

**Special Report**

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**Occupational Licensure Boards**

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**Occupational Licensure Boards Have  
Accumulated Funds in Excess of What Is  
Needed to Regulate Professions Because the  
Legislative Intent to Have Excess Funds Transferred  
to the State General Revenue Fund Is Not Accomplished**



**January 2006  
PE 05-29-372**

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## OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR

**Aaron Allred**  
*Legislative Auditor*

**John Sylvia**  
*Director*

**Paul Barnette**  
*Senior Research Analyst*

**Performance Evaluation and Research Division**  
*Building 1, Room W-314*  
*State Capitol Complex*  
*Charleston, West Virginia 25305*  
*(304) 347-4890*

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**WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**  
*Performance Evaluation and Research Division*

Building 1, Room W-314  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0610  
(304) 347-4890  
(304) 347-4939 FAX



John Sylvia  
Director

January 9, 2005

The Honorable Edwin J. Bowman  
State Senate  
129 West Circle Drive  
Weirton, West Virginia 26062

The Honorable J.D. Beane  
House of Delegates  
Building 1, Room E-213  
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East  
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0470

Dear Chairs:

We are transmitting a Special Report of the *Occupational Licensure Boards*, which will be presented to the Joint Committee on Government Operations on Monday, January 9, 2005. The issue covered herein is "Occupational Licensure Boards Have Accumulated Funds in Excess of What Is Needed to Regulate Professions Because the Legislative Intent to Have Excess Funds Transferred to the State General Revenue Fund Is Not Accomplished."

Let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of John Sylvia in cursive script.  
John Sylvia

JS/tlc

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*Joint Committee on Government and Finance*



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# Executive Summary

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## **Issue 1: Occupational Licensure Boards Have Accumulated Funds in Excess of What Is Needed to Regulate Professions Because the Legislative Intent to Have Excess Funds Transferred to the State General Revenue Fund Is Not Accomplished.**

*The Legislature intended that in imposing fees on licensees, licensing boards are not to collect revenue that exceeds what is necessary for licensure.*

West Virginia Code §30 *et seq.* provides for the licensure of certain occupations for the protection of the public. In addition to protecting the public, the Legislature intended that in imposing fees on licensees, licensing boards are not to collect revenue that exceeds what is necessary for licensure. West Virginia Code §30-1-10 states that if a licensing board accumulates an amount that exceeds twice the annual budget of the board, then the excess is to be deposited into the state general revenue fund by the State Treasurer.

*A number of licensure boards have FY 2005 ending cash balances that exceed what is necessary.*

However, the Legislative Auditor finds that a number of licensure boards have FY 2005 ending cash balances that exceed what is necessary for licensure. Since FY 1996, cash reserves retained by licensing boards have increased from nearly \$4 million to more than \$7 million in FY 2005. The growth of cash reserves during this time period is primarily the result of licensing boards accumulating funds that are in excess of what is necessary for licensure. Many licensing boards are carrying cash reserves that are more than two years of actual expenditures.

*The Legislative Auditor has found that many boards submit expenditure schedules that are significantly higher than what boards actually spends for the year represented.*

Despite the growth in ending cash reserves, there have only been four transfers in accordance with WV Code §30-1-10 totaling around \$53,000, nearly all of which came from one board. There are two primary factors which contribute to the boards carrying excess cash reserves. First, the statutory language of WV Code §30-1-10 bases the amount to be transferred on a board's annual budget. However, most boards have no statutory language requiring submission of a budget. Most licensing boards submit annual expenditure schedules to the Legislature. The State Treasurer's Office considers these expenditure schedules to be a board's annual budget as stated in §30-1-10. Second, **the Legislative Auditor has found that many boards submit expenditure schedules that are significantly higher than what boards actually spends for the year represented.** As a result of the inflated expenditure schedules, the State Treasurer's Office rarely transfers funds from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund. In order for legislative intent to be accomplished, the Legislature should consider amending WV Code §30-1-10 to state that transfers from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund be based on the sum of a board's actual revenues for the last two fiscal years.

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## **Recommendation**

1. *The Legislature should consider amending WV Code §30-1-10 to allow for the transfer of excess funds from chapter 30 boards to the state general revenue fund based on the sum of revenues of a board's last two fiscal years.*



# Review Objective, Scope and Methodology

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## Objective

The objective of this report is to determine if the mechanism established by the Legislature to prevent occupational licensure boards from accumulating excess cash reserves was working as intended.

