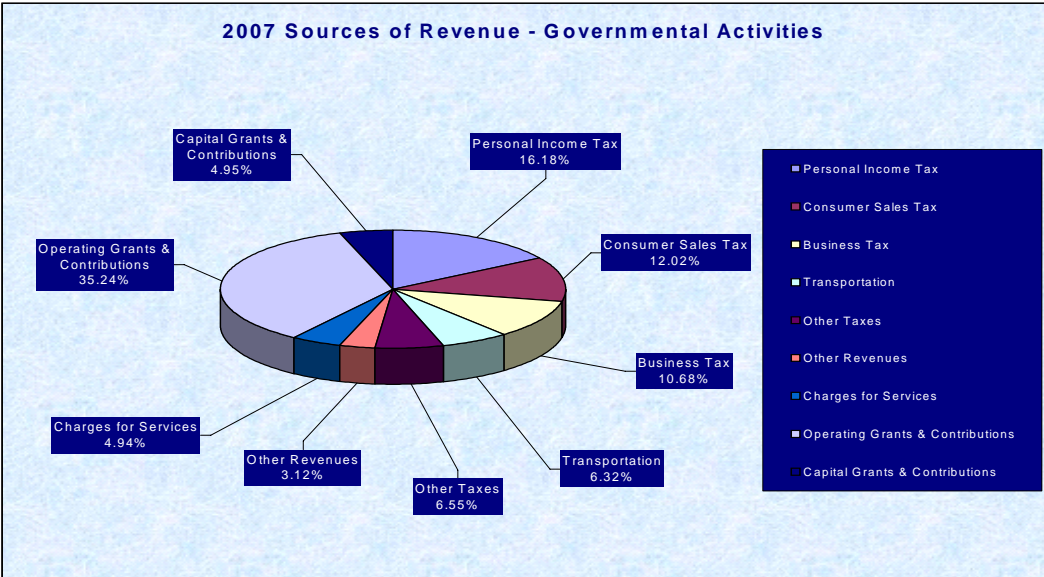
The State's net assets before transfers increased by \$281 million for governmental activities, primarily due to the increase of tax revenues, operating grants and contributions, and investment earnings and an overall slight decrease in expenditures.

Operating grants and contributions are up \$92 million from last year, primarily due to interest earnings and a smaller than usual Medicaid accrual in FY 2006. The Department of Transportation (DOT) and Military Affairs and Public Safety (MAPS) received \$38 million less federal money for capital grants and contributions.

Personal income tax collections were up \$42 million and consumer sales tax collections were up \$39 million. The increase in collections was largely due to a combination of economic growth, a strong energy sector, higher capital gain realizations, inflation and a change in withholding tax rules. Wage and salary income was 4.7% higher during the first quarter of CY 2007 in comparison to the first quarter of CY 2006. Even though coal and natural gas prices stabilized in FY 2007, the cumulative gains in price over the prior three years resulted in additional investment and employment for this sector as more players sought to profit from the higher prices. According to IRS statistics, total capital gain income claimed on West Virginia tax returns rose by 72% between 2004 and 2005 to nearly \$1.3 billion and the average gain per return rose by 67%. Personal Income taxes on capital gains income now exceed \$100 million per year. After additional gains in both 2006 and 2007, look for some correction in this area on 2008 tax returns due to the recent prolonged stock market correction. DOT's gas tax revenue increased approximately \$35 million primarily because the variable rate component of the tax rose \$.045 per gallon in January of 2007.

Program expenses were up approximately \$100 million in the Environmental Protection function due to changes in long-term environmental liabilities; expenses in Education were down over \$200 million partially because of changes in the Basic State Aid to Schools Formula for public education and various other reductions in spending; the Health and Human Resources (DHHR) function expenses are up \$135 million due to rising costs of health care. Military Affairs and Public Safety's expenses were down approximately \$57 million due to fewer disasters, cuts in federal Homeland Security and other grants.

The following charts depict revenues and expenses, respectively, of the governmental activities for the fiscal year. Approximately 45% of the total revenues came from personal income, consumer sales, business taxes, and transportation taxes, while 40% was in the form of grants and contributions (see chart below). The State’s governmental activities expenses include 41% for health and human resources and 31% for education (see chart below).



Business-type Activities

Business-type activities increased the State's net assets by \$127 million before transfers of \$539 million to governmental activities. Significant contributors to this change were:

- The West Virginia Lottery gaming receipts exceeded expenses by approximately \$684 million, an increase of approximately \$32 million. The Lottery's revenues are transferred out to other funds, with the exception of \$250,000 operating funds and \$43 million allocated for a new building.
- The Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF), the Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), and Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA) had billed premiums in excess of incurred claims, in the amount of \$185 million, \$39 million, and \$48 million, respectively. Overall operating expenses were down. WCF's revenue stream remained stable while the expenses only relate to the run-off of claims incurred prior to July 1, 2005; BRIM had significant reductions in claims primarily from the continued effect of changes in the medical malpractice and general liability programs; PEIA's claims were down due to the transfer of retiree claims to the RHBT; and both BRIM and PEIA had favorable claims development and premium increases.
- Unemployment Compensation recorded income before transfers of approximately \$11 million. This is consistent with the prior year net gain of \$17 million, primarily due to cost controls.

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 an ending fund balance of \$3.48 billion, an increase of \$730 million in comparison with the prior year. An improving economy with energy as the lead sector, including a rise in average coal prices and higher natural gas prices, contributed to positive tax revenue growth during the year. Cost controls were also a major factor. Additional financing sources were provided by new debt issues.

Governmental Fund Balances at June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council</u>	<u>Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority</u>
Reserved	\$ 343,380	\$ 34,639	\$408,628	\$ 96,390
Unreserved, Designated	559,964	—	94,961	—
Unreserved	<u>137,740</u>	<u>289,243</u>	<u>139,158</u>	<u>790,091</u>
Total	<u>\$1,041,084</u>	<u>\$323,882</u>	<u>\$642,747</u>	<u>\$886,481</u>

The nonmajor governmental funds increased \$62 million in the capital projects funds due in large part to the proceeds from the issuance of \$109 million in revenue bonds by the Department of Transportation. Approximately 30% of the total fund balance is unreserved and available for spending in the coming year. The remainder of the fund balance is reserved, indicating it is not available for spending because it has been committed to pay debt service (\$132 million); to fund capital projects (\$265 million); held in permanent funds for education (\$1.8 million); or for a variety of other specific purposes (\$13.8 million).

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the State. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unreserved fund balance of the general fund was \$138 million, and the unreserved, designated fund balance was \$560 million, while total fund balance reached \$1.0 billion. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unreserved fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unreserved fund balance represents 1.8% of total general expenditures, while total fund balance represents 13.4% of the same amount.

Cash and investments in the general fund are up \$211 million due to increased investment earnings, an increase in personal income and consumer sales tax collections and an increase in intergovernmental revenue.

MAPS expenditures continued to decrease approximately \$36 million over the prior year, primarily due to fewer disasters. Education's expenses were up approximately \$904 million primarily due to contributions to the TRS retirement system from the general fund and proceeds of the TSFA bonds. DHHR's expenses were up \$115 million due primarily to the decrease of Medicaid last year and an increase to Medicaid this year and a \$7.9 million increase in food stamp distribution.

Transportation had an unreserved fund balance of \$289 million, up 37% from the prior year primarily due to cost containment measures. The reserved balance of \$34.6 million is primarily for inventory. Transportation revenues were down \$6.7 million primarily from lower federal revenues offset by the \$.045 increase in the variable component of the fuel tax rate, and expenditures were down \$79 million due to decreased road construction and other reductions in spending.

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council's total fund balance increased \$71.4 million and the unreserved fund balance increased \$57 million. These changes were due to an increase in dedicated mineral severance taxes, excess lottery appropriations, interest on loans, investment earnings, and proceeds from a revenue bond issue. The reserved fund balance, \$408.6 million, is money committed but not distributed to entities for loans/grants (\$47.2 million) and loans receivable (\$350.3 million) which are not available for appropriation. Revenues increased \$2.8 million due to higher investment earnings primarily explained by an increase in funds invested.

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 comprised 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 West Virginia Lottery, Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, Workers' Compensation Funds, Unemployment Compensation, 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 revenues of the final amended budget increased by approximately \$28 million. The revenue estimate increased because of a better than expected return on investments, by \$16 million. Corporate income/business franchise, business and occupation, and other taxes increased \$5 million, \$3 million, and \$4 million, respectively.

A positive variance between the final budgeted revenues and actual results arose from larger than expected increases in personal income tax (\$42.2 million) and corporate income/business franchise tax (\$57.6 million).

The increased revenues of the final amended budget allowed the budgeted expenditures to increase approximately \$27.7 million. The following departments received the majority of the increases: DHHR received approximately \$7 million for increased hospital costs and \$2 million for health care costs. Commerce received \$1.2 million related to coal mine safety issues. Education received \$3.6 million to pay off long-term debt. MAPS received \$6 million for increased homeland security and jail costs. The Revenue Department was appropriated \$6 million to transfer to WORKFORCE West Virginia for possible pay back to the USDOL for federal grant disallowances.

The positive variance of the excess of revenues over expenditures was approximately \$217.3 million from increased revenues and cautious spending. After expenditures from prior year appropriations, \$53.4 million was deposited into the State's Rainy Day Fund.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2007 the State had invested \$7.9 billion, net of accumulated depreciation, in a broad range of capital assets shown below. Depreciation expense for the year totaled \$311 million.

Capital Assets at Year-End
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>		<u>Total Primary Government</u>	
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Land and Improvements	\$ 944,488	\$ 906,569	\$ 611	\$ 611	\$ 945,099	\$ 907,180
Building and Improvements	574,360	547,790	1,242	1,371	575,602	549,161
Equipment	100,657	90,728	1,753	793	102,410	91,521
Library Holdings	178	336	—	—	178	336
Construction in Progress	1,328,732	1,249,836	443	—	1,329,175	1,249,836
Infrastructure	<u>4,916,896</u>	<u>4,830,626</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,916,896</u>	<u>4,830,626</u>
Totals	<u>\$7,865,311</u>	<u>\$7,625,885</u>	<u>\$4,049</u>	<u>\$2,775</u>	<u>\$7,869,360</u>	<u>\$7,628,660</u>

The total increase, net of disposals and accumulated depreciation, in the State's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year approximated \$241 million. The most significant increases in capital assets during the year were \$86 million of infrastructure and \$79 million in construction in progress. These increases are primarily related to the acquisition of right of way and construction of roads and bridges under the Transportation function. The increase in the business-type activities is primarily related to the purchase of equipment by the Lottery Commission. Additional information for the State's capital assets can be found in Note 9 of this report.

Long-Term Debt

At year-end the State had \$7.6 billion in bonds, capital leases, notes payable, claims and judgments, compensated absences, pension obligations, and other long-term obligations outstanding, as shown in the table below. The State's general obligation bonds are rated AA- by Standard and Poor's Corporation and Fitch Investors Service. The Moody's Investors Service rating is Aa3.

West Virginia

Several bond insurance companies that provide guarantees on certain bonds of the State have recently been downgraded by Fitch and Moody's ratings agencies, due to the subprime crisis. The Ambac downgrade caused two of the State's bond issues to be downgraded also, from AAA to AA and a material event filing was made. The downgrade of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (FGIC) did not change the underlying ratings of the State's FGIC insured bonds. The State is unable to determine the total impact this will have on its operations. To date, the downgrade of the bond insurers' ratings has resulted in an increase in interest rates for certain debt issues.

More detailed information related to the State's overall debt position is presented in Note 10 to the financial statements.

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		Total Business-type Activities		Primary Government	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 744,790	\$ 772,912	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 744,790	\$ 772,912
Revenue Bonds	1,742,647	726,249	—	—	1,742,647	726,249
Capital Leases	333,815	348,091	—	—	333,815	348,091
Notes Payable	9,998	5,909	—	—	9,998	5,909
Accrued and Other Liabilities	1,099,735	972,421	116,157	108,973	1,215,892	1,081,394
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	—	—	3,213,042	3,546,541	3,213,042	3,546,541
Compensated Absences	268,937	278,444	3,117	4,511	272,054	282,955
Pension Obligations	65,847	260,822	—	—	65,847	260,822
Totals	<u>\$4,265,769</u>	<u>\$3,364,848</u>	<u>\$3,332,316</u>	<u>\$3,660,025</u>	<u>\$7,598,085</u>	<u>\$7,024,873</u>

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council issued \$94.2 million in general obligation bonds to partially refund the State's outstanding Series 1996A, 1996D, and 1998A general obligation bonds and \$38.2 million in new revenue bonds.

The Department of Transportation issued revenue bonds in the amount of \$109 million that will be funded through federal aid revenue and plans to issue \$91 million in 2008.

The School Building Authority issued Capital Improvement Revenue Refunding Bonds at lower interest rates and paid \$197.2 million in outstanding bonds from the 1997A and 1997B Series, ultimately saving \$14.5 million over the next 15 years.

The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 were issued by the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (the Authority) created by Chapter 4, Article 11A of the Code of West Virginia (the Code) on June 26, 2007. 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. The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 are comprised of two series of turbo term bonds, the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007A, which are current interest bonds in the amount of \$845,810,000, and the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007B, which are capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$65,331,503.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Looking forward to FY 2008, the anticipated General Revenue forecast indicates a trend of slower revenue growth with some potential for significant short-term downward volatility followed by a longer term trend much more in line with normal growth patterns. However, because the recent growth in the General Revenue Fund for the past two years has outpaced the expenditure need in the short term, there is anticipated to be a General Revenue surplus in FY 2008.

Due to the surplus described above, it has been recommended that \$117 million in additional funds be put into the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund (Rainy Day Fund) in 2008. Increased tax revenue associated with higher energy prices and strong gaming revenues, along with continued efficiencies and program review, will assist in providing funds that will be needed in the future, not only for the anticipated shortfalls predicted beginning FY 2009 but also unknown and unanticipated contingencies or emergencies. These funds may also be used to fund additional payments of unfunded liabilities in the Teachers' Retirement System, possible payments required to address unfunded other postemployment benefits, or for other "one-time" needs. These surplus funds are not intended to be used for new programs or to increase the current "base budget" of the State.

Careful budgetary planning and responsible government initiatives provided the capacity for recent General Revenue Fund tax reductions totaling more than \$100 million. The tax reductions are associated with a variety of tax reform measures recently adopted by the Legislature, including the continued decrease of the consumer sales tax related to food on July 1, 2008, to 3%.

From the funds available for FY 2008, the major items of increased expenditures in the Governor's Executive Budget are as follows:

- Funding for school access safety
- Funding for Aged and Disabled Waiver/Senior Services and social service programs
- Funding for public health and behavioral health programs
- Funding to address ongoing routine maintenance and repair of State-owned facilities
- Funding for higher education scholarships, institutional costs, and research
- Funding for nutrition programs and in-home services for senior citizens
- Funding for the enhancement of State troopers' salaries
- Funding for monetary incentives for State employees and school service personnel
- Funding for programs that were funded by Tobacco Master Settlement moneys
- Funding for Professional Educators pay raise of 2.5% and continued funding for Public Education's "Gap Fill"
- Funding for the "Rainy Day Fund"
- Funding for retiree postemployment benefits
- Additional funding for the Teachers' Retirement System's "Unfunded Liability"

The FY 2008 budget includes a six-year plan showing the projected revenues and expenditures from FY 2007 through FY 2012. The goal of the six-year plan is to provide the West Virginia Legislature and citizens a clear understanding of not only the FY 2008 budget, but also, the larger implications of the decisions made today on the future fiscal outlook.

CONTACTING THE STATE'S 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.



Basic Financial Statements

Government-Wide

Major Funds

Notes 1 - 16

West Virginia

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,766,341	\$1,743,759	\$ 3,510,100	\$ 497,502
Investments	922,622	—	922,622	16,671
Receivables, Net	1,007,225	123,249	1,130,474	120,822
Due from Other Governments	224,578	1,355	225,933	35
Due from Primary Government	—	—	—	12,922
Due from Fiduciary Funds	58	2	60	—
Due from Component Units	815	869	1,684	—
Internal Balances	282,637	(282,637)	—	—
Inventories	45,693	462	46,155	8,774
Other Assets	4,966	1,176	6,142	6,528
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,090	9,337	10,427	93,515
Investments	—	23	23	5,266
Receivables, Net	—	372	372	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	115,836	115,836	259
Total Current Assets	<u>4,256,025</u>	<u>1,713,803</u>	<u>5,969,828</u>	<u>762,294</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	3,943	3,943	43,425
Investments	—	368,575	368,575	338,571
Receivables, Net	29,174	601,244	630,418	251,222
Other Assets	6,201	—	6,201	48,630
Advance to Component Units	127,470	—	127,470	—
Net Pension Asset	966,150	—	966,150	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	42,860	30,367	73,227	65,963
Investments	—	23,762	23,762	141,821
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	1,139,442
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	6,399
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	2,265,734	1,054	2,266,788	395,894
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated (Net of Accumulated Depreciation)	<u>5,599,577</u>	<u>2,995</u>	<u>5,602,572</u>	<u>1,983,282</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>9,037,166</u>	<u>1,031,940</u>	<u>10,069,106</u>	<u>4,414,649</u>
Total Assets	<u>13,293,191</u>	<u>2,745,743</u>	<u>16,038,934</u>	<u>5,176,943</u>
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	225,061	26,890	251,951	63,502
Interest Payable	6,532	—	6,532	13,330
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	9,372	9,372	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	495,323	36,691	532,014	65,704
Due to Other Governments	135,078	6,876	141,954	—
Due to Primary Government	—	—	—	1,684
Due to Fiduciary Funds	63	4,497	4,560	153
Due to Component Units	12,666	256	12,922	—
Unearned Revenue	4,988	11,852	16,840	61,986
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	391,386	391,386	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	159	159	—
General Obligation Debt	43,611	—	43,611	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	72,960	—	72,960	63,709
Capital Leases and Other Debt	17,010	—	17,010	7,299
Compensated Absences	<u>71,531</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>71,567</u>	<u>39,214</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,084,823</u>	<u>488,015</u>	<u>1,572,838</u>	<u>316,581</u>

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

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	106,487	106,487	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	604,412	—	604,412	82,924
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	3,763
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	2,821,656	2,821,656	—
Advances from Primary Government	—	—	—	127,470
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	139	139	92,022
General Obligation Debt	701,179	—	701,179	—
Revenue Bonds Payable	1,669,687	—	1,669,687	1,812,482
Capital Leases and Other Debt	326,803	—	326,803	66,413
Net Pension Obligation	65,847	—	65,847	—
Compensated Absences	<u>197,406</u>	<u>3,081</u>	<u>200,487</u>	<u>73,575</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>3,565,334</u>	<u>2,931,363</u>	<u>6,496,697</u>	<u>2,258,649</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>4,650,157</u>	<u>3,419,378</u>	<u>8,069,535</u>	<u>2,575,230</u>
Net Assets:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	6,934,539	4,049	6,938,588	1,510,240
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	69,238	30,367	99,605	21,337
Debt Service	225,659	—	225,659	10,038
Program Administration	18,402	7,137	25,539	—
Permanent Funds:				
Nonexpendable	1,000	—	1,000	114,346
Expendable	762	—	762	—
Lending Activities	—	540,518	540,518	296,744
Insurance Activities	—	448,951	448,951	—
Economic Development and Tourism	28,046	—	28,046	—
Education	12,163	—	12,163	—
Wildlife Management and Conservation	14,985	—	14,985	—
Specific Fund/Component Unit Purposes	491,253	—	491,253	214,133
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>846,987</u>	<u>(1,704,657)</u>	<u>(857,670)</u>	<u>434,875</u>
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	<u>\$8,643,034</u>	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,399</u>	<u>\$2,601,713</u>

West Virginia

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

Functions	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
Legislative	\$ 26,154	\$ 1,757	\$ 1,269	\$ —
Judicial	88,209	869	380	—
Executive	114,547	12,024	38,249	—
Administration	153,677	24,812	37,945	4,001
Commerce	218,610	44,114	47,463	—
Environmental Protection	225,458	56,621	53,301	—
Employment Programs	53,617	—	54,690	—
Education	2,454,835	3,008	388,305	31
Health and Human Resources	3,254,172	83,230	2,235,552	—
Military Affairs and Public Safety	360,443	10,165	52,708	5,423
Revenue	70,148	65,364	66,214	—
Transportation	778,817	96,068	—	410,669
Senior Services	32,195	—	11,637	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	34,212	21,638	2,267	—
Interest on Long-Term Debt	94,475	—	—	—
Total Governmental Activities	<u>7,959,569</u>	<u>419,670</u>	<u>2,989,980</u>	<u>420,124</u>
Business-type Activities:				
West Virginia Lottery	1,081,336	1,562,259	—	—
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	1,630	3,744	—	12,627
Workers' Compensation Fund	81,459	235,664	—	—
Unemployment Compensation	153,663	147,091	—	—
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	379,742	406,311	—	—
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	39,441	74,097	—	—
Other Activities	76,785	77,553	—	—
Total Business-type Activities	<u>1,814,056</u>	<u>2,506,719</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,627</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$9,773,625</u>	<u>\$2,926,389</u>	<u>\$2,989,980</u>	<u>\$432,751</u>
Component Units:				
Economic Development Authority	\$ 8,317	\$ 10,615	\$ —	\$ —
Housing Development Authority	114,391	60,930	59,845	—
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	75,331	65,822	—	—
Water Development Authority	13,822	15,829	—	—
Higher Education	1,364,663	585,125	340,425	87,087
Regional Jail Authority	79,165	77,005	—	—
Other Component Units	40,048	11,874	1,327	—
Total Component Units	<u>\$1,695,737</u>	<u>\$ 827,200</u>	<u>\$ 401,597</u>	<u>\$ 87,087</u>
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				
Miscellaneous				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues and Transfers				
Change in Net Assets				
Net Assets (Deficit), Beginning of Year, as Restated				
Net Assets (Deficit), 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
\$ (23,128)		\$ (23,128)	
(86,960)		(86,960)	
(64,274)		(64,274)	
(86,919)		(86,919)	
(127,033)		(127,033)	
(115,536)		(115,536)	
1,073		1,073	
(2,063,491)		(2,063,491)	
(935,390)		(935,390)	
(292,147)		(292,147)	
61,430		61,430	
(272,080)		(272,080)	
(20,558)		(20,558)	
(10,307)		(10,307)	
<u>(94,475)</u>		<u>(94,475)</u>	
<u>(4,129,795)</u>		<u>(4,129,795)</u>	
—	\$ 480,923	480,923	
—	14,741	14,741	
—	154,205	154,205	
—	(6,572)	(6,572)	
—	26,569	26,569	
—	34,656	34,656	
—	768	768	
—	<u>705,290</u>	<u>705,290</u>	
<u>(4,129,795)</u>	<u>705,290</u>	<u>(3,424,505)</u>	
—	—	—	\$ 2,298
—	—	—	6,384
—	—	—	(9,509)
—	—	—	2,007
—	—	—	(352,026)
—	—	—	(2,160)
—	—	—	<u>(26,847)</u>
—	—	—	<u>(379,853)</u>
1,372,646	—	1,372,646	—
1,020,128	—	1,020,128	—
906,022	—	906,022	—
162,692	—	162,692	—
535,979	—	535,979	—
393,400	—	393,400	—
—	—	—	16,207
105,317	189,761	295,078	74,102
48,294	15,000	63,294	—
—	—	—	447,360
111,277	26,090	137,367	6,565
<u>539,205</u>	<u>(539,205)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>5,194,960</u>	<u>(308,354)</u>	<u>4,886,606</u>	<u>544,234</u>
1,065,165	396,936	1,462,101	164,381
<u>7,577,869</u>	<u>(1,070,571)</u>	<u>6,507,298</u>	<u>2,437,332</u>
<u>\$ 8,643,034</u>	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$ 7,969,399</u>	<u>\$2,601,713</u>

GOVERNMENTAL FUND 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 (the Department) 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 the Department. The Department 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.

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 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.

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 174.

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>General</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council</u>	<u>Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 852,053	\$205,793	\$158,806	\$ 98,507	\$437,567	\$1,752,726
Investments	571,384	—	132,284	—	218,954	922,622
Receivables, Net	461,823	162,204	351,774	34,942	11,542	1,022,285
Due from Other Governments	224,043	—	—	—	535	224,578
Due from Other Funds	288,319	628	—	790,090	1,394	1,080,431
Due from Component Units	537	43	—	—	—	580
Advances to Component Units	127,470	—	—	—	—	127,470
Inventories	10,521	34,639	—	—	—	45,160
Other Assets	2,455	51	—	—	37	2,543
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	50	—	—	577	627
Total Assets	<u>\$2,538,605</u>	<u>\$403,408</u>	<u>\$642,864</u>	<u>\$923,539</u>	<u>\$670,606</u>	<u>\$5,179,022</u>
Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ 129,456	\$ 56,089	\$ 19	\$ 2,117	\$ 26,110	\$ 213,791
Accrued and Other Liabilities	416,970	16,994	—	—	34,908	468,872
Deferred Revenue	26,797	—	—	34,941	—	61,738
Due to Other Governments	110,560	4,098	—	—	20,326	134,984
Due to Other Funds	801,269	2,303	—	—	1,428	805,000
Due to Component Units	12,469	42	98	—	40	12,649
Total Liabilities	<u>1,497,521</u>	<u>79,526</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>37,058</u>	<u>82,812</u>	<u>1,697,034</u>
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for:						
Inventories	10,521	34,639	—	—	—	45,160
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—	264,836	264,836
Debt Service	—	—	—	96,390	132,309	228,699
Program Administration	4,560	—	—	—	13,842	18,402
Specific Fund Purposes	198,258	—	—	—	—	198,258
Lending Activities	—	—	408,628	—	—	408,628
Permanent Funds	—	—	—	—	1,762	1,762
Loans Receivable	130,041	—	—	—	—	130,041
Unreserved, designated for:						
Revenue Shortfall Reserve	514,945	—	—	—	—	514,945
Income Tax Reserve Fund	45,019	—	—	—	—	45,019
Loans and Grants	—	—	94,961	—	—	94,961
Unreserved:						
Special Revenue Funds	—	289,243	139,158	790,091	175,045	1,393,537
Undesignated	137,740	—	—	—	—	137,740
Total Fund Balances	<u>1,041,084</u>	<u>323,882</u>	<u>642,747</u>	<u>886,481</u>	<u>587,794</u>	<u>3,481,988</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$2,538,605</u>	<u>\$403,408</u>	<u>\$642,864</u>	<u>\$923,539</u>	<u>\$670,606</u>	<u>\$5,179,022</u>

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

**Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

Total Fund Balances - Governmental Funds \$ 3,481,988

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets 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	\$ 925,787
Construction in Progress	1,316,062
Infrastructure Assets	8,519,913
Buildings, Equipment, and Other Depreciable Assets	1,126,919
Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(4,104,765)</u>

Total Capital Assets 7,783,916

The Net Pension Asset is not recognized at the fund level. 966,150

Certain tax and other revenues are earned but not available and therefore are deferred in the funds. 66,358

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 assets. 122,973

Bonds issued by the State have associated costs that are paid from current available financial resources in the funds. However, these costs are deferred on the statement of net assets. 8,318

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	(744,790)
Revenue Bonds	(1,742,647)
Capital Leases	(331,778)
Compensated Absences	(264,504)
Net Pension Obligations	(65,847)
Accrued Interest Payable and Other Liabilities	<u>(637,103)</u>

Total Long-Term Liabilities (3,786,669)

Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ 8,643,034

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, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	General	Transportation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental Funds	Total
Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Personal Income	\$1,370,566	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,370,566
Consumer Sales	1,019,631	—	—	—	—	1,019,631
Severance	340,544	—	—	—	—	340,544
Corporate Net Income	384,440	—	—	—	—	384,440
Business and Occupation	180,527	—	—	—	—	180,527
Medicaid	162,692	—	—	—	—	162,692
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	364,550	—	—	—	364,550
Automobile Privilege	—	171,429	—	—	—	171,429
Other	385,267	3,943	—	—	4,000	393,210
Intergovernmental	2,514,192	409,462	—	—	110,111	3,033,765
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	91,343	5,263	—	—	119,898	216,504
Motor Vehicle Registration	—	92,422	—	—	—	92,422
Charges for Services	115,791	—	2,024	—	155	117,970
Food Stamp Revenue	273,227	—	—	—	—	273,227
Investment Earnings	135,566	7,055	11,786	1	30,549	184,957
Other	96,749	35,982	—	—	3,386	136,117
Total Revenues	7,070,535	1,090,106	13,810	1	268,099	8,442,551
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Legislative	23,410	—	—	—	2,979	26,389
Judicial	90,829	—	—	—	—	90,829
Executive	118,550	—	—	—	—	118,550
Administration	103,894	—	—	2,117	9	106,020
Commerce	213,666	—	12,661	—	2,243	228,570
Environmental Protection	5,048	—	—	—	109,434	114,482
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—	58,488	58,488
Education	3,511,269	—	—	—	105,463	3,616,732
Health and Human Resources	3,251,392	—	—	—	11	3,251,403
Military Affairs and Public Safety	349,002	—	—	—	4,443	353,445
Revenue	49,477	—	—	—	26,780	76,257
Transportation	6,874	512,661	—	—	746	520,281
Senior Services	32,315	—	—	—	—	32,315
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	11,583	—	—	—	23,108	34,691
Capital Outlay	—	457,319	—	—	44,913	502,232
Debt Service:						
Principal	—	18,150	—	—	116,314	134,464
Interest	—	22,235	—	—	64,002	86,237
Total Expenditures	7,767,309	1,010,365	12,661	2,117	558,933	9,351,385
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(696,774)	79,741	1,149	(2,116)	(290,834)	(908,834)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	—	—	—	911,142	438,751	1,349,893
Premiums (Discounts) on Bonds Issued	—	—	—	(5,091)	10,217	5,126
Capital Lease Acquisition	190	—	—	—	—	190
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	—	—	—	(242,616)	(242,616)
Transfers In	480,543	3,541	74,653	—	190,478	749,215
Transfers Out	(151,208)	(5,726)	(4,387)	(17,454)	(43,867)	(222,642)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	329,525	(2,185)	70,266	888,597	352,963	1,639,166
Net Change in Fund Balance	(367,249)	77,556	71,415	886,481	62,129	730,332
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	1,408,333	246,326	571,332	—	525,665	2,751,656
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$1,041,084</u>	<u>\$ 323,882</u>	<u>\$642,747</u>	<u>\$886,481</u>	<u>\$ 587,794</u>	<u>\$3,481,988</u>

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

West Virginia

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, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 730,332

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	\$ 512,844	
Depreciation Expense	<u>(284,237)</u>	
Excess of Capital Outlay Over Depreciation Expense		228,607

Some capital additions were financed through capital leases. In governmental funds, a capital lease arrangement is considered a source of financing, but in the statement of net assets, the lease obligation is reported as a liability. (190)

Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds; however, issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current period, proceeds were received from:

Bonds issued, including a premium of \$10,217 and discounts of \$5,091		
Total Bond Proceeds		(1,355,019)

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 assets. For the current year these amounts consist of:

Bond Principal Retirement	364,090	
Capital Lease Payments	<u>13,798</u>	
Total Long-Term Debt Repayment		377,888

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 moneys, to individual funds. The net increase in net assets of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities. 14,218

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Unearned revenues increased by this amount this year. 26,685

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:

Accrued Interest	2,512	
Decrease of Compensated Absences	10,136	
Increase of Accrued and Other Liabilities	(128,797)	
Decrease of Net Pension Obligation	1,156,140	
Amortization of Bond Premiums/Discounts and Issuance Costs	<u>2,653</u>	
Total Change in Expenditures		<u>1,042,644</u>

Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities \$ 1,065,165

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

PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

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 accounts for lottery ticket revenues, administrative and operating expenses, and distribution of net revenue to the General Fund.

Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (Water Pollution) Low interest loans are made to communities that need to upgrade an existing waste water system, establishing a new utility or cleaning up the State's water supply. The Fund 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.

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 doctors and hospitals 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 organizations it insures.

Nonmajor proprietary funds are presented beginning on page 194.

West Virginia

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	West Virginia Lottery	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$204,122	\$ 92,743	\$ 975,123	\$257,121
Receivables, Net	33,094	20,581	14,414	34,619
Due from Other Governments	—	60	—	1,295
Due from Other Funds	1	28	—	247
Due from Component Units	—	—	—	120
Inventories	433	—	—	—
Other Assets	1,163	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	23	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	<u>238,836</u>	<u>113,412</u>	<u>989,537</u>	<u>293,402</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	—	366,563	185,000	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,367	—	—	—
Investments	281	—	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	<u>1,451</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>32,099</u>	<u>366,563</u>	<u>185,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Assets	<u>270,935</u>	<u>479,975</u>	<u>1,174,537</u>	<u>293,402</u>
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	14,859	14	—	—
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	—	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	31,159	—	2,834	1,133
Deferred Revenue	—	—	—	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	6,604
Due to Other Funds	180,338	17	524	—
Due to Component Units	25	20	3	—
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	272,494	14,762
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	159	—	—	—
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	—	—	—	—
Total Current Liabilities	<u>226,540</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>275,855</u>	<u>22,499</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	—	—
Insurance and Compensation Benefits Obligations	—	—	2,709,000	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	139	—	—	—
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	—	—	—
Compensated Absences	<u>767</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>906</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>2,709,000</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>227,446</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>2,984,855</u>	<u>22,499</u>
Net Assets:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	1,451	—	—	—
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	30,367	—	—	—
Program Administration	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	—	479,558	—	—
Insurance Activities	—	—	146,931	270,903
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>11,671</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,957,249)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	<u>\$ 43,489</u>	<u>\$479,558</u>	<u>\$(1,810,318)</u>	<u>\$270,903</u>

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
\$159,916	\$ 23,746	\$ 30,988	\$ 1,743,759	\$ 13,615
15,839	1,357	3,345	123,249	4,506
—	—	—	1,355	—
6,846	340	24	7,486	7,423
426	323	—	869	235
—	—	29	462	533
—	—	13	1,176	306
—	9,337	—	9,337	463
—	—	—	23	—
—	372	—	372	—
—	<u>115,836</u>	—	<u>115,836</u>	—
<u>183,027</u>	<u>151,311</u>	<u>34,399</u>	<u>2,003,924</u>	<u>27,081</u>
3,943	—	—	3,943	—
169,996	93,646	104,933	368,575	—
—	—	49,681	601,244	—
—	—	—	30,367	42,860
—	23,481	—	23,762	—
568	—	2,030	4,049	81,395
<u>174,507</u>	<u>117,127</u>	<u>156,644</u>	<u>1,031,940</u>	<u>124,255</u>
<u>357,534</u>	<u>268,438</u>	<u>191,043</u>	<u>3,035,864</u>	<u>151,336</u>
7,728	1,970	2,319	26,890	11,270
—	—	9,372	9,372	—
986	483	96	36,691	292
3,193	8,659	—	11,852	—
272	—	—	6,876	94
113,690	15	34	294,618	222
208	—	—	256	17
52,999	50,851	280	391,386	—
—	—	—	159	—
—	—	—	—	4,036
—	—	36	36	—
<u>179,076</u>	<u>61,978</u>	<u>12,137</u>	<u>778,136</u>	<u>15,931</u>
—	—	106,487	106,487	—
3,943	108,713	—	2,821,656	—
—	—	—	139	—
—	—	—	—	7,999
441	200	1,307	3,081	4,433
<u>4,384</u>	<u>108,913</u>	<u>107,794</u>	<u>2,931,363</u>	<u>12,432</u>
<u>183,460</u>	<u>170,891</u>	<u>119,931</u>	<u>3,709,499</u>	<u>28,363</u>
568	—	2,030	4,049	69,360
—	—	—	30,367	42,860
—	—	7,137	7,137	—
—	—	60,960	540,518	—
—	31,117	—	448,951	—
<u>173,506</u>	<u>66,430</u>	<u>985</u>	<u>(1,704,657)</u>	<u>10,753</u>
<u>\$174,074</u>	<u>\$ 97,547</u>	<u>\$ 71,112</u>	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$122,973</u>

West Virginia

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			
	<u>West Virginia Lottery</u>	<u>Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund</u>	<u>Workers' Compensation Fund</u>	<u>Unemployment Compensation</u>
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$147,029
Lottery Games	1,562,259	—	—	—
Insurance Premiums	—	—	235,664	—
Tuition Contracts	—	—	—	—
Investment Earnings	—	2,149	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	1,595	—	—
Other	<u>10,397</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15,552</u>	<u>5,991</u>
Total Operating Revenues	<u>1,572,656</u>	<u>3,744</u>	<u>251,216</u>	<u>153,020</u>
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of Sales and Services	744,070	—	—	—
Lottery Prizes	115,792	—	—	—
Insurance Claims	—	—	50,566	—
Tuition Contract Benefits and Expenses	—	—	—	—
General and Administration	13,801	1,630	23,500	—
Depreciation and Amortization	569	—	—	—
Other	<u>14,812</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>153,663</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>889,044</u>	<u>1,630</u>	<u>74,066</u>	<u>153,663</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	683,612	2,114	177,150	(643)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Gain on Sale of Equipment	—	—	—	—
Interest and Other Investment Income	7,591	4,481	109,037	11,511
Interest Expense	(35)	—	—	—
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	—	—
Other Nonoperating Expenses	(192,286)	—	—	—
BrickStreet Transactions (See Note 14)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,484)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses), Net	<u>(184,730)</u>	<u>4,481</u>	<u>101,553</u>	<u>11,511</u>
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	498,882	6,595	278,703	10,868
Contributions and Transfers:				
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	12,627	—	—
Transfers In	—	2,730	12,736	—
Transfers Out	<u>(475,643)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Total Contributions and Transfers	<u>(475,643)</u>	<u>15,357</u>	<u>12,736</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Change in Net Assets	23,239	21,952	291,439	8,868
Net Assets (Deficit), Beginning of Year	<u>20,250</u>	<u>457,606</u>	<u>(2,101,757)</u>	<u>262,035</u>
Net Assets (Deficit), End of Year	<u>\$ 43,489</u>	<u>\$479,558</u>	<u>\$(1,810,318)</u>	<u>\$270,903</u>

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
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 74,091	\$ 221,120	\$ 71,423
—	—	—	1,562,259	—
407,076	74,097	—	716,837	—
—	—	150	150	—
—	—	—	2,149	—
—	—	3,312	4,907	—
<u>4,450</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>38,004</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>411,526</u>	<u>74,097</u>	<u>79,167</u>	<u>2,545,426</u>	<u>71,423</u>
—	—	54,388	798,458	59,996
—	—	—	115,792	—
359,512	35,136	1,469	446,683	—
—	—	13,855	13,855	—
12,724	4,305	7,512	63,472	7,079
19	—	143	731	7,813
<u>7,488</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>175,963</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>379,743</u>	<u>39,441</u>	<u>77,367</u>	<u>1,614,954</u>	<u>74,888</u>
31,783	34,656	1,800	930,472	(3,465)
—	—	—	—	699
22,126	18,047	16,968	189,761	932
—	—	—	(35)	(391)
3,086	—	—	3,086	110
—	—	—	(192,286)	(300)
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(7,484)</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>25,212</u>	<u>18,047</u>	<u>16,968</u>	<u>(6,958)</u>	<u>1,050</u>
56,995	52,703	18,768	923,514	(2,415)
—	—	—	12,627	4,001
6,700	—	9,975	32,141	14,150
<u>(80,487)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(13,216)</u>	<u>(571,346)</u>	<u>(1,518)</u>
<u>(73,787)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(3,241)</u>	<u>(526,578)</u>	<u>16,633</u>
(16,792)	52,703	15,527	396,936	14,218
<u>190,866</u>	<u>44,844</u>	<u>55,585</u>	<u>(1,070,571)</u>	<u>108,755</u>
<u>\$174,074</u>	<u>\$97,547</u>	<u>\$ 71,112</u>	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$122,973</u>

**Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	West Virginia Lottery	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	\$1,564,351	\$ 22,990	\$ 257,668	\$ 143,822
Payments to Suppliers	(18,392)	—	(21,433)	—
Payments to Employees	(5,922)	(1,209)	(1,902)	—
Payments to Beneficiaries	—	—	—	—
Payments for Loans Originated	—	(28,964)	—	—
Payments to Claimants	—	—	(327,024)	(152,611)
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	—	—	11,476
Other Operating Cash Payments	<u>(866,189)</u>	<u>(415)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>673,848</u>	<u>(7,598)</u>	<u>(92,691)</u>	<u>2,687</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:				
Repayment of Operating Debt	(35)	—	—	—
Transfers In	—	2,730	12,736	—
Transfers Out	(606,649)	—	—	(2,000)
Distributions or Subsidies to Other Organizations	(37,479)	—	(7,484)	—
Other Nonoperating Receipts (Payments)	—	—	—	—
Entitlements and Grants	<u>—</u>	<u>12,626</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>(644,163)</u>	<u>15,356</u>	<u>5,252</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Bonds and Other Debts	—	—	—	—
Repayment of Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	—	—	—	—
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	<u>(871)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(871)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Purchase of Investments	—	—	—	—
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	387	—	—	—
Investment Earnings	7,569	4,480	104,645	11,511
BrickStreet Notes Receivable Payment	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,392</u>	<u>—</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>7,956</u>	<u>4,480</u>	<u>124,037</u>	<u>11,511</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,770	12,238	36,598	12,198
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>197,719</u>	<u>80,505</u>	<u>938,525</u>	<u>244,923</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 234,489</u>	<u>\$ 92,743</u>	<u>\$ 975,123</u>	<u>\$ 257,121</u>

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
\$ 413,404	\$ 70,554	\$ 80,967	\$2,553,756	\$ 70,448
(13,529)	(3,192)	(58,494)	(115,040)	(45,811)
(1,473)	(1,246)	(4,975)	(16,727)	(19,482)
(380,584)	(49,645)	(6,315)	(436,544)	—
—	—	(11,980)	(40,944)	—
—	—	—	(479,635)	—
13,771	—	1,210	26,457	—
<u>—</u>	<u>(31,528)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(898,132)</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>31,589</u>	<u>(15,057)</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>593,191</u>	<u>5,155</u>
—	—	—	(35)	—
5,295	—	9,974	30,735	14,150
—	—	(13,216)	(621,865)	(1,518)
—	—	—	(44,963)	—
11,130	25	—	11,155	(300)
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,626</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>16,425</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>(3,242)</u>	<u>(612,347)</u>	<u>12,332</u>
—	—	—	—	7,370
—	—	—	—	(3,949)
—	—	—	—	(396)
<u>(378)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(282)</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>(14,451)</u>
<u>(378)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(282)</u>	<u>(1,531)</u>	<u>(11,426)</u>
(15,366)	(6,496)	(810)	(22,672)	(963)
—	4,705	4,600	9,692	963
22,126	8,150	1,841	160,322	928
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>19,392</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>6,760</u>	<u>6,359</u>	<u>5,631</u>	<u>166,734</u>	<u>928</u>
54,396	(8,673)	2,520	146,047	6,989
<u>109,463</u>	<u>41,756</u>	<u>28,468</u>	<u>1,641,359</u>	<u>49,949</u>
<u>\$ 163,859</u>	<u>\$ 33,083</u>	<u>\$ 30,988</u>	<u>\$1,787,406</u>	<u>\$ 56,938</u>

(Continued)

West Virginia

Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands) (Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	West Virginia Lottery	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Unemployment Compensation
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$683,612	\$ 2,114	\$ 177,150	\$ (643)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization	569	—	—	—
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Receivables	(8,305)	(9,722)	6,452	592
Inventories	155	—	—	—
Other Assets	(184)	—	—	—
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(3,692)	9	(277,700)	(743)
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits and Expenses	—	—	—	—
Deferred Revenue	—	—	—	—
Escrow Deposits	—	—	—	—
Due to/from Other Funds	—	1	—	3,481
Unpaid Claims Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Other Liabilities	1,693	—	1,407	—
Compensated Absences	—	—	—	—
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$673,848</u>	<u>\$(7,598)</u>	<u>\$ (92,691)</u>	<u>\$2,687</u>
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:				
Distribution of Capital Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Incurred Capital Lease	—	—	—	—
Unrealized Gain on Investments	—	—	—	—

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

<u>Public Employees' Insurance Agency</u>	<u>Board of Risk and Insurance Management</u>	<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds</u>
\$31,783	\$ 34,656	\$ 1,800	\$ 930,472	\$(3,465)
19	—	143	731	7,813
2,355	(1,308)	(8,970)	(18,906)	(977)
—	—	8	163	(186)
—	—	—	(184)	(157)
(2,244)	—	26	(284,344)	1,402
—	—	7,539	7,539	—
(3,408)	(2,233)	—	(5,641)	—
—	(31,531)	—	(31,531)	—
2,825	—	—	6,307	—
—	(14,508)	—	(14,508)	—
259	(133)	(140)	3,086	725
—	—	7	7	—
<u>\$31,589</u>	<u>\$(15,057)</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>	<u>\$ 593,191</u>	<u>\$ 5,155</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,001
—	—	—	—	13
—	9,872	15,096	24,968	—

FIDUCIARY FUND

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Postemployment Trust Fund This fund type 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 non-State 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.

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 Office of the State Treasurer under the direction of the Program's Board. 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 Trust, Investment Trust, and Agency Fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 199.

Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pension Trust Funds	Retiree Health Benefit Trust	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529	Agency Funds
Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,282	\$ 6,248	\$245,807	\$ —	\$60,310
Investments:					
Equity Pooled Investments	8,677,662	—	—	—	—
Mutual Funds	894,443	—	—	1,065,222	—
Receivables, Net:					
Contributions	35,278	4,385	—	12,097	—
Participant Loans	8,688	—	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	—	102
Accounts	—	4,464	—	—	2,500
Due from Other Funds	63	4,497	—	—	—
Due from Component Units	<u>153</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Assets	<u>9,619,569</u>	<u>19,594</u>	<u>245,807</u>	<u>1,077,319</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	—	—	—	10,811	\$ 1,193
Accrued and Other Liabilities	905	27	—	806	—
Due to Other Governments	—	—	—	—	9,339
Due to Other Funds	60	—	—	—	—
Insurance Claims Payable	—	16,400	—	—	—
Agency Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>52,380</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>965</u>	<u>16,427</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,617</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>
Net Assets:					
Held in Trust for:					
Pension Benefits, Other Postemployment Benefits, External Investment Pool Participants, Individuals, and Organizations	<u>9,618,604</u>	<u>3,167</u>	<u>245,807</u>	<u>1,065,702</u>	
Total Net Assets	<u>\$9,618,604</u>	<u>\$ 3,167</u>	<u>\$245,807</u>	<u>\$1,065,702</u>	

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

**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Pension Trust Funds	Retiree Health Benefit Trust	Investment Trust Funds	SMART 529
Additions:				
Contributions:				
Members	\$ 139,536	\$ 63,591	\$ —	\$ —
Employer	1,675,373	125,146	—	—
Account Holder	—	—	—	200,110
Deposits, Pool Participants	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>617,359</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Contributions	<u>1,814,909</u>	<u>188,737</u>	<u>617,359</u>	<u>200,110</u>
Investment Income:				
Net Appreciation in				
Fair Value of Investments	1,214,737	75	12,178	105,264
Interest	60,339	—	—	56,291
Investment Expense	<u>(55,968)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,973)</u>
Net Investment Income	<u>1,219,108</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>12,178</u>	<u>156,582</u>
Other	<u>10,220</u>	<u>19,370</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Additions	<u>3,044,237</u>	<u>208,182</u>	<u>629,537</u>	<u>356,692</u>
Deductions:				
Benefits Expense	655,036	196,271	—	—
Payments in Accordance with Trust Agreements	—	—	—	52,172
Refunds of Contributions	31,508	—	—	—
Withdrawals	—	—	598,266	—
Administrative Expenses	<u>9,407</u>	<u>8,744</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,044</u>
Total Deductions	<u>695,951</u>	<u>205,015</u>	<u>598,266</u>	<u>55,216</u>
Change in Net Assets Held in Trust for:				
Pension Benefits	2,348,286	—	—	—
Other Postemployment Benefits	—	3,167	—	—
External Investment Pool Participants	—	—	31,271	—
Individuals and Organizations	—	—	—	301,476
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	<u>7,270,318</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>214,536</u>	<u>764,226</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$9,618,604</u>	<u>\$ 3,167</u>	<u>\$245,807</u>	<u>\$1,065,702</u>

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



DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Component Units

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 operating 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 debt of the State.

Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority The Authority is responsible for operation and maintenance of the State 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 college degrees produced. 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.

Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority The Authority is responsible for replacing individual county jails with regional jails. Along with the state correctional institutions, the Regional Jail Authority is part of the consolidated penal system of this State. Although the construction of additional jails is ongoing, the operating focus has become the confinement of prisoners and existing jail operations. A majority of the operations, as well as a majority of the debt service, are financed by per diem fees for prisoners and court fees rather than appropriations from the State. No bonds or other obligations may be issued until the Legislature has approved the purpose and amount of each project.

Nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 211.

West Virginia

Combining Statement of Net Assets Discretely Presented Component Units June 30, 2007

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority	Water Development Authority
Assets:				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 56,918	\$ 36,432	\$ 6,576	\$ 15,133
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	10,207	6,089	1,917	8,893
Due from Other Governments	—	—	—	—
Due from Primary Government	—	—	6	118
Inventories	—	—	2,360	—
Other Assets	40	—	944	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	289	51,391	11,072	—
Investments	—	—	5,266	—
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	<u>67,454</u>	<u>93,912</u>	<u>28,141</u>	<u>24,144</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	—	—
Investments	1,639	7,354	—	1,200
Receivables, Net	155,530	39,391	—	7,650
Other Assets	—	517	2,000	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,318	51,287	—	2,033
Investments	—	104,799	21,396	15,626
Receivables, Net	—	894,342	—	245,100
Other Restricted Assets	—	3,548	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	<u>24,757</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>517,772</u>	<u>743</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>194,244</u>	<u>1,101,538</u>	<u>541,168</u>	<u>272,352</u>
Total Assets	<u>261,698</u>	<u>1,195,450</u>	<u>569,309</u>	<u>296,496</u>
Liabilities:				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	5	—	423	10
Interest Payable	—	6,580	712	2,659
Accrued and Other Liabilities	299	18,852	6,269	—
Unearned Revenue	—	—	—	—
Due to Primary Government	51	—	605	2
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	24,925	6,680	5,531
Capital Leases and Other Debt	429	—	522	—
Compensated Absences	<u>30</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>814</u>	<u>50,357</u>	<u>15,211</u>	<u>8,202</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Unearned Revenue	3,763	—	—	—
Advances from Primary Government	127,470	—	—	—
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	63,486	—	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	2,400	—	—	161
Revenue Bonds Payable	—	725,914	87,194	236,470
Capital Leases and Other Debt	5,885	—	921	—
Compensated Absences	<u>96</u>	<u>3,072</u>	<u>2,557</u>	<u>306</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>139,614</u>	<u>792,472</u>	<u>90,672</u>	<u>236,937</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>140,428</u>	<u>842,829</u>	<u>105,883</u>	<u>245,139</u>
Net Assets:				
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,945	—	422,455	743
Restricted for:				
Capital Projects	—	—	—	—
Debt Service	—	—	—	—
Nonexpendable	—	—	—	—
Lending Activities	—	270,616	—	26,128
Loans Receivable	12,018	—	—	—
Specific Component Unit Purposes	—	—	39,246	—
Unrestricted	<u>101,307</u>	<u>82,005</u>	<u>1,725</u>	<u>24,486</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>\$121,270</u>	<u>\$ 352,621</u>	<u>\$463,426</u>	<u>\$ 51,357</u>

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

<u>Higher Education</u>	<u>Regional Jail Authority</u>	<u>Other Component Units</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 327,487	\$ 29,304	\$ 25,652	\$ 497,502
7,708	1,531	7,432	16,671
70,777	20,261	2,678	120,822
35	—	—	35
12,014	—	784	12,922
5,489	874	51	8,774
4,760	—	784	6,528
—	—	30,763	93,515
—	—	—	5,266
—	—	259	259
<u>428,270</u>	<u>51,970</u>	<u>68,403</u>	<u>762,294</u>
43,425	—	—	43,425
328,378	—	—	338,571
48,651	—	—	251,222
46,113	—	—	48,630
—	325	—	65,963
—	—	—	141,821
—	—	—	1,139,442
—	—	2,851	6,399
<u>1,648,047</u>	<u>144,049</u>	<u>43,508</u>	<u>2,379,176</u>
<u>2,114,614</u>	<u>144,374</u>	<u>46,359</u>	<u>4,414,649</u>
<u>2,542,884</u>	<u>196,344</u>	<u>114,762</u>	<u>5,176,943</u>
60,145	1,361	1,558	63,502
3,379	—	—	13,330
38,407	1,499	378	65,704
61,855	—	131	61,986
730	332	117	1,837
22,238	4,335	—	63,709
5,904	—	444	7,299
<u>35,655</u>	<u>3,184</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>39,214</u>
<u>228,313</u>	<u>10,711</u>	<u>2,973</u>	<u>316,581</u>
—	—	—	3,763
—	—	—	127,470
—	—	28,536	92,022
79,965	—	398	82,924
681,259	81,645	—	1,812,482
38,292	—	21,315	66,413
<u>64,372</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>2,079</u>	<u>73,575</u>
<u>863,888</u>	<u>82,738</u>	<u>52,328</u>	<u>2,258,649</u>
<u>1,092,201</u>	<u>93,449</u>	<u>55,301</u>	<u>2,575,230</u>
977,945	58,069	43,083	1,510,240
19,806	1,531	—	21,337
8,680	1,358	—	10,038
114,346	—	—	114,346
—	—	—	296,744
—	—	—	12,018
158,296	—	4,573	202,115
<u>171,610</u>	<u>41,937</u>	<u>11,805</u>	<u>434,875</u>
<u>\$1,450,683</u>	<u>\$102,895</u>	<u>\$ 59,461</u>	<u>\$2,601,713</u>

**Combining Statement of Activities
Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	<u>Program Revenues</u>				Net (Expense) Revenue
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>	
Component Units:					
Economic Development Authority	\$ 8,317	\$ 10,615	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,298
Housing Development Fund	114,391	60,930	59,845	—	6,384
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	75,331	65,822	—	—	(9,509)
Water Development Authority	13,822	15,829	—	—	2,007
Higher Education	1,364,663	585,125	340,425	87,087	(352,026)
Regional Jail Authority	79,165	77,005	—	—	(2,160)
Other Component Units	<u>40,048</u>	<u>11,874</u>	<u>1,327</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(26,847)</u>
Total Component Units	<u>\$1,695,737</u>	<u>\$827,200</u>	<u>\$401,597</u>	<u>\$87,087</u>	<u>\$(379,853)</u>

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

<u>General Revenue</u>							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenue	Change in Net Assets	Net Assets, Beginning of Year, as Restated	Net Assets, End of Year
\$ 3,101	\$ —	\$1,020	\$ —	\$ 4,121	\$ 6,419	\$ 114,851	\$ 121,270
13,259	—	—	—	13,259	19,643	332,978	352,621
2,711	—	—	—	2,711	(6,798)	470,224	463,426
1,601	—	—	—	1,601	3,608	47,749	51,357
50,554	15,902	—	423,858	490,314	138,288	1,312,395	1,450,683
2,098	—	5,494	—	7,592	5,432	97,463	102,895
<u>778</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>23,502</u>	<u>24,636</u>	<u>(2,211)</u>	<u>61,672</u>	<u>59,461</u>
<u>\$74,102</u>	<u>\$16,207</u>	<u>\$6,565</u>	<u>\$447,360</u>	<u>\$544,234</u>	<u>\$164,381</u>	<u>\$2,437,332</u>	<u>\$2,601,713</u>

**STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2007**

NOTE 1

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Reporting Entity

The State of West Virginia is governed by elected officials. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity," 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.

Armory Board

The State Armory Board is governed by the Governor, the State Auditor, and the Secretary of State. Its activities are blended in the nonmajor special revenue funds of the State. The State Armory Board serves the State by providing facilities for the activities of the regiment of the National Guard.

Transportation

The Division of Highways, within the Department of 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 special revenue and capital projects funds of the State.

School Building Authority

The School Building Authority is governed by an eleven-member board. The Governor or his designee serves as chair. The remaining ten members are the State Superintendent of Schools, three members of the State Board of Education, and six citizens appointed by the Governor. The School Building Authority is blended in the nonmajor special revenue, debt service, and capital projects funds of the State since it exists to facilitate the State's responsibility for funding education. Its activities are designed to provide a financing vehicle for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of school facilities to meet the educational needs of the State.

West Virginia Investment Management Board

The West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB) is governed by a thirteen-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.

West Virginia Lottery

The West Virginia Lottery is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Governor. It was formed to assist the State in funding education and other basic governmental activities. This is accomplished by transferring the net profits of the games conducted by the Lottery to other accounts for uses including, but not limited to, debt service, education, and promotion of tourism. Because the Lottery exists to provide funding entirely to the State, it is blended in the enterprise 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 Treasurer of the State, 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 special revenue funds of the State, since its activities only benefit the State.

Blended Component Unit Financial Statements

Audited financial statements for these blended component units, other than the Armory Board and the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority which are not separately audited, can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Administrative Offices:

Board of Treasury Investments
1900 Kanawha Blvd., East
Room E-122
Charleston, WV 25305

School Building Authority
Finance Division
2300 Kanawha Blvd., East
Charleston, WV 25311

Transportation
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, E.
Building 5, Room A109
Charleston, WV 25305

West Virginia Investment
Management Board
500 Virginia Street East
Suite 200
Charleston, WV 25301

West Virginia Lottery
P.O. Box 2967
Charleston, WV 25327

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 in accordance with GASB Statement No. 14. 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 comprised of the following entities:

Economic Development Authority

The Economic Development Authority (EDA) is administered by a nine-member board composed of the Governor, Secretary of Tax and 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 operating 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 eleven-member board consisting of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Treasurer, and seven other members appointed by the Governor. 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.

Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority

The Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority (the Authority) 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 the Department of Transportation. The Authority sets the rates for using the Turnpike and may issue Parkway revenue refunding bonds payable solely from revenues of the Turnpike.

Water Development Authority

The Water Development Authority (the Authority) is governed by a seven-member board. The Governor, 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. The Governor serves as the chair. 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. The Authority also serves as the financial administrator of the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (a major governmental fund) and the West Virginia Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (an enterprise fund).

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, seven appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the Secretary of Education and the Arts, the State Superintendent of Schools, and the chairperson of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education. 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 twelve persons appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Fund is comprised of the following: Bluefield State 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), Shepherd University, Blue Ridge Community and Technical College, Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College, West Liberty State College, West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (including West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing), West Virginia Northern Community College, West Virginia State University, West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine, and West Virginia University (including Potomac State College, West Virginia University Institute of Technology, and West Virginia University at Parkersburg regional campuses).

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 39, "Determining Whether Certain Organizations Are Component Units," 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 CAFR. The component units are the separate private nonprofit organizations of each applicable institution that are required to be reported under GASB Statement No. 39. Those organizations report under FASB standards, including FASB Statement No. 117, "Financial Reporting for Not-for-Profit Organizations." 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, that 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 Fund and are therefore included with the Fund's financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 39.

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 Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College is not included because it was not significant to the institution. The Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation Inc. and the Greenbrier Community College Foundation Inc. are included for the first time in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, because they have become significant. Blue Ridge Community and Technical College does not have a related foundation.

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.

Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority

The Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority (hereafter referred to as the Regional Jail Authority) is governed by a seven-member board of which five members are appointed by the Governor. It was formed to replace individual county jails with regional jails. Along with the State correctional institutions, the Regional Jail Authority is part of the consolidated penal system of this State. Although the construction of additional jails is ongoing, the operating focus has become the confinement of prisoners and existing jail operations. A majority of the operations, as well as a majority of the debt service, are financed by per diem fees for prisoners and court fees rather than appropriations from the State. No bonds or other obligations may be issued until the Legislature has approved the purpose and amount of each project.

The nonmajor discretely presented component units are comprised of the following entities:

Educational Broadcasting Authority

The Educational Broadcasting Authority (EBA) consists of eleven members. Seven 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 two members from the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission. EBA 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. EBA provides statewide telecommunication services for other state and public service agencies for nonbroadcasted activities such as teleconferencing, in-service training, and data delivery. EBA's revenues are derived primarily through donations, with a portion of operational costs supplemented by state and federal grants.

Jobs Investment Trust

The Jobs Investment Trust (the Trust) consists of thirteen members. The Governor, the President of West Virginia University, the President of Marshall University, the Chancellor of the West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission, and the Executive Director of the West Virginia Housing Development Fund serve on the board by virtue of their respective positions. One member is appointed by the Governor from a list of two names submitted by the board of directors of the Housing Development Fund. One member is appointed by the Governor from a list of two names submitted by the Commissioner of the Division of Tourism. The other six members are appointed from the general public by the Governor. The Trust is responsible for the development, promotion, and expansion of West Virginia's economy and to provide opportunities to businesses and college and university students to develop and implement plans for innovative projects and investment opportunity.

West Virginia State Rail Authority

The West Virginia State Rail Authority (Rail Authority) consists of seven members. Six members are appointed by the Governor and the seventh member is the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. The Rail Authority is responsible for the rehabilitation, improvement, and restoration of the financial stability of the railway system in the State. It can issue bonds and set rates for the rail system. The Rail Authority receives federal and state grants to supplement its cost of operations.

Solid Waste Management Board

The Solid Waste Management Board (the Board) 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 Resources and the Director of the Division of Environmental Protection. The Board is responsible for improving collection and disposal of solid wastes and encouraging recycling, reuse, and recovery of resources from wastes. The Board 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 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 horse and dog race meetings. It has the power to set fees and grant licenses and permits pertaining to horse and dog race meetings, as well as 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.

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:

Economic Development Authority
Northgate Business Park
160 Association Drive
Charleston, WV 25311-1217

Housing Development Fund
814 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, WV 25301-2877

Parkways, Economic Development
and Tourism Authority
P.O. Box 1469
Charleston, WV 25325-1469

Water Development Authority
180 Association Drive
Charleston, WV 25311-1571

Higher Education Policy Commission
Administrative Services
1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25301

Regional Jail Authority
1325 Virginia Street, East
Charleston, WV 25301

Educational Broadcasting Authority
600 Capitol Street
Charleston, WV 25301

Jobs Investment Trust
814 Virginia Street, East
Suite 202
Charleston, WV 25301-2877

West Virginia State Rail Authority
120 Water Plant Drive
Moorefield, WV 26836-0470

Solid Waste Management Board
601 57th Street, SE
Charleston, WV 25304

Racing Commission
106 Dee Drive
Charleston, WV 25311

West Virginia Public
Defender Corporation
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Building 3, Room 330
Charleston, WV 25305

Joint Venture

The Stonewall Jackson Lake State Park Project (the Project) is a joint development of certain facilities at Stonewall Jackson Lake involving the Division of Natural Resources (DNR), the United States Corps of Engineers, and McCabe-Henley Properties LP (MHP), a West Virginia limited partnership. MHP was engaged by the DNR as the sole developer and operator of the Project. Revenue bonds for the Project were issued as conduit debt by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority in 2000. The bonds are payable solely from the revenues of the Project. The DNR has neither the power to pledge the credit of the State, nor to levy taxes or assessments, nor to issue debt on behalf of the Project.

The Project incurred net losses of \$6,853,226 and \$5,080,340 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Project's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$50,598,069 and \$44,827,403, respectively, and its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$7,174,512 and \$321,286, respectively. Additionally, the Project has been unable to make its scheduled debt service payments when due, resulting in an event of default. Presently, the Project has no additional sources of funding available which can be accessed to satisfy existing or future financial obligations imposed by its revenue bonds or notes payable. Cash flows generated from the Project's operations have not historically been sufficient to enable the Project to fund its operations and satisfy its debt obligations.

The Master Trust Indenture states that given the event of default, the outstanding balance on the revenue bonds may be declared due and payable in the manner and with the effect provided in the Indenture. Certain remedies available upon the occurrence of an event of default are set forth in the Indenture. At this time, the bondholders have formed a committee to explore their options but as yet have not exercised their rights with regard to the default.

The losses, negative cash flows from operations, bond covenant violations, and the Project's inability to meet its debt service requirements raise substantial doubt about the Project's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, the independent auditor's report on the Project's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, included a going-concern opinion paragraph emphasizing that these conditions raised substantial doubt about the Project's ability to continue as a going concern. The Developer is continuing in its efforts to market the Stonewall Resort for conferences and as a vacation destination to increase revenues, and to monitor its cost of operations.

The State does not include the financial activities of the Project in its financial statements. Financial statements of the Project are available from the Stonewall Resort, 940 Resort Drive, Roanoke, WV 26447.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying basic financial statements of the State of West Virginia (the State) conform to United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (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 and other authoritative sources, including pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

As allowed by GASB Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the State and the majority of its component units have elected not to adopt FASB Statements or Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, unless the GASB specifically adopts such FASB Statements or Interpretations. The IMB, the Educational Broadcasting Authority, and the Public Defender Corporation have elected to follow all FASB Statements and Interpretations, APB Opinions and ARBs, except those that conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements.

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.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Adjustments to estimates are recorded, as appropriate, in periods in which they are determined.

Certain net asset accounts for the discretely presented component units presented for the preceding year have been restated or reclassified. See Note 2 for further explanation.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements, which are the statement of net assets 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 for their support. The primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of net assets presents the State's nonfiduciary assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted net assets result when constraints are placed on net asset use by external creditors, grantors, contributors, etc. or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets consist of net assets which do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories. Unrestricted net assets are often designated, to indicate that management does not consider them 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 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. Agency funds have no measurement focus. These funds report only assets and liabilities, recognizing receivables and payables using the accrual basis of accounting.

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 twelve 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.

The State early implemented GASB Statement No. 48, "Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues" due to the creation of the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA). This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for transactions in which a government receives, or is entitled to, resources in exchange for future cash flows generated by collecting specific receivables or specific future revenues. A receivable for the Tobacco Settlement revenue is recognized based upon the annual estimated payment under the Master Settlement Agreement. At June 30, 2007, \$34.9 million of receivables has been recognized by the TSFA. More information about the revenues sold is contained in Note 10.

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 costs, compensated absences, environmental obligations, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payments are due.

Governmental Fund Types

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than certain debt service activities and major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, principal and interest on general long-term indebtedness.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities and infrastructure projects (other than those financed by proprietary funds).

Permanent Funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that benefit the State or its citizenry. The Irreducible School Fund was constitutionally established for educational purposes.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the State. It is used to account for all financial resources obtained and spent for those services normally provided by the State (e.g., health, social assistance, public safety, primary and secondary education), which are not required to be accounted for within other funds.

Transportation has responsibility for the construction, maintenance, and improvement of all state roads; development of public transportation facilities, services, equipment, and methods; and supervision and control of commercial, state, and municipal airports and ports.

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects within the State.

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (TSFA) was established to sell bonds that are being funded by projected future cash flows from the Master Settlement Agreement between the manufacturers and the states. The TSFA acquired the State's rights to the revenue under the Master Settlement Agreement and will now receive the cash flows and transfer the monies to the trustee upon receipt.

Proprietary Fund Types

Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations of those state agencies providing goods or services to the general public on a user-charge basis, or where the State has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. This fund type is also used when the activity is financed with debt that is secured by a pledge of the net revenues from the fees and charges of the activity. These funds include the State's risk management and insurance funds as well as the West Virginia Lottery, the Alcohol Beverage Control Administration, two water treatment loan programs, and the West Virginia Prepaid College Plan.

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. These services include government building and vehicle maintenance and leasing, data processing functions, and the investment and management of state funds. In the government-wide statements, internal service funds are included with governmental activities.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

The West Virginia Lottery accounts for lottery ticket revenue, administrative and operating expenses, and distribution of net revenue to the General Fund.

The Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund provides low-interest loans to communities to upgrade or establish sewer service, to clean up the State's water supply, and assist local governmental entities in complying with the Clean Water Act.

The Workers' Compensation Fund provides compensation for injury or illness sustained during the course of employment with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005, (see Note 14).

Unemployment Compensation operates local offices throughout the State to provide temporary assistance to eligible unemployed workers.

The Public Employees' Insurance Agency and the Board of Risk and Insurance Management are shown with the proprietary major funds due to their importance to management.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Fiduciary Fund Types

Pension Trust Funds report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit plans and defined contribution plan.

Other Postemployment Trust Fund reports resources that are held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the multi-employer, cost-sharing other postemployment benefit plan.

Investment Trust Funds report resources in external investment pools that belong to local governments and municipalities.

Private Purpose Trust Funds report resources of all other trust arrangements in which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations or other governments. The Smart 529 College Savings Plan allows citizens to defer taxes on earnings for college tuition.

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the State as an agent for individuals, private organizations or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations. Taxes that will be remitted to respective local governments and hospital patient and inmate funds are examples of the State's agency funds.

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. An example is lottery proceeds collected by the West Virginia Lottery, but expended by the Department of Education.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net assets, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

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 Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) and IMB, and such deposits are generally available with overnight notice. Deposits in the BTI pools that are 2a-7-like pools are reported at amortized cost, which approximates the fair value of underlying securities. 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. The State 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 a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources. 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 reported unit values of the individual funds. Because fair value of the investments of the State Building Fund approximates amortized cost, no noncash change in fair value is reported.

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 method (FIFO) and average cost at year-end. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded using the consumption method. A reservation of 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 fixed assets are recorded at fair market

value or estimated fair market value at the time of the donation. In accordance with the capitalization policy adopted by the State for financial reporting, equipment 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 Higher Education 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.

West Virginia is one of only four states that owns all the paved roads in the State, except for 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 DOT in the annual reports for those years, less an amount estimated for the historical cost of the acquisition of land for right-of-way. DOT has not capitalized any infrastructure expenditures for assets constructed prior to July 1, 1980, as permitted by GASB 34. 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. Interest incurred during construction of capital facilities is not capitalized. Other agencies are capitalizing all infrastructure assets.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

The capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line depreciation method. Amortization of capital lease 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, Indian, and Civil War artifacts, etc. GASB Statement No. 34 does not require the capitalization of works of art and historical treasures if the collections 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. The State considers its collections as inexhaustible, protected collections for exhibition and education, not for financial gain.

Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits - An accrued tuition contract benefits liability is recognized based upon the actuarial present value of the future tuition contract obligation. This valuation method reflects the present value of estimated tuition contract benefits that will be paid in future years and is adjusted for the effects of projected tuition and fee increases and termination of contracts. When a beneficiary of the prepaid tuition program is accepted to an eligible college or university, the contract becomes redeemable. Benefits can be transferred to any fully accredited private or out-of-state college or university within the United States in an amount based on the average cost of tuition and fees then charged by West Virginia public colleges and universities. While a beneficiary has up to ten years after high school to use the plan benefit, four other options are available: 1) the purchaser may transfer the contract benefits to an eligible substitute beneficiary; 2) at any time four years or more after the beneficiary's expected college entrance date, the purchaser may request a refund of the contract benefit value, less a termination fee and an earnings penalty required by federal law; 3) at any time, the purchaser may cancel the contract and receive a refund of payments made, less administrative fees and any benefits already paid; or 4) the purchaser may transfer the prepaid contract value to the Program's Savings Plan in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Insurance Enterprises and Obligations - 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. These funds follow the guidance of GASB Statement No. 10, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues," and GASB Statement No. 30, "Risk Financing Omnibus." BRIM and PEIA are considered public entity risk pools (enterprise funds). Each organization has included the required supplementary information (in accordance with GASB Statement No. 30) in its separately audited financial statements.

Advances - The amount of Economic Development Authority loans held by the State's General Fund at June 30, 2007, is approximately \$127.5 million and is recorded as Advances to/from Component Units.

Long-Term Liabilities - In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term obligations, including claims and judgments, environmental obligations and compensated absences, are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective-interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

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.

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. 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 computation of such benefits. These options and computations may occur for state employees under the State's retirement systems. Currently, the computation of compensated absences does not include the projected unused sick leave portion expected to be elected as additional credited service towards retirement. However, 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 net pension obligation. The liability for accumulated sick leave for employees has been recorded using the vesting method.

Net Assets/Fund Balance - The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Net Assets" on the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund statements, and "Fund Balance" on governmental fund statements. Net assets invested in capital assets, net of related debt, 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.

Restricted Net Assets - Certain net assets are restricted due to legal restrictions from creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. Certain other net assets are restricted by legally enforceable enabling legislation of the State (see Note 2).

Reservations - Fund balances for governmental funds are classified as either reserved or unreserved in the fund financial statements. Reserved fund balances reflect funds legally segregated for a specific use or assets which, by their nature, are not available for expenditure. Unreserved fund balances reflect the balances available for appropriation for the general purposes of the fund. Unreserved designated fund balance represent management's desire to maintain certain funds for future use.

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, etc.). 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 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 reservations of fund balance. When both general purpose and restricted funds are available for use, it is the State's policy to use restricted resources first.

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 capital leases.

Revenues and expenses of proprietary funds are classified as operating or nonoperating and are subclassified by object (e.g., sales, depreciation, etc.). 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 have been recorded by the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT). RHBT has accounted for the RDS revenue as voluntary nonexchange transactions in accordance with GASB Technical Bulletin 2006-1. 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, capital leases, and transfers from other funds.

Other Financing Uses - These reductions of governmental fund resources in the fund financial statements normally result from transfers to other funds.

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.

Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

The GASB has issued Statement No. 45, “Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions” (OPEB). The State has not historically reported in its financial statements costs associated with future participation of retirees in health benefit plans. This GASB statement is based on the premise that the “costs” of employee services should be reported during the periods when the services are rendered. Beginning with fiscal year ending June 30, 2008, the State will implement accounting and financial reporting requirements as an employer under GASB Statement No. 45. In conjunction with the implementation, the State will report “expense” on an accrual basis in the amount of the “annual required contribution” and a “liability” for the amount of the “annual required contribution” that was not actually paid.

The State’s participation in the costs of the health benefit plans remains subject to the annual appropriations process, and the plan terms, benefits, and cost to participants remain within the discretion of PEIA. This is not changed by GASB Statement No. 45 which is a financial reporting standard and does not govern fiscal management or establish legal requirements.

Policy, budget, and program areas of State government are actively considering and planning proper responses to health care costs in general and specifically retiree health costs. Actuarial studies have been done to facilitate evaluation of possible reductions in the OPEB benefits offered, including plan modifications, increasing levels of employee contributions or other cost-sharing provisions. The actuarial valuation estimated the current discounted unfunded actuarial liability at June 30, 2007, to be \$3.08 billion discounted using a 5.22% investment rate of return. The estimated ARC for fiscal year 2008 for all participants in the multi-employer, cost-sharing plans is \$316.5 million.

The preparation of any estimate of future postemployment health costs requires consideration of a broad array of complex social and economic events. Future changes in the Medicare Advantage Prescription drug program, changes in reimbursement methodology, the emergence of new and expensive medical procedures, prescription drugs options, and investment rate of return, increase the level of uncertainty of such estimates. As such, the estimate of postemployment health program costs contains considerable uncertainty and variability and actual experience may vary significantly from the current estimated obligation.

The GASB recently issued Statement No. 49, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations.” This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for liabilities related to pollution remediation and will be effective for the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The State has not yet estimated the financial statement impact of this pronouncement.

The GASB recently issued Statement No. 51, “Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets.” This statement is to establish accounting and financial reporting requirements for intangible assets to reduce inconsistencies, thereby enhancing the comparability of the accounting and financial reporting of such assets among state and local governments. The State has not yet estimated the financial statement impact of this pronouncement, which is effective for fiscal year 2010.

The GASB recently issued Statement No. 52, “Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments.” This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for land and other real estate investments at fair value and will be effective for the State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009. The State has not yet estimated the financial statement impact of this pronouncement.

NOTE 2**RESTATEMENTS, RESTRICTED, RESERVED, AND DESIGNATED BALANCES****Restatement of Beginning Balances**

During the current fiscal year, the Southern West Virginia Community College Foundation, Inc. and Greenbrier Community College Foundation, Inc. were included in Higher Education's financial statements which caused a restatement of beginning net assets. The foundations were excluded in prior years because they were not significant to their Institutions. The Racing Commission also restated their beginning net assets because certain transactions previously reported as assets and revenues were actually collected and held in a fiduciary capacity and have been reclassified to the noncurrent Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets. The beginning net assets of the discretely presented component units of Higher Education, Racing Commission, and the total Component Units on the component unit statements were restated for the correction of errors as shown below. The total beginning net assets for the component units on the government-wide Statement of Activities also was restated as shown here (expressed in thousands):

<u>Net Assets</u>	<u>As Previously Reported</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Restated</u>
Higher Education	\$1,311,110	\$ 1,285	\$1,312,395
Racing Commission	28,001	(21,460)	6,541
Component Units	2,457,507	(20,175)	2,437,332

Restricted Net Assets

The following tables summarize the restricted net assets of funds included in "other" columns at June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

<u>Fund Type/Fund</u>	<u>Total Reporting Entity</u>	<u>Capital Projects</u>	<u>Program Administration</u>	<u>Lending Activities</u>	<u>Other Specific Fund Purposes</u>
Enterprise Funds:					
Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	\$ 60,960	\$ —	\$ —	\$60,960	\$ —
West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	891	—	891	—	—
AccessWV	<u>6,246</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,246</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
	<u>68,097</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,137</u>	<u>60,960</u>	<u>—</u>
Internal Service Funds:					
State Building Fund	<u>42,860</u>	<u>42,860</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Discretely Presented Component Units:					
Educational Broadcasting Authority	386	—	—	—	386
Solid Waste Management Board	<u>4,187</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,187</u>
	<u>4,573</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,573</u>
Total	<u>\$115,530</u>	<u>\$42,860</u>	<u>\$7,137</u>	<u>\$60,960</u>	<u>\$4,573</u>

The government-wide statement of net assets reports \$1,888,481,000 of restricted net assets for the primary government of which \$1,175,799,000 is restricted by enabling legislation.

Reserved Fund Balance

The following table summarizes the reserved fund balance of funds included in “other” columns at June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

Fund Type/Fund	Total Reporting Entity	Capital Projects	Debt Service	Program Administration	Permanent Funds
Governmental Funds					
Special Revenue Funds:					
WORKFORCE West Virginia	\$ 13,842	\$ —	\$ —	\$13,842	\$ —
Capital Projects Funds:					
State Road	82,018	82,018	—	—	—
School Building Authority	156,440	156,440	—	—	—
Lease Purchase Accounts	<u>26,378</u>	<u>26,378</u>	—	—	—
	<u>264,836</u>	<u>264,836</u>	—	—	—
Debt Service:					
School Building Authority	53,512	—	53,512	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	348	—	348	—	—
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	27,617	—	27,617	—	—
Lease Purchase Accounts	12,682	—	12,682	—	—
Economic Development Project Fund	<u>38,150</u>	—	<u>38,150</u>	—	—
	<u>132,309</u>	—	<u>132,309</u>	—	—
Permanent Funds:					
Irreducible School	<u>1,762</u>	—	—	—	<u>1,762</u>
Total	<u>\$412,749</u>	<u>\$264,836</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>	<u>\$13,842</u>	<u>\$1,762</u>

The amount reserved for Specific Fund Purposes, \$198,258,000, includes other legally segregated accounts in the General Fund such as: flood disaster accounts, funds collected on behalf of injured third parties, certain education funds, certain economic development funds, certain wildlife and conservation funds, and escrow accounts.

Designated Fund Balance

Designation of fund balance for loans and grants in the governmental funds of \$94,961,000 represents commitments of West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council to loan funds to applicants for infrastructure projects. After year-end and through December 31, 2007, loan and grant agreements were executed for approximately \$17.8 million of these funds.

NOTE 3

FUND DEFICITS

Individual funds with net asset/fund balance deficits at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Net Asset/ Fund Balance Deficit
Special Revenue Funds:	
WORKFORCE West Virginia	\$ 4,276
Enterprise Funds:	
Workers' Compensation Fund	1,810,318
West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	<u>2,494</u>
Total Deficits	<u>\$1,817,088</u>

Special Revenue Funds

The fund balance of the WORKFORCE West Virginia (formerly Bureau of Employment Programs) changed from \$6.4 million deficit to a deficit of \$4.3 million, a 33.4% increase in fund balance. Consequently, WORKFORCE West Virginia's unrestricted net assets show a \$23.3 million deficit at the end of the year. The unrestricted net asset deficit decreased from \$26 million, which is a 10.3% decrease from last year. WORKFORCE West Virginia has taken steps to strengthen internal controls within the organization and to improve fiscal accountability and monitoring of the local workforce investment boards. Procedures are being put into place to ensure that charges to programs are allowable and proper and that grant obligations do not exceed the current grant funds available. Fiscal guidelines for the local workforce investment boards have been issued and fiscal training with their key fiscal personnel has been conducted. WORKFORCE West Virginia is continuing to improve its budgetary process and is looking at various methods to control expenses; including, but not limited to, budget cutbacks, closing of offices, and the reorganization of various job responsibilities. In addition, a more comprehensive oversight program to monitor the seven subrecipient workforce investment boards is being developed in an effort to reduce nonallowable expenditures. Furthermore, a comprehensive review of the workforce investment board structure will be performed to determine if a more cost-effective structure that delivers the same level of client service can be implemented. In order to improve the fiscal condition, non-federal funds from the Legislature of the State will be requested. These funds will be utilized to repay liabilities due to the Federal government as a result of the review. In addition, funding will be sought to eliminate future anticipated deficits as estimated by management.

Enterprise Funds

Workers' Compensation Fund deficit of \$1,810,318,000 is more fully discussed in Note 14, Risk Management.

West Virginia Prepaid College Plan (the Plan) has a net assets deficiency of approximately \$2.5 million as of June 30, 2007. This deficiency was largely caused by investment losses incurred in prior years and changes in prior year's estimates of future investment rates of return and tuition fee increases. The West Virginia College Prepaid Tuition and Savings Program's ability to pay obligations of the Prepaid Tuition Plan is dependent on long-term investment programs and adequate levels of future cash flows. In March 2003, the West Virginia Legislature closed the Plan to new enrollment until the Legislature authorizes it to reopen. The Plan will continue in existence and no current contracts will be affected by the closure. Contract holders are supposed to continue to pay any amounts due, and the Plan will continue to pay benefits due with available funds.