## Scope

The scope of this performance audit covers revenues, expenditures, end of year cash balances, and fund transfers from fiscal years 1996 to 2006.

## Methodology

Information for this report was obtained from the State's ad hoc database and from the Legislative Budget Office. The Legislative Auditor's Office also interviewed staff of and received information from the West Virginia State Treasurer's Office. Every aspect of this review complied with Generally Accepted Government Auditing Standards (GAGAS).



# Issue 1

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## Occupational Licensure Boards Have Accumulated Funds in Excess of What Is Needed to Regulate Professions Because the Legislative Intent to Have Excess Funds Transferred to the State General Revenue Fund Is Not Accomplished.

*The Legislature also intended that in imposing fees on licensees, licensing boards are not to collect revenue that exceeds what is necessary for licensure.*

### Issue Summary

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West Virginia Code §30 *et seq.* provides for the licensure of certain occupations for the protection of the public. In addition to protecting the public, the Legislature also intended that in imposing fees on licensees, licensing boards are not to collect revenue that exceeds what is necessary for licensure. West Virginia Code §30-1-10 states that if a licensing board accumulates an amount that exceeds twice the annual budget of the board, then the excess is to be deposited into the state general revenue fund by the State Treasurer.

*The Legislature's intent of transferring excess funds from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund is not accomplished.*

The Legislative Auditor finds that the Legislature's intent of transferring excess funds from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund is not accomplished. Since FY 1996, cash reserves retained by licensing boards have increased from nearly \$5 million to more than \$7 million in FY 2005. The growth of cash reserves during this time period is primarily the result of licensing boards accumulating funds that are in excess of what is necessary for licensure. Many licensing boards are carrying cash reserves that are more than two years of actual expenditures. There have only been three transfers in accordance with WV Code §30-1-10 totaling around \$53,000, and nearly all of which came from one board. The reason that such a relatively small amount has transferred to the state general revenue fund despite many boards accumulating more than twice their annual budgets is the result of vague statutory language. Most licensing boards submit annual expenditure schedules to the Legislature. The State Treasurer's Office considers these expenditure schedules to be a board's annual budget as stated in §30-1-10. **The Legislative Auditor has found that many boards submit expenditure schedules that are significantly higher than what boards actually spends for the year represented.** As a result of the inflated expenditure schedules, the State Treasurer's Office rarely transfers funds from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund. In order for legislative intent to be accomplished, the Legislature should consider amending WV Code §30-1-10 to state that transfers from licensing boards to the state general revenue fund be based on the sum of a board's actual revenues for the last two fiscal years.

## The Intent of Licensure

*The amount charged by licensing boards should be “sufficient” to effectively regulate the respective profession. Since FY 1996<sup>1</sup>, the total of end-of-year balances carried forward by all licensing boards has increased from nearly \$5 million at the end of FY 1996<sup>1</sup> to more than \$7 million at the end of FY 2005.*

According to West Virginia Code §30-1-1a, the intent of occupational licensure is to protect the public. In order to provide this protection, the Legislature allows licensure boards to charge licensure, examination and registration fees. Inherent in this construction is that the amount charged by the boards be “sufficient” to effectively regulate the respective profession (WVC §30-1-6(c)). Since FY 1996<sup>1</sup>, the total of end-of-year balances carried forward by all licensing boards has increased from nearly \$5 million at the end of FY 1996<sup>1</sup> to more than \$7 million at the end of FY 2005. Part of this increase can be attributed to an increase in the number of licensure boards, while most of the increase is attributable solely to excess revenue received by the boards. Table 1 shows the number of licensure boards and the end of fiscal year cash balance.

Fiscal Year	Number of Boards	End of Year Balance
1996	29	\$3,943,445
1997	31	\$4,036,596
1998	32	\$4,009,015
1999	32	\$4,270,711
2000	32	\$4,578,607
2001	32	\$4,769,138
2002	32	\$5,172,800
2003	33	\$5,910,028
2004	33	\$6,609,427
2005	33	\$7,048,239

<sup>1</sup>Cash balances stated at the end of a fiscal year represent the 13<sup>th</sup> month ending cash figure when applicable.