The Plan sought and received support from the State Legislature to support payment of plan benefits. In March 2003, the Legislature created the Prepaid Tuition Trust Escrow Account (the Escrow Account) to guarantee payment of plan contracts. Under the initial legislative action, the Escrow Account received transfers of up to \$500,000 each year there was an actuarially determined unfunded liability of the Plan. In the 2006 legislative session, the amount was increased to \$1,000,000. All earnings on the transferred funds will remain in the Escrow Account. In the event the Plan is unable to cover the amount of money needed to meet its current obligations, funds may be withdrawn from the Escrow Account to meet those obligations. The funds were invested and have had a net investment gain of \$186,236 for the four years ended June 30, 2007, leaving the account with a balance of \$2,392,685 at June 30, 2007. Because there was an actuarially determined unfunded liability of approximately \$2.5 million in the Plan as of June 30, 2007, an additional \$47,559 was transferred from the Fund to the Escrow Account on December 11, 2007, in accordance with the provisions enacted by the Legislature. Funds transferred or to be transferred into the Escrow Account do not affect the actuarial valuation of the Plan and are not included in the Plan's financial statements.

Management believes that the Plan will continue to have sufficient liquid resources to meet its obligations as they become due through June 30, 2008. The financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result should the plan to eliminate the net assets deficiency fail to be successful.

NOTE 4

DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits

The State's deposit policy is described in West Virginia's State Code §12-2-2 and 3. All monies are to be maintained in the State 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 not exceed 90% 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, 2007, the reported amount of the primary government's deposits was \$152,007,000 and the bank balance was \$299,247,000. Of that bank balance, \$31,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized, \$1,638,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the name of the State, and \$1,155,000 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.

Component Units

At June 30, 2007, the reported amount of the component units' deposits was \$179,462,000 and the bank balance was \$111,919,000. Of that bank balance, \$904,000 was uninsured and uncollateralized, \$4,782,000 was uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution but not in the name of the State, and \$2,163,000 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 West Virginia Legislature established the Board of Treasury Investments (BTI), effective July 8, 2005, to make short-term operating funds of the State more accessible to State government and to allow the IMB, which had managed the Consolidated Fund, to focus on the State's long-term trust investments. The BTI is charged with managing the individual investment pools and accounts of the Consolidated Fund under authority of West Virginia State Code, Chapter 12, Article 6C, West Virginia Treasury Investments Act. The Consolidated Fund provides for the investment of moneys not currently needed to fund State governmental operations, as well as providing 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 IMB provides fiscal administration and investment management services to designated State pension funds, the State's Workers' Compensation and Pneumoconiosis funds, and certain other State government funds. The State Treasurer's Office determines which funds to transfer to the IMB and BTI for investment in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the IMB and BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable.

The BTI is authorized by West Virginia Code Chapter 12, Article 6C, Section 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. Further, no less than 15% percent of the Consolidated Fund shall be invested in any direct obligation of or obligation guaranteed by the United States government.

Investment Valuation

The BTI is an investment vehicle of the State and its component units, all of which are government entities. The investments of the Cash Liquidity, Government Money Market, Loans, Municipal Bond Commission, and EDA pools are, as permissible under Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, carried at amortized cost. The Cash Liquidity and Government Money Market pools are considered "2a7-like" investment pools and, as such, are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. A 2a7-like pool operates in a manner consistent with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 2a7 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, which allows money market

mutual funds to use amortized cost to report net assets. A 2a7-like pool is not necessarily registered with the SEC as an investment company, but it would qualify as a money market fund should it be registered. The specific GASB 31 exceptions to fair value reporting for the other pools are as follows:

<u>Pool</u>	<u>Exception</u>
Loans	Loans receivable arising from real estate lending activities
Municipal Bond Commission	Irrevocable trust meeting the requirements of a legal or in-substance defeasance
EDA Insurance	Internal investment pool holding only money market investments with remaining maturities of one year or less

The investments of the remaining pools 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 determines 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 IMB's and BTI's investment pools can be found in the IMB's and BTI's annual reports. A copy of the IMB'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: 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Room E-122, Charleston, WV, 25305 or <http://www.wvbti.com>.

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 IMB and BTI, certain governmental funds and discretely presented component units are permitted to invest bond proceeds with third-party trustees named in bond indentures. The governmental funds include the West Virginia Department of Transportation; Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund; School Building Authority; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority; the Department of Health and Human Resources; the Department of Administration; Travel Management; West Virginia Investment Management Board; and the Smart 529 College Savings Plan. The following discretely presented component units have reported investments held with third-party trustees: Regional Jail Authority; Educational Broadcasting Authority; Jobs Investment Trust; Housing Development Fund; Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority; WV State Rail Authority; Water Development Authority; Solid Waste Management Board; and Higher Education Fund. Assets of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System of the Consolidated Public Retirement Board are held by an outside third party.

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 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.

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 IMB invests in derivative financial investments as authorized by its Board of Trustees. As of June 30, 2007, IMB had four types of derivative financial investments: Futures Contracts, Option Contracts, Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts, and Asset-Backed Securities. Additionally, the IMB is indirectly exposed to derivative risk through participation in mutual funds or other investment vehicles that use derivatives. Detailed derivative disclosures are not available for indirect derivative participation.

As a result of the recent matters affecting the global credit markets, many of the State's investments have experienced a decline in value subsequent to June 30, 2007. As previously mentioned, the State's investments are primarily recorded at fair value in the accompanying financial statements. Accordingly, the subsequent decline in fair value of investments is recognized in the period the change in fair value occurs.

Repurchase Agreements

In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, it is the IMB's policy that its designated custodian take possession of the underlying collateral securities, the fair value of which exceeds the principal amount of the repurchase transaction at all times. If a seller defaults and the fair value of the collateral declines, realization of the collateral by the IMB 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.

Foreign Currency

Amounts denominated in or expected to settle in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at exchange rates reported by Mellon Bank 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.

The IMB isolates that portion of the results of operations resulting from changes in foreign exchange rates on investments from the fluctuations arising from market prices of securities held.

Reported net realized foreign exchange gains and losses arise from sales of portfolio securities, sales and maturities of short-term securities, sales of foreign currencies, currency gains and losses realized between the trade and settlement dates on securities transactions, and the difference between the amounts of dividends, interest, and foreign withholding taxes recorded and the United States dollar equivalent of the amounts actually received or paid. Net unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses arise from changes in the value of assets and liabilities including investments in securities at month end, resulting from changes in the exchange rate.

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. The IMB invests in financial futures contracts in the Fixed Income Pool and the Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Pool. Upon entering into a financial futures contract, the IMB is required to pledge 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 each day for the daily fluctuations of the underlying securities or index. The IMB records the cash received or paid for the variation margin as a realized gain or loss. Interest rate futures may be used to enhance portfolio yields, to hedge an existing position, or as an alternative investment of cash. Stock index futures may be used to provide immediate exposure to fluctuations in the market exposure of the stocks in the underlying index and to provide liquidity for cash flows. The market risk associated with holding

interest rate and stock 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. Hedging risk associated with these future contracts arise because 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. IMB limits its exposure to these risks by establishing and monitoring limits on the type and total value of futures contracts that may be held. 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 of counterparties to meet the terms of the contracts. The IMB requires its managers to only utilize futures contracts that are traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. The major exchanges assume the risk that the counterparty will not settle and generally require an initial margin deposit of cash or securities. The net change in the futures contract value is settled daily in cash with the exchange on which they were traded. Realized net gains or losses resulting from the settlements are included in the statement of changes in net assets. As of June 30, 2007, the futures contracts had the following open positions (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Value Upon</u> <u>Entering Contract</u>	<u>Value at</u> <u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Net Gain</u> <u>or (Loss)</u>
Long-Non-Large Cap			
Domestic Equity Pool	\$ 4,588	\$ 4,531	\$ (57)
Long-Fixed Income Pool	454,212	449,430	(4,782)
Short-Fixed Income Pool	(239,655)	(238,149)	1,506

At June 30, 2007, the Non-Large Cap Domestic and the Fixed Income pools have pledged cash and securities valued at \$184,000 and \$2,515,000, respectively, to cover initial margin requirements on open futures contracts.

At June 30, 2007, the net variation margin receivable of \$15,000 in the Non-Large Cap Domestic pool and \$1,580,000 in the Fixed Income pool represent one day's settlement on open futures contracts.

Option Contracts

IMB may purchase or write equity, bond, currency, or index option contracts that have recognized liquidity and are actively traded on major exchanges or are executed with major dealers. These option contracts give the purchaser of the contract the right to buy (call) or sell (put) the security, or settle cash for an index option, underlying the contract at an agreed-upon price (strike price) during or at the conclusion of a specified period of time. Premiums paid upon the purchase of an option contract are recorded as an asset and subsequently adjusted to market value. Upon exercising a purchased option, a gain is

recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, less premiums paid. If the option expires unexercised, a loss is recognized in the amount of the premiums paid for the option. Premiums received when option contracts are written are recorded as a liability and subsequently adjusted to market value. If a written option contract expires unexercised, a gain is recorded equal to the amount of the premiums received. The difference between the premiums received and the amount paid to prompt a closing transaction is also recorded as a gain or loss. When a written option is exercised, a loss is recorded equal to the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price of the option, less premiums received. One of the IMB's fixed income managers uses written option contracts to enhance investment returns and reduce portfolio convexity when implied volatility is high. Purchased option contracts are used to increase portfolio convexity when implied volatility is low, to implement certain yield curve strategies, or to hedge sector exposure.

When writing put options, there is a risk that a loss may be incurred if the market price of the underlying instruments decreases and the option is exercised. This loss is determined by market conditions and cannot be specifically limited. The risk associated with writing call options is the loss of potential profit if the market price of the security increases and the option is exercised. Purchased put or call options bear the risk of loss of the premium paid if market conditions are not favorable to exercise the option. There may also be risk that the value of the option contract does not correlate perfectly with movements of the underlying instrument due to certain market distortions. To limit its exposure to these risks, the IMB has established limits on the value and use of option contracts. The IMB limits its exposure to credit risk by only buying or selling options traded on major exchanges, or executed with major dealers. There is a risk of the inability to enter into a closing transaction if a liquid secondary market does not exist. The IMB maintains sufficient levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet cash flow obligations. The net change in the option contract value is settled daily in cash with the exchange on which they were traded. Realized net gains or losses resulting from the settlements are included in the Statement of Changes in Net Assets. As of June 30, 2007, there were no open option contracts.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts

A foreign exchange forward contract is an agreement between two parties to exchange different currencies at a specified exchange rate at an agreed upon future date. The IMB's International Equity pools' investment managers enter into such contracts to hedge the assets and liabilities related to securities denominated in foreign currency. Risks associated with such contracts include movement in the value of the foreign currency relative to the U.S. dollar and the ability of the counterparty to perform. These contracts have relatively short durations and are valued at the prevailing market exchange rates at month-end. At June 30, 2007, the IMB was party to outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts to

purchase foreign currencies with contract amounts of \$20.506 million, collectively. Market values of these outstanding contracts were \$20.500 million resulting in net unrealized loss of approximately \$6,000. The unrealized gain or loss is reclassified to realized gain or loss when the contract expires and deposited at fair value.

Asset-Backed Securities

The IMB invests in various asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value. They are included in the totals of government securities and corporate securities, depending on the issuer, in the disclosure of custodial credit risk. The IMB invests 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 pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

The BTI has certain pools that invest in various asset-backed securities and structured corporate debt. The securities are reported at fair value. The pools 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 pattern and market value of the underlying assets.

Security Loans

The IMB is authorized by statute and policy to participate in a securities lending program. The BTI Board has authorized the BTI securities lending program. Through an agent, Mellon Bank, the IMB and BTI loan securities to various brokers on a temporary basis. The transactions may be terminated at any time with proper notice. Each transaction for U.S. securities is secured by initial collateral of at least 102% of the market value of the securities loaned. For international securities, the collateral is at least 105% of the market value of the securities on loan. The BTI will accept only the following as collateral: cash; U.S. Treasury obligations or U.S. Government Agency obligations; and irrevocable letters of credit issued by banks rated A1 or P1, independent of borrowers. Cash collateral received is invested in the Mellon GSL DBT II Collateral Fund. Neither the BTI nor Mellon matches maturities of investments made with cash collateral to maturities of securities loaned.

Noncash collateral cannot be pledged or sold unless the borrower defaults. The Collateral Fund operates as a stable value fund and provides for liquidity to meet maturing loans. The IMB receives 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 IMB is reported in the Statement of Operations as securities lending income. The agent fees and broker rebates are reported as expenses. The BTI receives a portion of the income from the investment of the collateral. The IMB and BTI continue 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. Mellon indemnifies BTI against loss from borrower failure, which means that BTI will receive contractual settlement regardless of whether the borrower returns securities loaned. Mellon also indemnifies the BTI against operational errors. As of June 30, 2007, the IMB and BTI have no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the IMB and BTI owe the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the IMB and BTI.

At June 30, 2007, the fair value of securities on loan and collateral held by the pools of the IMB and BTI are as follows (expressed in thousands). Of the collateral held, \$1,202 million was received as cash. The collateral received as cash is invested in the Mellon GSL DBT II Collateral Fund. For securities loaned at June 30, 2007, the BTI has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amount the BTI owe the borrowers exceeds the amounts the borrowers owe the BTI. There were no losses during the year resulting from borrower default, and there were no significant violations of legal or contractual provisions.

	<u>Fair Value of Securities on Loan</u>	<u>Collateral Held</u>
Large Cap Domestic	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,530
Non-Large Cap Domestic	59,884	62,707
International Equity	206,248	219,478
Short-Term Fixed Income	360,404	367,791
Fixed Income	300,313	305,714
Cash Liquidity	385,861	393,186
Government Money Market	54,141	55,233
Enhanced Yield	<u>84,045</u>	<u>85,576</u>
Total	<u>\$1,452,395</u>	<u>\$1,491,215</u>

Investment Pools

Schedule of Participation

The following schedule details the participation in the various pools exclusive of those pools comprising the Consolidated Fund or Participant Directed Accounts (expressed in thousands). The participant balances below for the Fixed Income Pool do not include the approximately \$5 million dividend declared by the pool on the last day of the month and reinvested to the participant's accounts on the first day of the following month.

	Large Cap Domestic	Non-Large Cap Domestic	International Qualified	International Nonqualified
Primary Government:				
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	\$ 32,624	\$ 19,784	\$ —	\$ 7,691
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund B	69,921	42,298	—	16,423
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	85,903	52,337	—	20,531
Workers' Compensation Self-Insured	—	—	—	—
Workers' Compensation Uninsured	—	—	—	—
Pneumoconiosis	22,877	13,913	—	5,388
Wildlife Endowment Fund	9,977	6,049	—	2,350
Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund	26,510	16,074	—	6,262
Prepaid Tuition Trust Escrow Fund	—	—	—	—
Board of Risk & Insurance Management	9,971	6,083	—	2,418
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	<u>10,886</u>	<u>6,636</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,630</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>268,669</u>	<u>163,174</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>63,693</u>
Percentage of Ownership	12.89%	12.27%	—%	100%
Fiduciary Funds:				
Judges' Retirement System	26,586	15,972	6,042	—
Public Employees' Retirement System	975,720	661,559	302,749	—
Teachers' Retirement System	649,125	390,047	147,434	—
Teachers' Employers Contribution	—	—	—	—
Public Safety Retirement System	129,958	78,391	29,600	—
State Police Retirement System	10,154	6,096	2,307	—
West Virginia Deputy Sheriff's Retirement System	<u>23,627</u>	<u>14,209</u>	<u>5,373</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Fiduciary Funds	<u>1,815,170</u>	<u>1,166,274</u>	<u>493,505</u>	<u>—</u>
Percentage of Ownership	87.11%	87.73%	100%	—%
Total Amount	<u>\$2,083,839</u>	<u>\$1,329,448</u>	<u>\$493,505</u>	<u>\$63,693</u>
Percentage of Ownership	100%	100%	100%	100%

International Equity	Short-Term Fixed Income	Fixed Income	Fixed Income Qualified	Fixed Income Nonqualified	Totals (Memorandum Only)
\$ 18,564	\$ 26	\$ 30,182	\$ —	\$ 20,191	\$ 129,062
39,688	825	64,548	—	43,082	276,785
49,096	43,712	239,080	—	159,922	650,581
—	2,998	—	—	—	2,998
—	7,216	—	—	—	7,216
13,050	12,549	119,028	—	79,622	266,427
5,676	68	9,229	—	6,174	39,523
15,083	1,013	23,933	—	16,011	104,886
—	—	1,432	—	958	2,390
5,708	5	55,623	—	37,209	117,017
<u>6,227</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>85,949</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>57,495</u>	<u>169,824</u>
<u>153,092</u>	<u>68,413</u>	<u>629,004</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>420,664</u>	<u>1,766,709</u>
11.36%	5.65%	26.90%	—%	100%	16.92%
14,984	280	24,095	16,119	—	104,078
722,429	19,032	955,693	649,981	—	4,287,163
364,755	1,117,057	580,393	388,255	—	3,637,066
—	153	—	—	—	153
73,537	3,929	118,081	78,993	—	512,489
5,716	564	9,286	6,212	—	40,335
<u>13,328</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>21,541</u>	<u>14,411</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>92,970</u>
<u>1,194,749</u>	<u>1,141,496</u>	<u>1,709,089</u>	<u>1,153,971</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>8,674,254</u>
88.64%	94.35%	73.10%	100%	—%	83.08%
<u>\$1,347,841</u>	<u>\$1,209,909</u>	<u>\$2,338,093</u>	<u>\$1,153,971</u>	<u>\$420,664</u>	<u>\$10,440,963</u>
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Investment Pool Descriptions

Large Cap Domestic

The pool's objective is to exceed, net of external management fees, the S&P 500 Stock Index over three-to five-year periods. Enhanced Investment Technologies, LLC and State Street Global Advisors manage assets of this pool. This pool holds equity securities of U.S. companies and money market funds which are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

Non-Large Cap Domestic

This pool invests in the equities of small-to mid-sized companies and its objective is to exceed, net of external investment fees, the Russell 2500 Index over three-to five-year periods. Assets of this pool are managed by Aronson + Johnson + Ortiz, LP, Brandywine Global Investment Management, LLC, Wellington Management Company, LLP, and Westfield Capital Management. This pool holds equity securities of U.S. companies and money market funds which are rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's.

International Qualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors' Value Equity Group Trust. This pool is expected to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's Europe Australasia Far East (EAFE) Index by 200 basis points on an annualized basis over three-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. This pool holds an institutional mutual fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of this investment at June 30, 2007, was \$493,748,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk.

International Nonqualified

Funds of this pool are invested in Silchester International Investors' Value Equity Trust. This pool is expected to produce investment returns that exceed the Morgan Stanley Capital International's 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" (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*). This pool holds an institutional mutual fund that invests in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The value of this investment at June 30, 2007, was \$63,696,000. This investment, although denominated in U.S. dollars, is exposed to foreign currency risk.

International Equity

This pool invests in the equities of international companies. AXA Rosenberg Investment Management, LLC, Brandes Investment Partners, LLC, LSV Asset Management, and Wasatch Advisors Inc. manage assets of this pool. The objective of the International Equity pool is to exceed, net of external investment management fees, Morgan Stanley Capital International's All Country World Free Ex US Index over three—to five-year periods. 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 the securities and cash denominated in foreign currencies are as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Currency</u>	<u>Equity Securities</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australian Dollar	\$ 46,223	\$ 511	\$ 46,734
Brazil Cruzeiros Real	46,000	—	46,000
British Pound	140,476	303	140,779
Canadian Dollar	60,122	2,566	62,688
Danish Krone	3,851	64	3,915
Euro	266,416	3,822	270,238
Hong Kong Dollar	79,937	614	80,551
Hungarian Forint	12,074	114	12,188
Indian Rupee	13,748	—	13,748
Israeli Shekel	17,011	25	17,036
Japanese Yen	125,203	2,100	127,303
Malaysian Ringgit	8,347	184	8,531
Mexican New Peso	22,322	51	22,373
New Taiwan Dollar	68,583	52	68,635
New Zealand Dollar	3,476	40	3,516
Norwegian Krone	20,171	54	20,225
Philippine Peso	7,227	—	7,227
Singapore Dollar	32,275	511	32,786
South African Rand	15,480	16	15,496
South Korean Won	97,467	224	97,691
Swedish Krona	26,487	773	27,260
Swiss Franc	49,567	626	50,193
Thailand Baht	<u>15,602</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>15,602</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,178,065</u>	<u>12,650</u>	<u>1,190,715</u>
United States Currency	<u>146,847</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>146,847</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,324,912</u>	<u>\$12,650</u>	<u>\$1,337,562</u>

Short-Term Fixed Income

The main objective of this pool is to maintain sufficient liquidity to fund withdrawals by the participant plans and to invest cash contributions until such time as the money can be transferred to other asset classes without sustaining capital losses. JP Morgan Investment Advisors, Inc. manages this pool. For purposes of evaluating investment returns, net of external investment management fees, this pool is compared to Salomon ninety-day Treasury-bill index plus fifteen basis points.

Credit 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 P1 by Moody's. Additionally, the pool must have at least 15% of its assets in United States Treasury issues.

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings as of June 30, 2007, of the Short-Term Fixed Income pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Carrying Value Prior to Repurchase Collateral Included</u>	<u>Reclass Repurchase Agreement to Actual Investment Types</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Percent of Assets</u>
	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>				
Repurchase Agreements	—	—	\$ 570,709	\$(570,709)	\$ —	—%
U.S. Treasury Bills	Aaa	AAA	186,905	—	186,905	15.3%
Commercial Paper	P1	A-1	257,165	—	257,165	21.0%
Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1	194,864	205,477	400,341	32.8%
Agency Bonds	Aaa	AAA	—	102,657	102,657	8.4%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAA	1	—	1	0.0%
U.S. Treasury Note	Aaa	AAA	—	274,590	274,590	22.5%
Total Rated Investments			<u>\$1,209,644</u>	<u>\$ 12,015</u>	<u>\$1,221,659</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The weighted-average maturity of the investments of the Short-Term Fixed Income pool cannot exceed 60 days. The maturity of floating rate notes is assumed to be the next interest rate reset date. The following table provides the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the Short-Term pool (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>WAM (Days)</u>
Repurchase Agreements	\$ 570,709	3
U.S. Treasury Bills	186,905	7
Commercial Paper	257,165	17
Agency Discount Notes	194,864	8
Money Market Funds	<u>1</u>	1
Total Assets	<u>\$1,209,644</u>	7

Fixed Income

The main objective of this core bond pool is to generate investment income, provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. Western Asset Management Company manages this pool.

Credit Risk

The IMB limits the exposure to credit risk in the Fixed Income pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated B or higher at the time of purchase. Convertible bonds must be rated Baa or higher by Standard & Poor's or BBB or higher by Moody's. The following table provides the weighted-average credit ratings as of June 30, 2007, of the asset types in the Fixed Income pool (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percent of Assets</u>
	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>		
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	Aaa	AAA	\$ 261,067	11.0%
Corporate Bonds and Notes	Baa	BBB	407,966	17.2%
Agency Bonds	Aa	AA	38,485	1.6%
Corporate Asset Backed Securities	Aaa	AAA	80,498	3.4%
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	Aaa	AAA	46,474	2.0%
Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1	2,515	0.1%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAA	<u>27,039</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
Total Rated Investments			<u>864,044</u>	<u>36.4%</u>
Unrated: Commingled Investment Pool			1,512,437	63.7%
Interest Rate Swap			<u>(1,887)</u>	<u>(.1%)</u>
Total Assets			<u>\$2,374,594</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The IMB monitors interest rate risk of the Fixed Income pool by assessing the modified duration of the investments in the pool. The following table provides the weighted-average modified duration for the various asset types in the Fixed Income pools (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Modified Duration (years)</u>
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	\$ 261,067	6.6
Corporate Bonds and Notes	407,966	6.5
Agency Bonds	38,485	4.8
Corporate Asset Backed Securities	80,498	8.3
Agency Discount Notes	2,515	0.7
Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	46,474	10.6
Money Market Funds	27,039	0.0
Commingled Investment Pools	1,512,437	4.7
Interest Rate Swap	<u>(1,887)</u>	—
Total Assets	<u>\$2,374,594</u>	5.4

The Fixed Income pool invests in commercial and residential mortgage-backed and 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 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, 2007, the Fixed Income pool held \$126,971,613 of these securities. This represents approximately 5% of the value of the fixed income pools.

Fixed Income Qualified

The main objective of this core bond pool is to generate investment income, provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. Barclays Global Investors manages this pool. Only “qualified participants” (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*) may invest in this pool.

This pool holds positions in institutional mutual funds with a combined value of \$1,154,047,650 at June 30, 2007, that invest in mortgage-backed securities and corporate bonds. The mutual funds are unrated. The weighted-average modified duration of the underlying securities is 5.7 years.

Fixed Income Nonqualified

The main objective of this core bond pool is to generate investment income, provide stability and diversification, but not at the expense of total return. Barclays Global Investors manages this pool. This pool exists for participants who are not “qualified” (as defined by the *Internal Revenue Code*).

This pool holds positions in institutional mutual funds with a combined value of \$420,696,395 at June 30, 2007, that invest in mortgage-backed securities and corporate bonds. The mutual funds are unrated. The weighted-average modified duration of the underlying securities is 5.7 years.

Consolidated Fund

The Consolidated Fund is a statutory term for the collective investment of those monies currently needed to fund state governmental operations, participation by local governments, or those monies that are required by other statutory provisions to be invested in the Consolidated Fund. The following five investment pools comprise the Consolidated Fund.

Cash Liquidity

This pool consists of the operating funds of the State, funds held in trust by State agencies, and funds from local governments who desire the opportunity to invest with the State. Its purpose is to provide for the investment of all surplus funds and supply the daily cash needs of the State. The pool is co-managed by JP Morgan Asset Management and UBS Global Asset Management.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the Cash Liquidity pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA- by Standard & Poor’s (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated A-1 by Standard & Poor’s and P1 by Moody’s. Additionally, the pool must have at least 15% of its assets in United States Treasury issues.

West Virginia

The following table provides information on the weighted-average credit ratings as of June 30, 2007, of the Cash Liquidity pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Carrying Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Commercial Paper	P1	A-1	\$1,015,926	48.89%
U.S. Treasury Bills	Aaa	AAA	358,725	17.27%
Corporate Bonds and Notes	Aaa	AAA	98,999	4.76%
	Aa3	AA	20,001	0.96%
	Aa3	A	23,002	1.11%
	Aa2	AA	15,000	0.72%
	Aa2	A	27,000	1.30%
	Aa1	AA	77,023	3.71%
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AAA	46,994	2.26%
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1	21,655	1.04%
Negotiable Certificate of Deposit	P1	A-1	76,500	3.68%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAA	185	0.01%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities): U.S. Agency Notes	Aaa	AAA	<u>246,821</u>	<u>11.88%</u>
Total Rated Investments			2,027,831	97.59%
Unrated: Certificate of Deposit			<u>50,000</u>	<u>2.41%</u>
Total Assets			<u>\$2,077,831</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted-average maturity of the investments of the Cash Liquidity Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the Cash Liquidity pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Agency Funds	Component Units	WAM (Days)
Commercial Paper	\$1,015,926	\$ 822,189	\$36,269	\$ 9,550	\$147,918	52
U.S. Treasury Bills	358,725	290,316	12,806	3,372	52,231	30
Corporate Bonds and Notes	261,025	211,248	9,319	2,454	38,004	58
Certificates of Deposit	126,500	102,376	4,516	1,189	18,419	76
U.S. Agency Bonds	46,994	38,032	1,678	442	6,842	156
Repurchase Agreements	246,821	199,752	8,812	2,320	35,937	2
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	21,655	17,525	773	204	3,153	113
Money Market Funds	<u>185</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$2,077,831</u>	<u>\$1,681,588</u>	<u>\$74,180</u>	<u>\$19,533</u>	<u>\$302,530</u>	<u>48</u>
Percentage of Ownership	100%	80.93%	3.57%	0.94%	14.56%	

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 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 pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury issues. The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2007, of the Government Money Market Pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Percent of Assets</u>
	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>		
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AAA	\$ 67,620	29.46%
U.S. Treasury Bills	Aaa	AAA	36,379	15.85%
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	P1	A-1	74,143	32.30%
Money Market Funds	Aaa	AAA	9	—%
Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):				
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AAA	<u>51,400</u>	<u>22.39%</u>
Total Rated Investments			<u>\$229,551</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted-average maturity of the investments of the Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the Government Money Market Pool (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Total Carrying Value</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	<u>Investment Trust Funds</u>	<u>Component Units</u>	<u>WAM (Days)</u>
U.S. Agency Discount Notes	\$ 74,143	\$11,789	\$ 57,253	\$ 5,101	106
U.S. Agency Bonds	67,620	10,752	52,216	4,652	60
Repurchase Agreements	51,400	8,172	39,691	3,537	2
U.S. Treasury Bills	36,379	5,785	28,092	2,502	29
Money Market Funds	9	1	7	1	1
Total Assets	<u>\$229,551</u>	<u>\$36,499</u>	<u>\$177,259</u>	<u>\$15,793</u>	49
Percentage of Ownership	100%	15.90%	77.22%	6.88%	

West Virginia

Enhanced Yield

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 Standish Mellon Asset Management.

Credit Risk

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the Enhanced Yield pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated A-by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P1 by Moody's.

The following table provides information on the credit ratings as of June 30, 2007, of the Enhanced Yield Pool's investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Credit Rating		Fair Value	Percent of Assets
	Moody's	S&P		
Corporate Asset Backed Securities	P1	A-1	\$ 42,122	18.40%
Corporate Bonds and Notes	Aaa	AAA	1,667	0.73%
	Aa3	AA	7,857	3.43%
	Aa3	A	3,905	1.70%
	Aa2	AA	950	0.41%
	Aa2	A	2,177	0.95%
	Aa1	AA	6,431	2.81%
	A3	A	6,958	3.04%
	A2	AA	747	0.33%
	A2	A	8,188	3.58%
	A1	AA	3,034	1.32%
	A1	A	10,706	4.68%
U.S. Agency Bonds	Aaa	AAA	46,075	20.13%
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	Aaa	AAA	55,877	24.41%
U.S. Agency Mortgage Backed Securities Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities):				
U.S. Agency Notes	Aaa	AAA	<u>20,485</u>	<u>8.95%</u>
Total Rated Investments			<u>\$228,920</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The overall weighted-average maturity of the investments of the Enhanced Yield Pool cannot exceed 731 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities can not exceed 1,827 days (five years) from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities (WAM) for the various asset types in the Enhanced Yield Pool (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Total Carrying Value	Primary Government	Investment Trust Funds	Component Units	WAM (Days)
Corporate Bonds and Notes	\$ 52,620	\$ 51,531	\$21	\$1,068	557
U.S. Agency Bonds	46,075	45,121	18	936	927
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	55,877	54,720	22	1,135	1092
Corporate Asset Backed Securities	42,122	41,250	17	855	421
U.S. Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	11,741	11,498	5	238	814
Repurchase Agreements	<u>20,485</u>	<u>20,061</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>2</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$228,920</u>	<u>\$224,181</u>	<u>\$91</u>	<u>\$4,648</u>	<u>700</u>
Percentage of Ownership	100%	97.93%	0.04%	2.03%	

Loss Amortization

This pool was created to account for those participant claims on the general operating funds of the State that exceeded the underlying assets of the other pools. This excess of participant claims on net assets over underlying assets occurred as a result of the distribution of earnings to participants in various BTI investment pools, principally the Unrestricted Pool (predecessor to the Cash Liquidity Pool), in excess of the true investment income experience of the pools, principally in 1987 and 1988.

This pool holds a U.S. Treasury strip valued at \$154,277,000 that matures on August 15, 2011. The BTI's investment policy does not specifically address maturity restrictions as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses in this pool arising from increasing interest rates. However, it is the intent of the BTI to hold this security to maturity (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>			
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
Primary Government:					
U.S. Treasury Strip	\$154,277	\$—	\$—	\$154,277	\$—

Loans

This pool is comprised 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 interest in a money market mutual fund in the amount of \$9,256,000 with a weighted-average maturity of one day which is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody'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 Assets. The BTI addresses the credit risk by evaluating the need for and establishing a reserve for uncollectible loans.

The BTI also maintains pools for individual State agencies with specific investment needs. These pools are collectively referred to as Participant Directed Accounts, and include the following: Municipal Bond Commission, Lottery Defeasance, School Fund, Economic Development Authority Insurance (EDA Insurance), and EDA – American Woodmark (EDA – AW) and Department of Highways. 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. The BTI serves as custodian of these pools and has no discretion over investment and financial decisions made for them.

Municipal Bond Commission

This account only holds securities issued by the U.S. Treasury or government agencies. The securities are purchased with specific maturities timed to match bond interest or principal payments.

The BTI's policy does not specifically address maturity restrictions as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses in the Municipal Bond Commission Account arising from increasing interest rates. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the various asset types in the Municipal Bond Commission Account (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>WAM (Days)</u>
U.S. Treasury Bills	\$ 457	74
U.S. Treasury Strips	7,600	1,600
U.S. Treasury Bonds and Notes	5,843	3,648
State and Local Government Securities	<u>31,919</u>	484
Total Assets	<u>\$45,819</u>	1,068

Lottery Defeasance

The Lottery Defeasance Account primarily holds U.S. Treasury securities and U.S. agency bonds and notes with maturities timed to match lottery winner payouts. It is the intent to hold these securities to maturity. The BTI's policy does not specifically address maturity restrictions as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses in the Lottery Defeasance Account arising from increasing interest rates. The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the various asset types in the Lottery Defeasance Account (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>WAM (Days)</u>
U.S. Treasury Bills	\$ 51	90
U.S. Agency Bonds and Notes	252	224
Money Market Funds	<u>1</u>	1
Total Assets	<u>\$304</u>	201

School Fund

The School Fund Account holds an interest in a money market mutual fund valued at \$1,753,000 with a weighted-average maturity of one day. The mutual fund is rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's as of June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>			
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
Governmental Activities:					
Money Market	\$1,753	\$1,753	\$—	\$—	\$—

EDA Insurance

This account holds a U.S. Treasury bill in the amount of \$450,000 that matured on December 20, 2007. The Economic Development Authority's investment policy limits this account to holding only U.S. Treasury securities with six-month maturities (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>			
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
Component Unit Activities:					
U.S. Treasury Bill	\$450	\$450	\$—	\$—	\$—

EDA-AW

This account holds a U.S. Treasury bond valued at \$1,605,000 that matures on August 15, 2023. The Economic Development Authority's investment policy limits this account to holding only U.S. Treasury securities with twenty-year maturities at time of purchase (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>			
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>More than 10</u>
Component Unit Activities:					
U.S. Treasury Bond	\$1,605	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$1,605

West Virginia

Department of Highways

Credit Risk

The Department of Highways account provides for the investment of proceeds from the issuance and sale of \$90 million Surface Transportation Improvements Special Obligation Notes. The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the Department of Highways Account investments as of June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Credit Rating</u>		<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Percent of Assets</u>
	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>S&P</u>		
Money Market Funds Repurchase Agreements (Underlying Securities): U.S. Agency Mortgage Backed Securities	Aaa	AAA	11	.02%
Total Rated Investments			<u>\$57,005</u>	<u>100%</u>

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides information on the weighted-average maturities for the various asset types in the Department of Highways Account:

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Total Primary Government Carrying Value</u>	<u>WAM (Days)</u>
Repurchase Agreements	\$56,994	610
Money Market Funds	<u>11</u>	1
Total Assets	<u>\$57,005</u>	610
Percentage of Ownership	100%	

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, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

<u>Pool Name</u>	<u>Disclosed Value</u>	<u>Pool Receivables/ (Payables)</u>	<u>Net Asset Values</u>
Large Cap Domestic	\$ 2,079,517	\$ 4,322	\$ 2,083,839
Non-Large Cap Domestic	1,327,739	1,709	1,329,448
International Qualified	493,748	(243)	493,505
International Nonqualified	63,696	(3)	63,693
International Equity	1,324,912	22,929	1,347,841
Short-Term Fixed Income	1,209,644	256	1,209,900
Fixed Income	2,374,594	(36,501)	2,338,093
Fixed Income Qualified	1,154,048	(77)	1,153,971
Fixed Income Nonqualified	420,696	(32)	420,664
Cash Liquidity	2,077,831	(6,437)	2,071,394
Government Money Market	229,551	366	229,917
Enhanced Yield	228,920	807	229,727
Loss Amortization	154,277	—	154,277
Loans	129,840	347	130,187
Municipal Bond Commission	45,819	446	46,265
Lottery Defeasance	304	—	304
School Fund	1,753	7	1,760
EDA Insurance	450	1	451
EDA —AW	1,605	34	1,639
Department of Highways	<u>57,005</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>57,251</u>
Total Pooled Investments	<u>13,375,949</u>	<u>(11,823)</u>	<u>13,364,126</u>
Less EDA	127,470	—	127,470
Less MBC	45,819	446	46,265
Less CD's	<u>126,500</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>126,500</u>
Total for Disclosure	<u>\$13,076,160</u>	<u>\$ (12,269)</u>	<u>\$13,063,891</u>

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.

West Virginia

Credit Risk

The following table provides information on the credit ratings of the State's third-party trustee investments as of June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Credit Rating	
		S&P	Moody's
Primary Government:			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	\$ 15,444	AA	Aa
	677	AA	Aa2
	125,439	AA-	Aa2
	1,087	AA	Aa3
	24,748	AAA	Aaa
Money Market/Mutual Funds	4,643	AAA	Aaa
	163,125	AAAm	Aaa
	24,033	AAAm	Unrated
	1,282	AAAm-G	Aaa
	200	Unrated	Unrated
Mutual Bond Funds	194,010	AAAm	Aaa
Repurchase Agreements	6,000	AAA	Aaa
Taxable State Bonds	71,181	BBB, BBB-	Baa3
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	27,486	AAA	Aaa
	4,198	AAA	AAA
	<u>93,651</u>	AAAm	Aaa
	<u>\$ 757,204</u>		
Pension and Private Purpose Trust Funds:			
Money Market/Mutual Funds	<u>\$1,959,665</u>	Unrated	Unrated
Component Units:			
Common and Preferred Stocks	\$ 114,818	Unrated	Unrated
Corporate Bonds	7,015	AA+	AA+
	4,795	AAA	Aaa
	1,071	BBB	Baa
	34,295	Unrated	Unrated
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	38,436	AAA	Aaa
	46,539	Unrated	Unrated
Money Market/Mutual Funds	4,556	AAA	Aaa
	40,823	AAAm	Aaa
	565	AAAm-G	Aaa
	86	Unrated	Aaa
	41,077	Unrated	Unrated
Mortgages Held for Investment	23,189	Unrated	Unrated
Other Investments	34,604	Unrated	Unrated
Repurchase Agreements	15,626	AAA	Aaa
	111,305	AAA	aaa
	24,087	Unrated	Unrated
U.S. Government and Agency Obligations	12,129	AA+	Unrated
	76,976	AAA	aaa
	22,867	AAA	Aaa
	1,597	AAA	AAA
	6,044	AAA	Aaa
	<u>33,697</u>	Unrated	Unrated
	<u>\$ 696,197</u>		

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2007, 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):

<u>Security Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Issuer</u>	<u>Percentage of Concentration</u>
Primary Government:			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	\$132,284	Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania	17.5%
Money Market	61,935	Federated Prime Obligations	8.2%
Taxable State Bonds	71,181	WV Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	9.4%
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	61,516	Federated Government Obligations Institutional Service Shares-Fund #395	8.1%
Component Units:			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	38,436	FSA Capital Management Services LLC	5.5%
	46,539	United Bank, Inc./Citigroup Global Markets, Inc.	6.7%
Corporate Bonds	42,381	\$84,635 of the \$107,574 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education campuses which are reported under FASB and the information is not available	6.1%
Common and Preferred Stocks	107,574	\$84,635 of the \$107,574 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education campuses which are reported under FASB and the information is not available	15.5%
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	37,583	\$20,511 of the \$37,583 is invested by the Foundations at the Higher Education campuses which are reported under FASB and the information is not available	5.4%
	72,155	Federal Agency Obligations (Fannie Mae, Fannie Mae MBS pools, Federated Farm Credit Bank, Freddie Mac, Federal Home Loan Bank)	11.1%
Repurchase Agreements	111,305	Federal Agency Obligations (Fannie Mae, Ginnie Mae, Freddie Mac Securities)	16.0%

West Virginia

Interest Rate Risk

The following table provides information on the interest rate risk of the State's third-party trustee investments (expressed in thousands):

Security Type	Fair Value	Interest Rate Risk			
		Less than 1	1-5	6-10	More than 10
Primary Government:					
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	\$ 125,335	\$ 123,891	\$ 1,444	\$ —	\$ —
Repurchase Agreements	6,000	—	—	6,000	—
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	167,395	1,764	140,883	5,758	18,990
Money Market/Mutual Funds	193,283	193,283	—	—	—
Mutual Bond Funds	194,010	194,010	—	—	—
Taxable State Bonds	<u>71,181</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>71,181</u>
Total Primary Government:	<u>757,204</u>	<u>512,948</u>	<u>142,327</u>	<u>11,758</u>	<u>90,171</u>
Pension & Private Purpose Trust Funds:					
Money Market/Mutual Funds	<u>1,959,665</u>	<u>1,959,665</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Component Units:					
U.S. Government & Agency Obligations	153,310	52,786	30,396	16,169	53,959
Corporate Bonds	47,176	35,666	10,178	723	609
Common and Preferred Stocks	114,818	107,574	—	—	7,244
Repurchase Agreements	151,018	116,817	17,870	13,885	2,446
Guaranteed Investment Contracts	84,975	46,539	38,436	—	—
Money Market/Mutual Funds	87,107	87,107	—	—	—
Mortgages held for Investment	23,189	—	—	—	23,189
Other Investments	<u>34,604</u>	<u>34,604</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Component Units	<u>696,197</u>	<u>481,093</u>	<u>96,880</u>	<u>30,777</u>	<u>87,447</u>
Total Outside Investments	<u>\$3,413,066</u>	<u>\$2,953,706</u>	<u>\$239,207</u>	<u>\$42,535</u>	<u>\$177,618</u>

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 Assets at June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

Deposits:

Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Assets	\$ 4,054,970
Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets	315,647
Add:	
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents as Reported on the Statement of Net Assets	243,132
Less:	
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments	(4,026,110)
Cash with U.S. Treasury for Unemployment Programs	<u>(256,170)</u>
Reported Value of Deposits as Disclosed in this Footnote	<u>\$ 331,469</u>

Investments:

Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Assets	\$ 1,646,439
Investments as Reported on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets	10,637,327
Add:	
Restricted Investments as Reported on the Statement of Net Assets	170,872
Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash Disclosed as Investments	4,026,110
Accrued Interest Disclosed as Investments	<u>(3,791)</u>
Reported Value of Investments as Disclosed in this Footnote	<u>\$16,476,957</u>

NOTE 5

RECEIVABLES

(Expressed in Thousands)

Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2007, consisted of the following:

	Governmental Funds					Total Governmental Receivables
	General	Transportation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	Other Governmental	
Taxes	\$366,896	\$ 74,562	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 441,458
Accounts	107,122	87,642	24	34,941	11,699	241,428
Loans	27,584	—	350,289	—	—	377,873
Surplus Note	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued Interest	1,408	—	1,461	1	1,777	4,647
Total Receivables	503,010	162,204	351,774	34,942	13,476	1,065,406
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	(41,187)	—	—	—	(1,934)	(43,121)
Receivables, Net	<u>\$461,823</u>	<u>\$162,204</u>	<u>\$351,774</u>	<u>\$34,942</u>	<u>\$11,542</u>	<u>\$1,022,285</u>
As reported on the Fund Financial Statements:						
Current Receivables	\$461,823	\$162,204	\$351,774	\$34,942	\$11,542	\$1,022,285
Noncurrent Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	<u>\$461,823</u>	<u>\$162,204</u>	<u>\$351,774</u>	<u>\$34,942</u>	<u>\$11,542</u>	<u>\$1,022,285</u>

	Fiduciary Funds			
	Pension Trust Funds	Retiree Health Benefit Trust	SMART 529	Agency Funds
Accounts	\$ —	\$5,191	\$ —	\$2,500
Loans	8,688	—	—	—
Leases	—	—	—	—
Contributions	35,278	4,385	12,097	—
Accrued Interest	—	—	—	102
Other	—	—	—	—
Total Receivables	43,966	9,576	12,097	2,602
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	—	(727)	—	—
Receivables, Net	<u>\$43,966</u>	<u>\$8,849</u>	<u>\$12,097</u>	<u>\$2,602</u>
As reported on the Fund Financial Statements:				
Current Receivables, Net	\$43,966	\$8,849	\$12,097	\$2,602
Noncurrent Receivables, Net	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	<u>\$43,966</u>	<u>\$8,849</u>	<u>\$12,097</u>	<u>\$2,602</u>

Enterprise Funds

West Virginia Lottery	Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation	Unemployment Compensation	Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Enterprise	Total Enterprise	Internal Service Funds
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
33,094	319	14,414	34,619	19,909	1,763	5,358	109,476	4,487
—	386,825	—	—	—	—	47,648	434,473	—
—	—	185,000	—	—	—	—	185,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	19
33,094	387,144	199,414	34,619	19,909	1,763	53,026	728,969	4,506
—	—	—	—	(4,070)	(34)	—	(4,104)	—
<u>\$33,094</u>	<u>\$387,144</u>	<u>\$199,414</u>	<u>\$34,619</u>	<u>\$15,839</u>	<u>\$1,729</u>	<u>\$53,026</u>	<u>\$724,865</u>	<u>\$4,506</u>
\$33,094	\$ 20,581	\$ 14,414	\$34,619	\$15,839	\$1,729	\$ 3,345	\$123,621	\$4,506
—	366,563	185,000	—	—	—	49,681	601,244	—
<u>\$33,094</u>	<u>\$387,144</u>	<u>\$199,414</u>	<u>\$34,619</u>	<u>\$15,839</u>	<u>\$1,729</u>	<u>\$53,026</u>	<u>\$724,865</u>	<u>\$4,506</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

Economic Development Authority	Housing Development Fund	Parkways, Economic Development & Tourism Authority	Water Development Authority	Higher Education	Regional Jail	Other Component Units	Total Discretely Presented Component Units
\$ —	\$927,839	\$1,588	\$245,109	\$ 75,950	\$20,261	\$ 924	\$1,271,671
151,429	52,041	—	16,534	64,321	—	1,754	286,079
17,255	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,255
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,853	4,900	329	—	—	—	—	8,082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171,537	984,780	1,917	261,643	140,271	20,261	2,678	1,583,087
(5,800)	(44,958)	—	—	(20,843)	—	—	(71,601)
<u>\$165,737</u>	<u>\$939,822</u>	<u>\$1,917</u>	<u>\$261,643</u>	<u>\$119,428</u>	<u>\$20,261</u>	<u>\$2,678</u>	<u>\$1,511,486</u>
\$ 10,207	\$ 6,089	\$1,917	\$ 8,893	\$ 70,777	\$20,261	\$2,678	120,822
155,530	933,733	—	252,750	48,651	—	—	1,390,664
<u>\$165,737</u>	<u>\$939,822</u>	<u>\$1,917</u>	<u>\$261,643</u>	<u>\$119,428</u>	<u>\$20,261</u>	<u>\$2,678</u>	<u>\$1,511,486</u>

Taxes Receivable

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2007, consisted of the following:

	<u>Governmental Funds</u>		
	<u>General</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Taxes Receivable:			
Consumer Sales	\$105,451	\$ —	\$105,451
Personal Income	115,303	—	115,303
Severance	54,657	—	54,657
Business and Occupation	13,818	—	13,818
Automobile Privilege Taxes	—	25,713	25,713
Gasoline Excise	—	45,448	45,448
Registration Fees	—	3,401	3,401
Insurance	33,433	—	33,433
Corporate Net Income	25,794	—	25,794
Other	<u>18,440</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>18,440</u>
Total	<u>\$366,896</u>	<u>\$74,562</u>	<u>\$441,458</u>

Leases Receivable

The Economic Development Authority has entered into long-term direct financing lease agreements with commercial entities for land, buildings, and equipment. A schedule of future lease amounts due to the Economic Development Authority is as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Direct Financing Leases Amounts Due</u>
2008	\$ 2,093
2009	2,093
2010	7,002
2011	662
2012	662
2013-2026	<u>7,946</u>
Total Minimum Amount Due	20,458
Less Amount Representing Interest	<u>(3,203)</u>
Present Value of Minimum Lease Amount Due	<u>\$17,255</u>

Physicians' Mutual Insurance Company Loan

Pursuant to the West Virginia Physicians' Mutual Insurance Company (WVPMIC) Act, the Legislature authorized the loan of \$24 million from the West Virginia Tobacco Medical Trust Fund, now the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B, solely for the company's use as initial capital and surplus. A noncurrent receivable for the \$24 million is recorded in the general fund. There is a low interest rate on the loan computed of simple interest of 1.425%, which began accruing on January 1, 2005. The principal amount shall be paid on or before July 31, 2034. However, no payment of accrued interest and/or repayment of principal shall be due, payable, or paid by the WVPMIC, in whole or in part unless certain stability criteria are met. To date, the WVPMIC has made interest payments and one principal payment of \$8 million after year end. The Insurance Commission is providing specific insurance taxes as repayment to the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B, until such time as the WVPMIC is able to repay the loan.

BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company Surplus Note

In accordance with the provisions set forth in §23-2C-24 (a) of the West Virginia Code, a surplus note agreement between the State of West Virginia and the newly formed employers' mutual insurance company, BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company, has been established as of January 1, 2006. For value received, BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company will repay the State of West Virginia the principle sum of \$200 million dollars, plus interest and reasonable costs of collection of any overdue payment by the maturity date of the note, which is June 30, 2016. One payment has been made to date of \$15 million. The remaining noncurrent receivable of \$185 million is included in the financial statements of the Workers' Compensation Fund. The purpose of the surplus note is to provide initial surplus to the issuer until such time as adequate retained surplus is earned or alternative non-governmental sources of capital are available to allow the issuer to operate as a commercially sound, independent provider of workers' compensation insurance in the State of West Virginia, within a competitive environment. BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company may repay all or any part of the principal, subject to the approval of the Insurance Commissioner, at any time without penalty or premium.

From the effective date of the note until the earlier of (1) the date on which the note is repaid in full; or (2) January 1, 2009, the note shall bear interest at one and one-half percent (1.5%). If the note has not been repaid by January 1, 2009, then from January 1, 2009, until the date on which the note is repaid in full, unpaid amounts under the note shall bear interest at a fluctuating rate per annum that is equal to the Prime Rate of interest for the period in question. The repayment of the principal of the surplus note shall be subject to the prior approval of the Insurance Commissioner. See Note 14 for more information on the privatization of the workers' compensation function.

NOTE 6

INTERFUND BALANCES

The following table details the interfund balances and activity as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

Due To	Due From			
	Governmental			
	General	Transportation	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Other Nonmajor
Governmental Funds:				
General	\$ —	\$ 425	\$—	\$ 91
Transportation	60	—	—	192
Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	790,090	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Governmental	197	3	—	—
Total Governmental Funds	790,347	428	—	283
Proprietary Funds:				
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	—	—
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	—	28
Unemployment Compensation	187	33	—	15
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	4,836	1,305	—	403
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	340	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Proprietary	24	—	—	—
Internal Service Funds	5,535	474	—	699
Total Proprietary Funds	10,922	1,812	—	1,145
Fiduciary Funds	—	63	—	—
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
Major:				
Parkways & Economic Development	6	—	—	—
Water Development Authority	—	—	98	—
Higher Education	11,704	42	—	40
Nonmajor:				
State Rail Authority	709	—	—	—
Educational Broadcasting	50	—	—	—
Total Discretely Presented Component Units	12,469	42	98	40
Total	\$813,738	\$2,345	\$98	\$1,468

The general fund Due to Other Funds includes \$5,535,000 to the Internal Service Funds which is made up of \$198,000 for building rent, \$4,031,000 for computer services, \$615,000 for telecommunications, and \$691,000 for vehicle rentals; \$4,836,000 to Public Employees' Insurance Agency for health insurance, and \$11,704,000 to Higher Education for educational programs.

Due From									
Proprietary									
West Virginia Lottery	Water Pollution Revolving Fund	Workers' Compensation Fund	Public Employees' Insurance Agency	Board of Risk and Insurance Management	Other Nonmajor	Internal Service Funds	Pension Trust Funds	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
\$179,184	\$ —	\$304	\$108,280	\$ 6	\$11	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 537	\$ 288,856
—	—	—	376	—	—	—	—	43	671
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	790,090
<u>1,000</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,394</u>
<u>180,184</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>108,833</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>1,081,011</u>
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
4	—	5	—	—	3	—	—	120	367
—	—	215	—	—	—	85	2	426	7,272
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	323	663
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
<u>150</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>7,658</u>
<u>154</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1,104</u>	<u>16,013</u>
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,497</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>4,713</u>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118
—	—	3	208	—	—	17	—	—	12,014
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	709
<u>25</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>75</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,922</u>
<u>\$180,363</u>	<u>\$37</u>	<u>\$527</u>	<u>\$113,898</u>	<u>\$15</u>	<u>\$34</u>	<u>\$239</u>	<u>\$60</u>	<u>\$1,837</u>	<u>\$1,114,659</u>

The Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority records a due from the general fund for the deferred revenue related to the sale of MSA tobacco revenues. The general fund Due from Other Funds includes \$108,280,000 from Public Employees' Insurance Agency from excess reserves. Of the \$179,184,000 due from the Lottery, \$134,632,000 was unappropriated surplus funds. Other amounts due from the Lottery were appropriated by the Legislature subsequent to year-end and include amounts due to Higher Education (\$6 million), Senior Services (\$15 million), the School Construction Fund (\$9 million), and various other small amounts.

NOTE 7

INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2007, consisted of the following (expressed in thousands):

<u>Transfers To</u>	<u>Transfers From</u>				
	<u>Governmental</u>				
	<u>General</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council</u>	<u>Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority</u>	<u>Other Nonmajor</u>
Governmental Funds:					
General	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$17,454	\$ 4,123
Transportation	3,541	—	—	—	—
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	—	—	—	—	34,653
Other Nonmajor Governmental	<u>132,697</u>	<u>5,726</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,056</u>
Total Governmental Funds	<u>136,238</u>	<u>5,726</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17,454</u>	<u>41,832</u>
Proprietary Funds:					
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	—	—	2,730	—	—
Workers' Compensation Fund	—	—	—	—	1,736
PEIA	6,700	—	—	—	—
Other Nonmajor Proprietary	8,270	—	1,657	—	48
Internal Service Funds	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>251</u>
Total Proprietary Funds	<u>14,970</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,387</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,035</u>
Total	<u>\$151,208</u>	<u>\$5,726</u>	<u>\$4,387</u>	<u>\$17,454</u>	<u>\$43,867</u>

The deferred charge of the amortization of the future tobacco settlement revenue of the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority, resulted in a transfer of \$17.5 million to the General Fund. The West Virginia Lottery transferred, as mandated by State Code, \$19 million to the School Building Authority for capital grants and \$18 million for bond debt service, \$40 million to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, and \$363.7 million to the general fund. The general fund transferred \$23.3 million to the School Building Authority for bond debt service and \$32.2 million for capital grants. The general fund also transferred \$24 million to the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and \$18.8 million to the Economic Development Project Fund for bond debt service. The PEIA's reserve levels in fiscal year 2007 were beyond the amount allowed by State Code, requiring a transfer of \$80.5 million to the General Fund (see Note 13 for additional discussion). All other transfers are made to finance various programs as authorized by the Legislature.

Transfers From

Proprietary

West Virginia Lottery	Unemployment Compensation	PEIA	Other Nonmajor	Internal Service Funds	Total
\$363,745	\$ —	\$80,487	\$13,216	\$1,518	\$480,543
—	—	—	—	—	3,541
40,000	—	—	—	—	74,653
<u>46,999</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>190,478</u>
<u>450,744</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>80,487</u>	<u>13,216</u>	<u>1,518</u>	<u>749,215</u>
—	—	—	—	—	2,730
11,000	—	—	—	—	12,736
—	—	—	—	—	6,700
—	—	—	—	—	9,975
<u>13,899</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>14,150</u>
<u>24,899</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>46,291</u>
<u>\$475,643</u>	<u>\$2,000</u>	<u>\$80,487</u>	<u>\$13,216</u>	<u>\$1,518</u>	<u>\$795,506</u>

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, 2007, are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Special Revenue:				
Environmental Programs	\$ 577	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 577
Transportation	<u>50</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>50</u>
	<u>627</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>627</u>
Enterprise:				
West Virginia Lottery	30,367	304	—	30,671
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	<u>9,337</u>	<u>23,481</u>	<u>116,208</u>	<u>149,026</u>
	<u>39,704</u>	<u>23,785</u>	<u>116,208</u>	<u>179,697</u>
Internal Service:				
State Building Fund	42,860	—	—	42,860
Travel Management	<u>463</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>463</u>
	<u>43,323</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>43,323</u>
Discretely Presented Component Units:				
Economic Development Authority	12,607	—	—	12,607
Housing Development Fund	102,678	104,799	897,890	1,105,367
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	11,072	26,662	—	37,734
Water Development Authority	2,033	15,626	245,100	262,759
Regional Jail Authority	325	—	—	325
Educational Broadcasting Authority	—	—	386	386
West Virginia State Rail Authority	565	—	—	565
Solid Waste Management Board	1,662	—	2,724	4,386
Racing Commission	<u>28,536</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28,536</u>
	<u>159,478</u>	<u>147,087</u>	<u>1,146,100</u>	<u>1,452,665</u>
Total	<u>\$243,132</u>	<u>\$170,872</u>	<u>\$1,262,308</u>	<u>\$1,676,312</u>

Special Revenue Funds

Environmental Programs 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 Department of Transportation’s cash is restricted per the trust indenture for debt service payments.

Enterprise Funds

The West Virginia Lottery's assets are restricted to pay the deferred prize claims awarded on an annuity basis and for the design and construction of a new Lottery building. The Board of Risk and Insurance Management's (BRIM) cash and investment assets include funds to provide mine subsidence, medical malpractice, and general liability insurance coverage. BRIM's other restricted assets of \$115.8 million are advance deposits with insurance companies and \$372,000 in receivables.

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 servicer only. The investments are primarily collateralized repurchase/investment agreements and United States government and agency obligations with maturities greater than 90 days to meet the requirements of bond resolutions. Other restricted assets for the Housing Development Fund of \$898 million include federal program receivables and foreclosed properties from defaulted federal program loans. The Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority's assets are restricted to be used for construction, turnpike maintenance and operation, 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 \$245 million restricted for revenue bonds receivable net of unamortized discount and accrued interest receivable. The Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority's assets are restricted because of a safekeeping arrangement with inmates. The Educational Broadcasting Authority's (EBA) other restricted assets are in a charitable trust allowing the use of part of the interest to benefit the EBA. The West Virginia State Rail Authority's assets are restricted for debt service payments. The Solid Waste Management Board's assets are restricted because their use is limited by applicable repayment agreements. The West Virginia Racing Commission's cash is restricted for the unclaimed winning tickets and other trust holdings which are mandated by West Virginia State Code.

NOTE 9

CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental Activities

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 898,627	\$ 38,822	\$ (447)	\$ 937,002
Construction in Progress	<u>1,249,836</u>	<u>453,957</u>	<u>(375,061)</u>	<u>1,328,732</u>
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	<u>2,148,463</u>	<u>492,779</u>	<u>(375,508)</u>	<u>2,265,734</u>
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	856,125	51,298	(1,247)	906,176
Equipment	331,138	42,917	(31,535)	342,520
Infrastructure	8,175,048	344,865	—	8,519,913
Library Holdings	15,134	73	(26)	15,181
Land Improvements	<u>12,961</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>13,220</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>9,390,406</u>	<u>439,412</u>	<u>(32,808)</u>	<u>9,797,010</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(308,335)	(23,804)	323	(331,816)
Equipment	(240,410)	(27,038)	25,585	(241,863)
Infrastructure	(3,344,422)	(258,595)	—	(3,603,017)
Library Holdings	(14,798)	(205)	—	(15,003)
Land Improvements	<u>(5,019)</u>	<u>(715)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(5,734)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(3,912,984)</u>	<u>(310,357)</u>	<u>25,908</u>	<u>(4,197,433)</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	<u>5,477,422</u>	<u>129,055</u>	<u>(6,900)</u>	<u>5,599,577</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 7,625,885</u>	<u>\$ 621,834</u>	<u>\$(382,408)</u>	<u>\$ 7,865,311</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

Legislative	\$ 15
Judicial	409
Executive	646
Administration	14,702
Commerce	3,893
Environmental Protection	373
Employment Programs	221
Education	773
Health and Human Resources	2,855
Military Affairs and Public Safety	7,525
Revenue	599
Transportation	277,959
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	<u>387</u>
Total Governmental Activities Depreciation Expense	<u>\$310,357</u>

Business-type Activities

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 611	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 611
Construction-in-Progress	<u>—</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>443</u>
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	<u>611</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,054</u>
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	2,762	—	—	2,762
Equipment	<u>12,372</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>(132)</u>	<u>13,805</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>15,134</u>	<u>1,565</u>	<u>(132)</u>	<u>16,567</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(1,391)	(129)	—	(1,520)
Equipment	<u>(11,579)</u>	<u>(603)</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>(12,052)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(12,970)</u>	<u>(732)</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>(13,572)</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	<u>2,164</u>	<u>833</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>2,995</u>
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,775</u>	<u>\$1,276</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ 4,049</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions as follows:

West Virginia Lottery	\$569
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	19
Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	<u>144</u>
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation Expense	<u>\$732</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

(Expressed in Thousands)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Discrete Component Unit Activities:				
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 144,869	\$ 9,909	\$ (1,650)	\$ 153,128
Construction in Progress	<u>285,911</u>	<u>215,314</u>	<u>(258,459)</u>	<u>242,766</u>
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	<u>430,780</u>	<u>225,223</u>	<u>(260,109)</u>	<u>395,894</u>
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated				
Buildings and Improvements	1,666,931	253,345	(2,096)	1,918,180
Equipment	398,877	32,407	(41,975)	389,309
Infrastructure	1,042,594	32,474	(156)	1,074,912
Library Holdings	120,204	8,079	(429)	127,854
Land Improvements	<u>24,690</u>	<u>4,243</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>28,933</u>
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	<u>3,253,296</u>	<u>330,548</u>	<u>(44,656)</u>	<u>3,539,188</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings and Improvements	(521,871)	(41,789)	702	(562,958)
Equipment	(277,761)	(27,762)	25,489	(280,034)
Infrastructure	(560,755)	(36,254)	—	(597,009)
Library Holdings	(95,902)	(6,775)	414	(102,263)
Land Improvements	<u>(12,051)</u>	<u>(1,687)</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>(13,642)</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(1,468,340)</u>	<u>(114,267)</u>	<u>26,701</u>	<u>(1,555,906)</u>
Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net	<u>1,784,956</u>	<u>216,281</u>	<u>(17,955)</u>	<u>1,983,282</u>
Discrete Component Unit Activities				
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 2,215,736</u>	<u>\$ 441,504</u>	<u>\$(278,064)</u>	<u>\$ 2,379,176</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to Discrete Component Units as follows:

Economic Development Authority	\$ 1,162
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	30,127
Water Development Authority	31
Higher Education	74,694
Educational Broadcasting Authority	1,636
WV State Rail Authority	1,335
Solid Waste Management Board	7
Regional Jail Authority	5,163
Racing Commission	16
Public Defender Corporation	<u>96</u>
Total Discrete Component Unit Depreciation Expense	<u>\$114,267</u>

NOTE 10

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Primary Government:

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2007, and changes for the fiscal year then ended are as follows (expressed in thousands):

	Balance June 30, 2006	Additions	Reductions	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2007	Amount Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities						
General Obligation Bonds:						
Transportation	\$ 447,995	\$ —	\$ (18,150)	\$ —	\$ 429,845	\$ 28,655
Premium/(Discount)	30,014	—	(2,000)	—	28,014	1,941
Total Transportation	478,009	—	(20,150)	—	457,859	30,596
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	294,903	94,180	(107,765)	4,859	286,177	13,015
Premium/(Discount)	—	5,896	(5,142)	—	754	—
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	294,903	100,076	(112,907)	4,859	286,931	13,015
Total General Obligation Bonds	772,912	100,076	(133,057)	4,859	744,790	43,611
Revenue Bonds:						
Transportation	—	109,160	—	—	109,160	10,285
Premium/(Discount)	—	3,683	(244)	—	3,439	—
Total Transportation	—	112,843	(244)	—	112,599	10,285
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	89,020	38,135	(1,015)	—	126,140	1,610
Premium/(Discount)	(3,117)	638	238	—	(2,241)	—
Total WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	85,903	38,773	(777)	—	123,899	1,610
Tobacco Settlement Authority	—	911,142	—	—	911,142	20,740
Premium/(Discount)	—	(5,091)	—	—	(5,091)	—
Total Tobacco Settlement Authority	—	906,051	—	—	906,051	20,740
School Building Authority	365,935	197,276	(213,475)	(11,296)	338,440	24,675
Premium/(Discount)	3,305	—	(434)	4,735	7,606	—
Total School Building Authority	369,240	197,276	(213,909)	(6,561)	346,046	24,675
Education	2,069	—	(2,069)	—	—	—
Economic Development Project Fund	228,840	—	(7,275)	—	221,565	7,440
Premium/(Discount)	(1,258)	—	70	—	(1,188)	—
Total Economic Development Project Fund	227,582	—	(7,205)	—	220,377	7,440
Education, Arts, Sciences, & Tourism Fund	41,455	—	(7,780)	—	33,675	8,210
Total Revenue Bonds	726,249	1,254,943	(231,984)	(6,561)	1,742,647	72,960
Capital Leases (See Note 11)	345,386	190	(13,798)	—	331,778	12,974
Capital Leases - Internal Service Funds	2,705	13	(681)	—	2,037	720
Notes Payable	5,909	7,370	(3,172)	(109)	9,998	3,316
Total Capital Leases and Other Debt	354,000	7,573	(17,651)	(109)	343,813	17,010
Other Obligations:						
Accrued and Other Liabilities (See Note 15)	972,421	137,280	(9,966)	—	1,099,735	495,323
Compensated Absences	278,444	5,531	(15,038)	—	268,937	71,531
Net Pension Obligation (See Note 12)	260,822	—	(194,975)	—	65,847	—
Total Other Obligations	1,511,687	142,811	(219,979)	—	1,434,519	566,854
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Obligations	\$3,364,848	\$1,505,403	\$(602,671)	\$ (1,811)	\$4,265,769	\$700,435

West Virginia

	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2006</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Changes</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30, 2007</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Due</u> <u>Within</u> <u>One Year</u>
Business-type Activities						
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	\$ 108,321	\$ 7,622	\$ (84)	\$—	\$ 115,859	\$ 9,372
Insurance and Compensation Benefits	3,542,598	419,536	(749,092)	—	3,213,042	391,386
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	4,595	19	(4,316)	—	298	159
Compensated Absences	<u>4,511</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>(1,544)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,117</u>	<u>36</u>
Total Business-type Activities Long-Term	<u>\$3,660,025</u>	<u>\$427,327</u>	<u>\$(755,036)</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$3,332,316</u>	<u>\$400,953</u>

The assets of the general fund, special revenue, and internal service funds are used to liquidate the capital lease 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. The net pension obligations 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. 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, \$4.4 million of internal service funds compensated absences are included in the governmental amounts.

Senate Bill 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.

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. All bonds authorized under prior constitutional amendments have been issued. General obligation bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Final</u> <u>Maturity</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Interest</u> <u>Rate(s)%</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Transportation Bonds:			
Payable from State Road Fund to build roads, issued under:			
1996 SAFE Roads Amendment	2025	3.00-5.75	\$457,859
Infrastructure Bonds:			
Payable from dedicated severance tax revenues to fund water, wastewater and economic development projects	2027	4.00-7.25	<u>286,931</u>
Total			<u>\$744,790</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 34,720	\$ 31,356	\$ 66,076
2009	36,415	29,563	65,978
2010	38,230	27,687	65,917
2011	40,240	25,723	65,963
2012	42,420	23,616	66,036
2013-2017	162,760	89,853	252,613
2018-2022	141,835	50,826	192,661
2023-2027	<u>125,200</u>	<u>14,224</u>	<u>139,424</u>
	<u>621,820</u>	<u>292,848</u>	<u>914,668</u>
Premium	<u>28,768</u>	—	<u>28,768</u>
Total	<u>650,588</u>	<u>\$292,848</u>	<u>\$943,436</u>

Capital Appreciation Bonds

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal Net of Accreted Amounts</u>	<u>Future Accreted Amounts</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 6,842	\$ 108	\$ 6,950
2009	6,617	432	7,049
2010	6,341	759	7,100
2011	5,970	1,080	7,050
2012	5,596	1,380	6,976
2013-2017	24,335	11,240	35,575
2018-2022	20,440	19,585	40,025
2023-2027	<u>18,061</u>	<u>28,139</u>	<u>46,200</u>
Total	<u>94,202</u>	<u>\$62,723</u>	<u>\$156,925</u>
Total General Obligation Bonds	<u>\$744,790</u>		

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 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. The following describes the purpose and dedicated revenue source of revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Revenue Source</u>
Transportation	Highway, road, and bridge construction	Federal reimbursement allowed by Title 23, Section 122
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	To fund water and sewer infrastructure projects	Certain repayment of defined loans
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
School Building Authority	Public schools improvements	Certain net profits of the West Virginia Lottery
Department of Education	Construct or renovate facilities at Cedar Lakes	Revenues from Cedar Lakes Conference Center
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

*The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 were issued by the Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority (the Authority) created by Chapter 4, Article 11A of the Code of West Virginia (the Code) on June 26, 2007. 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. These actions prompted the State to early implement GASB Statement No. 48, "Sales and Pledges of Receivables and Future Revenues and Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets and Future Revenues."

The Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007 are comprised of two series of turbo term bonds, the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007A, which are current interest bonds in the amount of \$845,810,000, and the Taxable Tobacco Settlement Asset-Backed Bonds, Series 2007B, which are capital appreciation bonds in the amount of \$65,331,503. The Series 2007 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.

The tobacco receipts through 2029 are estimated to be approximately \$1.5 billion, using 85% (the percentage actually received since 2005) of the amount calculated by the National Governor's Association. Assuming a 5.2% interest rate, the net present value of the receipts is \$897 billion.

Revenue bonds outstanding at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate(s)%</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Transportation	2006-2007	2016	3.75-5.00	\$ 112,599
WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Tobacco Settlement Finance Authority	2001-2007	2046	2.50-5.50	123,899
School Building Authority	2007	2029	7.47-8.50	906,051
Economic Development Project Fund	1990-2007	2022	2.00-6.95	346,046
Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	2004	2027	1.20-6.07	220,377
	1997	2011	5.00-5.50	<u>33,675</u>
Total				<u>\$1,742,647</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 72,960	\$ 112,236	\$ 185,196
2009	78,290	97,841	176,131
2010	80,330	93,504	173,834
2011	87,545	89,002	176,547
2012	85,350	84,178	169,528
2013-2017	467,170	340,496	807,666
2018-2022	418,785	202,200	620,985
2023-2027	315,725	57,290	373,015
2028-2032	20,830	14,132	34,962
2033-2037	24,945	8,642	33,587
2038-2042	16,980	2,977	19,957
2043-2047	<u>5,880</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>6,355</u>
	<u>1,674,790</u>	<u>1,102,973</u>	<u>2,777,763</u>
Premium	<u>2,525</u>	—	<u>2,525</u>
Total	<u>1,677,315</u>	<u>\$1,102,973</u>	<u>\$2,780,288</u>

Capital Appreciation Bonds			
<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal Net of Accreted Amounts</u>	<u>Future Accreted Amounts</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ —	\$ 5,261	\$ 5,261
2009	—	6,114	6,114
2010	—	6,658	6,658
2011	—	7,239	7,239
2012	—	7,874	7,874
2013-2017	—	50,836	50,836
2018-2022	—	77,088	77,088
2023-2027	65,332	96,737	162,069
2028-2032	<u>—</u>	<u>7,879</u>	<u>7,879</u>
Total	<u>65,332</u>	<u>\$ 265,686</u>	<u>\$ 331,018</u>
Total Revenue Bonds	<u>\$1,742,647</u>		

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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.

Notes payable are issued by Information Services and Communications and Travel Management internal service funds for the purpose of financing various equipment and vehicles (expressed in thousands).

	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Information Services and Communications	2009-2012	2.55 - 3.93	\$ 642
Travel Management	2008-2011	2.96 - 4.99	<u>9,356</u>
Total Notes Payable			<u>\$9,998</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on notes payable at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	\$3,316	\$368	\$ 3,684
2009	2,643	241	2,884
2010	2,248	129	2,377
2011	1,363	43	1,406
2012	<u>428</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>436</u>
Total Notes Payable	<u>\$9,998</u>	<u>\$789</u>	<u>\$10,787</u>

Summary of Discretely Presented Component Unit Debt (Expressed in Thousands)

	Balance June 30, 2006	Debt Issued	Debt Paid	Other Changes	Balance June 30, 2007	Amount Due Within One Year
Revenue Bonds:						
Housing Development Fund	\$ 734,190	\$ 97,289	\$ (80,520)	\$ (120)	\$ 750,839	\$24,925
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	99,687	—	(6,868)	1,055	93,874	6,680
Water Development Authority	247,787	—	(6,585)	799	242,001	5,531
Higher Education	722,348	27,588	(46,439)	—	703,497	22,238
Regional Jail Authority	<u>90,110</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(4,130)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>85,980</u>	<u>4,335</u>
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Revenue Bonds	<u>\$1,894,122</u>	<u>\$124,877</u>	<u>\$(144,542)</u>	<u>\$1,734</u>	<u>\$1,876,191</u>	<u>\$63,709</u>
Capital Leases:						
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	\$ 1,945	\$ —	\$ (502)	\$ —	\$ 1,443	\$ 522
Higher Education	<u>23,502</u>	<u>19,988</u>	<u>(6,217)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>37,273</u>	<u>5,760</u>
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Capital Leases (See Note 11)	<u>\$ 25,447</u>	<u>\$ 19,988</u>	<u>\$(6,719)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 38,716</u>	<u>\$ 6,282</u>
Notes Payable:						
Economic Development Authority	\$ 7,218	\$ —	\$ (904)	\$ —	\$ 6,314	\$ 429
Higher Education	3,830	3,920	(827)	—	6,923	144
Job Investment Trust	19,878	—	—	1,305	21,183	—
West Virginia State Rail Authority	837	—	(395)	(17)	425	425
Public Defender Corporation	<u>168</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>19</u>
Total Discretely Presented Component Unit Notes Payable	<u>\$ 31,931</u>	<u>\$ 3,920</u>	<u>\$(2,143)</u>	<u>\$1,288</u>	<u>\$ 34,996</u>	<u>\$ 1,017</u>

Discretely Presented Component Units

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, mortgage loan repayments, and certain nontoll 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	1997-2007	2040	3.70 - 6.55	\$ 750,839
Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	1993-2003	2019	3.50 - 7.00	93,874
Water Development Authority	2000-2006	2044	2.00 - 6.375	242,001
Higher Education	1969-2006	2035	4.18 - 6.26	703,497
Regional Jail Authority	1998	2021	4.31 - 5.35	<u>85,980</u>
Total Revenue Bonds				<u>\$1,876,191</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on revenue bonds of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 65,020	\$ 91,083	\$ 156,103
2009	66,145	87,679	153,824
2010	65,019	84,734	149,753
2011	68,070	81,754	149,824
2012	70,212	78,608	148,820
2013-2017	337,905	365,426	703,331
2018-2022	376,796	282,850	659,646
2023-2027	339,386	197,604	536,990
2028-2032	298,954	113,622	412,576
2033-2037	170,740	27,450	198,190
2038-2042	29,765	4,474	34,239
2043-2047	<u>5,960</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>6,417</u>
	<u>1,893,972</u>	<u>1,415,741</u>	<u>3,309,713</u>
Discount	(28,930)	—	(28,930)
Premium	<u>11,149</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>11,149</u>
Total	<u>\$1,876,191</u>	<u>\$1,415,741</u>	<u>\$3,291,932</u>

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Notes payable are issued for various reasons, including construction and the purchase of land and buildings and vehicles. 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, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

	Issue Date	Final Maturity Date	Interest Rate(s)%	Balance
Economic Development Authority	2006	2023	3.00 - 9.00	\$ 6,314
Higher Education	1997-2007	2026	5.11 - 6.30	6,923
Jobs Investment Trust	2001-2004	2014	5.40 - 6.95	21,183
Rail Authority	N/A	2008	6.70 - 7.40	425
Public Defender Corporation	2005	2015	6.99 - 7.50	<u>151</u>
Total Notes Payable				<u>\$34,996</u>

Future amounts required to pay principal and interest on notes payable of the discretely presented component units at June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2008	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,661	\$ 2,678
2009	570	1,702	2,272
2010	595	1,775	2,370
2011	5,240	1,864	7,104
2012	5,146	1,394	6,540
2013-2017	15,804	2,141	17,945
2018-2022	956	124	1,080
2023-2027	<u>5,668</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5,672</u>
Total	<u>\$34,996</u>	<u>\$10,665</u>	<u>\$45,661</u>

Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority

In 2003, the Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority (Parkways) issued \$63,900,000 of Variable Rate Demand Revenue Refunding Bonds for the express purpose of refunding \$61,280,000 of Parkways' Series 1993 Bonds. This refunding resulted in a \$7,896,000 deferred loss arising from the difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt. Amortization of this deferral, charged annually to interest expense through 2019, approximated \$566,000 in 2007 and \$569,000 in 2006. Parkways completed the refunding to reduce its aggregate debt service payment by \$7,270,000 over a 17-year period (life of the refunding bonds) and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of \$4,851,000. The Series 2003 bonds bear interest at the Weekly Interest Rate determined by the remarketing agent on Tuesday of each week. As a means to lower its borrowing costs, when compared against fixed-rate bonds at the time of issuance in February 2003, Parkways entered into an interest rate swap in connection with its 2003 Variable Rate Demand Revenue Refunding Bonds. The intention of the swap was to effectively change Parkway's variable interest rate on the bonds to a synthetic fixed rate of 4.387%.

The bonds and the related swap agreement mature on May 1, 2019, and the swap's notional amount of \$63,900,000 matches the \$63,900,000 variable rate bonds, Series 2003. Under the swap, Parkways pays the counterparty a fixed payment of 4.387% and receives a variable payment computed as 67.0% of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Conversely, the bond's variable rate is based on The Bond Market Association Municipal Swap Index (BMA).

Because interest rates have declined since the execution of the swap, the swap had a negative fair value of \$2,536,251 as of June 30, 2007. The swap's negative fair value may be countered by a reduction in total interest payments required under the variable rate bonds, creating a lower synthetic interest rate. Because the bonds adjust to changing interest rates, the bonds do not have a corresponding fair value increase. The fair value was estimated using the zero-coupon method. This method calculates the future net settlement payments required by the swap, assuming the current forward rates implied by the yield curve correctly anticipate future spot interest rates. These payments are then discounted using the spot rates implied by the current yield curve for hypothetical zero-coupon bonds due on the date of each future net settlement of the swap.

As of June 30, 2007, Parkways was not exposed to credit risk because the swap had a negative fair value. However, should interest rates change and the fair value of the swap become positive, Parkways would be exposed to credit risk in the amount of the derivative's fair value. The swap counterparty was rated AA by Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's and Aa by Moody's Investors Service as of June 30, 2007.

The swap exposes Parkways to basis risk should the relationship between LIBOR and BMA converge, changing the synthetic rate on the bonds. The effect of this difference would be indicated by a difference between the intended synthetic rate and the synthetic rate as of June 30, 2007. If a change occurs that results in rates moving to convergence, the expected cost saving may not be realized. As of June 30, 2007, the BMA rate was 3.73%, whereas 67.0% of the LIBOR was 3.62%.

Parkways or the counterparty may terminate the swap if the other party fails to perform under the terms of the contract. If the swap is terminated, the variable rate bond would no longer carry a synthetic interest rate. Also, if at the time of termination the swap has a negative fair value, Parkways would be liable to the counterparty for a payment equal to the swap's fair value.

Using rates as of June 30, 2007, debt service requirements of the variable rate debt and net swap payments, assuming current interest rates remain the same for their term, were as follows (expressed in thousands). As rates vary, variable rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Variable-Rate Bonds</u>		<u>Interest Rate</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Swap, Net</u>	<u>Total</u>
2008	\$ 3,900	\$ 1,993	\$ 911	\$ 6,804
2009	4,300	2,243	485	7,028
2010	4,300	2,079	451	6,830
2011	4,700	1,916	413	7,029
2012	4,700	1,738	404	6,842
2013-2017	28,000	5,768	1,221	34,989
2018-2019	<u>13,100</u>	<u>751</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>13,980</u>
	<u>\$63,000</u>	<u>\$16,488</u>	<u>\$4,014</u>	<u>\$83,502</u>

See Note 16 for updated discussion related to the West Virginia Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority's variable rate demand revenue refunding bonds.

Debt Contingencies and No-Commitment Debt

As a vehicle to assist the local and other non-State 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, 2007, no such amounts were transferred to the Municipal Bond Commission under this agreement.

The Hospital Finance Authority (HFA), the Public Energy Authority (PEA), and the Economic Development Authority (EDA) have issued bonds on behalf of third parties that in no way obligates the State, HFA, PEA, 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, 2007, is approximately \$1.1 billion, \$83 million, and \$1.3 billion for HFA, PEA, and EDA, respectively.

Included in the \$1.3 billion EDA current value is \$321 million related to bonds issued by EDA specifically for the construction of correctional, public safety, and other State office facilities, as well as an energy savings project. The bonds are limited obligations of the EDA, payable solely out of rental revenue derived under the indenture and the contracts of lease-purchase between the EDA and the State. The bonds shall never constitute an indebtedness of the State or the issuer within the meaning of any constitutional provision or statutory limitation, nor are they a charge against the property, general credit, or taxing power, if any, of the State or issuer. The State's obligation to pay rentals is subject to and dependent upon yearly appropriations being made by the State Legislature sufficient for such purpose. If the State Legislature does not make an appropriation to pay the lease rentals or the State provides a 30-day notice of cancellation, the contracts of lease-purchase

shall be terminated, and the State is to surrender possession of the related facilities. The State has recorded the leasing arrangements as capital lease obligations, included in the lease amounts disclosed in Note 11.

The Housing Development Fund (HDF) has a \$15 million line of credit with the Federal Home Loan Bank that is available as a warehouse line for the purchase of single-family, multifamily, and secondary market loans. This line of credit is secured by investments of the Bond Insurance Fund and is a general obligation of the HDF. At June 30, 2007, no advances had been drawn on this line of credit, and accordingly, no balance is outstanding.