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*Most boards do not submit an annual budget to the Legislature. Instead, they submit expenditure schedules.*

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The Legislature has established the criteria that when a licensing board has accumulated an amount that exceeds twice the annual budget, the excess is to be deposited into the state general revenue fund. West Virginia Code §30-1-10 states:

*When the special fund of any board accumulates to an amount which exceeds twice the annual budget of the board or ten thousand dollars, whichever is greater, the excess amount shall be transferred by the state treasurer to the state general revenue fund.*

This language is unclear with respect to the reference to an annual budget because most boards do not submit an annual budget to the Legislature. Instead, they submit expenditure schedules.

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*The amount transferred to the state general fund is relatively small compared to the amount that has accumulated by licensing boards.*

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Table 2 shows the total amount that has been transferred to the state general revenue fund from FY 1996, the year the transfer requirement began, to FY 2006. The Legislative Auditor concludes that the amount transferred to the state general fund is relatively small compared to the amount that has accumulated by licensing boards. There have been only four transfers to the state general fund totaling over \$53,000 since 1996. Most of the transferred amount has come from the Board of Massage Therapists.

Board	Amount of Transfer	Fiscal Year
Board of Respiratory Care	\$3,828.84	1998
Board of Massage Therapists	\$309.43	2002
Board of Massage Therapists	\$47,546.98	2003
Board of Respiratory Care	\$1,340.26	2006
Total	\$53,025.51	

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*The expenditure schedules submitted by several licensure boards each year are not representative of actual expenditures or revenues.*

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The Treasurer's Office interprets "annual budget" in the code to be the board's expenditure schedule. By definition, a budget is a plan of expenditures. However, the expenditure schedules submitted by several licensure boards each year are not representative of actual expenditures or

*It is not uncommon in any year for boards to submit expenditure schedules that are 30 to 100 percent above their actual expenditures.*

revenues.<sup>2</sup> Table 3 shows examples of the significant difference between a board's submitted expenditure schedule and its actual expenditures for that year. Table 3 is typical for many boards each year. It is not uncommon in any year for boards to submit expenditure schedules that are 30 to 100 percent above their actual expenditures.

Licensing Board	Fiscal Year	Expenditure Schedule	Actual Expenditures	Difference
Hearing Aid Dealers	2004	\$25,000	\$2,286	\$22,714
Osteopathy	2002	\$281,000	\$73,762	\$207,238
Acupuncture	2004	\$18,717	\$5,188	\$13,529
Professional Engineers	2002	\$813,686	\$302,330	\$511,356
Foresters	2003	\$13,000	\$5,461	\$7,539
Accountancy	2003	\$638,592	\$327,167	\$311,425
Dieticians	2001	\$20,000	\$11,899	\$8,101
Occupational Therapy	2001	\$105,344	\$62,856	\$42,488
Real Estate Commission	2002	\$680,283	\$439,442	\$240,841
Radiologic Technologists	2003	\$204,621	\$135,507	\$69,114
Counseling	2003	\$90,659	\$62,216	\$28,443
Social Work Examiners	2003	\$175,000	\$120,118	\$54,882
Respiratory Care	2004	\$115,000	\$78,986	\$36,014
Architects	2003	\$141,000	\$98,331	\$42,669
Optometry	2004	\$142,681	\$100,514	\$42,167
Professional Surveyors	2001	\$145,411	\$111,003	\$34,408
Real Estate Appraisers	2002	\$299,000	\$229,812	\$69,188
Veterinary Medicine	2005	\$160,267	\$123,493	\$36,774
Pharmacy	2005	\$769,788	\$602,520	\$167,268

<sup>2</sup>There is no requirement in Code which requires the non-appropriated licensure boards to submit budgets. Only 10 of the 33 licensure boards are appropriated. Therefore, the WV Treasurer's Office interprets "budget" to mean "expenditure schedules" as all agencies are required to submit expenditures schedules.