Current Year Extinguishment of Debt

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council

On November 1, 2006, the Council issued General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2006, for \$94,180,000 with interest rates ranging from 4.00% to 5.00% to partially refund \$27,305,000, \$36,710,000 and \$31,135,000 of the State's outstanding Series 1996A, 1996D and 1998A general obligation bonds, respectively, with interest rates ranging from 4.80% to 6.50%. The proceeds of \$100,076,395 (including original issue premium of \$5,896,395) and \$275,000 of the State's funds were used to pay \$718,079 in underwriting fees, insurance, and other issuance costs relating to the refunding bond issue; provide for the November 1, 2006, redemption of \$27,305,000 and \$25,900,000 of the Series 1996A and 1996D general obligation bonds, respectively, being currently refunded; pay the early redemption premium of \$546,100 and \$518,000 of the Series 1996A and 1996D general obligation bonds, respectively, being currently refunded; and to purchase United States government obligations. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable escrow fund with an escrow agent to provide for (i) the interest due on the Series 1996D bonds being advance refunded through and including November 1, 2016, and to redeem the principal amount of the Series 1996D bonds on November 1, 2016, at a redemption price of 102% of the principal amount thereof, and (ii) the interest due on the Series 1998A bonds being advance refunded through and including November 1, 2008, and to redeem the principal amount of the Series 1998A bonds on November 1, 2008, at a redemption price of 102% of the principal amount thereof. As a result of these advance refundings, \$10,810,000 of the Series 1996D bonds and \$31,135,000 of the Series 1998A bonds are considered to be defeased; and the liability for those bonds has been removed from the financial statements.

The refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the refunded debt of \$2,302,669 and \$1,116,547 of the Series 1996D and 1998A bonds, respectively. Adjusted for 2007 combined amortization of \$126,380, those differences are being charged to expense through fiscal years 2027 and 2022 for the differences associated with the refunding of the Series 1996D bonds and 1998A bonds, respectively, using the straight-line method. The Council completed the refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 20 years by \$9,714,744 and to obtain an economic

gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service requirements, discounted at the effective interest rate of the new debt and adjusted for additional cash paid) of \$6,204,472.

Housing Development Fund

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, the Housing Development Fund redeemed \$30,340,000 of bonds at a redemption price which approximated their carrying value. The impact of the early redemption on their financial statements was not material and there was no debt reissued.

School Building Authority

On June 30, 2007, the Authority issued \$185,980,000 of Capital Improvement Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A, for the express purpose of refunding \$190,715,000 of the outstanding balance on the 1997 and 1997B Capital Improvement Revenue Bonds. The Authority completed the refunding to reduce its aggregate debt payments by approximately \$10,240,700 over a 15-year period (life of the refunding bonds) and obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt service payments) of \$13,970,362.

Higher Education Fund

On April 2007, the Fund issued \$25,915,000 of 2007 Series A Bonds with rates up to 5% and a total all-in interest cost of 4.3%, maturing serially through April 1, 2027. The 2007 A Bonds were issued to provide funding for a refinancing of a portion of the State College System 1997 Series A Bonds (\$7,885,000), State University System 1997 Series A Bonds (\$9,990,000), and the State University System 2000 B Bonds (\$6,970,000). The amount refinanced was \$24,815,000 and with the reduced interest rates will provide a total cash savings of \$1,813,791 to the State. The economic gain on the refinancing was \$1,253,171.

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, 2007, the following outstanding bonds are considered defeased (expressed in thousands):

<u>Outstanding Amount</u>	
Primary Government	\$ 53,145
Discretely Presented Component Units	<u>102,305</u>
Total	<u>\$155,450</u>

NOTE 11

LEASES

The State has entered into various lease/purchase agreements with the private sector, primarily for buildings and equipment. These agreements, accounted for as capital leases, are for various terms. While most of these agreements contain fiscal funding clauses indicating that their continuation is subject to continuing appropriation by the Legislature, these leases are accounted for as capital leases and are considered noncancelable for financial reporting purposes.

The State has also entered into lease/purchase agreements with the Economic Development Authority which issued bonds to finance construction and acquisition of various capital assets as well as an energy savings project. 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. The governmental activities capital leases obligation includes approximately \$321 million related to these lease agreements with EDA, a discretely presented component unit. More information on the conduit debt of the EDA is included in Note 10.

GAAP requires a lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee to be accounted for as the acquisition of a capital asset and the incurrence of an obligation by the lessee. For capital leases in governmental funds, other financing sources are recorded at lease inception. Lease payments are recorded as debt service expenditures. For budgetary purposes, lease payments are only reported as expenditures when paid. In the government-wide and proprietary fund statements, assets and liabilities resulting from capital leases are recorded at lease inception.

The following table is an analysis of the property acquired under capital leases by asset category at June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>Assets Acquired by Capital Lease</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>
Land	\$ 3,063	\$ —
Buildings and Improvements	303,729	47,475
Construction in Progress	57,655	—
Machinery and Equipment	12,668	5,849
Infrastructure	<u>3,107</u>	<u>1,243</u>
Total	<u>\$380,222</u>	<u>\$54,567</u>

West Virginia

Future minimum commitments under capital leases as of June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Capital Leases		
	Governmental Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2008	\$ 30,101	\$ 7,919	\$ 38,020
2009	29,882	5,904	35,786
2010	26,587	3,508	30,095
2011	25,229	2,829	28,058
2012	25,236	11,324	36,560
2013-2017	131,317	13,081	144,398
2018-2022	129,873	2,271	132,144
2023-2027	102,773	914	103,687
2028-2032	44,184	—	44,184
2033-2037	<u>2,292</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,292</u>
Total Minimum Lease Payments	547,474	47,750	595,224
Less: Interest	<u>(213,659)</u>	<u>(9,034)</u>	<u>(222,693)</u>
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	<u>\$ 333,815</u>	<u>\$38,716</u>	<u>\$ 372,531</u>

Other leases, principally for equipment, are classified as operating leases with the lease payments recorded as expenditures or expenses during the life of the lease. Operating lease expenditure/expense for the year ended June 30, 2007, was \$24.4 million. Future minimum commitments under operating leases as of June 30, 2007, were as follows (expressed in thousands):

Year Ended June 30	Operating Leases			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Discretely Presented Component Units	Total
2008	\$11,796	\$ 286	\$ 9,561	\$ 21,643
2009	9,574	289	8,424	18,287
2010	7,854	248	5,407	13,509
2011	6,243	119	4,549	10,911
2012	4,892	69	3,824	8,785
2013-2017	14,313	—	15,374	29,687
2018-2022	5,081	—	9,880	14,961
2023-2027	2,062	—	9,880	11,942
2028-2032	1,106	—	7,905	9,011
2033-2037	<u>902</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>902</u>
Total Minimum Lease Payment	<u>\$63,823</u>	<u>\$1,011</u>	<u>\$74,804</u>	<u>\$139,638</u>

NOTE 12

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Plan Description

The West Virginia State Legislature has established six 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, which consists of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Department of Administration, and ten members appointed by the Governor. 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."

The GASB recently issued Statement No. 50, "Pension Disclosures-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27." This Statement more closely aligns the financial reporting requirements for pensions with those for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) and, in doing so, enhances information disclosed in notes to financial statements or presented as required supplementary information (RSI) by pension plans and by employers that provide pension benefits. The State has early adopted this statement, which has no financial impact on the financial statements.

CPRB prepares separately issued financial statements covering the retirement systems, which can be obtained from the Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Avenue, SE, Charleston, WV 25304. 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. 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 net pension obligation at June 30, 2007, amounted to approximately \$66 million, which is a decrease of approximately \$195 million from the prior year's obligation. The net pension asset at June 30, 2007, was approximately \$966 million, which is an increase of approximately \$961 million from the prior year's asset, primarily due to the contribution of \$807 to the TRS plan from the proceeds of the TSFA bond issuance.

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, 2007, was 531, including 109 cities and towns, 367 special districts, and 55 counties.
- The Deputy Sheriff 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 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. Because the State provides substantially all the funding for TRS, the State follows the GASB Statement No. 27 reporting requirements for sole employer plans.
- The Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund (PSDDRF), the State Police Retirement System (SPRS), and the Judges’ Retirement System (JRS) are single-employer, public employee retirement systems.

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, 2007:

Statutory Contribution Rates as a Percent of Covered Payroll		
<u>System</u>	<u>Member</u>	<u>Employer</u>
PERS	4.5%	10.5%
TRS	6.0%	15.0% State 15.0% Counties 15.0% Other Employers
PSDDRF	9.0%	15.0%
SPRS	12.0%	12.0%
JRS	10.5%	Appropriated by the Legislature

The State Supreme Court has required the State to fund the Teachers' Retirement System in an actuarially sound manner to eliminate the unfunded liability over a forty-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 requirement.

To reduce the unfunded liabilities in the pension systems, the State has provided supplemental appropriations. In fiscal year 2007, the Public Safety Death Disability and Retirement Fund System was appropriated \$3.3 million in general revenue, and the Teachers' Retirement System was appropriated \$314 million in general revenue funds and \$807.5 million from the Tobacco Settlement Authority.

Annual Pension Cost, Funding and Net Pension Obligation

The State's contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006, and 2005 were \$82,239,734, \$96,107,077, and \$83,406,764, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year. The following table provides the annual pension cost and changes in net pension obligation for each defined benefit plan reported as a sole employer plan for the current year (expressed in thousands):

	<u>TRS</u>	<u>PSDDRF</u>	<u>SPRS</u>	<u>JRS</u>
Annual required contribution (ARC)	\$ 327,068	\$ 6,227	\$ 1,904	\$ 3,088
Interest on net pension obligation	14,585	4,901	(164)	(212)
Adjustment to ARC	<u>(12,004)</u>	<u>(5,265)</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>340</u>
Annual pension cost (APC)	<u>\$ 329,649</u>	<u>\$ 5,863</u>	<u>\$ 1,925</u>	<u>\$ 3,216</u>
ARC related contributions and appropriations	<u>\$1,482,184</u>	<u>\$ 5,360</u>	<u>\$ 2,175</u>	<u>\$ 6,034</u>
Percentage of APC Contributed	449.62%	91.42%	112.99%	187.62%
Net pension obligation (asset), July 1, 2006	\$ 194,464	\$66,358	\$(2,157)	\$(2,828)
Increase (decrease) in net pension obligation (asset)	<u>(1,152,535)</u>	<u>(511)</u>	<u>(276)</u>	<u>(2,818)</u>
Net pension obligation (asset), June 30, 2007	<u>\$ (958,071)</u>	<u>\$65,847</u>	<u>\$(2,433)</u>	<u>\$(5,646)</u>

Three-Year Trend Information

In accordance with GASB 27, the single-employer plans disclose the following (expressed in thousands):

	<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Annual Pension Cost (APC)</u>	<u>Percentage of APC Contributed</u>	<u>Net Pension Obligation (Asset)</u>
<u>TRS</u>				
	2007	\$329,649	449.62%	\$(958,071)
	2006	\$342,414	105.29%	\$ 194,464
	2005	\$337,426	100.68%	\$ 212,593
<u>PSDDRF</u>				
	2007	\$ 5,863	91.42%	\$ 65,847
	2006	\$ 11,406	75.66%	\$ 66,358
	2005	\$ 28,139	97.26%	\$ 63,582
<u>SPRS</u>				
	2007	\$ 1,925	112.99%	\$ (2,433)
	2006	\$ 1,740	104.66%	\$ (2,157)
	2005	\$ 1,608	105.85%	\$ (2,076)
<u>JRS</u>				
	2007	\$ 3,216	187.62%	\$ (5,646)
	2006	\$ 4,111	164.39%	\$ (2,828)
	2005	\$ 4,320	156.44%	\$ (181)

Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of each plan as of June 30, 2006, the most recent actuarial valuation date, is as follows (expressed in thousands):

	<u>TRS</u>	<u>PSDDRF</u>	<u>SPRS</u>	<u>JRS</u>
Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	\$2,174,464	\$452,794	\$30,747	\$85,932
Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	\$6,877,872	\$506,828	\$33,552	\$91,820
Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	\$4,703,408	\$ 54,034	\$ 2,805	\$ 5,888
Funded Ratio	31.6%	89.3%	91.6%	93.6%
Annual Covered Payroll	\$759,206	\$ 11,128	\$15,870	\$ 8,029
UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	619.5%	485.6%	17.7%	73.3%

The schedule of funding progress, presented as RSI following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information. The actuarial value of plan assets has been increasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits for each plan.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

	<u>TRS</u>	<u>PSDDRF</u>	<u>SPRS</u>	<u>JRS</u>
Valuation date	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2006
Actuarial cost method	Entry age cost	Entry age cost	Entry age cost	Entry age cost
Asset valuation method	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value	Fair value
Amortization method	Constant percentage of payroll	Constant percentage of payroll	Constant dollar	Constant dollar
Amortization period	Through FY 2034, closed	Through FY 2025, closed	Through FY 2030, closed	Through FY 2018, closed
Actuarial assumptions:				
Investment rate of return	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Projected salary increases:				
Attributable to inflation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Attributable to merit	.50%-2.50%	1.75%-3.00%	1.75%-3.00%	1.50%
Annual Annuity Adjustment	None	3.75%	1.00%	4.50%
		Annual cost of living adjustment	Annual cost of living adjustment	

Pension Investments

Following is a summary of investment holdings by plan at the IMB. Such investments are recorded at fair value as more fully described in Note 4. Substantially all of the following investment pools are in excess of 5% of total investments for all plans as of June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

	<u>PERS</u>	<u>TRS</u>	<u>PSDDRF</u>	<u>SPRS</u>	<u>DSRS</u>	<u>JRS</u>
Large Cap Equity	\$ 975,720	\$ 649,125	\$129,958	\$10,154	\$23,627	\$ 26,586
Non-Large Cap Equity	661,559	390,047	78,391	6,096	14,209	15,973
International Equity	1,025,178	512,189	103,138	8,023	18,701	21,026
Fixed Income	1,607,579	969,805	197,309	15,516	35,995	40,263
Short-Term Fixed Income	<u>19,031</u>	<u>1,117,210</u>	<u>3,930</u>	<u>564</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>280</u>
Total	<u>\$4,289,067</u>	<u>\$3,638,376</u>	<u>\$512,726</u>	<u>\$40,353</u>	<u>\$93,013</u>	<u>\$104,128</u>

The following investment managers have investments at fair value in excess of 5% of the net assets of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System as of June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

American Funds Bond Fund A	\$ 78,791
American Funds Growth Fund A	145,564
American Funds Wash Mutual A	82,321
Federated Max Cap Institutional	72,434
Franklin Income Fund A	99,128
Valic Fixed Annuity Option	266,099
Vanguard Money Market Prime Portfolio	52,283
Other (Less than 5%)	<u>97,823</u>
Total	<u>\$894,443</u>

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, and the School for the Deaf and the Blind, 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 21,905 and 22,343 members in the TDCRS plan at June 30, 2007 and 2006, 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 six years and fully vested after twelve 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 ten separate investment options made up of a fixed income mutual fund, balanced mutual fund, large cap mutual funds, mid cap mutual fund, small cap mutual fund, international mutual fund, money market fund and a guaranteed insurance fixed annuity. Three Profile funds (conservative, moderate, or aggressive) allow participants to invest their contributions according to their risk tolerance.

The TDCRS investments are carried at fair value as determined by a third-party pricing service utilized by an investment management company. Investment income for the TDCRS is determined monthly and distributed to the individual participant accounts.

Concentration of Credit Risk

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, the TDCRS has investment balances with the following issuers which were greater than 5% of the total investment balance of the TDCRS (expressed in thousands):

<u>Mutual Fund</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
American Funds Growth Fund A	\$145,564	\$117,538
American Funds Wash Mutual A	82,321	64,230
Federated Max Cap Institutional	72,434	57,664
Franklin Income Fund - A	99,128	78,432
American Funds Bond Fund A	78,791	66,850
Valic Fixed Annuity Option	266,099	244,816
Vanguard Money Market Prime Portfolio	52,283	45,422
Other (less than 5%)	<u>97,823</u>	<u>61,060</u>
	<u>\$894,443</u>	<u>\$736,012</u>

Custodial Credit Risk - Cash Deposits

The TDCRS' cash deposits with financial institutions were \$23,000 and \$810,000 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. These deposits, which had a bank balance of \$23,000 and \$810,000 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, are either insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized with securities held in TDCRS' name by its agent. Additionally, the TDCRS has deposits with the West Virginia Treasury of \$3,074,000 and \$3,621,000 at June 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Interest Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2007, the TDCRS had the following investments and maturities (expressed in thousands):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Investment Maturities (in Years)</u>		
		<u>Less than 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>
Mutual Funds	\$894,443	\$894,443	\$—	\$—

For the year ended June 30, 2007, the approximate payroll of State employees covered by TDCRS was \$632 million and total covered payroll for both the TDCRS and TRS was approximately \$1.4 billion. Both the employees and employers made the required contributions amounting to \$30.6 million and \$55.1 million, respectively, or 4.84% and 8.71% of covered payroll.

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, 2007, contributions were approximately \$30.9 million from the covered employees and approximately \$30.9 million from the thirteen 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 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.

NOTE 13

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 12, 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. The State provides health care credits against monthly health insurance premiums of certain retirees based on various factors, including unused sick leave (see Note 1, “Compensated Absences”) at the time of retirement. It is the State’s practice to record a liability for expected conversion of sick leave to health care premiums.

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. Expenditures recognized for this fiscal year related to retiree premium sick leave conversion, were approximately \$18 million for approximately 5,300 eligible retirees.

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 PEIA Finance Board. Approximately 33,900 retirees and 72,500 active plan members met those eligibility requirements at June 30, 2007.

The State implemented GASB Statement No. 43, “Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans,” in 2007. In conjunction with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 43, the State established the Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund (RHBT) under West Virginia Code §5-16D-2, an irrevocable trust, to account and report for the other postemployment benefits (OPEBs) provided under the multi-employer cost-sharing plan. The RHBT is reported as a major fiduciary fund in the accompanying basic financial statements. The PEIA Finance Board was assigned the authority to establish and amend contribution requirements of the plan members and the participating employers, and PEIA administers the plan. The legislation requires the RHBT to determine through an actuarial study, as prescribed by GASB No. 43, the actuarial required contribution (ARC) which shall be sufficient to maintain the RHBT in an actuarially sound manner. The ARC, which is reviewed and approved by the PEIA Finance Board, shall be allocated to respective employers who are required by law to remit at least the minimum annual premium component of the ARC.

The RHBT began operations July 1, 2006, and is included in the fiduciary funds financial statements. Accordingly, the basic financial statements are prepared using 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 employer contributions. Member's contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions to the RHBT are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable. RHBT cash and cash equivalents principally consist of the deposits in the BTI pooled funds recorded at fair value as more fully described in Note 4.

The RHBT 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 and various non-State governmental agencies and their dependents.

Revenues collected by RHBT shall be used to fund current OPEB healthcare claims and administrative expenses with residual funds held in trust for future OPEB costs. The rates charged must generate sufficient revenues to not only meet all expected expenses, including insurance, administrative expenses, and incurred but unreported claims of the RHBT, but also include the amounts necessary to fund the unfunded obligation of the Plan over an amortization period not to exceed 30 years. The annual contractually required rate for State agencies and other participating employers was set at \$91.54 and \$144.48 per active employee per month effective July 1, 2007. There are 572 participating employers. The total ARC for the year ended June 30, 2007, was approximately \$649 million, and did not reflect the impact of transferring Medicare plan participants to a MAPD and other substantive plan changes that were made subsequent to the 2007 ARC calculation. The total contributions to the plan were \$189 million.

Historically, the obligation associated with retiree health care benefits has been funded and recognized for financial statement purposes on a pay-as-you-go basis. The retiree premiums currently pay approximately 35% of health care claims for retirees and their dependents. The balance of the cost is funded by the State and other participating employers through a retiree subsidy, which is included in the premium charged for the coverage of each active employee. Accordingly, the liability related to providing such benefits is not accrued in the accompanying financial statements. During the year ended June 30, 2007, expenditures/expenses for such benefits approximated \$141 million net of participant contributions.

West Virginia Code §5-16-25 requires the Finance Board of PEIA to maintain a reserve of 10% of projected plan costs for general operation purposes and to provide future plan stability. As of June 30, 2007, PEIA has sufficient net assets to comply with this code section. In the event the reserve fund exceeds 15% of the actuarial recommended reserve of 20% to 25% of total projected costs, the excess was to be remitted to the State's general fund. Senate Bill 129, which became effective July 1, 2007, amended §5-16-25 indicating that the excess reserve funds shall be transferred to the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund in fiscal 2008. The impact of the accounting for this amended legislation will be reflected in the fiscal year 2008 basic financial statements as an expense in the general fund financial statements and contribution revenue in the RHBT financial statements. Subsequent to June 30, 2007, \$108 million of such excess reserve funds have been transferred to the RHBT.

The RHBT separately issued financial statements include a schedule of funding progress and a schedule of employer contributions presented as required supplementary information which presents information about the funding progress in relation to the AAL and the amounts contributed to the plan by employers in comparison to the ARC. Complete RHBT financial statements, including additional detailed disclosures, may be obtained directly from their administrative offices at RHBT, Building 5, Room 1001, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East, Charleston, WV 25305-0710.

NOTE 14

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). The State also operates AccessWV, which provides health care coverage consistent with comprehensive coverage to every eligible person who is not eligible for medicare. AccessWV is operated so as to qualify as an acceptable alternative mechanism under the Federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and as an option to provide health insurance coverage for individuals eligible for the federal health care tax credit established by the Federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 (Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986). AccessWV total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability at June 30, 2007, was under \$300,000. The State also has a Patient Injury Compensation Fund (PICF), an agency fund of the State, administered by BRIM. The PICF does not receive claims until an award becomes final and all reasonable means of recovery have been exhausted. The PICF works on a "claims filed" basis and no claims have been filed as of June 30, 2007, accordingly the actuarial estimate of the claims reserve at such date is zero. The amount of settlements in the major insurance enterprise funds have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years.

Description of the Funds

Board of Risk and Insurance Management

BRIM provides a property and liability 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 PEIA. 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, 1,388 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 \$200 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, and 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. Coverage under these programs is limited to \$1 million lifetime for health and \$500,000 of life insurance coverage. Premiums are established by PEIA at varying rates dependent upon, among other things, coverage required, number of dependents, State vs. non-State 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. The risks of the life insurance coverage have been transferred to a third-party insurer. PEIA presently charges equivalent premiums for participants in either the indemnity plan or the MCO Plan. Altogether, PEIA insures approximately 172,000 individuals, including participants and dependents.

Workers' Compensation Fund

The Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) was an agency of the State of West Virginia. On February 16, 2005, the West Virginia legislature enacted "Senate Bill 1004" which established a framework for the privatization of the state's monopolistic workers' compensation system and created the means to transition the Workers' Compensation Commission into a domestic employers' mutual insurance company. 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. The Industrial Council was established by Senate Bill 1004 to assist the Insurance Commissioner in the regulation of the workers' compensation system. Any other applicable State agency or department, whose functions are necessary for the regulation of the workers' compensation insurance industry,

transferred to the Industrial Council including, but not limited to, the following WCC functions: rate making, self-insurance, office of judges, and board of review. The Industrial Council consists of five voting members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who meet the prescribed requirements and qualifications.

On January 1, 2006, the former WCC became a private sector insurance company named BrickStreet Mutual Insurance Company (BrickStreet). BrickStreet's liabilities consist of all claims payment obligations (indemnity and medical expenses) for all claims, actual and incurred but not reported, with a date of injury on or after July 1, 2005. However, any payments made on these claims before January 1, 2006, were incurred by the WCF and BrickStreet liabilities began with claims payments becoming due and owing on said claims on or after January 1, 2006. A portion of the WCC's assets transferred to BrickStreet, included funding for BrickStreet's initial capital, as well as the transfer of a portion of the employees to the company. The remainder of the assets and employees transferred to the Industrial Council and the Insurance Commissioner.

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 BrickStreet. 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 treasury. 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.

Pursuant to §23-2c-16 of the West Virginia Code, BrickStreet shall serve as the initial third-party administrator of the WCF from the termination of the WCC and thereafter for a term of at least six months but not more than three years pursuant to an agreement to be entered into between the Insurance Commissioner and the mutual company prior to the termination of the WCC. An affiliated company of BrickStreet, BrickStreet Administrative Services, has served as the administrator of the state's workers' compensation related fund, since January 1, 2006. BrickStreet was paid a fee for services provided. Sedgwick, Wells Fargo and American Mining took over these duties as of January 1, 2008.

Unpaid Claims Liabilities

The three 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 nonincremental 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	
	2007	2006	2007	2006	2007	2006
Unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability, beginning of year	\$174,073	\$185,069	\$ 60,122	\$ 65,399	\$3,259,100	\$3,636,300
Privatized portion of liability						(139,135)
						3,497,165
Incurred claims and claims adjustment expense:						
Provision for insured events of the current fiscal year	56,081	58,319	359,842	518,094	2,510	138,521
Increase (decrease) in provision for insured events of prior fiscal years	(20,945)	(21,243)	(330)	1,300	(105,762)	(117,668)
Amortization of discount	—	—	—	—	154,538	170,970
Total incurred claims and claims adjustment expense	<u>35,136</u>	<u>37,076</u>	<u>359,512</u>	<u>519,394</u>	<u>51,286</u>	<u>191,823</u>
Payments:						
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the current fiscal year	12,416	10,097	320,480	460,973	194	18,471
Claims and claims adjustment expense attributable to insured events of the prior fiscal year	<u>37,229</u>	<u>37,975</u>	<u>46,155</u>	<u>63,698</u>	<u>328,792</u>	<u>394,332</u>
Total payments	<u>49,645</u>	<u>48,072</u>	<u>366,635</u>	<u>524,671</u>	<u>328,986</u>	<u>412,803</u>
Change in provision for Disabled Workers' Relief Fund receivable	—	—	—	—	—	(17,085)
Total unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense liability, end of year	<u>\$159,564</u>	<u>\$174,073</u>	<u>\$ 52,999</u>	<u>\$ 60,122</u>	<u>\$2,981,400</u>	<u>\$3,259,100</u>

Neither BRIM nor PEIA discount their estimated claims liability. At June 30, 2007, the total undiscounted claims liability for WCF approximated \$4.8 billion. Invested assets of WCF are not sufficient at current investment rates to retire the claims liability and WCF has a significant deficit. 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 5%. If discounting of the WCF claims liability was limited to anticipated investment income, the claims liability would have increased by approximately \$1.67 billion to a claims liability of approximately \$4.65 billion, and the total deficit would have increased to approximately \$3.48 billion at June 30, 2007.

The Insurance Commission management believes the discounted liability for unpaid claims and claims adjustment expenses is adequate. However, due to the inherent variability of the assumptions used to estimate this liability, actual incurred losses and loss adjustment expenses may vary significantly from the estimated amount included in the WCF's financial statements.

Fund Deficit and Deficit Funding Plan for Workers' Compensation

As stated earlier in this note, the WCC was terminated effective December 31, 2005, and its powers were transferred to the Industrial Council established by Senate Bill 1004 to assist the Insurance Commissioner in the regulation of the workers' compensation system. Senate Bill 1004 further established a workers' compensation debt reduction fund in the State treasury for the deposit of monies received after June 30, 2005, including certain funds designated in Code §4-11a-2 (d): \$30 million to be received annually until 2025 from the tobacco master settlement agreement, and Code §29-22A-10, 10b: an estimated \$11 million to be received annually from the video lottery income, and Code §11-13V-4: new and additional severance taxes imposed estimated to yield an approximate \$90.2 million annually, Code §11-21-96: personal income tax proceeds of approximately \$45 million annually, and Code §23-2C-3 (f) (3): monthly premium surcharges to be collected for all West Virginia employers expected to yield \$54 million annually. On March 10, 2007, Senate Bill 185 ceased the tobacco settlement payments to the WCF and replaced those revenues with \$54 million in annual personal income tax proceeds in addition to the personal income proceeds already dedicated to the WCF. Amounts actually received in FY 2007 approximated \$268.6 million. The net proceeds from collection of these monies are to be dedicated to paying the unfunded liability in the workers' compensation fund until fully paid or paying debt service on bonds sold to raise funds to pay the unfunded liability in the workers' compensation fund.

Required Supplementary Information

Each of the three risk pools has issued separate, audited financial reports on its operations. Those reports include the required supplementary information concerning the reconciliation of claims liabilities by type of contract and ten-year claim development information.

Complete financial statements of the individual insurance enterprise funds, including additional detailed disclosures, can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

Board of Risk and Insurance Management
90 MacCorkle Avenue, S.W.
Suite 203
South Charleston, West Virginia 25303

Public Employees' Insurance Agency
Building 5, Room 1001
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Workers' Compensation Fund
c/o Insurance Commission
1124 Smith Street
Charleston, West Virginia 25301

NOTE 15

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, 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 of these reclamation efforts to approximate \$543.9 million at June 30, 2007. Approximately \$32.5 million is available to pay current reclamation costs. Because it is not expected that the remaining estimated reclamation costs will be liquidated by expendable available financial resources, a \$511.4 million obligation is reported as a noncurrent liability in the governmental activities on the statement of net assets. As such, the State has recorded the following liabilities related to the above programs at June 30, 2007, (expressed in thousands):

Mine Reclamation Program	\$386,300
Oil and Gas Well Program	65,372
Landfill Closure Assistance Program	83,414
Underground Storage Tanks	<u>8,835</u>
Total Environmental Liability	543,921
Less Current Portion	<u>(32,538)</u>
Environmental Liability, Net of Current Portion	<u>\$511,383</u>

Mine Reclamation Program

The Special Reclamation Program (mine 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.

The costs associated with this program are offset by operator bonds, as previously mentioned, and a tax imposed on clean mined coal, currently seven cents per ton. The Special Reclamation Fund plans to make expenditures for reclamation and water treatment systems as 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.

As of June 30, 2007, the liability associated with this program is approximately \$386.3 million discounted using a 5% discount rate. The undiscounted liability is approximately \$611.3 million as of June 30, 2007. The cash flows are currently projected out 20 years since an estimate beyond a 20-year period cannot be reasonably estimated. Given the long-term nature of this obligation and common practice in the private sector for asset retirement obligations, management deemed that it is preferable to record this obligation on a discounted basis since relevant cash flow information is available.

Oil and Gas Well Program

State Code states that oil and gas wells that are orphaned and abandoned that are an immediate threat to the environment should be properly plugged or reclaimed as funds become available in the oil and gas reclamation fund. Therefore, the State currently records a liability for Class I oil and gas wells which represent an immediate threat to the environment. Class II oil and gas wells, representing a nonimmediate threat to the environment, are mandated to be plugged if resources become available. The plugging of Class III oil and gas wells may be deferred indefinitely. Due to financial resources not being available in the past, or any foreseen availability in the future, the probability of available resources ever being used to plug Class II or III wells is remote. As of June 30, 2007, this liability, estimated at \$65 million, is recorded on an undiscounted basis since the timing of future cash outflows cannot be estimated.

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 noncomposite 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 noncomposite lined landfills, as funds are available. The LCAP is closed to new applications; however, through the legislative process one landfill has been added to the original inventory. As of June 30, 2007, the liability is estimated at \$83 million and is projected to be paid through fiscal year 2043. In addition, the State, through the Solid Waste Management Board (the Board), operated one landfill that was closed in 1993. The Board made an application through the Department of Environmental Protection for closure assistance from the LCAP. The Board's application was accepted by the LCAP and since then the LCAP has paid the landfill closure costs. The Board continues to pay for certain postclosure monitoring costs, estimated to be \$197,030 over the next 24 years, which are recorded as a postclosure care liability of the Board in the financial statements of the State's proprietary discretely presented component units. The remaining liabilities for postclosure assistance under the LCAP are estimated at \$1.2 million.

Underground Storage Tank Program

The insurance fund for the operators of the underground storage tanks has discontinued accepting new operators into the fund. In response to a lawsuit filed against the fund, the fund's assets have largely been paid out on a pro rata share to those insured. DEP continues to pursue additional sources of money from the Governor and the Legislature, and most recently requested \$8 million in a supplemental appropriation for FY 2007 that will allow the insured sites to be remediated in an approved voluntary remediation plan or other cost-effective manner. DEP's plan also requires the claimants to submit a schedule for the completion of the work, and it is DEP's objective to have a clearly determined date by which remediation will be accomplished at all sites and no further reimbursements required. In this regard, it should be noted that eight of 58 sites insured have been issued "no further action" letters, meaning they have been cleaned up to the required standards and will no longer incur additional cost. DEP believes requiring these sites to participate in an approved plan that requires the most cost-effective method of cleanup will result in an overall cost savings to the State and still protect the public health and environment. As of June 30, 2007, \$8 million has been recorded as a liability in the accompanying financial statements.

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, or assumption changes, or change in applicable laws or regulations.

Other Contingencies

In addition to the \$543.9 million in environmental protection claims, the State has recorded an obligation in the amount of \$119.2 million for the payment of other contingencies. Such

other contingencies include, but are not limited to, claims assessed against the State for property damage and personal injury, alleged torts, alleged breaches of contract, and other alleged violations of state and federal laws and regulations. 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.

In an action brought by the United States of America versus the State, the United States prevailed on its claim that the State owed \$11.9 million to the federal government, attributable to overcharges made to various agencies for the employees' share of retirement contributions made by the U.S. Government on behalf of federally funded State employees. At issue is accrued interest which has been assessed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) on the principal amount. The interest assessment was set aside but DHHS has filed a motion for reconsideration. Exposure is hard to quantify at this time. The State intends to vigorously contest the case; however, the potential exposure for this case should the State be unsuccessful is estimated by management to be \$47.8 million. As of June 30, 2007, a \$47.8 million liability related to this matter has been accrued.

An administrative appeal and a class action suit are pending in the circuit court of Kanawha County on behalf of the members of the 42nd through the 45th Cadet Classes of the West Virginia State Police, each of whom are seeking to be moved from the West Virginia State Police Retirement System (Plan B), to the more financially advantageous West Virginia Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund (Plan A). The financial impact of a judicial ruling conferring some or all of the relief sought by the petitioners had been estimated to increase the liabilities in the West Virginia Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund by approximately \$75 million. Moreover, transfers of participants from Plan B into Plan A in a manner contrary to plan provisions could raise plan qualifications issues with the Internal Revenue Service. Plan disqualification could potentially result in substantial tax consequences such as the plan's trust income being subject to tax, taxable employer contributions, taxable benefit distributions to participants and other negative ramifications. A Circuit Court Judge has entered an Order staying any further action in the class action suit until the administrative appeal has been resolved. On June 7, 2007, a Circuit Court Judge issued an Order of Certification in the administrative appeal in which the Judge found in the Board's favor as a matter of law; however, the Judge ordered the petitioners to appeal the issue to the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

On April 9, 2005, the West Virginia Legislature enacted House Bill 2984, which authorized an election for the potential merger and consolidation of the Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System (TDC) with the State Teachers' Retirement System (TRS). The members voted to merge the retirement systems according to the house bill. During May 2006, a lawsuit was filed in Kanawha County Circuit Court by TDC members opposed to the merger.

On January 25, 2007, a Circuit Court Judge entered an order declaring portions of the Teachers' Retirement Equity Act "TREA" unconstitutional and therefore null and void. The Legislature is currently exploring alternatives to resolve the issue. The impact on the unfunded liability of the TRS plan is unknown at this time.

Public Employees' Insurance Agency (PEIA) has reached a settlement with its former Prescription Benefit Manager (PBM) in a dispute that involved prescription drug rebates and other matters. The provisions of the settlement agreement resulted in a net award to PEIA in the amount of \$3,085,000.

There are several cases against the State Tax Department involving tax years 2003 through 2007. Collectively the estimated exposure for these cases is approximately \$155.9 million. These matters are being vigorously defended but recovery by the claimants is possible. As of June 30, 2007, a \$27.9 million liability has been accrued related to these matters. Subsequent to year end, \$24.3 million has been paid to the claimants.

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 their 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 Legislative Rule 19. 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

may involve potentially 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 Medicaid 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 this program are extremely complex and subject to interpretation. As a result, there is at least a reasonable possibility that recorded estimated settlements will change by a material amount in the near term. Management believes it is in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, except for the matter discussed in the paragraph below, and is not aware of any pending or threatened investigations involving allegations of potential wrongdoing. 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 exclusion from the Medicaid program.

State management discovered an error in its payment formula for school-based health service payments. This matter is currently under review by certain government agencies. State management is of the opinion that the effect of these reviews will not be material to the financial position of the State. Based on management's best estimate, approximately \$13 million has been accrued at June 30, 2007; however, management is unable to quantify the ultimate amount that it may need to repay the federal government and not amount to date has been specified by the reviewing government agencies.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, State management discovered certain errors and issues regarding a potential liability to the federal government. This matter is currently under review by certain State government agencies. As a result of the review, WORKFORCE West Virginia has recorded an estimated liability in the amount of approximately \$6.5 million which management believes is adequate to cover the amounts which will be required to be repaid to the federal government. This liability has resulted from a number of events that have involved the WORKFORCE West Virginia, the former Bureau of Employment Programs, the former Governor's Workforce Investment Division, and seven subrecipient Workforce Investment Boards. The issues identified relate to the overexpenditure of federal grant funds, insufficient supporting documentation for qualifying expenditures charged to federal grants, improper charging of federal grant funds

for non-allowable costs, and a lack of unrestricted monies to cover administrative costs related to the programs. In addition to these liabilities, \$3.3 million has been committed to fund existing contracts and subrecipient grant awards that are in excess of available federal grant funding.

As of June 30, 2007, WORKFORCE agreed to replenish certain federal grant funds from state general revenues of approximately \$3.3 million. Subsequent to year-end WORKFORCE agreed to additional replenishing of federal funds using State general revenues of approximately \$2.3 million. As of the date of this report, WORKFORCE has received \$5.8 million State general revenues to cover the deficits.

WORKFORCE has a remaining \$700 thousand accrued for issues related to the WORKFORCE Investment Boards. The USDOL and WORKFORCE are currently negotiating the liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006, which is considered to range from \$400 thousand to \$4.4 million. Furthermore, WORKFORCE through its internal monitoring identified significant issues with the WORKFORCE Investment Boards for the year ended June 30, 2007.

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 is 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.

Arbitrage Rebates

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 establishes rules and regulations for arbitrage rebates which are applicable to portions of the primary government and most of the discretely presented component units. Arbitrage rebate liabilities have been recorded in the financial statements under accrued and other liabilities, and the respective agencies have reserved estimated amounts for their future payment.

Construction and Other Commitments

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Amount Committed</u>	<u>Commitment</u>
Governmental Funds:		
Transportation	\$655,316	Construction
School Building Authority	152,508	Acquisition, construction and maintenance grants to county school boards
West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	47,226	Funding of water and economic development projects
Enterprise Funds:		
West Virginia Lottery	12,622	Capital assets
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	30,204	Committed for loans
Drinking Water Treatment Fund	14,609	Lending consistent with Safe Drinking Water Act
Discretely Presented Component Units:		
Economic Development Authority	60,636	Committed for loans
Parkway, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority	11,151	Turnpike improvements
Higher Education	91,791	Construction
Educational Broadcasting Authority	1,346	Programming packages

The Department of Transportation's Inspection Program (the Department) has reviewed information on obsolete and deficient bridges. The Department is concerned about safety and tries to prioritize bridges for repair and replacement based on engineering assessments. The Department'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 has signed an agreement providing for the purchase of steam for a remaining period of 23 years. Under the agreement, West Virginia University has an annual minimum steam purchase requirement, purchased at an operating rate calculated in accordance with the agreement. The total payments for steam purchased under the agreement were approximately \$8.5 million in 2007. 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 score of 22, and enrolling in a college or university in West Virginia. The program will pay for tuition and fees, and had \$945 thousand at June 30, 2007, to fund the program obligations. Subsequent to year-end, the program received \$27 million from the Lottery and \$13.8 million in general revenue.

NOTE 16

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In July 2007, three of the Board of Treasury Investments' (BTI) pools were renamed to better reflect their purpose and activity. The Cash Liquidity Pool was renamed the West Virginia Money Market Pool, the Government Money Market Pool was renamed the West Virginia Government Money Market Pool, and the Enhanced Yield Pool was renamed the West Virginia Short Term Bond Pool. Also in July 2007, the Board authorized the establishment of the West Virginia Bank Pool to manage non-negotiable certificates of deposit (CD) purchased under the BTI's BidWV CD Program. The program purchases CDs from state banks and depositories to make funds available for consumer and business loans within the state. On August 8, 2007, \$75 million in BidWV CD Program funds were moved from the West Virginia Money Market Pool, previously known as the Cash Liquidity Pool, to the new Bank Pool. At June 30, 2007, the BidWV CD Program had CDs valued at \$50 million in the Cash Liquidity Pool, which represented 2.41% of the Pool's assets. In August 2007, two of the BTI's pools, the West Virginia Money Market and West Virginia Government Money Market Pools, previously known as the Cash Liquidity and Government Money Market Pools, were 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.

On August 21, 2007, the West Virginia Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority sold its economic development project investment in the Parkways Enterprise Limited Partnership (PELP) to the general partner, a not-for-profit organization for \$2,300,000, resulting in a \$300,000 gain on the sale, which was recognized as of the sale date.

The Division of Highways is expected to issue revenue notes in the amount of \$91 million before the end of FY 2008. The debt service payments will be funded through federal aid revenue and are the third issue of the Surface Transportation Improvements Special Obligation Notes.