*Since expenditure schedules of many licensing board do not reflect a board's budget, the intention of § 30-1-10 is not accomplished. Some boards have outstanding balances that are over twice their actual expenditures.*

The effect of expenditure schedules overstating actual expenditures is that rarely will the Treasurer's Office encounter a board in which it is required to transfer funds into the state general revenue fund. This in turn allows licensing boards to accumulate a relatively large amount of funds. Table 4 shows some boards that have accumulated 2005 year-end balances that are more than twice the actual expenditures for 2005. **It is the opinion of the Legislative Auditor that since expenditure schedules of many licensing board do not reflect a board's budget, the intention of § 30-1-10 is not accomplished.** Consequently, some boards have outstanding balances that are over twice their actual expenditures, and some boards are near twice their actual expenditures (Nursing Home Administrators, and the Board of Pharmacy).

Licensing Board	FY 2005 Expenditure Schedule	FY 2005 Actual Expenditures	FY 2005 Actual Revenue	FY 2005 End of Year Cash Balance
Acupuncture	\$17,858	\$5,993	\$9,250	\$16,538
Osteopathy	\$370,250	\$169,126	\$234,082	\$573,172
Respiratory Care	\$104,650	\$74,951	\$97,201	\$211,172
Hearing Aid	\$25,000	\$10,027	\$9,750	\$22,143
Speech Pathology	\$75,000	\$60,351	\$125,753	\$136,270
Nursing Home	\$81,370	\$60,666	\$76,745	\$119,632
Pharmacy	\$769,788	\$602,520	\$851,618	\$1,167,090

### **Alternative Transfer Mechanisms Should Be Considered**

*If the requirement to transfer funds were based on actual expenditures there would have been over \$1.1 million transferred.*

It is legislative intent that licensing boards not accumulate amounts that are in excess of what is necessary to carry out their responsibilities. The Legislature has indicated that anything in excess of twice a board's budget should be transferred to the state general fund. If the requirements of WV Code §30-1-10 were based on actual expenditures and not expenditure schedules, as the Treasurer's Office uses, excess balances would be transferred to the state general revenue fund as intended. The Legislative Auditor calculated that if the requirement to transfer funds in WV Code §30-1-10 were based on actual expenditures, then there would have been

*If the requirement to transfer funds were based on actual revenues there would have been \$856,161 transferred to the state general revenue fund from FY 2000 to FY 2005.*

over \$1.1 million transferred to the general revenue fund from FY 2000 to FY 2005 instead of \$51,685 during the same period. If the requirement to transfer funds in WV Code §30-1-10 were based on actual revenues, then there would have been \$856,161 transferred to the state general revenue fund from FY 2000 to FY 2005. Table 5 shows calculated annual transfers to the general revenue fund by the licensure boards based on actual expenditures or revenues versus actual transfers based on twice budgets (expenditure schedules).<sup>3</sup> A full analysis of the affected boards is based on expenditures scenario is included as Appendix A and the full analysis based on the revenue scenario is included as Appendix B.

<b>Table 5</b> <b>Calculated Transfers to General Revenue VS Actual Amounts Transferred</b> <b>Using Alternative Methods</b> <b>FY 2000 to FY 2005</b>			
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Calculated Transfer Based on Actual Expenditures</b>	<b>Calculated Transfer Based on Actual Revenues</b>	<b>Actual Transfer*</b>
2000	\$298,324	\$57,371	\$0
2001	\$72,288	\$67,217	\$0
2002	\$352,162	\$337,629	\$309.43
2003	\$314,936	\$352,888	\$47,546.98
2004	\$2,189	\$5,520	\$0
2005	\$69,719	\$35,536	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,109,618</b>	<b>\$856,161</b>	<b>\$47,856</b>
<i>*Amounts actually transferred were added back to ending cash balances for calculated transfers.</i>			

<sup>3</sup>Calculations are based on a comparison of ending cash balances to the sum of the previous two years of expenditures or revenues.



## Using Actual Revenues May Be Better Than Actual Expenditures to Transfer Funds

*Although basing end of year cash balance on actual expenditures appears to be a better solution. Expenditures can be easily manipulated and this approach could lead to an increase in expenditures by licensing boards.*

An analysis of the end of year cash balance for each individual board clearly shows that basing ending cash balance on expenditure schedules has inherent problems. Although basing end of year cash balance on actual expenditures appears to be a better solution, this approach has problems as well. The primary problem is that expenditures can be easily manipulated and this approach could lead to an increase in expenditures by licensing boards. It is conceivable that expenditures may increase if licensing boards recognize that it can reduce the amount that is transferred to the state general fund by increasing its actual expenditures.