Several bond insurance companies that provide guarantees on certain bonds of the State have recently been downgraded by Fitch and Moody's ratings agencies, due to the subprime crisis. The Ambac downgrade caused two of the State's bond issues to be downgraded also, from AAA to AA and a material event filing was made. The downgrade of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (FGIC) did not change the underlying ratings of the State's FGIC insured bonds. The State is unable to determine the total impact this will have on its operations. To date, the State has experienced an increase in interest rates on certain debt issues whose rates are subject to modification as a result of the bond insurers ratings decline. As discussed in more detail below, the State has two bond issues involving auction

rate and variable rate demand bonds, which contain periodic remarketing features, that have been significantly impacted by the current conditions in the credit markets.

On February 14, 2008, the insurer of the West Virginia Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority's Series 2003 Variable Rate Demand Revenue Refunding Bonds, Financial Insurance Guaranty Insurance Company, had its credit rating downgraded to a level that is below the level specified in the Liquidity Facility for the Series 2003 Bonds. If the bond insurer's credit rating remains at this level for a period of thirty consecutive days, the Liquidity Provider for the Series 2003 Bonds would have the right to elect to terminate the Liquidity Facility by giving written notice to the Trustee, the Authority, the Remarketing Agent and the Insurer not less than 30 days from the date of receipt of such notice by the Trustee. While the Authority does not expect the Liquidity Provider to exercise this option, a majority of bondholders have exercised their option to tender for purchase their interest in the Series 2003 Bonds since February 14, 2008. Additional bondholders may do so as well. Upon receipt of an irrevocable written notice, the Tender Agent must purchase the principal amount of such identified bonds no later than seven days after the receipt of the notice. In the event any bonds having been so tendered are not then remarketed by the Remarketing Agent, the Liquidity Provider must purchase the tendered bonds under the Liquidity Facility. Upon such purchase by the Liquidity Provider, such Series 2003 Bonds become "Purchased Bonds" with the Liquidity Provider as the holder thereof. In the event that the Liquidity Provider elected to give notice of termination as a result of the bond insurer's credit rating remaining below the specified level for 30 or more days, as noted above, then the effect on the Authority would be as follows: (a) the Trustee would be required to give notice of a mandatory tender of those Series 2003 Bonds that are not already "Purchased Bonds" on a date prior to the expiration of the Liquidity Facility, (b) the Liquidity Provider would be required to purchase such tendered Bonds, (c) all Series 2003 Bonds then would become "Purchased Bonds," (d) the interest rate on all "Purchased Bonds" becomes the Wall Street Journal prime rate for 90 days from the date of their compulsory purchase by the Liquidity Provider, then after 90 days have elapsed the interest rate becomes the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 100 basis points, and ultimately, after 180 days, the interest rate becomes the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 200 basis points. In addition, after 180 days from the date they were purchased by the Liquidity Provider, the principal amount of "Purchased Bonds" must be redeemed in ten equal semi-annual installments commencing approximately six months after the 180th day together with all unpaid interest at the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 200 basis points, with the final installment of principal due no later than the fifth anniversary of the beginning of such special redemption period. As a result of the credit rating downgrade of the bond insurer, the Weekly Interest Rate on the Series 2003 Bonds has increased above historical levels and the Authority's interest rate swap is not sufficient to fully hedge the interest rate risk of the variable rate bonds and accordingly, as long as such condition persists, the intention of the swap to synthetically fix the interest rate will not be maintained. Because the variable interest rates related to the swap have declined further, the swap had a negative fair value of \$6,407,369 as of February 29, 2008. Further downgrades of the credit ratings

of the bond insurer to a rating below investment grade, or the withdrawal of a rating, may trigger an automatic termination of the responsibilities of the Liquidity Provider. A sustained period of interest rates at these levels could jeopardize the ability of the Authority to maintain its revenue bond coverage requirements. Under the trust requirements, such failure would not constitute an Event of Default if the Authority should cause the traffic engineers to make a study for the purpose of recommending a schedule of tolls which will cause sufficient net revenues to be collected in the immediately following fiscal year to comply with the revenue bond coverage requirements. Management is evaluating its options in response to and in the wake of the downgrade of the credit rating for the bond insurer. These options include but are not limited to, a current refunding of the 2003 bonds through the issuance of variable rate refunding bonds which would not be insured by or include the current bond insurer, or by amending the current bond terms and related agreements to remove the current bond insurer and its related credit rating requirements.

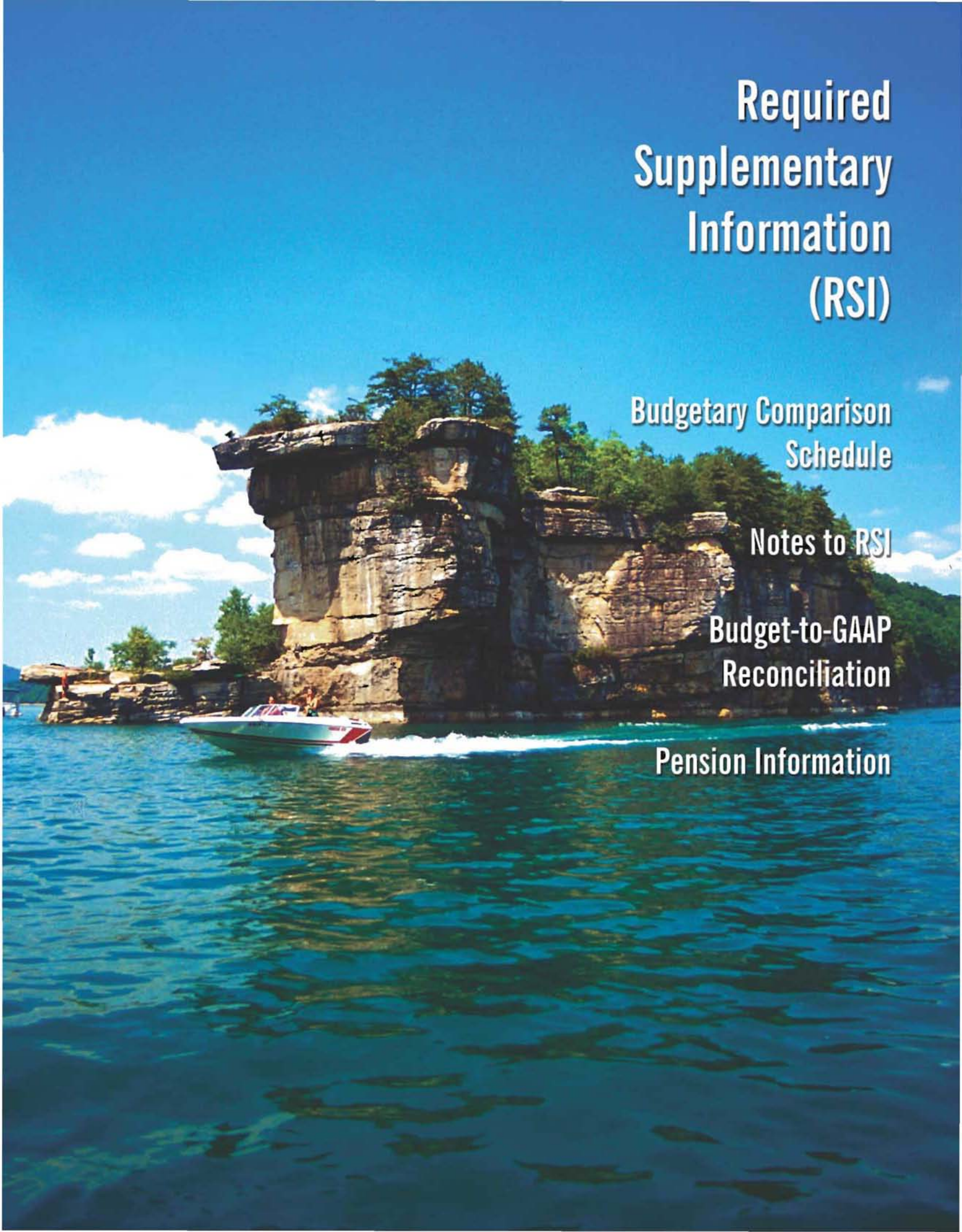
West Virginia University (WVU) has \$15.4 million 2004 A Auction Rate Certificate (ARC) bonds outstanding that were AAA rated through an insurance contract with Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (FGIC). On February 14, 2008, FGIC was downgraded by Moodys to A3. At that time, WVU Series 2004 A bonds assumed WVU's underlying credit rating of A1/A+, as it is greater than that of the bond insurer. The bonds are reset every 28 days. Currently, the interest rates on these bonds are 7% for \$6.15 million and 12% for the remaining \$9.25 million of bonds outstanding. In the event of a failed auction, the maximum interest rate is 18%. Management is considering alternatives to managing the additional interest rate exposure, including refunding or converting this debt to fixed rate debt.

Effective August 31, 2007, the Leaders SMART529 and Cornerstone SMART529 college savings plans were closed to new investors. The two plans are to be merged into the Director SMART529 plan in March 2008.

During the 2007 Regular Legislative Session, the West Virginia Legislature passed a bill (H.B. 2717) which created the Emergency Medical Services Retirement System Act. In order for the Emergency Medical Services Retirement System (EMSRS) to become effective, the following must occur:

1. At least 70% of all eligible Emergency Medical Services Officers must elect to participate in the Emergency Medical Services Retirement Plan, and
2. At least 85% of all the eligible Emergency Medical Service Officers who are currently active members of the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) must elect to participate in the Emergency Medical Services Retirement Plan.

The election window for current PERS participating employers to opt into the plan was June 7, 2007, to December 31, 2007. The participation levels reached the required percentages outlined, and EMSRS went into effect on January 1, 2008.

A scenic view of a rocky coastline with a boat on the water. The image shows a large, layered rock formation with a flat top, partially covered in green trees. A white speedboat with a red stripe is moving across the blue water in the foreground, leaving a white wake. The sky is a clear, bright blue with a few white clouds on the left side.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

Budgetary Comparison
Schedule

Notes to RSI

Budget-to-GAAP
Reconciliation

Pension Information

**Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	General Revenue Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	\$1,318,250	\$1,318,250	\$1,360,511	\$ 42,261
Consumer Sales	1,018,000	1,018,000	1,002,596	(15,404)
Severance	314,000	314,000	312,246	(1,754)
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	295,750	300,750	358,388	57,638
Business and Occupation	175,500	178,500	180,748	2,248
Gasoline and Motor Fuel	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	359,900	363,900	363,676	(224)
Excess Lottery Transfer	77,900	77,900	78,991	1,091
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	12,000	12,000	10,843	(1,157)
Departmental Collections	15,800	15,800	14,702	(1,098)
Investment Earnings	29,000	45,000	52,837	7,837
Other	13,000	13,000	17,183	4,183
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>3,629,100</u>	<u>3,657,100</u>	<u>3,752,721</u>	<u>95,621</u>
Expenditures:				
Legislative	35,386	35,387	21,164	14,223
Judicial	97,835	97,835	93,514	4,321
Executive	36,884	36,883	31,651	5,232
Administration	215,707	215,792	210,560	5,232
Commerce	54,008	55,577	41,288	14,289
Environmental Protection	7,435	7,440	7,013	427
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—
Education	2,076,974	2,080,653	2,071,346	9,307
Health and Human Resources	796,977	806,886	770,958	35,928
Military Affairs and Public Safety	272,973	279,173	258,142	21,031
Revenue	27,316	33,596	25,320	8,276
Transportation	7,600	7,605	4,212	3,393
Senior Services	—	—	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	—	—	—	—
Total Expenditures	<u>3,629,095</u>	<u>3,656,827</u>	<u>3,535,168</u>	<u>121,659</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue Over (Under) Expenditures Current Year	5	273	217,553	217,280
Expenditures from Prior Year Appropriations	<u>355,258</u>	<u>355,258</u>	<u>178,970</u>	<u>176,288</u>
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(355,253)	(354,985)	38,583	393,568
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	<u>355,264</u>	<u>355,264</u>	<u>355,264</u>	—
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 279</u>	<u>\$ 393,847</u>	<u>\$393,568</u>

<u>Federal Revenue</u>				<u>State Road</u>			
<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	290,000	315,000	349,172	34,172
—	—	—	—	175,686	168,422	173,306	4,884
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,429,957	3,433,794	2,596,891	(836,903)	485,177	521,289	389,643	(131,646)
—	—	—	—	88,008	88,008	87,058	(950)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	10,664	11,949	14,164	2,215
—	—	—	—	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,034)	(34)
<u>3,429,957</u>	<u>3,433,794</u>	<u>2,596,891</u>	<u>(836,903)</u>	<u>1,046,535</u>	<u>1,101,668</u>	<u>1,010,309</u>	<u>(91,359)</u>
1,269	1,269	1,269	—	—	—	—	—
400	800	518	282	—	—	—	—
84,696	49,410	33,219	16,191	—	—	—	—
38,128	38,128	36,709	1,419	—	—	—	—
55,279	95,012	55,338	39,674	—	—	—	—
108,363	108,363	47,809	60,554	—	—	—	—
4,258	4,258	1,300	2,958	—	—	—	—
565,003	565,003	383,881	181,122	—	—	—	—
2,362,292	2,362,295	1,954,123	408,172	—	—	—	—
170,136	176,402	53,617	122,785	—	—	—	—
675	675	363	312	—	—	—	—
26,291	28,626	18,423	10,203	1,052,708	1,122,708	944,831	177,877
14,563	14,563	11,718	2,845	—	—	—	—
2,714	2,860	1,676	1,184	—	—	—	—
<u>3,434,067</u>	<u>3,447,664</u>	<u>2,599,963</u>	<u>847,701</u>	<u>1,052,708</u>	<u>1,122,708</u>	<u>944,831</u>	<u>177,877</u>
(4,110)	(13,870)	(3,072)	10,798	(6,173)	(21,040)	65,478	86,518
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4,110)	(13,870)	(3,072)	10,798	(6,173)	(21,040)	65,478	86,518
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>33,701</u>	<u>33,701</u>	<u>33,701</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>113,598</u>	<u>98,727</u>	<u>100,002</u>	<u>1,275</u>
<u>\$ 29,591</u>	<u>\$ 19,831</u>	<u>\$ 30,629</u>	<u>\$ 10,798</u>	<u>\$ 107,425</u>	<u>\$ 77,687</u>	<u>\$ 165,480</u>	<u>\$ 87,793</u>

(Continued)

West Virginia

**Required Supplementary Information
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)**

	<u>Special Revenue</u>			<u>Variance With Final Budget</u>
	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Consumer Sales	—	—	—	—
Severance	—	—	—	—
Corporate Income/Business Franchise	—	—	—	—
Business and Occupation	—	—	—	—
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	—	—	—	—
Automobile Privilege	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Excess Lottery Transfer	—	—	—	—
Intergovernmental	—	—	—	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	1,806,082	1,592,871	1,520,998	(71,873)
Investment Earnings	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Industrial Access Road Transfer	—	—	—	—
Total Revenues	<u>1,806,082</u>	<u>1,592,871</u>	<u>1,520,998</u>	<u>(71,873)</u>
Expenditures:				
Legislative	3,893	23,271	1,623	21,648
Judicial	—	—	—	—
Executive	22,182	24,490	16,749	7,741
Administration	59,865	77,957	61,901	16,056
Commerce	104,125	87,786	74,648	13,138
Environmental Protection	55,611	56,563	30,566	25,997
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—
Education	216,178	216,179	197,660	18,519
Health and Human Resources	364,967	372,555	294,904	77,651
Military Affairs and Public Safety	24,004	28,528	19,825	8,703
Revenue	980,368	980,349	550,216	430,133
Transportation	7,243	7,243	3,313	3,930
Senior Services	42,136	42,136	40,029	2,107
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	<u>26,349</u>	<u>45,724</u>	<u>42,087</u>	<u>3,637</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>1,906,921</u>	<u>1,962,781</u>	<u>1,333,521</u>	<u>629,260</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures Current Year	(100,839)	(369,910)	187,477	557,387
Expenditures from Prior Year Appropriations	<u>128,395</u>	<u>128,395</u>	<u>52,710</u>	<u>75,685</u>
Total Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(229,234)	(498,305)	134,767	633,072
Budgetary Fund Balance, Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	<u>1,022,860</u>	<u>1,022,860</u>	<u>1,022,860</u>	<u>—</u>
Budgetary Fund Balance, End of Year	<u>\$ 793,626</u>	<u>\$ 524,555</u>	<u>\$1,157,627</u>	<u>\$633,072</u>

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 percent of the General Revenue Fund surplus for a fiscal year is set aside in a reserve or Rainy Day Fund not to exceed ten percent 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 2007, appropriations from General Revenue were increased approximately \$27.7 million for supplemental appropriations. Appropriated Special Revenue and Federal Funds were increased by total supplemental appropriations of \$47.7 million. During the budget process, the Legislature may also decide to reappropriate certain unexpended budgetary activities 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 \$266.4 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 2006 General Revenue were increased approximately \$88.9 million for surplus appropriations. The \$88.9 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 five percent 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, 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.

2007 Budgetary Reporting

The State's budgetary General Revenue Fund surplus for the year ended June 30, 2007, is calculated as follows (expressed in thousands):

Preliminary General Revenue Fund current year excess of revenues over expenditures as reflected on Budgetary Comparison Schedule	\$217,553
Less accounts reappropriated for spending in FY 2008	<u>(110,827)</u>
Accumulated surplus	106,726
Less amount to be transferred to Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	<u>(53,363)</u>
General Revenue Fund FY 2007 surplus available for appropriation in FY 2008	<u>\$ 53,363</u>

In August 2007 after the close of the fiscal year, \$53,363,000 from the State's General Revenue Fund surplus for the year was transferred to the Reserve Fund, which represents the statutory requirement to transfer 50% of the budgetary surplus at the end of the fiscal year.

The State's budgetary General Revenue Fund balance at July 1, 2006, have been adjusted as follows (expressed in thousands):

General Revenue Fund:

Beginning Fund Balance	\$443,987
Prior Year Refunds	94
Less Transfer to Rainy Day Fund	<u>(88,817)</u>
Adjusted Beginning Fund Balance	<u>\$355,264</u>

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 Comprehensive Annual 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, 2007, 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, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	General Revenue Fund	Federal Fund	Road Fund	Appropriated Special Revenue Fund
SOURCES/INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "available for appropriation" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 3,752,721	\$ 2,596,891	\$1,010,309	\$ 1,520,998
Differences - Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP revenues	(3,114,598)	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds are inflows of budgetary resources but are not revenues for financial reporting purposes	(480,543)	—	(3,541)	—
Other Basis of Accounting Difference	296,812	—	(79,088)	—
Reclassifications:				
Prior year General Revenue Refunds	94	—	—	—
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's revenue included as revenue/transfers in the GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	3,480,202	—	137,437	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	631,183	—	6,576	(1,520,998)
Budgetary federal funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	<u>2,504,664</u>	<u>(2,596,891)</u>	<u>18,413</u>	<u>—</u>
Total revenues as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances-governmental funds	<u>\$ 7,070,535</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,090,106</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
USES/OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total charges to appropriations" from the budgetary comparison schedule	\$ 3,714,138	\$ 2,599,963	\$ 944,831	\$ 1,386,231
Differences - Budget to GAAP:				
Intrafund transactions not included in GAAP expenditures	(3,114,598)	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds are outflows of budgetary resources but are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes	(151,208)	—	(5,726)	—
Other Basis of Accounting Difference	1,138,415	—	3,530	—
Reclassifications:				
Nonappropriated Budgetary Fund's expenditures/transfers out included as expense in the GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	3,368,121	—	42,392	—
Budgetary general revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	(241,154)	—	3,602	—
Budgetary special revenue funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	542,738	—	3,313	(1,386,231)
Budgetary federal funds transferred to GAAP General, Transportation, West Virginia Infrastructure, and Other Funds	<u>2,510,857</u>	<u>(2,599,963)</u>	<u>18,423</u>	<u>—</u>
Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances-governmental funds	<u>\$7,767,309</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,010,365</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Funding Progress
(Expressed in Thousands)

Pension Plans

	Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Plan Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)	(Excess of Assets Over) Unfunded AAL (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL (Excess) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
<u>TRS</u>							
	2006	\$2,174,464	\$6,877,872	\$4,703,408	31.6%	\$ 759,206	619.5%
	2005	\$1,627,355	\$6,617,708	\$4,990,353	24.6%	\$ 735,614	678.4%
	2004	\$1,427,475	\$6,440,738	\$5,013,263	22.2%	\$ 784,415	639.1%
<u>PSDDRF</u>							
	2006	\$ 452,794	\$ 506,828	\$ 54,034	89.3%	\$ 11,128	485.6%
	2005	\$ 361,390	\$ 485,429	\$ 124,039	74.4%	\$ 11,252	1,102.4%
	2004	\$ 118,080	\$ 462,119	\$ 344,039	25.6%	\$ 12,273	2,803.2%
<u>SPRS</u>							
	2006	\$ 30,747	\$ 33,552	\$ 2,805	91.6%	\$ 15,870	17.7%
	2005	\$ 25,297	\$ 26,050	\$ 753	97.1%	\$ 14,311	5.3%
	2004	\$ 19,882	\$ 22,102	\$ 2,220	90.0%	\$ 13,233	16.8%
<u>JRS</u>							
	2006	\$ 85,932	\$ 91,820	\$ 5,888	93.6%	\$ 8,029	73.3%
	2005	\$ 74,757	\$ 90,528	\$ 15,771	82.6%	\$ 8,145	193.6%
	2004	\$ 63,559	\$ 85,778	\$ 22,219	74.1%	\$ 6,325	351.3%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Schedule of Funding Progress

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was based on the actuarial valuations at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the latest actuarial valuation follows:

	Valuation Date	Actuarial Cost Method	Asset Valuation Method	Amortization Method	Amortization Period	Actuarial Assumptions			
						Investment Rate of Return	Projected Salary Increases		Annual Annuity Adjustment
							Inflation	Merit	
PERS	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant dollar	Through FY 2035*	7.50%	3.00%	1.00%-3.00%	None
TRS	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant percentage of payroll	Through FY 2034	7.50%	3.00%	5%-2.5%	None
PSDDRF	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant percentage of payroll	Through FY 2025	7.50%	3.00%	1.75%-3.00%	3.75% Annual cost of living adjustment
SPRS	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant dollar	Through FY 2030	7.50%	3.00%	1.75%-3.00%	1% Annual cost of living adjustment
DSRS	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant percentage of payroll	Through FY 2029*	7.50%	3.00%	1.50%-2.50%	None
JRS	July 1, 2006	Entry age cost	Fair value	Constant dollar	Through FY 2018	7.50%	3.00%	1.50%	4.50%

*Contribution rates are not sufficient to meet original amortization funding target.

Current Year Actuarial Changes

There were no significant changes in assumptions included in the July 1, 2006, actuarial valuations.

Note 12 has additional pension information. CPRB prepares separately issued financial statements covering the retirement systems, which can be obtained from Consolidated Public Retirement Board, Building 5, Room 1000, State Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV 25305-0720.

West Virginia





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 the receipt and use of specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service:

Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of general long-term debt principal and interest from governmental resources.

Capital Projects:

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary funds. These funds consist of the following:

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.

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund The Fund was established to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education, arts, sciences, and tourism in the State. The projects from this fund are complete. The remaining cash was transferred to the debt service accounts during the fiscal year.

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.

Permanent Funds:

Permanent Funds are used to account for resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support specific government 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.

West Virginia

Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>
Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$200,010	\$105,292
Investments	39,542	24,849
Receivables, Net	10,263	1,168
Due from Other Governments	535	—
Due from Other Funds	394	1,000
Other Assets	37	—
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>577</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$251,358</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$ 5,961	\$ —
Accrued and Other Liabilities	34,908	—
Due to Other Governments	20,326	—
Due to Other Funds	1,236	—
Due to Component Units	<u>40</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>62,471</u>	<u>—</u>
Fund Balances:		
Reserved for:		
Capital Projects	—	—
Debt Service	—	132,309
Program Administration	13,842	—
Permanent Funds	—	—
Unreserved	<u>175,045</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>188,887</u>	<u>132,309</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$251,358</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>

<u>Capital Projects</u>			<u>Permanent Funds</u>	
<u>State Road</u>	<u>School Building Authority</u>	<u>Lease Purchase Account</u>	<u>Irreducible School</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$89,420	\$ 14,031	\$27,059	\$1,755	\$437,567
—	154,563	—	—	218,954
—	—	104	7	11,542
—	—	—	—	535
—	—	—	—	1,394
—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	577
<u>\$89,420</u>	<u>\$168,594</u>	<u>\$27,163</u>	<u>\$1,762</u>	<u>\$670,606</u>
\$ 7,210	\$ 12,154	\$ 785	\$ —	\$ 26,110
—	—	—	—	34,908
—	—	—	—	20,326
192	—	—	—	1,428
—	—	—	—	40
<u>7,402</u>	<u>12,154</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>82,812</u>
82,018	156,440	26,378	—	264,836
—	—	—	—	132,309
—	—	—	—	13,842
—	—	—	1,762	1,762
—	—	—	—	<u>175,045</u>
<u>82,018</u>	<u>156,440</u>	<u>26,378</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>587,794</u>
<u>\$89,420</u>	<u>\$168,594</u>	<u>\$27,163</u>	<u>\$1,762</u>	<u>\$670,606</u>

West Virginia

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Special Revenue</u>	<u>Debt Service</u>
Revenues:		
Taxes:		
Other	\$ 4,000	\$ —
Intergovernmental	108,904	—
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	119,898	—
Charges for Services	141	—
Investment Earnings	12,135	5,238
Other	<u>2,868</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Revenues	<u>247,946</u>	<u>5,238</u>
Expenditures:		
Legislative	2,979	—
Administration	—	6
Commerce	—	2,243
Environmental Protection	109,430	—
Employment Programs	58,488	—
Education	989	—
Health and Human Resources	—	11
Military Affairs and Public Safety	4,442	1
Revenue	26,780	—
Transportation	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	23,108	—
Capital Outlay	—	—
Debt Service:		
Principal	—	116,314
Interest	<u>—</u>	<u>62,795</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>226,216</u>	<u>181,370</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>21,730</u>	<u>(176,132)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	—	329,591
Premiums on Bonds Issued	—	6,534
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	—	(242,616)
Transfers In	16,982	120,402
Transfers Out	<u>(5,278)</u>	<u>(37,235)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>11,704</u>	<u>176,676</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	33,434	544
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year, as Adjusted	<u>155,453</u>	<u>131,765</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$188,887</u>	<u>\$ 132,309</u>

<u>Capital Projects</u>			<u>Permanent Fund</u>	
<u>State Road</u>	<u>School Building Authority</u>	<u>Lease Purchase Account</u>	<u>Irreducible School</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,000
1,207	—	—	—	110,111
—	—	—	—	119,898
—	—	—	14	155
2,773	9,082	1,228	93	30,549
—	—	—	<u>518</u>	<u>3,386</u>
<u>3,980</u>	<u>9,082</u>	<u>1,228</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>268,099</u>
—	—	—	—	2,979
—	—	3	—	9
—	—	—	—	2,243
—	—	4	—	109,434
—	—	—	—	58,488
—	104,474	—	—	105,463
—	—	—	—	11
—	—	—	—	4,443
—	—	—	—	26,780
746	—	—	—	746
—	—	—	—	23,108
32,852	—	12,061	—	44,913
—	—	—	—	116,314
<u>1,207</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>64,002</u>
<u>34,805</u>	<u>104,474</u>	<u>12,068</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>558,933</u>
(30,825)	(95,392)	(10,840)	625	(290,834)
109,160	—	—	—	438,751
3,683	—	—	—	10,217
—	—	—	—	(242,616)
—	52,484	480	130	190,478
—	—	(475)	(879)	(43,867)
<u>112,843</u>	<u>52,484</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>(749)</u>	<u>352,963</u>
82,018	(42,908)	(10,835)	(124)	62,129
—	<u>199,348</u>	<u>37,213</u>	<u>1,886</u>	<u>525,665</u>
<u>\$ 82,018</u>	<u>\$156,440</u>	<u>\$ 26,378</u>	<u>\$1,762</u>	<u>\$ 587,794</u>

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, Oil and Gas Operating Permit and Processing, as well as other miscellaneous programs.

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.

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 non-moving 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.

Armory Board The Board is responsible for providing the facilities for the activities of the State's National Guard.

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.

Children's Fund The Fund is for the sole purpose of awarding grants, loans, and loan guaranties for child abuse and neglect prevention activities.

**Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Environmental Protection	School Building Authority	Public Service Commission	Crime Victims' Compensation
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$129,639	\$200	\$15,429	\$7,001
Investments	—	—	—	—
Receivables, Net	8,987	3	192	22
Due from Other Governments	—	—	535	—
Due from Other Funds	20	—	—	—
Other Assets	37	—	—	—
Restricted Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>577</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$139,260</u></u>	<u><u>\$203</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,156</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,023</u></u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 3,973	\$ 16	\$ 680	\$ 2
Accrued and Other Liabilities	33,741	—	254	—
Due to Other Governments	7,807	—	6,204	—
Due to Other Funds	557	1	179	—
Due to Component Units	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>46,078</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7,317</u>	<u>2</u>
Fund Balances (Deficits):				
Reserved for:				
Program Administration	—	—	—	—
Unreserved	<u>93,182</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>8,839</u>	<u>7,021</u>
Total Fund Balances	<u>93,182</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>8,839</u>	<u>7,021</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u><u>\$139,260</u></u>	<u><u>\$203</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,156</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,023</u></u>

<u>Insurance Commission</u>	<u>Armory Board</u>	<u>WORKFORCE West Virginia</u>	<u>Wildlife Resources Fund</u>	<u>Children's Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$40,877	\$2,741	\$ 3,063	\$ 4	\$1,056	\$200,010
—	—	—	39,542	—	39,542
501	90	464	—	4	10,263
—	—	—	—	—	535
177	100	97	—	—	394
—	—	—	—	—	37
—	—	—	—	—	577
<u>\$41,555</u>	<u>\$2,931</u>	<u>\$ 3,624</u>	<u>\$39,546</u>	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$251,358</u>
\$ 544	\$ 108	\$ 638	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,961
412	—	501	—	—	34,908
—	—	6,315	—	—	20,326
89	4	406	—	—	1,236
—	—	40	—	—	40
<u>1,045</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>62,471</u>
—	—	13,842	—	—	13,842
<u>40,510</u>	<u>2,819</u>	<u>(18,118)</u>	<u>39,546</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>175,045</u>
<u>40,510</u>	<u>2,819</u>	<u>(4,276)</u>	<u>39,546</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>188,887</u>
<u>\$41,555</u>	<u>\$2,931</u>	<u>\$ 3,624</u>	<u>\$39,546</u>	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$251,358</u>

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	<u>Environmental Protection</u>	<u>School Building Authority</u>	<u>Public Service Commission</u>	<u>Crime Victims' Compensation</u>
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Other	\$ 4,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Intergovernmental	50,280	—	1,842	1,486
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	57,575	—	15,029	1,757
Charges for Services	—	—	141	—
Investment Earnings and Losses	5,443	—	—	328
Other	<u>2,866</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Revenues	<u>120,164</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>17,012</u>	<u>3,571</u>
Expenditures:				
Legislative	—	—	—	2,979
Environmental Protection	109,430	—	—	—
Employment Programs	—	—	—	—
Education	—	989	—	—
Military Affairs and Public Safety	—	—	—	—
Revenue	—	—	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,108</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>109,430</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>23,108</u>	<u>2,979</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	<u>10,734</u>	<u>(989)</u>	<u>(6,096)</u>	<u>592</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers In	1,076	1,100	4,668	—
Transfers Out	<u>(1,006)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>70</u>	<u>1,100</u>	<u>4,554</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	10,804	111	(1,542)	590
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>82,378</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>10,381</u>	<u>6,431</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 93,182</u>	<u>\$ 186</u>	<u>\$ 8,839</u>	<u>\$7,021</u>

<u>Insurance Commission</u>	<u>Armory Board</u>	<u>WORKFORCE West Virginia</u>	<u>Wildlife Resources Fund</u>	<u>Children's Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,000
—	—	55,296	—	—	108,904
45,020	—	—	517	—	119,898
—	—	—	—	—	141
168	105	—	6,042	49	12,135
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,868</u>
<u>45,188</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>55,296</u>	<u>6,560</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>247,946</u>
—	—	—	—	—	2,979
—	—	—	—	—	109,430
—	—	58,488	—	—	58,488
—	—	—	—	—	989
—	4,442	—	—	—	4,442
26,780	—	—	—	—	26,780
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>23,108</u>
<u>26,780</u>	<u>4,442</u>	<u>58,488</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>226,216</u>
18,408	(4,337)	(3,192)	6,560	50	21,730
—	4,800	5,338	—	—	16,982
(1,784)	(12)	—	(2,310)	(50)	(5,278)
(1,784)	4,788	5,338	(2,310)	(50)	11,704
16,624	451	2,146	4,250	—	33,434
<u>23,886</u>	<u>2,368</u>	<u>(6,422)</u>	<u>35,296</u>	<u>1,060</u>	<u>155,453</u>
<u>\$40,510</u>	<u>\$ 2,819</u>	<u>\$ (4,276)</u>	<u>\$39,546</u>	<u>\$1,060</u>	<u>\$188,887</u>

DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

Nonmajor Funds

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.

West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council The Council coordinates the review and funding of water, wastewater, and economic development projects in the State.

Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund The Fund is established to provide public financial support for constructing, equipping, improving, and maintaining capital improvement projects which promote education, arts, sciences, 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.

Economic Development Project Fund The Fund is established 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.

**Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	School Building Authority	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Economic Development Project Fund	Total
Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$28,138	\$348	\$26,534	\$12,658	\$37,614	\$105,292
Investments	24,849	—	—	—	—	24,849
Receivables, Net	525	—	83	24	536	1,168
Due from Other Funds	—	—	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total Assets	<u>\$53,512</u>	<u>\$348</u>	<u>\$27,617</u>	<u>\$12,682</u>	<u>\$38,150</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>
Fund Balances:						
Reserved for Debt Service	<u>\$53,512</u>	<u>\$348</u>	<u>\$27,617</u>	<u>\$12,682</u>	<u>\$38,150</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$53,512</u>	<u>\$348</u>	<u>\$27,617</u>	<u>\$12,682</u>	<u>\$38,150</u>	<u>\$132,309</u>

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	School Building Authority	West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council	Education, Arts, Sciences, and Tourism Fund	Lease Purchase Account	Economic Development Project Fund	Total
Revenues:						
Investment Earnings	\$ 2,013	\$ 463	\$ 1,004	\$ 703	\$ 1,055	\$ 5,238
Expenditures:						
Administration	—	—	3	3	—	6
Commerce	—	2,243	—	—	—	2,243
Health and Human Resources	—	—	—	11	—	11
Military Affairs and Public Safety	—	—	—	1	—	1
Debt Service:						
Principal	22,760	66,835	7,780	11,664	7,275	116,314
Interest	18,383	14,119	2,002	16,662	11,629	62,795
Total Expenditures	41,143	83,197	9,785	28,341	18,904	181,370
Deficiency of Revenues Under Expenditures	(39,130)	(82,734)	(8,781)	(27,638)	(17,849)	(176,132)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	197,276	132,315	—	—	—	329,591
Premiums on Bonds Issued	—	6,534	—	—	—	6,534
Payments to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	(197,252)	(45,364)	—	—	—	(242,616)
Transfers In	41,346	24,000	9,998	26,225	18,833	120,402
Transfers Out	(2,367)	(34,653)	—	(215)	—	(37,235)
Total Other Financing Sources	39,003	82,832	9,998	26,010	18,833	176,676
Net Change in Fund Balances	(127)	98	1,217	(1,628)	984	544
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	53,639	250	26,400	14,310	37,166	131,765
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 53,512	\$ 348	\$27,617	\$ 12,682	\$ 38,150	\$ 132,309

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 Purchasing Division of the Department of Administration. User agencies are billed for leasing such vehicles and for use of aircraft.

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 investment vehicle for the operating cash of State agencies and authorities, local governments, and other political subdivisions.

**Combining Statement of Fund Net Assets
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,401	\$ 5,433	\$ 1,681	\$4,593	\$507	\$ 13,615
Receivables, Net	39	221	—	3,891	355	4,506
Due from Other Funds	573	5,991	859	—	—	7,423
Due from Component Units	1	228	6	—	—	235
Inventories	163	370	—	—	—	533
Other Assets	20	—	—	286	—	306
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	463	—	—	463
Total Current Assets	<u>2,197</u>	<u>12,243</u>	<u>3,009</u>	<u>8,770</u>	<u>862</u>	<u>27,081</u>
Noncurrent Assets:						
Restricted Assets:						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	42,860	—	—	—	—	42,860
Capital Assets, Net	<u>58,996</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>19,385</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>81,395</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>101,856</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>19,385</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>124,255</u>
Total Assets	<u>104,053</u>	<u>15,237</u>	<u>22,394</u>	<u>8,781</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>151,336</u>
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	2,287	3,942	25	4,730	286	11,270
Accrued and Other Liabilities	77	197	18	—	—	292
Due to Other Governments	24	64	6	—	—	94
Due to Other Funds	69	126	27	—	—	222
Due to Component Units	—	17	—	—	—	17
Capital Leases and Other Debt	<u>717</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>2,903</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,036</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>3,174</u>	<u>4,762</u>	<u>2,979</u>	<u>4,730</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>15,931</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Capital Leases and Other Debt	1,309	237	6,453	—	—	7,999
Compensated Absences	<u>775</u>	<u>3,124</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>4,433</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>2,084</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>6,921</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>12,432</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,258</u>	<u>8,123</u>	<u>9,900</u>	<u>4,730</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>28,363</u>
Net Assets:						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	56,970	2,341	10,029	11	9	69,360
Restricted for Capital Projects	42,860	—	—	—	—	42,860
Unrestricted (Deficit)	<u>(1,035)</u>	<u>4,773</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>4,040</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>10,753</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 98,795</u>	<u>\$ 7,114</u>	<u>\$12,494</u>	<u>\$4,051</u>	<u>\$519</u>	<u>\$122,973</u>

**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses,
and Changes in Fund Net Assets
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	<u>State Building Fund</u>	<u>Information Services and Communications</u>	<u>Travel Management</u>	<u>Investment Management Board</u>	<u>Board of Treasury Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$12,170	\$28,186	\$ 5,897	\$22,934	\$2,236	\$ 71,423
Operating Expenses:						
Cost of Sales and Services	11,857	23,894	2,289	20,540	1,416	59,996
General and Administration	801	2,467	735	2,402	674	7,079
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>3,674</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>3,386</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7,813</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>16,332</u>	<u>27,095</u>	<u>6,410</u>	<u>22,956</u>	<u>2,095</u>	<u>74,888</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(4,162)</u>	<u>1,091</u>	<u>(513)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>(3,465)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):						
Gain on Sale of Equipment	—	—	699	—	—	699
Investment Income	625	—	51	256	—	932
Interest Expense	(118)	(26)	(247)	—	—	(391)
Other Nonoperating Revenues	—	—	110	—	—	110
Other Nonoperating Expenses	<u>(300)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>207</u>	<u>(26)</u>	<u>613</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,050</u>
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(3,955)	1,065	100	234	141	(2,415)
Capital Contribution	—	—	4,001	—	—	4,001
Transfers In	13,899	—	251	—	—	14,150
Transfers Out	<u>(1,518)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,518)</u>
Total Contributions and Transfers	<u>12,381</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,252</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16,633</u>
Change in Net Assets	8,426	1,065	4,352	234	141	14,218
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	<u>90,369</u>	<u>6,049</u>	<u>8,142</u>	<u>3,817</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>108,755</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$98,795</u>	<u>\$ 7,114</u>	<u>\$12,494</u>	<u>\$ 4,051</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>	<u>\$122,973</u>

**Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	Investment Management Board	Board of Treasury Investments	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Receipts from Customers	\$11,887	\$ 27,794	\$ 6,020	\$ 22,654	\$ 2,093	\$ 70,448
Payments to Suppliers	(8,702)	(13,366)	(1,389)	(20,631)	(1,723)	(45,811)
Payments to Employees	<u>(3,292)</u>	<u>(12,644)</u>	<u>(1,359)</u>	<u>(1,719)</u>	<u>(468)</u>	<u>(19,482)</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>(107)</u>	<u>1,784</u>	<u>3,272</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>(98)</u>	<u>5,155</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers In	13,899	—	251	—	—	14,150
Transfers Out	(1,518)	—	—	—	—	(1,518)
Other Nonoperating Expense	<u>(300)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(300)</u>
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>12,081</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>12,332</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Bonds and Other Debts	—	169	7,201	—	—	7,370
Repayment of Capital Debt	(679)	(502)	(2,768)	—	—	(3,949)
Interest Paid on Capital Debt	(123)	(26)	(247)	—	—	(396)
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	<u>(5,863)</u>	<u>(1,468)</u>	<u>(7,114)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(14,451)</u>
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(6,665)</u>	<u>(1,827)</u>	<u>(2,928)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(11,426)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Purchase of Investments	(963)	—	—	—	—	(963)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	963	—	—	—	—	963
Investment Earnings	<u>625</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>928</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>625</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>928</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,934	(43)	646	551	(99)	6,989
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>38,327</u>	<u>5,476</u>	<u>1,498</u>	<u>4,042</u>	<u>606</u>	<u>49,949</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$44,261</u>	<u>\$ 5,433</u>	<u>\$ 2,144</u>	<u>\$ 4,593</u>	<u>\$ 507</u>	<u>\$ 56,938</u>

	State Building Fund	Information Services and Communications	Travel Management	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)	\$(4,162)	\$1,091	\$ (513)	\$ (22)	\$ 141	\$(3,465)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:						
Depreciation and Amortization	3,674	734	3,386	14	5	7,813
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:						
Receivables	(284)	(392)	123	(280)	(144)	(977)
Inventories	(5)	(181)	—	—	—	(186)
Other Assets	13	—	—	(170)	—	(157)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	716	(134)	156	762	(98)	1,402
Other Liabilities	<u>(59)</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>725</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (107)</u>	<u>\$1,784</u>	<u>\$3,272</u>	<u>\$ 304</u>	<u>\$ (98)</u>	<u>\$ 5,155</u>
Schedule of Non-Cash Capital and Financing Activities:						
Contribution of Fixed Assets	\$ —	\$ —	\$4,001	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,001
Incurred Capital Lease	—	13	—	—	—	13

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 liquors. The Administration shall establish stores and agencies and shall fix uniform prices for the sale of alcoholic liquors.

West Virginia Prepaid College Plan The Plan is responsible for providing individuals and organizations the opportunity to prepay future college tuition and mandatory fees at West Virginia public and private colleges and universities. Prices for contracts are based on weighted-average tuition and mandatory fees as determined annually by the Plan's consulting actuaries and its Board. In March 2003, the West Virginia Legislature closed the Prepaid Tuition Plan to new contracts until the Legislature authorizes the Plan to reopen. The Prepaid Tuition Plan will continue in existence and no contracts in effect will be affected by the closure. All contract holders will continue to pay any amounts due, including monthly installments, penalties and fees, and the Prepaid Tuition Plan will continue to pay all benefits due.

AccessWV (previously West Virginia Health Insurance Plan) The Plan is responsible for providing health care coverage consistent with comprehensive coverage to every eligible person who is not eligible for medicare. The Plan shall be operated so as to qualify as an acceptable alternative mechanism under the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and as an option to provide health insurance coverage for individuals eligible for the federal health care tax credit established by the federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Reform Act of 2002 (Section 35 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986). The coverage to be issued by the Plan, its schedule of benefits, exclusions, and other limitations shall be established by the board and subject to the approval of the insurance commissioner. The Plan will establish and modify, from time to time, as appropriate, rates, rate schedules, rate adjustments, expense allowances, agents' referral fees, claim reserve formulas, and any other actuarial function appropriate to the operation of the Plan.

**Combining Statement of Net Assets
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	AccessWV	Total
Assets:					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$13,263	\$7,903	\$ 3,234	\$6,588	\$ 30,988
Receivables, Net	1,953	—	1,362	30	3,345
Due from Other Funds	—	—	24	—	24
Inventories	—	29	—	—	29
Other Assets	—	13	—	—	13
Total Current Assets	<u>15,216</u>	<u>7,945</u>	<u>4,620</u>	<u>6,618</u>	<u>34,399</u>
Noncurrent Assets:					
Investments	—	—	104,933	—	104,933
Receivables, Net	45,744	—	3,937	—	49,681
Capital Assets, Net	—	2,030	—	—	2,030
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>45,744</u>	<u>2,030</u>	<u>108,870</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>156,644</u>
Total Assets	<u>60,960</u>	<u>9,975</u>	<u>113,490</u>	<u>6,618</u>	<u>191,043</u>
Liabilities:					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	—	2,279	40	—	2,319
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	9,372	—	9,372
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	4	—	92	96
Due to Other Funds	—	34	—	—	34
Insurance Claims Obligations	—	—	—	280	280
Compensated Absences	—	—	36	—	36
Total Current Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>2,317</u>	<u>9,448</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>12,137</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Accrued Tuition Contract Benefits	—	—	106,487	—	106,487
Compensated Absences	—	1,258	49	—	1,307
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>106,536</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>107,794</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>—</u>	<u>3,575</u>	<u>115,984</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>119,931</u>
Net Assets:					
Invested in Capital Assets	—	2,030	—	—	2,030
Restricted for:					
Program Administration	—	—	891	6,246	7,137
Lending Activities	60,960	—	—	—	60,960
Unrestricted (Deficit)	—	4,370	(3,385)	—	985
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	<u>\$60,960</u>	<u>\$6,400</u>	<u>\$ (2,494)</u>	<u>\$6,246</u>	<u>\$ 71,112</u>

West Virginia

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Assets Nonmajor Proprietary Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007 (Expressed in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	AccessWV	Total
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Services and Sales	\$ 494	\$69,729	\$ —	\$3,868	\$ 74,091
Tuition Contracts	—	—	150	—	150
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	—	3,312	—	—	3,312
Other	—	535	872	207	1,614
Total Operating Revenues	<u>494</u>	<u>73,576</u>	<u>1,022</u>	<u>4,075</u>	<u>79,167</u>
Operating Expenses:					
Cost of Sales and Services	—	54,388	—	—	54,388
Insurance Claims	—	—	—	1,469	1,469
Tuition Contract Benefits and Expenses	—	—	13,855	—	13,855
General and Administration	—	6,644	596	272	7,512
Depreciation and Amortization	—	143	—	—	143
Total Operating Expenses	<u>—</u>	<u>61,175</u>	<u>14,451</u>	<u>1,741</u>	<u>77,367</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	494	12,401	(13,429)	2,334	1,800
Nonoperating Revenues:					
Interest and Other Investment Income	<u>644</u>	—	<u>16,044</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>16,968</u>
Income Before Transfers	1,138	12,401	2,615	2,614	18,768
Transfers:					
Transfers In	9,086	690	151	48	9,975
Transfers Out	—	(13,216)	—	—	(13,216)
Total Transfers	<u>9,086</u>	<u>(12,526)</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(3,241)</u>
Change in Net Assets	10,224	(125)	2,766	2,662	15,527
Net Assets (Deficit), Beginning of Year	<u>50,736</u>	<u>6,525</u>	<u>(5,260)</u>	<u>3,584</u>	<u>55,585</u>
Net Assets (Deficit), End of Year	<u>\$60,960</u>	<u>\$ 6,400</u>	<u>\$ (2,494)</u>	<u>\$6,246</u>	<u>\$ 71,112</u>

**Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	AccessWV	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:					
Receipts from Customers	\$ 2,009	\$ 73,163	\$ 1,563	\$ 4,232	\$ 80,967
Payments to Suppliers	—	(56,396)	(339)	(1,759)	(58,494)
Payments to Employees	—	(4,651)	(265)	(59)	(4,975)
Payments to Beneficiaries	—	—	(6,315)	—	(6,315)
Payments for Loans Originated	(11,980)	—	—	—	(11,980)
Other Operating Cash Receipts	—	400	810	—	1,210
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>(9,971)</u>	<u>12,516</u>	<u>(4,546)</u>	<u>2,414</u>	<u>413</u>
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:					
Transfers In	9,086	690	150	48	9,974
Transfers Out	—	(13,216)	—	—	(13,216)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Noncapital Financing Activities	<u>9,086</u>	<u>(12,526)</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>(3,242)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:					
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	—	(282)	—	—	(282)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(282)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(282)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:					
Purchase of Investments	—	—	(810)	—	(810)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	—	—	4,600	—	4,600
Investment Earnings	644	—	947	250	1,841
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>644</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>4,737</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>5,631</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(241)	(292)	341	2,712	2,520
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>13,504</u>	<u>8,195</u>	<u>2,893</u>	<u>3,876</u>	<u>28,468</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 13,263</u>	<u>\$ 7,903</u>	<u>\$ 3,234</u>	<u>\$ 6,588</u>	<u>\$ 30,988</u>

(Continued)

**Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)**

	Business-type Activities Enterprise Funds				
	Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Fund	Alcohol Beverage Control Administration	West Virginia Prepaid College Plan	AccessWV	Total
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 494	\$12,401	\$(13,429)	\$2,334	\$ 1,800
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:					
Depreciation and Amortization	—	143	—	—	143
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:					
Receivables	(10,465)	(13)	1,351	157	(8,970)
Inventories	—	8	—	—	8
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	—	(23)	(14)	63	26
Tuition Contracts Benefits and Expenses	—	—	7,539	—	7,539
Other Liabilities	—	—	—	(140)	(140)
Compensated Absences	—	—	7	—	7
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (9,971)</u>	<u>\$12,516</u>	<u>\$ (4,546)</u>	<u>\$2,414</u>	<u>\$ 413</u>
Schedule of Noncash Capital and Financing Activities:					
Unrealized Gain on Investments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 15,096	\$ —	\$15,096

PENSION 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 seven plans. There are six 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 non-State governmental entities who are not participants of another State or municipal retirement system. The Deputy Sheriff 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 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 State 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.

**Combining Statement of Net Assets
Pension Trust Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund
Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 185	\$ —	\$ —
Investments:			
Equity in Pooled Investments	4,289,067	3,638,376	512,726
Mutual Funds	—	—	—
Receivables, Net:			
Contributions	4,096	19,668	—
Participant Loans	—	7,984	286
Due from Other Funds	63	—	—
Due from Component Units	<u>153</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Assets	<u>4,293,564</u>	<u>3,666,028</u>	<u>513,012</u>
Liabilities:			
Accrued and Other Liabilities	208	35	3
Due to Other Funds	<u>60</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>268</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>3</u>
Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	<u>\$4,293,296</u>	<u>\$3,665,993</u>	<u>\$513,009</u>

<u>State Police Retirement System</u>	<u>Judges' Retirement System</u>	<u>Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System</u>	<u>Deputy Sheriff Retirement System</u>	<u>Total Pension Trust Funds</u>
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,097	\$ —	\$ 3,282
40,353	104,127	—	93,013	8,677,662
—	—	894,443	—	894,443
—	—	10,959	555	35,278
—	—	—	418	8,688
—	—	—	—	63
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>153</u>
<u>40,353</u>	<u>104,127</u>	<u>908,499</u>	<u>93,986</u>	<u>9,619,569</u>
3	—	653	3	905
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>60</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>653</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>965</u>
<u>\$40,350</u>	<u>\$104,127</u>	<u>\$907,846</u>	<u>\$93,983</u>	<u>\$9,618,604</u>

**Combining Statement of Changes in Net Assets
Pension Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Public Employees' Retirement System	Teachers' Retirement System	Public Safety Death, Disability, and Retirement Fund
Additions:			
Contributions:			
Members	\$ 52,239	\$ 49,923	\$ 1,029
Employers	<u>121,183</u>	<u>1,482,184</u>	<u>5,360</u>
Total Contributions	<u>173,422</u>	<u>1,532,107</u>	<u>6,389</u>
Investment Income (Loss):			
Net Appreciation (Depreciation) in Fair Value of Investments	643,551	364,581	77,870
Interest	32,885	21,817	3,854
Investment Expense	<u>(30,938)</u>	<u>(19,757)</u>	<u>(3,603)</u>
Net Investment Income (Loss)	<u>645,498</u>	<u>366,641</u>	<u>78,121</u>
Transfers to (from) Plans	443	(449)	—
Other	<u>4,600</u>	<u>4,399</u>	<u>680</u>
Total Additions	<u>823,963</u>	<u>1,902,698</u>	<u>85,190</u>
Deductions:			
Benefit Expense	217,540	404,875	24,794
Refunds of Contributions	9,216	3,326	130
Administrative Expenses	<u>4,097</u>	<u>2,968</u>	<u>51</u>
Total Deductions	<u>230,853</u>	<u>411,169</u>	<u>24,975</u>
Change in Net Assets Held in Trust for Pension Benefits	593,110	1,491,529	60,215
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	<u>3,700,186</u>	<u>2,174,464</u>	<u>452,794</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$4,293,296</u>	<u>\$3,665,993</u>	<u>\$513,009</u>

<u>State Police Retirement System</u>	<u>Judges' Retirement System</u>	<u>Teachers' Defined Contribution Retirement System</u>	<u>Deputy Sheriff Retirement System</u>	<u>Total Pension Trust Funds</u>
\$ 2,176	\$ 733	\$ 30,599	\$ 2,837	\$ 139,536
<u>2,175</u>	<u>6,034</u>	<u>55,072</u>	<u>3,365</u>	<u>1,675,373</u>
<u>4,351</u>	<u>6,767</u>	<u>85,671</u>	<u>6,202</u>	<u>1,814,909</u>
5,627	15,167	94,294	13,647	1,214,737
287	779	—	717	60,339
<u>(282)</u>	<u>(734)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(654)</u>	<u>(55,968)</u>
<u>5,632</u>	<u>15,212</u>	<u>94,294</u>	<u>13,710</u>	<u>1,219,108</u>
—	24	—	(18)	—
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>10,220</u>
<u>9,983</u>	<u>22,003</u>	<u>179,965</u>	<u>20,435</u>	<u>3,044,237</u>
135	3,801	—	3,891	655,036
214	—	18,233	389	31,508
<u>31</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2,182</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>9,407</u>
<u>380</u>	<u>3,808</u>	<u>20,415</u>	<u>4,351</u>	<u>695,951</u>
9,603	18,195	159,550	16,084	2,348,286
<u>30,747</u>	<u>85,932</u>	<u>748,296</u>	<u>77,899</u>	<u>7,270,318</u>
<u>\$40,350</u>	<u>\$104,127</u>	<u>\$907,846</u>	<u>\$93,983</u>	<u>\$9,618,604</u>

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 Cash Liquidity and 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 Assets
Investment Trust Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Cash Liquidity	Money Market	Total
Assets:			
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	\$74,117	\$171,690	\$245,807
Total Assets	<u>\$74,117</u>	<u>\$171,690</u>	<u>\$245,807</u>
Net Assets:			
Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	\$74,117	\$171,690	\$245,807
Total Net Assets	<u>\$74,117</u>	<u>\$171,690</u>	<u>\$245,807</u>

**Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Assets
Investment Trust Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Cash Liquidity	Money Market	Total
Additions:			
Deposits, Pool Participants	\$189,553	\$427,806	\$617,359
Investment Income:			
Net Appreciation in Fair Value of Investments	<u>3,202</u>	<u>8,976</u>	<u>12,178</u>
Total Additions	<u>192,755</u>	<u>436,782</u>	<u>629,537</u>
Deductions:			
Withdrawals	<u>180,464</u>	<u>417,802</u>	<u>598,266</u>
Change in Net Assets Held in Trust for External Investment Pool Participants	12,291	18,980	31,271
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	<u>61,826</u>	<u>152,710</u>	<u>214,536</u>
Net Assets, End of Year	<u>\$ 74,117</u>	<u>\$171,690</u>	<u>\$245,807</u>

AGENCY FUNDS

Agency Funds These Funds are custodial in nature and do not involve measurement of operations. They include the following:

Local Government This includes two funds, the Local Government Fund and the Municipal Bond Commission, which account for taxes collected by the State that are to be remitted to respective local governments.

Other Agency Funds These funds are the Consolidated Investment Pool, the Patient Injury Compensation Fund, and other small agency funds which account for various assets and liabilities generated through agency relationships. These include patient and inmate funds and other amounts collected on behalf of third parties, performance bonds required by the Department of Energy and Labor, and other restricted assets held by the Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development and the Department of Natural Resources. The Patient Injury Compensation 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.

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets
Agency Funds
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>Local Government</u>		<u>Other Agency</u>			
	<u>Local</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>Consolidated</u>	<u>Patient</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Bond</u>	<u>Investment</u>	<u>Injury</u>	<u>Agency</u>	
	<u>Government</u>	<u>Commission</u>	<u>Pool</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Funds</u>	
Assets:						
Current Assets:						
Cash and						
Cash Equivalents	\$264	\$9,075	\$ 20,269	\$5,133	\$25,569	\$60,310
Receivables, Net	—	—	67	16	2,519	2,602
Total Assets	<u>\$264</u>	<u>\$9,075</u>	<u>\$20,336</u>	<u>\$5,149</u>	<u>\$28,088</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities:						
Accounts Payable	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,193	\$ 1,193
Due to Other Governments	264	9,075	—	—	—	9,339
Agency Liabilities	—	—	20,336	5,149	26,895	52,380
Total Liabilities	<u>\$264</u>	<u>\$9,075</u>	<u>\$20,336</u>	<u>\$5,149</u>	<u>\$28,088</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>

**Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2007
Local Government				
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 158	\$1,270,651	\$1,270,545	\$ 264
Total Assets	<u>\$ 158</u>	<u>\$1,270,651</u>	<u>\$1,270,545</u>	<u>\$ 264</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ —	\$ 9,065	\$ 9,065	\$ —
Due to Other Governments	158	1,279,716	1,279,610	264
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 158</u>	<u>\$1,288,781</u>	<u>\$1,288,675</u>	<u>\$ 264</u>
Municipal Bond Commission				
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 6,521	\$ 473,198	\$ 470,644	\$ 9,075
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,521</u>	<u>\$ 473,198</u>	<u>\$ 470,644</u>	<u>\$ 9,075</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ —	\$ 162,382	\$ 162,382	\$ —
Due to Other Governments	6,521	635,580	633,026	9,075
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 6,521</u>	<u>\$ 797,962</u>	<u>\$ 795,408</u>	<u>\$ 9,075</u>
Consolidated Investment Pool				
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 4,928	\$ 10,274	\$ 9,956	\$ 5,246
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	15,764	3,994	4,735	15,023
Accrued Interest Receivable	62	67	62	67
Total Assets	<u>\$20,754</u>	<u>\$ 14,335</u>	<u>\$ 14,753</u>	<u>\$20,336</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ —	\$ 60	\$ 60	\$ —
Agency Liabilities	20,754	14,395	14,813	20,336
Total Liabilities	<u>\$20,754</u>	<u>\$ 14,455</u>	<u>\$ 14,873</u>	<u>\$20,336</u>
Patient Injury Compensation Fund				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 43	\$ 1,757	\$ 177	\$ 1,623
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	3,333	177	—	3,510
Accrued Interest Receivable	13	16	13	16
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,950</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 5,149</u>
Liabilities:				
Agency Liabilities	\$ 3,389	\$ 1,950	\$ 190	\$ 5,149
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,950</u>	<u>\$ 190</u>	<u>\$ 5,149</u>

	Balance July 1, 2006	Additions	Deductions	Balance June 30, 2007
Other Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$20,734	\$ 211,656	\$ 211,108	\$21,282
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	4,178	511	402	4,287
Other Receivables	5,000	—	2,500	2,500
Accrued Interest Receivable	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$29,929</u>	<u>\$ 212,186</u>	<u>\$ 214,027</u>	<u>\$28,088</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,124	\$ 5,821	\$ 5,752	\$ 1,193
Agency Liabilities	<u>28,805</u>	<u>217,938</u>	<u>219,848</u>	<u>26,895</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$29,929</u>	<u>\$ 223,759</u>	<u>\$ 225,600</u>	<u>\$28,088</u>
Total - All Agency Funds				
Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$32,384	\$1,967,536	\$1,962,430	\$37,490
Equity in Pooled Cash Equivalents	23,275	4,682	5,137	22,820
Other Receivables	5,000	—	2,500	2,500
Accrued Interest Receivable	<u>92</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>102</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$60,751</u>	<u>\$1,972,320</u>	<u>\$1,970,159</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,124	\$ 177,328	\$ 177,259	\$ 1,193
Due to Other Governments	6,679	1,915,296	1,912,636	9,339
Agency Liabilities	<u>52,948</u>	<u>234,283</u>	<u>234,851</u>	<u>52,380</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$60,751</u>	<u>\$2,326,907</u>	<u>\$2,324,746</u>	<u>\$62,912</u>

West Virginia



DISCRETELY PRESENTED COMPONENT UNITS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nonmajor Component Units

Educational Broadcasting Authority The Authority 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.

Jobs Investment Trust The Board is responsible for improving and promoting economic development in the State. It can issue loans to businesses that will stimulate economic growth and provide or retain jobs in the State.

West Virginia State Rail Authority The Authority is responsible for the rehabilitation, improvement, and restoration of the financial stability of the railway system in the State, enabling it to remain a viable mode of transportation for the public sector. The Authority, empowered to issue bonds and set rates for the rail system, additionally receives Federal and State grants to supplement the cost of operations.

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 Defenders 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.

**Combining Statement of Net Assets
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

	Educational Broadcasting Authority	Jobs Investment Trust	WV State Rail Authority
Assets:			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$1,145	\$11,441	\$ 1,920
Investments	188	7,244	—
Receivables, Net	277	1,754	22
Due from Primary Government	75	—	709
Inventories	—	—	51
Other Assets	95	643	8
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	—	—	565
Other Restricted Assets	—	—	—
Total Current Assets	<u>1,780</u>	<u>21,082</u>	<u>3,275</u>
Noncurrent Assets:			
Restricted Assets:			
Other Restricted Assets	386	—	—
Capital Assets, Net	<u>6,127</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>35,854</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>6,513</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>35,854</u>
Total Assets	<u>8,293</u>	<u>21,949</u>	<u>39,129</u>
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	155	4	714
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	241	59
Unearned Revenue	131	—	—
Due to Primary Government	17	3	38
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	—	425
Compensated Absences	<u>286</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>59</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>589</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>1,295</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	—	—	—
Accrued and Other Liabilities	—	—	—
Capital Leases and Other Debt	—	21,183	—
Compensated Absences	<u>954</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>133</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>954</u>	<u>21,183</u>	<u>133</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>1,543</u>	<u>21,431</u>	<u>1,428</u>
Net Assets:			
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	6,127	867	35,429
Restricted for Specific Component Unit Purposes	386	—	—
Unrestricted	<u>237</u>	<u>(349)</u>	<u>2,272</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>\$6,750</u>	<u>\$ 518</u>	<u>\$37,701</u>

Solid Waste Management Board	Racing Commission	Public Defender Corporation	Total
\$2,236	\$ 5,574	\$3,336	\$ 25,652
—	—	—	7,432
94	531	—	2,678
—	—	—	784
—	—	—	51
1	—	37	784
1,662	28,536	—	30,763
<u>259</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>259</u>
<u>4,252</u>	<u>34,641</u>	<u>3,373</u>	<u>68,403</u>
2,465	—	—	2,851
<u>11</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>43,508</u>
2,476	12	637	46,359
6,728	34,653	4,010	114,762
52	630	3	1,558
—	—	78	378
—	—	—	131
1	6	52	117
—	—	19	444
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>345</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>2,973</u>
—	28,536	—	28,536
398	—	—	398
—	—	132	21,315
<u>72</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>2,079</u>
470	28,874	714	52,328
523	29,510	866	55,301
11	12	637	43,083
4,187	—	—	4,573
<u>2,007</u>	<u>5,131</u>	<u>2,507</u>	<u>11,805</u>
<u>\$6,205</u>	<u>\$ 5,143</u>	<u>\$3,144</u>	<u>\$ 59,461</u>

**Combining Statement of Activities
Nonmajor Discretely Presented Component Units
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2007
(Expressed in Thousands)**

		<u>Program Revenues</u>		
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Net (Expense) Revenue</u>
Component Units:				
Educational Broadcasting Authority	\$10,885	\$ 2,701	\$1,327	\$ (6,857)
Jobs Investment Trust	3,576	157	—	(3,419)
WV State Rail Authority	3,654	2,121	—	(1,533)
Solid Waste Management Board	2,138	2,262	—	124
Racing Commission	6,033	4,633	—	(1,400)
Public Defender Corporation	<u>13,762</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(13,762)</u>
Total Component Units	<u>\$40,048</u>	<u>\$11,874</u>	<u>\$1,327</u>	<u>\$(26,847)</u>

General Revenue							
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Grants and Contributions Not Restricted for Specific Programs	Miscellaneous	Payments from the State of West Virginia	Total General Revenue	Change in Net Assets	Net Assets, Beginning of Year, as Restated	Net Assets, End of Year
\$ 37	\$305	\$35	\$ 5,627	\$ 6,004	\$ (853)	\$ 7,603	\$ 6,750
579	—	—	—	579	(2,840)	3,358	518
104	—	—	3,176	3,280	1,747	35,954	37,701
32	—	—	—	32	156	6,049	6,205
2	—	—	—	2	(1,398)	6,541	5,143
<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>14,699</u>	<u>14,739</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>2,167</u>	<u>3,144</u>
<u>\$778</u>	<u>\$305</u>	<u>\$51</u>	<u>\$23,502</u>	<u>\$24,636</u>	<u>\$(2,211)</u>	<u>\$61,672</u>	<u>\$59,461</u>

West Virginia





Statistical Section

Financial Trends

Revenue Capacity

Debt Capacity

Demographics and
Economic Information

Operating Information

Miscellaneous

**Statistical Section
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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.

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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.

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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.

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Demographics and Economic Information - These schedules offer indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government's financial activities take place.

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Operating Information - These schedules assist the reader in evaluating the size, efficiency, and effectiveness of the state government.

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Miscellaneous Statistics - This information may provide the reader with more insight into the State's financial and demographic status.

Schedule 16 - Miscellaneous Statistics 250

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in the following schedules is derived from the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports.

Schedule 1
Net Assets by Component
Last Six Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2007	2006	2005 Restated	2004 Restated	2003	2002
Governmental Activities						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$6,934,539	\$ 6,771,494	\$ 6,448,005	\$ 6,196,704	\$ 5,910,605	\$ 5,424,495
Restricted	861,508	714,802	1,262,989	1,078,859	772,580	523,238
Unrestricted Assets (Deficit)	<u>846,987</u>	<u>91,573</u>	<u>(817,257)</u>	<u>(667,181)</u>	<u>(548,510)</u>	<u>(549,510)</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net Assets	<u>\$8,643,034</u>	<u>\$ 7,577,869</u>	<u>\$ 6,893,737</u>	<u>\$ 6,608,382</u>	<u>\$ 6,134,675</u>	<u>\$ 5,398,223</u>
Business-type Activities						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$ 4,049	\$ 2,775	\$ 9,361	\$ 9,372	\$ 10,900	\$ 10,169
Restricted	1,026,973	944,256	775,140	687,891	809,685	821,418
Unrestricted Assets (Deficit)*	<u>(1,704,657)</u>	<u>(2,017,602)</u>	<u>(2,224,984)</u>	<u>(2,897,674)</u>	<u>(3,256,853)</u>	<u>(2,645,138)</u>
Total Business-type Activities Net Assets (Deficit)	<u>\$ (673,635)</u>	<u>\$(1,070,571)</u>	<u>\$(1,440,483)</u>	<u>\$(2,200,411)</u>	<u>\$(2,436,268)</u>	<u>\$(1,813,551)</u>
Primary Government						
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	\$6,938,588	\$ 6,774,269	\$ 6,457,366	\$ 6,206,076	\$ 5,921,505	\$ 5,434,664
Restricted	1,888,481	1,659,058	2,038,129	1,766,750	1,582,265	1,344,656
Unrestricted Assets (Deficit)	<u>(857,670)</u>	<u>(1,926,029)</u>	<u>(3,042,241)</u>	<u>(3,564,855)</u>	<u>(3,805,363)</u>	<u>(3,194,648)</u>
Total Primary Government Net Assets	<u>\$7,969,399</u>	<u>\$ 6,507,298</u>	<u>\$ 5,453,254</u>	<u>\$ 4,407,971</u>	<u>\$ 3,698,407</u>	<u>\$ 3,584,672</u>

Note: The State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Boards Statement No. 34 during fiscal year 2002; the relevant government-wide schedules are effective beginning in fiscal year 2002.

*The Workers' Compensation Fund (WCF) had negative claims payment trends during fiscal years ended June 30, 2001 and 2002, which continued into fiscal 2003. In June 2003, a special legislative session passed several pieces of legislation making major changes to the workers' compensation laws that became effective in fiscal year 2004. These changes caused the WCF deficit to improve. In February 2005, additional legislation was passed that caused the formation of an employer's mutual insurance company to replace the WCF. The "workers' compensation old fund" was created for those funds due and owing the workers' compensation fund as of June 30, 2005. The old fund did not novate to the new employer's mutual.

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Assets
Last Six Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>Restated</u>
Governmental Activities			
Expenses:			
Legislative	\$ 26,154	\$ 25,345	\$ 27,558
Judicial	88,209	77,789	77,668
Executive	114,547	104,726	134,506
Administration	153,677	147,774	210,434
Commerce	218,610	235,749	229,216
Environmental Protection	225,458	125,216	267,544
Employment Programs	53,617	72,069	31,445
Education	2,454,835	2,669,307	2,418,672
Health and Human Resources	3,254,172	3,119,005	3,221,458
Military Affairs and Public Safety	360,443	417,606	588,409
Revenue	70,148	71,158	32,718
Transportation	778,817	780,950	835,813
Senior Services	32,195	30,115	29,373
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	34,212	33,082	25,671
Interest on Long-Term Debt	<u>94,475</u>	<u>93,401</u>	<u>85,402</u>
Total Expenses	<u>7,959,569</u>	<u>8,003,292</u>	<u>8,215,887</u>
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services:			
Legislative	1,757	1,824	1,859
Judicial	869	919	901
Executive	12,024	15,872	1,223
Administration	24,812	49,492	12,390
Commerce	44,114	41,885	42,115
Environmental Protection	56,621	54,877	55,254
Employment Programs	—	—	—
Education	3,008	4,465	4,133
Health and Human Resources	83,230	84,428	82,325
Military Affairs and Public Safety	10,165	5,317	8,884
Revenue	65,364	44,229	26,303
Transportation	96,068	97,064	99,532
Senior Services	—	—	—
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	<u>21,638</u>	<u>26,789</u>	<u>23,017</u>
Total Charges for Services	<u>419,670</u>	<u>427,161</u>	<u>357,936</u>
Operating Grants and Contributions:			
Legislative	1,269	545	646
Judicial	380	436	—
Executive	38,249	27,138	45,805
Administration	37,945	56,748	52,316
Commerce	47,463	32,749	76,340
Environmental Protection	53,301	44,255	88,395
Employment Programs	54,690	65,303	30,805
Education	388,305	369,428	358,853
Health and Human Resources	2,235,552	2,224,260	2,285,865
Military Affairs and Public Safety	52,708	60,756	95,874
Revenue	66,214	214	200
Senior Services	11,637	11,594	12,634
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	<u>2,267</u>	<u>4,376</u>	<u>8,306</u>
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	<u>2,989,980</u>	<u>2,897,802</u>	<u>3,056,039</u>
Capital Grants and Contributions:			
Administration	4,001	—	—
Education	31	233	217
Military Affairs and Public Safety	5,423	10,127	26,255
Transportation	<u>410,669</u>	<u>447,727</u>	<u>453,719</u>
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	<u>420,124</u>	<u>458,087</u>	<u>480,191</u>
Total Program Revenues	<u>3,829,774</u>	<u>3,783,050</u>	<u>3,894,166</u>
Total Governmental Activities Net Program Expenses	<u>(4,129,795)</u>	<u>(4,220,242)</u>	<u>(4,321,721)</u>

Note: This information was not available prior to GASB 34 implementation in 2002.

2004		
Restated	2003	2002
\$ 30,623	\$ 28,009	\$ 19,742
83,653	77,487	72,387
115,413	127,350	121,744
136,960	148,812	139,177
259,071	225,886	193,483
1,410	71,278	110,661
39,007	35,115	47,520
2,399,688	2,373,873	2,299,817
3,056,163	2,683,578	2,605,461
324,636	296,165	253,806
68,596	39,705	27,240
753,901	755,565	1,056,651
29,271	28,523	30,538
45,145	30,177	24,376
<u>76,406</u>	<u>74,027</u>	<u>75,553</u>
<u>7,419,943</u>	<u>6,995,550</u>	<u>7,078,156</u>
1,806	1,763	1,956
925	929	916
5,274	251	7,286
25,606	6,692	17,435
40,658	37,688	43,772
46,730	50,326	41,911
283	—	—
3,846	3,383	4,791
73,150	56,631	72,335
6,679	5,957	6,636
26,683	25,089	20,249
88,777	93,569	95,673
—	—	285
<u>31,641</u>	<u>27,033</u>	<u>26,077</u>
<u>352,058</u>	<u>309,311</u>	<u>339,322</u>
749	525	5,008
156	(35)	136
39,587	46,974	34,205
46,288	34,987	27,146
74,990	82,009	63,335
88,183	71,934	70,221
36,995	35,594	48,331
324,292	311,847	310,091
2,179,003	1,998,922	1,869,026
81,767	65,847	92,131
30	9	46
12,148	11,664	12,178
<u>7,460</u>	<u>2,045</u>	<u>1,484</u>
<u>2,891,648</u>	<u>2,662,322</u>	<u>2,533,338</u>
213	19	130
99	—	—
38,731	11,303	—
<u>438,974</u>	<u>411,280</u>	<u>424,558</u>
<u>478,017</u>	<u>422,602</u>	<u>424,688</u>
<u>3,721,723</u>	<u>3,394,235</u>	<u>3,297,348</u>
<u>(3,698,220)</u>	<u>(3,601,315)</u>	<u>(3,780,808)</u>

(Continued)

Schedule 2
Changes in Net Assets
Last Six Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)
(Continued)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>Restated</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Taxes:			
Personal Income	1,372,646	1,330,913	1,163,211
Consumer Sales	1,020,128	981,536	979,357
Business	906,022	920,940	726,878
Medicaid	162,692	169,866	154,070
Transportation	535,979	501,022	502,659
Other	393,400	382,718	377,878
Entitlements and Grants	—	229	912
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	105,317	71,233	54,240
Tobacco Settlement Revenues	48,294	33,137	56,825
Federal Appropriations - Jobs Growth Tax Relief	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	111,277	74,047	93,281
Special Item	—	—	—
Transfers	<u>539,205</u>	<u>438,733</u>	<u>484,308</u>
Total General Revenue, Special Item, and Transfers	<u>5,194,960</u>	<u>4,904,374</u>	<u>4,593,619</u>
Total Governmental Activities Changes in Net Assets	<u>\$1,065,165</u>	<u>\$ 684,132</u>	<u>\$ 271,898</u>
Business-type Activities			
Expenses:			
West Virginia Lottery	\$1,081,336	\$1,096,893	\$ 839,241
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	1,630	1,718	1,786
Workers' Compensation Fund	81,459	392,975	189,753
Unemployment Compensation	153,663	147,308	143,989
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	379,742	545,384	506,837
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	39,441	41,256	60,969
Other Business-type Activities	<u>76,785</u>	<u>66,631</u>	<u>58,910</u>
Total Expenses	1,814,056	2,292,165	1,801,485
Program Revenues:			
Charges for Services:			
West Virginia Lottery	1,562,259	1,522,532	1,399,073
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	3,744	3,383	2,953
Workers' Compensation Fund	235,664	524,269	718,382
Unemployment Compensation	147,091	148,731	144,030
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	406,311	567,107	525,130
Board of Risk and Insurance Management	74,097	78,787	85,123
Other Business-type Activities	<u>77,553</u>	<u>73,155</u>	<u>67,553</u>
Total Charges for Services	2,506,719	2,917,964	2,942,244
Operating Grants and Contributions:			
Unemployment Compensation	—	—	—
Total Operating Grants and Contributions	—	—	—
Capital Grants and Contributions:			
Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund	12,627	20,241	—
West Virginia Lottery	—	—	—
Total Capital Grants and Contributions	<u>12,627</u>	<u>20,241</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Revenues	<u>2,519,346</u>	<u>2,938,205</u>	<u>2,942,244</u>
Total Business-type Activities Net Program Expenses	<u>705,290</u>	<u>646,040</u>	<u>1,140,759</u>
Business-type Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets			
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	189,761	65,758	104,011
Tobacco Settlement Revenue	15,000	45,000	—
Miscellaneous	26,090	51,847	(534)
Transfers	<u>(539,205)</u>	<u>(438,733)</u>	<u>(484,308)</u>
Total Business-type Activities General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets	<u>(308,354)</u>	<u>(276,128)</u>	<u>(380,831)</u>
Total Business-type Activities Changes in Net Assets	<u>\$ 396,936</u>	<u>\$ 369,912</u>	<u>\$ 759,928</u>
Total Primary Government Change in Net Assets	<u>\$1,462,101</u>	<u>\$1,054,044</u>	<u>\$1,031,826</u>

2004 Restated	2003	2002
1,073,512	1,048,172	1,052,023
965,378	917,072	925,317
554,734	551,910	585,182
150,335	143,036	146,812
477,159	466,273	481,436
359,341	291,776	263,966
—	—	—
15,753	52,446	55,038
53,850	32,521	32,430
30,746	30,747	—
52,123	127,287	93,988
—	—	(85,262)
<u>411,164</u>	<u>355,533</u>	<u>267,446</u>
<u>4,144,095</u>	<u>4,016,773</u>	<u>3,818,376</u>
<u>\$ 445,875</u>	<u>\$ 415,458</u>	<u>\$ 37,568</u>
\$ 776,124	\$ 670,041	\$ 563,078
1,914	1,752	1,821
579,433	1,276,891	1,148,221
195,359	224,897	173,934
449,905	410,413	395,743
96,658	82,591	71,706
<u>62,202</u>	<u>55,082</u>	<u>74,681</u>
2,161,595	2,721,667	2,429,184
1,303,434	1,081,894	848,598
2,843	2,862	2,369
628,682	549,742	539,402
137,872	133,840	138,210
505,995	438,056	366,701
105,435	73,281	46,670
<u>63,754</u>	<u>62,088</u>	<u>63,171</u>
2,748,015	2,341,763	2,005,121
<u>21,681</u>	<u>30,733</u>	<u>48,613</u>
21,681	30,733	48,613
—	—	—
—	—	5,250
—	—	5,250
<u>2,769,696</u>	<u>2,372,496</u>	<u>2,058,984</u>
<u>608,101</u>	<u>(349,171)</u>	<u>(370,200)</u>
51,190	75,250	3,204
—	—	—
(12,270)	6,737	83,448
<u>(411,164)</u>	<u>(355,533)</u>	<u>(267,446)</u>
<u>(372,244)</u>	<u>(273,546)</u>	<u>(180,794)</u>
<u>\$ 235,857</u>	<u>\$ (622,717)</u>	<u>\$ (550,994)</u>
<u>\$ 681,732</u>	<u>\$ (207,259)</u>	<u>\$ (513,426)</u>

Schedule 3
Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Six Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u> <u>Restated</u>
General Fund			
Reserved	\$ 343,380	\$ 328,482	\$ 486,474
Unreserved	<u>697,704</u>	<u>1,079,851</u>	<u>391,457</u>
Total General Fund	<u>1,041,084</u>	<u>1,408,333</u>	<u>877,931</u>
Other Governmental Funds			
Reserved:			
Special Revenue Funds	\$ 457,109	\$ 410,115	\$ 363,526
Permanent Funds	1,762	1,886	235,210
Capital Projects	264,836	236,561	—
Debt Service	228,699	131,765	—
Unreserved, Reported in:			
Special Revenue Funds	1,488,498	562,996	539,296
Capital Projects	—	—	276,443
Debt Service	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>124,910</u>
Total Other Governmental Funds	<u>2,440,904</u>	<u>1,343,323</u>	<u>1,539,385</u>
Total Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	<u>\$3,481,988</u>	<u>\$2,751,656</u>	<u>\$2,417,316</u>

Note: GASB 34 was implemented in fiscal year 2002. This Standard required the reclassification of certain funds.

2004 Restated	2003	2002
\$ 529,986	\$ 316,594	\$ 335,866
<u>293,847</u>	<u>312,519</u>	<u>251,520</u>
<u>823,833</u>	<u>629,113</u>	<u>587,386</u>
\$ 338,275	\$ 291,364	\$ 397,894
187,736	141,903	—
136,845	192,967	201,682
131,787	96,072	93,423
471,373	414,765	347,034
—	—	—
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>1,266,016</u>	<u>1,137,071</u>	<u>1,040,033</u>
<u>\$2,089,849</u>	<u>\$1,766,184</u>	<u>\$1,627,419</u>

Schedule 4
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u> <u>(Restated)</u>
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Personal Income	\$1,370,566	\$1,329,796	\$1,170,202	\$1,070,282
Consumer Sales	1,019,631	989,642	978,115	963,327
Severance	340,544	355,680	287,774	211,236
Corporate Net Income	384,440	380,287	255,772	166,511
Business and Occupation	180,527	184,364	182,090	176,987
Medicaid	162,692	169,866	154,070	150,335
Business Franchise	—	—	—	—
Gasoline and Motor Carrier	364,550	330,538	320,891	275,471
Automobile Privilege	171,429	170,484	3,005	173,225
Wholesale Motor Fuel	—	—	178,763	28,463
Other	393,210	380,711	371,667	359,341
Intergovernmental	3,033,765	3,037,432	3,235,199	3,119,073
Licenses, Permits, and Fees	216,504	194,681	173,181	176,513
Motor Vehicle Registration	92,422	92,681	93,144	84,977
Charges for Services	117,970	121,420	120,759	108,387
Investment Earnings	184,957	101,736	79,534	40,562
Food Stamp Revenue	273,227	265,344	252,097	228,000
Other	<u>136,117</u>	<u>121,654</u>	<u>156,780</u>	<u>112,585</u>
Total Revenues	<u>8,442,551</u>	<u>8,226,316</u>	<u>8,013,043</u>	<u>7,445,275</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Legislature	26,389	25,322	27,594	30,634
Judicial	90,829	82,381	84,283	81,577
Executive	118,550	122,576	122,415	115,418
Administration	106,020	95,227	150,333	87,834
Commerce	228,570	243,092	224,147	273,748
Environmental Protection	114,482	109,829	98,576	118,592
Employment Programs	58,488	75,438	36,609	40,183
Education	3,616,732	2,690,459	2,423,094	2,323,733
Health and Human Resources	3,251,403	3,135,884	3,237,580	3,056,762
Military Affairs and Public Safety	353,445	389,909	609,215	338,907
Revenue	76,257	42,725	60,630	44,765
Transportation	520,281	531,848	573,184	531,214
Senior Services	32,315	30,118	29,455	29,230
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	34,691	33,345	27,561	44,680
Capital Outlay	502,232	550,415	490,195	573,295
Debt Service	—	—	—	—
Principal	134,464	74,427	95,400	65,780
Interest	<u>86,237</u>	<u>89,788</u>	<u>80,777</u>	<u>74,386</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>9,351,385</u>	<u>8,322,783</u>	<u>8,371,048</u>	<u>7,830,738</u>
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(908,834)	(96,467)	(358,005)	(385,463)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Face Value of Long-Term Debt Issued	1,349,893	54,800	463,005	294,895
Premiums on Bonds Issued	5,126	697	73,388	—
Discounts on Bonds Issued	—	—	—	(1,719)
Capital Lease Acquisition	190	13,359	—	15,050
Proceeds from Long-Term Obligations	—	—	—	—
Proceeds of Refunded Bonds	—	—	—	—
Payments to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agents	(242,616)	(56,062)	(321,405)	—
Transfers In	749,215	875,203	667,841	589,701
Transfer from Component Unit	—	—	—	—
Transfers Out	(222,642)	(457,190)	(197,357)	(188,799)
Transfer In from Component Unit	—	—	—	—
Transfers To Component Units	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>1,639,166</u>	<u>430,807</u>	<u>685,472</u>	<u>709,128</u>
Net Changes in Fund Balances	<u>\$ 730,332</u>	<u>\$ 334,340</u>	<u>\$ 327,467</u>	<u>\$ 323,665</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	2.50%	2.12%	2.22%	1.93%

Note: The State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Boards Statement No. 34 during fiscal year 2002; the relevant

<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
\$1,038,181	\$1,049,532	\$1,023,536	\$ 985,976	\$ 917,765	\$ 871,803
917,072	922,882	878,355	878,690	852,815	817,406
193,680	187,287	194,223	169,914	180,775	204,891
83,311	93,846	106,974	123,271	159,475	143,716
178,364	173,839	178,860	166,883	182,268	180,475
143,036	146,812	146,053	134,274	127,497	124,458
96,555	129,457	100,551	100,465	93,744	81,036
227,793	229,650	227,805	224,029	225,761	223,068
169,431	180,472	155,623	153,927	143,356	134,354
69,049	71,314	71,521	68,373	69,405	67,945
291,776	263,717	250,316	235,471	242,229	218,272
2,868,461	2,733,567	2,527,788	2,284,824	1,959,378	2,021,678
157,864	149,124	215,365	243,393	218,797	191,407
88,967	91,373	—	—	—	—
90,817	106,596	145,835	175,683	211,899	201,220
67,843	63,188	99,720	85,879	75,390	89,253
211,218	195,245	176,884	189,960	212,770	229,010
<u>151,272</u>	<u>132,025</u>	<u>94,735</u>	<u>99,522</u>	<u>51,189</u>	<u>74,916</u>
<u>7,044,690</u>	<u>6,919,926</u>	<u>6,594,144</u>	<u>6,320,534</u>	<u>5,924,513</u>	<u>5,874,908</u>
28,901	19,740	37,860	20,056	21,267	18,340
77,816	73,824	65,270	60,326	55,657	51,257
113,661	125,116	110,349	108,915	103,452	104,687
87,109	75,563	75,329	49,602	39,986	41,764
234,672	207,759	173,114	171,260	182,801	171,751
103,566	109,677	110,616	55,949	80,726	76,101
38,401	49,146	40,101	91,720	35,912	31,740
2,316,665	1,822,346	1,775,773	1,721,402	1,596,285	1,562,866
2,709,057	2,612,846	2,322,313	2,276,733	2,093,493	2,127,728
293,611	280,315	238,627	216,189	224,876	184,831
40,845	26,862	100,551	82,994	86,235	75,322
541,219	825,011	407,736	400,893	386,229	364,950
28,676	30,584	—	—	—	—
31,213	24,878	46,975	44,829	77,522	69,906
535,008	447,941	814,191	725,123	593,753	586,367
—	124,576	115,687	123,080	134,597	100,143
64,176	—	—	—	—	—
<u>72,678</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>7,317,274</u>	<u>6,856,184</u>	<u>6,434,492</u>	<u>6,149,071</u>	<u>5,712,791</u>	<u>5,567,753</u>
(272,584)	63,742	159,652	171,463	211,722	307,155
32,370	110,000	—	—	—	—
—	4,172	—	—	—	—
(1,039)	—	—	—	—	—
60,428	177,270	—	—	—	—
—	—	155,830	153,082	316,548	220,491
—	—	—	—	121,735	—
(31,325)	—	—	—	(113,379)	(104,129)
517,171	472,711	359,243	293,713	489,066	228,616
—	—	1,000	—	—	—
(166,256)	(660,834)	(190,152)	(178,731)	(404,885)	(178,747)
—	—	—	—	—	11,792
—	—	(435,682)	(370,020)	(362,963)	(347,904)
—	—	—	413	—	—
<u>411,349</u>	<u>103,319</u>	<u>(109,761)</u>	<u>(101,543)</u>	<u>46,122</u>	<u>(169,881)</u>
<u>\$ 138,765</u>	<u>\$ 167,061</u>	<u>\$ 49,891</u>	<u>\$ 69,920</u>	<u>\$ 257,844</u>	<u>\$ 137,274</u>
2.01%	1.92%	2.06%	2.27%	2.63%	2.01%

government-wide schedules are effective beginning in fiscal year 2002.

Schedule 5

Revenue Base

Last Ten Years

(Expressed in Thousands)

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Personal Income by Industry - (Calendar Year)				
Farm Earnings	\$ (61,000)	\$ (24,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ (24,000)
Agricultural/Forestry, Fishing, and Other	123,000	116,000	112,000	117,000
Mining	2,682,000	2,363,000	2,050,000	1,784,000
Construction	2,393,000	2,079,000	1,868,000	1,676,000
Manufacturing	3,951,000	3,932,000	3,917,000	3,776,000
Transportation, Warehousing, and Public Utilities	1,813,000	1,722,000	1,672,000	1,588,000
Wholesale Trade	1,453,000	1,327,000	1,223,000	1,122,000
Retail Trade	2,611,000	2,493,000	2,417,000	2,307,000
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,492,000	1,409,000	1,355,000	1,323,000
Service Industries	10,415,000	10,362,000	9,914,000	9,250,000
Federal, Civilian	1,956,000	1,892,000	1,794,000	1,646,000
Military	419,000	436,000	367,000	334,000
State and Local Government	5,368,000	5,182,000	4,987,000	4,788,000
Tax Revenue - (Fiscal Year)				
Consumer Sales	1,012,500	960,200	928,000	894,500
Personal Income	1,297,700	1,170,100	1,068,200	1,055,500
Severance	314,700	248,100	184,400	162,300
Corporate Income and Business Franchise	347,700	280,800	181,500	181,200
Motor Fuel	320,700	311,600	309,300	289,200
Automobile Privilege	170,484	178,763	173,225	169,431

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not provided. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. The most current period available is 2006.

Sources: Survey of Current Business, State of West Virginia Executive Budget, and Department of Highways.

<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
\$ (8,000)	\$ 28,000	\$ 8,000	\$ (11,000)	\$ (5,000)	\$ (6,000)
147,000	142,000	114,000	107,000	88,000	79,000
1,626,000	1,619,000	1,368,000	1,440,000	1,453,000	1,501,000
1,752,000	1,819,000	1,438,000	1,351,000	1,344,000	1,332,000
3,720,000	3,786,000	3,525,000	3,360,000	3,394,000	3,297,000
1,578,000	1,611,000	1,798,000	1,781,000	1,726,000	1,674,000
1,118,000	1,098,000	1,145,000	1,123,000	1,083,000	1,058,000
2,268,000	2,206,000	2,325,000	2,219,000	2,154,000	2,066,000
1,340,000	1,258,000	1,076,000	1,040,000	932,000	886,000
8,988,000	8,509,000	6,417,000	6,054,000	5,671,000	5,346,000
1,561,000	1,483,000	1,366,000	1,273,000	1,204,000	1,166,000
158,000	180,000	168,000	155,000	145,000	143,000
4,660,000	4,450,000	3,902,000	3,706,000	3,493,000	3,383,000
885,900	852,500	845,800	829,000	794,300	775,200
1,034,700	1,020,700	965,700	919,900	866,100	786,200
166,500	163,200	148,700	148,400	175,200	176,900
220,200	214,300	217,800	263,100	221,500	251,300
230,100	224,400	224,300	227,100	220,300	201,800
180,472	155,623	153,927	143,356	134,354	126,157

**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

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Corporate Net Income, Applies to Corporations	8.75%	9%	9%	9%
Severance Tax:				
Timber	1.22%	3.22%	3.22%	3.22%
Oil/Gas	5%	5%	5%	5%
Coal	Various	Various	Various	Various
Consumer Sales Tax	6%	6%	6%	6%
Food Tax - Ended June 30, 2007	5%	5%	6%	6%
Started July 1, 2007	4%	—	—	—
Motor Fuel Excise Tax* (cents per gallon)	31.5	27.0	27.0	20.5
Automobile Privilege Tax (cents per dollar)	5	5	5	5

*On January 1, 2004, the gasoline and special fuels excise tax was repealed, and the motor fuel excise tax was imposed on motor fuel. The motor fuel excise tax is the combination of a flat 20.5 cents per invoiced gallon rate and a variable sales and use tax rate of 11 cents per invoiced gallon as of January 1, 2007.

All rates are set by the Legislature.

Sources: State Tax Department and Department of Highways.

Married Filing Separately (Unchanged Over Last Ten Years)

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	

<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
9%	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
3.22%	3.22%	3.22%	3.22%	3.22%	3.22%
5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various
6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
—	—	—	—	—	—
20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
5	5	5	5	5	5

Schedule 7
Revenue Payers by Industry/Category
Most Current Available Year and
Historical Comparison
 (Expressed in Thousands)

Sales Tax

Tax Year 2004				
Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$ 4,009	0.4%	1,248	1.9%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,935	0.4%	419	0.6%
Construction	18,710	1.9%	11,716	17.7%
Manufacturing	33,646	3.4%	3,298	5.0%
Wholesale Trade	77,761	7.9%	2,550	3.9%
Retail Trade	565,304	57.3%	16,977	25.7%
Finance and Insurance	1,684	0.2%	449	0.7%
Services	226,783	23.0%	25,914	39.1%
Other	<u>54,507</u>	<u>5.5%</u>	<u>3,571</u>	<u>5.4%</u>
Total	<u>\$986,339</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>66,142</u>	<u>100%</u>

Tax Year 1999				
Industry	Remittance	Percent of Total	Accounts	Percent of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$ 3,261	0.4%	1,903	2.5%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,554	0.4%	471	0.6%
Construction	12,726	1.5%	12,686	16.4%
Manufacturing	29,059	3.4%	4,854	6.3%
Wholesale Trade	67,056	7.9%	3,363	4.3%
Retail Trade	563,299	66.3%	24,126	31.2%
Finance and Insurance	3,494	0.4%	970	1.3%
Services	136,203	16.0%	26,252	33.9%
Other	<u>31,064</u>	<u>3.7%</u>	<u>2,690</u>	<u>3.5%</u>
Total	<u>\$849,716</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>77,315</u>	<u>100%</u>

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 2005

<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Tax Liability</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Returns</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
\$0 - \$10,000	\$ 2,899	0.2%	151,725	20.3%
\$10,000 - \$20,000	40,637	3.3%	143,603	19.2%
\$20,000 - \$40,000	145,366	11.9%	180,288	24.1%
\$40,000 - \$60,000	187,757	15.4%	110,653	14.8%
Over \$60,000	<u>844,333</u>	<u>69.2%</u>	<u>161,674</u>	<u>21.6%</u>
Total	<u>\$1,220,992</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>747,943</u>	<u>100%</u>

Tax Year 2000

<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Tax Liability</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Returns</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
\$0 - \$10,000	\$ 3,116	0.3%	168,231	22.8%
\$10,000 - \$20,000	45,238	4.7%	156,483	21.2%
\$20,000 - \$40,000	150,837	15.6%	185,928	25.2%
\$40,000 - \$60,000	183,406	19.0%	107,842	14.6%
Over \$60,000	<u>582,185</u>	<u>60.4%</u>	<u>119,891</u>	<u>16.2%</u>
Total	<u>\$964,782</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>738,375</u>	<u>100%</u>

Schedule 8
Ratios of Outstanding Debt
Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (Expressed in Thousands)

Governmental Activities - Primary Government - Debt

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Obligation Bonds</u>	<u>Revenue Bonds</u>	<u>Total Capital Leases and Notes Payable</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$744,790	\$1,742,647	\$343,813	\$2,831,250
2006	772,912	726,249	354,000	1,853,161
2005	798,490	763,761	354,337	1,916,588
2004**	774,660	670,789	300,227	1,745,676
2003	804,635	409,106	300,899	1,514,640
2002	833,494	439,011	252,107	1,524,612
2001	748,459	464,587	61,865	1,274,911
2000	666,544	445,691	64,252	1,176,487
1999	593,999	587,915	25,987	1,207,901
1998	321,450	588,466	29,190	939,106

Note: Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 10 to the basic financial statements. There is no business-type activities debt.

Governmental Funds Tax Income

<u>Year</u>	<u>Personal Income</u>	<u>Consumer Sales</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Transportation</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007	\$1,372,646	\$1,020,128	\$906,022	\$535,979	\$393,400	\$4,228,175
2006	1,330,913	981,536	920,940	501,022	382,718	4,117,129
2005	1,163,211	979,357	726,878	502,659	377,878	3,749,983
2004**	1,073,512	965,378	554,734	477,159	359,341	3,430,124
2003	1,048,172	917,072	551,910	466,273	291,776	3,275,203
2002	1,052,023	925,317	585,182	481,436	263,966	3,307,924
2001	1,023,536	878,355	580,608	454,949	250,316	3,187,764
2000	985,976	878,690	560,533	446,329	235,471	3,106,999
1999	917,765	852,815	616,262	438,522	242,229	3,067,593
1998	871,803	817,406	610,118	425,367	218,272	2,942,966

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.

**Restated

General Obligation Bond Debt Ratios

<u>Year</u>	<u>General Obligation Bond Debt</u>	<u>Percent of Tax Income</u>	<u>Percent of Personal Income</u>	<u>Amount of Debt Per Capita*</u>
2007	\$744,790	17.61%	1.46%	\$0.41
2006	772,912	18.77%	1.61%	0.43
2005	798,490	21.29%	1.75%	0.44
2004**	774,660	22.58%	1.77%	0.43
2003	804,635	24.57%	1.86%	0.45
2002	833,494	25.20%	1.99%	0.46
2001	748,459	23.48%	1.90%	0.41
2000	666,544	21.45%	1.78%	0.37
1999	593,999	19.36%	1.62%	0.33
1998	321,450	10.92%	0.91%	0.18

Total Debt Ratios

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Debt</u>	<u>Percent of Tax Income</u>	<u>Percent of Personal Income</u>	<u>Amount of Debt Per Capita*</u>
2007	\$2,831,250	66.96%	5.55%	\$1.56
2006	1,853,161	45.01%	3.86%	1.02
2005	1,916,588	51.11%	4.19%	1.06
2004**	1,745,676	50.89%	3.98%	0.96
2003	1,514,640	46.25%	3.50%	0.84
2002	1,524,612	46.09%	3.64%	0.85
2001	1,274,911	39.99%	3.23%	0.71
2000	1,176,487	37.87%	3.14%	0.65
1999	1,207,901	39.38%	3.29%	0.67
1998	939,106	31.91%	2.67%	0.52

*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 and population data.

**Restated

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (Expressed in Thousands)

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. Only total debt service was available prior to 2002.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2007	\$43,359	\$2,367	\$40,992	\$22,760	\$18,383	\$41,143	0.99
2006	42,754	1,252	41,502	20,030	19,349	39,379	1.05
2005	41,099	1,124	39,975	31,585	17,321	48,906	0.82
2004	42,501	1,854	40,647	24,490	15,498	39,988	1.02
2003	42,460	2,071	40,389	23,405	17,010	40,415	1.00
2002	43,449	2,591	40,858	19,465	18,523	37,988	1.08
2001	41,597	2,768	38,829	—	—	40,041	0.97
2000	42,983	2,709	40,274	—	—	40,127	1.00
1999	43,318	2,645	40,673	—	—	34,436	1.18
1998	38,373	4,376	33,997	—	—	33,007	1.03

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 general obligation and revenue bond proceeds. New bonds were issued in 2006 and 2007 to refund earlier bond issues. There were no revenue bonds for this agency prior to 2000.

2007	\$78,363	\$17,121	\$61,242	\$14,600	\$20,636	\$35,236	1.74
2006	89,442	20,041	69,401	8,150	19,822	27,972	2.48
2005	24,150	18,759	5,391	840	4,517	5,357	1.01
2004	24,082	21,323	2,759	315	2,456	2,771	1.00
2003	24,143	21,609	2,534	135	2,466	2,601	0.97
2002	24,280	21,994	2,286	—	2,470	2,470	0.93
2001	24,500	23,383	1,117	—	1,063	1,063	1.05
2000	24,470	24,271	199	—	—	—	—

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.

2007	\$19,888	\$ —	\$19,888	\$ 7,275	\$11,629	\$18,904	1.05
2006	22,627	100	22,527	7,165	11,767	18,932	1.19
2005	20,461	—	20,461	13,890	11,009	24,899	0.82
2004	19,019	—	19,019	—	—	—	—

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 as to lien and source of payment only to those certain School Building Authority Capital Improvement Bonds, series 1994.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2007	\$11,002	\$ 3	\$10,999	\$7,780	\$2,002	\$9,782	1.12
2006	10,860	—	10,860	7,375	2,421	9,796	1.11
2005	10,404	—	10,404	7,025	2,803	9,828	1.06
2004	10,196	—	10,196	6,690	3,140	9,830	1.04
2003	10,271	—	10,271	6,370	3,470	9,840	1.04
2002	10,291	—	10,291	6,070	3,781	9,851	1.04
2001	11,841	120	11,721	5,750	4,091	9,841	1.19
2000	13,685	—	13,685	5,450	4,402	9,852	1.39
1999	13,122	—	13,122	5,190	4,739	9,929	1.32
1998	12,766	3	12,763	7,410	4,991	12,401	1.03

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. The Fund also has an Economic Development Program to generate and promote job creation in the State. The Fund may issue up to \$30,000,000 in bonds under this program, although only \$15 million has been issued. The bonds issued under this program are included in the total bonds issued and are secured by the projects funded from the program.

2007	\$154,643	\$ 8,123	\$146,520	\$20,180	\$36,402	\$56,582	2.59
2006	154,190	9,783	144,407	19,560	33,896	53,456	2.70
2005	185,696	7,448	178,248	20,050	34,595	54,645	3.26
2004	236,521	7,491	229,030	19,885	38,695	58,580	3.91
2003	205,965	10,391	195,574	19,550	47,320	66,870	2.92
2002	172,139	7,434	164,705	21,595	53,329	74,924	2.20
2001	138,058	6,743	131,315	19,185	48,359	67,544	1.94
2000	127,463	6,477	120,986	16,805	46,777	63,582	1.90
1999	147,976	6,307	141,669	14,790	51,214	66,004	2.15
1998	126,659	5,355	121,304	18,130	47,745	65,875	1.84

(Continued)

Schedule 9
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
 (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 \$440 million, the Legislature must pass a resolution authorizing this action. 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. 2002 and 2004 include retirement of revenue bonds.

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Direct Operating Expense	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Current Year Debt Service Requirements			
				Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2007	\$15,829	\$502	\$15,327	\$ 6,585	\$12,537	\$ 19,122	0.80
2006	16,334	569	15,765	5,120	12,123	17,243	0.91
2005	14,304	650	13,654	4,065	11,025	15,090	0.90
2004	15,540	615	14,925	109,965	12,435	122,400	0.12
2003	14,817	688	14,129	3,645	12,525	16,170	0.87
2002	19,225	629	18,596	49,340	14,028	63,368	0.29
2001	22,525	513	22,012	3,645	15,293	18,938	1.16
2000	21,154	462	20,692	3,120	13,773	16,893	1.22
1999	18,774	494	18,280	4,285	12,063	16,348	1.12
1998	17,548	398	17,150	2,780	12,543	15,323	1.12

Higher Education Fund

Various individual institutions, as well as the Fund, have issued bonds which are generally payable from tuition and registration fees. The 2004 refunding bonds are to be repaid using certain Lottery funds. During fiscal years 2004 and 2005, Higher Education had a series of revenue bond refinancings that resulted in an increase in principal and interest payments. Prior to 2002, compiled debt information was not available.

2007	\$1,333,158	\$1,217,652	\$115,506	\$46,439	\$32,636	\$ 79,075	1.46
2006	1,254,971	1,147,583	107,388	20,527	33,149	53,676	2.00
2005	1,196,325	1,055,456	140,869	94,782	17,976	112,758	1.25
2004	1,113,067	988,177	124,890	97,911	18,813	116,724	1.07
2003	1,068,798	981,130	87,668	11,740	16,475	28,215	3.11
2002	1,000,040	913,409	86,631	10,957	11,677	22,634	3.83

West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority

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. The bonds were issued in 2002.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Revenue</u>	<u>Direct Operating Expense</u>	<u>Net Revenue Available for Debt Service</u>	<u>Current Year Debt Service Requirements</u>			
				<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
2007	\$84,597	\$69,267	\$15,330	\$4,130	\$4,735	\$8,865	1.73
2006	85,389	67,623	17,766	3,940	4,926	8,866	2.00
2005	76,522	57,650	18,872	3,760	5,110	8,870	2.13
2004	63,390	54,475	8,915	3,585	5,284	8,869	1.01
2003	62,294	60,220	2,074	3,420	5,449	8,869	0.23
2002	63,188	57,796	5,392	3,110	5,606	8,716	0.62

Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority

Revenue Bonds are secured by a pledge of substantially all Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority operating revenues and all monies deposited into accounts created by the Trust Indentures. Only total debt service is available.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Revenue</u>	<u>Direct Operating Expense</u>	<u>Net Revenue Available for Debt Service</u>	<u>Total Debt Service</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
2007	\$58,219	\$32,606	\$25,613	\$10,876	2.36
2006	61,806	31,478	30,328	10,801	2.81
2005	58,152	30,258	27,894	10,505	2.66
2004	57,826	28,706	29,120	12,439	2.34
2003	54,850	27,583	27,267	12,693	2.15
2002	54,821	27,366	27,455	11,240	2.44
2001	54,116	26,292	27,824	11,176	2.49
2000	54,410	26,211	28,199	11,249	2.51
1999	53,437	24,948	28,489	11,115	2.56
1998	52,898	28,330	24,568	11,125	2.21

Note: Details regarding the State's debt can be found in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Source: School Building Authority; West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council; Housing Development Fund; Water Development Authority; Higher Education Fund; West Virginia Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority; and Parkways, Economic Development and Tourism Authority and bond indentures.

This schedule has been revised.

West Virginia

Schedule 10 Demographics and Economic Indicators

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Population				
West Virginia	1,818,470	1,814,083	1,812,548	1,810,347
Change	0.24%	0.08%	0.12%	0.32%
National	300,888,812	298,024,822	293,656,842	290,850,005
Change	0.96%	1.49%	0.97%	0.99%
Total Personal Income (Dollars in Millions)				
West Virginia	\$51,039	\$47,955	\$45,731	\$43,841
Change	6.43%	4.86%	4.31%	1.22%
National	\$10,966,808	\$10,284,378	\$9,711,271	\$9,150,320
Change	6.64%	5.90%	6.13%	3.13%
Per Capita Personal Income* (In Dollars)				
West Virginia	\$28,067	\$26,435	\$25,230	\$24,217
Change	6.17%	4.77%	4.18%	0.90%
National	\$36,448	\$34,508	\$33,070	\$31,461
Change	5.62%	4.35%	5.12%	2.11%
Median Age				
	40.7	40.7	40.2	39.9
Educational Attainment				
9th Grade or Less	7.1%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Some High School, No Diploma	11.9%	14.8%	14.8%	14.8%
High School Diploma	42.7%	39.4%	39.4%	39.4%
Some College, No Degree	16.1%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%
Associate, Bachelor's or Graduate Degree	22.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%
Labor Force and Employment (People in Thousands)				
Civilian Labor Force	807.0	794.0	791.0	794.0
Employed	767.0	754.0	749.0	746.0
Unemployed	40.0	40.0	42.0	48.0
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%	6.0%
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Workers Employed in West Virginia Goods Producing Industries:				
Mining	28.1	25.9	23.8	22.0
Construction	39.2	36.8	34.6	32.7
Manufacturing-Durable Goods	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.7
Manufacturing-Nondurable Goods	<u>22.6</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>24.9</u>
Total Goods Producing Industries	128.3	124.5	121.4	119.3
Non-Goods Producing Industries:				
Trade	115.5	113.6	111.9	110.4
Service	367.8	364.9	360.5	355.5
State and Local Government	122.4	121.7	121.4	120.6
Federal Government	<u>22.1</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>21.9</u>
Total Non-Goods Producing Industries	627.8	622.1	615.6	608.4
Total Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	756.1	746.6	737.0	727.7

*Per capita personal income is calculated by dividing total personal income by population.

Sources: Workforce West Virginia Research, Information, and Analysis Office, the Census, and the Survey of Current Business.

This schedule has been revised.

<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1997</u>
1,804,529	1,801,438	1,807,442	1,811,799	1,815,609	1,819,113
0.17%	(0.33)%	(0.24)%	(0.21)%	(0.19)%	(0.20)%
287,984,799	285,107,923	282,193,477	279,731,000	276,553,000	273,368,000
1.01%	1.03%	0.88%	1.15%	1.17%	1.20%
\$43,312	\$41,902	\$39,438	\$37,472	\$36,738	\$35,202
3.36%	6.25%	5.25%	2.00%	4.36%	4.24%
\$8,872,871	\$8,716,992	\$8,398,871	\$7,779,521	\$7,418,497	\$6,928,545
1.79%	3.79%	7.96%	4.87%	7.07%	5.97%
\$24,002	\$23,260	\$21,820	\$20,682	\$20,235	\$19,351
3.19%	6.60%	5.50%	2.21%	4.56%	4.45%
\$30,810	\$30,574	\$29,763	\$27,811	\$26,825	\$25,345
0.77%	2.73%	7.02%	3.68%	5.84%	4.71%
39.5	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.5	38.1
10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
14.8%	14.8%	14.8%	17.3%	17.3%	17.3%
39.4%	39.4%	39.4%	36.6%	36.6%	36.6%
16.6%	16.6%	16.6%	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%
798.0	801.0	809.0	813.0	807.0	801.0
751.0	759.0	765.0	762.0	755.0	746.0
47.0	42.0	44.0	51.0	52.0	54.0
5.9%	5.2%	5.5%	6.3%	6.5%	6.8%
23.1	23.5	21.4	22.3	24.6	25.1
33.4	34.9	34.0	33.8	34.4	34.9
42.2	44.5	46.6	46.7	46.5	45.6
<u>26.5</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>31.3</u>
125.2	130.6	131.2	133.0	136.7	136.9
111.3	113.7	117.4	117.0	115.4	114.3
353.7	350.0	344.1	335.1	326.4	317.4
120.9	119.2	120.6	119.2	119.0	117.9
<u>21.9</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>21.1</u>
607.8	604.7	604.6	593.0	582.6	570.7
733.0	735.3	735.8	726.0	719.3	707.6

Schedule 11
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

As of June 30, 2007

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees
Local Government	75,000 - 79,999
State Government	30,000 - 34,999
Federal Government	20,000 - 24,999
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.	10,000 - 12,499
West Virginia University Hospitals	6,000 - 7,999
Charleston Area Medical Center	5,000 - 5,999
Kroger	3,000 - 4,499
CSX Hotels Inc. (The Greenbrier Hotel and railroad)	3,000 - 4,499
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc.	2,000 - 2,999
American Electric Power	2,000 - 2,999
Eldercare Resources Corporation	2,000 - 2,999
Consolidation Coal Company	2,000 - 2,999
St. Mary's Hospital	2,000 - 2,299

As of June 30, 1998

Major West Virginia Employers	Number of Employees
Local Government	70,000 - 74,999
State Government	25,000 - 29,999
Federal Government	20,000 - 24,999
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	5,000 - 5,999
Weirton Steel Corporation	4,000 - 4,999
Charleston Area Medical Center	4,000 - 4,999
Kroger	4,000 - 4,999
E I DuPont De Nemours	3,000 - 3,999
Union Carbide Corporation	2,000 - 2,999
Appalachian Power Company	2,000 - 2,999
West Virginia University Hospitals	2,000 - 2,999
Rite Aid of West Virginia, Inc.	2,000 - 2,299
Century Aluminum of West Virginia (Ravenswood Aluminum)	2,000 - 2,999

Schedule 12
Education Enrollment
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Public School Enrollment Grades Pre-K Through 12

<u>Year</u>	<u>Elementary (Pre-K to 6)</u>	<u>Secondary (7 to 12)</u>	<u>Total All Grades</u>
2006-07	154,479	126,818	281,297
2005-06	152,969	126,819	279,788
2004-05	152,470	126,987	279,457
2003-04	153,616	126,945	280,561
2002-03	155,144	126,447	281,591
2001-02	155,635	126,597	282,232
2000-01	156,975	128,810	285,785
1999-00	157,972	132,972	290,944
1998-99	159,806	136,753	296,559
1997-98	161,231	140,083	301,314

Higher Education Enrollment
Colleges and Universities

<u>Year</u>	<u>Public</u>		<u>Independent</u>	
	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Certificates and Degrees</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Certificates and Degrees</u>
2006-07	86,088	14,733	10,639	2,682
2005-06	84,713	14,206	10,811	2,575
2004-05	82,845	13,963	11,650	2,462
2003-04	80,837	13,141	11,625	2,357
2002-03	78,976	12,839	11,034	2,337
2001-02	78,315	12,302	10,066	2,021
2000-01	76,050	12,264	9,808	1,925
1999-00	76,751	12,108	9,837	1,923
1998-99	76,307	12,024	10,064	2,030
1997-98	75,920	11,975	10,271	1,992

Sources: West Virginia Board of Education and West Virginia Higher Education Policy.

Schedule 13
State Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Executive*	896	881	902	898
Legislative	208	204	203	201
Judicial	936	882	876	876
Administration	663	573	598	620
Commerce				
Natural Resources (Parks)	844	813	812	816
Tourism and Development	166	182	218	212
Other	736	758	1,513	1,630
Environmental Protection	820	843	862	851
Education and the Arts				
Department of Education	519	511	531	516
School for the Deaf and the Blind	192	204	193	200
Rehabilitation Services	544	694	721	716
Higher Education	10,165	9,959	9,746	9,450
Other	261	272	267	265
Revenue	1,042	1,024	774	768
Health and Human Resources	5,596	5,588	5,771	5,524
Military Affairs and Public Safety				
Corrections	1,648	1,632	1,592	1,555
Juvenile Services	615	601	601	565
State Police	1,011	987	980	972
Regional Jail Authority	938	869	876	858
All Other	584	520	491	482
Transportation	5,490	5,296	5,767	5,836
Miscellaneous	<u>496</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>529</u>
Total	<u>34,370</u>	<u>33,796</u>	<u>34,824</u>	<u>34,340</u>

*This includes the offices of the Governor, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General, and Agriculture.

N/A = Not Available

Notes:

Separately audited agencies under Administration are not included prior to 2001.

The Workers' Compensation Commission was included under Commerce - Other in 2001 to 2005. In 2006, the Workers' Compensation Commission was privatized and approximately 300 of the employees moved to the Insurance Commission under Tax and Revenue.

Juvenile Services within the Department of Health and Human Resources and Corrections was combined into a separate Juvenile Services Division under Military Affairs and Public Safety in fiscal year 1998. Juvenile Services added 134 employees between 2003 and 2004 to staff new facilities.

The 1998 - 2000 employees for Transportation are Department of Highways only.

Sources: Leave system data warehouse reports, Higher Education Policy Commission, and Housing Development Fund.

<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
889	863	799	803	727	695
200	202	190	201	192	172
884	848	841	812	764	728
540	539	527	151	158	155
830	824	823	817	818	816
195	201	156	164	165	160
1,696	1,624	1,640	366	367	370
852	763	758	767	771	768
504	503	470	447	452	413
204	218	205	210	209	205
723	715	699	720	723	719
9,432	9,643	9,457	9,463	9,195	9,123
284	288	265	136	134	136
762	739	648	620	670	676
5,593	5,545	5,538	5,478	5,364	5,063
1,562	1,505	1,375	1,397	1,310	1,104
431	424	286	208	202	—
949	934	975	1,005	1,002	938
760	740	604	N/A	N/A	N/A
477	441	393	342	304	300
5,983	6,358	6,977	4,975	5,048	5,161
<u>450</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>365</u>
<u>34,200</u>	<u>34,313</u>	<u>34,012</u>	<u>29,462</u>	<u>28,957</u>	<u>28,067</u>

Schedule 14
Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Transportation				
Total highway construction projects authorized	874	1,105	1,232	1,165
Number of roadway resurfacing projects	324	481	490	488
Number of roadway miles resurfaced	944	1,239	1,208	1,070
WORKFORCE West Virginia (Employment Programs)				
Applications for job search services (in thousands)	107	102	97	152
Filled job openings	22,613	21,536	20,511	24,400
Education				
Schools receiving exemplary accreditation status	7%	17%	4%	7%
Schools receiving full accreditation status	89%	68%	76%	85%
School districts receiving full approval status	93%	93%	96%	93%
Health and Human Resources				
Number of food stamp recipients	235,772	261,577	255,281	249,227
Number of food stamps issued	22,869,066	21,982,039	20,986,880	20,563,342
Individuals eligible to receive medicaid services	392,054	384,338	383,000	389,826
Medicaid enrollees	325,977	325,977	321,158	316,668
Counties enrolled in managed care*	89%	89%	85%	62%
Child support collections (in millions)	\$192	\$188	\$187	\$177
Students served by school-based health clinics	26,800	25,950	25,780	24,155
Natural Resources				
Attendance at State Parks (in millions)	6.3	6.7	7.3	6.4
Attendance at Wildlife management areas (in millions)	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.5
Individuals whitewater rafting on rivers	210,000	201,734	209,542	227,752
Harvest of regulated big game	226,000	226,000	225,000	192,231
Environmental Protection				
Division of Air Quality				
Number of air quality inspections	55	55	51	68
Response rate of air pollution-related complaints (goal is 90% or greater)	90%	90%	97%	90%
Division of Land Restoration Programs				
Organizations that adopted highways	1,350	1,575	1,456	1,518
Division of Mining and Reclamation				
Surface mine blasting examinations and certifications	140	139	144	94
Surface mine mineral extraction inspections	20,000	21,891	20,085	20,193
Number of acres reclaimed through reclamation and restoration of land	7,261	12,655	10,963	9,893
Office of Miners Health and Safety				
Total safety inspections	6,200	6,100	5,737	5,984
Violations issued by mine Inspectors	8,700	8,500	10,784	8,454
Lost time injuries of mining personnel**	1,250	1,225	1,107	1,075
Military Affairs and Public Safety				
Division of Corrections				
Adult inmate housing capacity	4,840	4,520	4,070	4,070
Inmate employment (Prison Industries)	270	228	228	259
Youth successfully completed programs/returned to community	200	160	180	196
Veterans' Home				
Average daily number of residents	100	96	95	79
Average daily cost per resident	\$67.00	\$64.00	\$61.54	\$60.28
Senior Services				
Persons served under medicaid aged and disabled waiver	4,500	4,571	4,901	5,760

Items in bold are estimated figures; N/A = Not Available.

*There are 55 counties in West Virginia.

**Occasions when mining personnel were unable to work their next shift due to injuries.

Source: Agencies and Executive Budget document.

This schedule has been revised.

<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
1,064	1,499	1,396	1,746	1,825	1,720
384	534	580	616	615	725
1,040	1,071	1,545	2,325	1,629	1,730
163	152	154	152	148	167
27,072	27,072	26,450	25,500	25,169	23,125
10%	7%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
77%	74%	77%	75%	86%	91%
82%	82%	71%	73%	96%	55%
235,420	223,047	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
19,266,926	17,892,030	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
370,432	356,374	351,862	344,627	369,789	357,971
306,185	294,661	344,296	337,433	341,693	330,488
42%	42%	42%	42%	27%	16%
\$179	\$167	\$160	\$145	\$139	\$136
23,826	23,627	23,350	23,348	24,217	21,014
7.6	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.25	8.01
2.6	2.6	2.75	2.76	2.91	2.44
218,444	228,169	246,846	231,559	228,035	251,921
224,339	272,949	240,092	208,679	246,513	211,151
41	50	57	57	55	15
89%	98%	97%	90%	88%	90%
1,481	1,966	1,513	1,476	1,426	1,568
151	54	24	40	52	57
18,885	18,887	20,412	25,178	21,000	20,971
9,470	9,292	8,654	7,679	N/A	N/A
5,787	4,764	4,098	4,261	5,033	5,431
6,539	7,956	9,565	9,527	9,817	9,823
1,138	1,238	1,006	1,030	1,184	1,165
3,880	3,696	3,390	3,246	3,076	2,512
244	270	233	300	260	260
148	159	160	185	N/A	N/A
112	125	115	103	82	66
\$57.36	\$48.20	\$47.12	\$48.91	\$58.50	\$68.78
5,760	5,315	4,175	4,121	3,742	3,650

West Virginia

Schedule 15 Capital Assets Statistics by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years (Expressed in Thousands)

	2007	2006	2005	2004
Vehicles				
Executive	160	129	113	108
Judicial	10	5	6	4
Administration				
Agency-Owned	4	5	6	6
Leased to other agencies	<u>1,857</u>	<u>1,623</u>	<u>1,588</u>	<u>1,455</u>
Total Administration	1,861	1,628	1,594	1,461
Revenue	3	3	3	3
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources	598	598	589	543
Division of Forestry	134	136	137	137
Others	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
Total Commerce	737	740	732	685
Environmental Protection	14	13	13	11
Education	37	36	40	40
Health and Human Services	69	69	66	59
Military Affairs and Public Safety (MAPS)				
West Virginia State Police	840	825	966	973
Division of Corrections	26	25	21	21
Veterans Affairs	49	51	32	32
Regional Jail	33	33	33	33
Others	<u>29</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
Total MAPS	977	960	1,075	1,082
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	2	2	2	—
Boats				
Commerce	93	92	93	89
Environmental Protection	5	4	4	3
Buildings				
Executive	28	28	28	28
Administration	65	60	52	50
Revenue	2	2	2	2
Commerce				
Division of Natural Resources	571	579	575	575
Division of Forestry	4	4	4	4
Others	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Commerce	582	589	585	585
Environmental Protection	7	7	7	4
Education	43	43	43	43
Health and Human Services	157	147	147	145
Military Affairs and Public Safety				
West Virginia State Police	82	81	81	80
Division of Corrections	53	53	50	47
Armory Board	167	171	171	168
Others	<u>46</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>36</u>
Total MAPS	348	343	340	331
Regulatory Boards and Commissions	1	1	1	1

Sources: Financial Accounting and Reporting Section; West Virginia Financial Information Management System; Fixed Asset detailed ledger.

This schedule has been revised.

<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>1998</u>
113	102	96	94	88	78
4	4	3	3	2	2
6	6	6	6	7	11
<u>1,570</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>1,339</u>	<u>1,238</u>
1,576	1,684	1,586	1,499	1,346	1,249
3	1	2	2	2	1
557	582	583	573	566	564
137	129	119	101	94	80
<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>30</u>
708	728	725	700	690	674
10	18	25	26	30	34
40	44	44	49	47	49
60	63	63	63	66	66
951	997	1,006	993	1,019	960
23	22	22	20	20	17
21	15	7	—	—	—
37	47	47	47	43	41
<u>17</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
1,049	1,096	1,094	1,070	1,091	1,025
—	—	—	—	—	—
89	90	85	82	80	77
3	3	3	3	3	3
28	28	28	28	28	28
46	44	44	43	38	39
2	1	1	1	1	1
569	568	564	563	559	544
4	4	4	3	—	—
<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
579	577	571	569	562	547
4	4	4	4	4	4
43	43	43	43	44	43
144	144	144	144	144	143
78	76	72	68	68	67
46	45	45	45	43	42
167	167	167	166	166	166
<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>
324	320	309	301	295	292
1	1	1	1	1	1

Schedule 16
Miscellaneous Statistics
June 30, 2007

Date of Statehood	June 20, 1863
<p>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.</p>	
Form of Government	Constitutional Representative Government
Branches of Government	Legislative - Executive - Judicial
Area (Land and Water)	24,282 square miles
Highest Elevation Point	Spruce Knob - 4,861 feet above sea level
Lowest Elevation Point	Harpers Ferry - 247 feet above sea level
Miles of Public Roads and Streets	38,950
Miles Maintained by the State	35,916
State Police Protection:	
Number of State Police Detachments	60
Number of State Police Troopers	648
Higher Education (State Supported):	
Number of Campuses	22
Number of Students	87,066
Recreation:	
Number of State Parks	36
Area of State Parks	76,949 acres
Number of State Forests	9
Area of State Forests	79,041 acres
Number of Rail Trails	2
Distance of Rail Trails	150 miles
Wildlife Fish and Game Management Areas	95
Acreage of Wildlife Management Areas (Owned and Leased)	355,294 acres