*The primary concern with using annual revenue is that revenues are often subject to short term fluctuations.*

Models using annual revenue or some derivative are a more attractive scenario than using actual expenditures. The primary reason for this is that revenues are more difficult to manipulate than expenditures since fee increases must have legislative approval. The primary concern with using annual revenue is that revenues are often subject to short term fluctuations. There are several factors which can influence revenue, such as fee increases and increases in the number of licensees. However, a primary influence is renewal license periods. Some boards have biennial renewals, which means that in one year revenues are relatively low, while in the next year revenues will be significantly higher. Table 6 shows revenues for various boards for FY 2002 to FY 2005 to illustrate the volatility of annual revenues.

Board	FY 2002 Revenue	FY 2003 Revenue	% Change	FY 2004 Revenue	% Change	FY 2005 Revenue	% Change
Acupuncture	\$4,125	\$8,525	106.7%	\$5,700	-33.1%	\$9,250	62.3%
Speech Pathology	\$13,230	\$110,196	732.9%	\$27,774	-74.8%	\$125,753	352.8%
Osteopathy	\$147,276	\$320,801	117.8%	\$399,758	24.6%	\$234,082	-41.4%
Chiropractors	\$65,074	\$68,867	5.8%	\$104,861	52.3%	\$92,570	-11.7%
Nursing Home Administrators	\$76,787	\$93,920	22.3%	\$94,820	1.0%	\$76,745	-19.1%

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*The amount charged for licensure should not be excessive and should represent the cost of providing protection to the public.*

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As a result of the volatility of revenues, it would be best to use the sum of revenues for the past two years as a basis to make the transfer. In this case, if a board's year end accumulated balance exceeds the sum of revenue for the past two years, then a transfer would occur. If there is a concern of inadvertently transferring more funds from a board than is prudent, the transfer mechanism can also provide for a maximum amount that can be transferred in any given year. Table 7 shows the total transfers by board to the general revenue fund under the proposed revenue model.

Board	Total Contribution
Board of Hearing Aid Dealers	\$6,492.67
Board of Professional Engineers	\$361,215.07
Board of Osteopathy	\$307,577.97
Real Estate Commission	\$100,039.03
Board of Speech Pathologists and Audiologists	\$24,276.88
Board of Massage Therapists	\$20,279.06
Board of Respiratory Care	\$33,687.65
Board of Acupuncture	\$2,593.84
<b>Total Contribution</b>	<b>\$856,162.17</b>

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*The accumulation of large cash balances by occupational licensure boards is not sound public policy.*

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## Conclusion

Inherent in the licensure of occupations is the concept that the amount charged for licensure should not be excessive and should represent the cost of providing protection to the public. Therefore, the accumulation of large cash balances by occupational licensure boards is not sound public policy and is contrary to legislative intent. To prevent the accumulation of large cash balances by occupational licensure boards, the Legislature established a mechanism to provide for the automatic calculation and transfer of excess revenue to the state general revenue fund. This mechanism is intended to return to the citizens of West Virginia any unnecessary funds collected by licensing boards.

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*The current transfer mechanism does not work as intended because expenditure schedules submitted by licensing boards significantly overstate actual expenditures, and thus, do not represent their budgets.*

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However, the current transfer mechanism does not work as intended because expenditure schedules are used by the State Treasurer's Office as a basis for the transfer. Expenditure schedules submitted by licensing boards significantly overstate actual expenditures, and thus, do not represent their budgets. The result of inflated expenditure schedules is that rarely are any

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excess funds transferred to the state general fund, and consequently many boards accumulate funds that are more than necessary to administer their responsibilities. The Legislative Auditor recommends that the Legislature consider amending West Virginia Code §30-1-10 to allow the transfer of excess funds to the state general revenue fund to be based on the sum of the previous two years of revenue. This would allow licensing boards to accumulate two years of revenue. The Legislature may want to consider placing a maximum amount on the transfer to avoid the possibility of inadvertently transferring more from a board than is prudent.

### **Recommendation**

1. *The Legislature should consider amending WV Code §30-1-10 to allow for the transfer of excess funds from chapter 30 boards to the state general revenue fund based on the sum of revenues of a board's last two fiscal years.*



**Appendix A: Calculated Transfer of Funds to General Revenue Based on Actual Expenditures**

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$7,125.00	\$7,475.00	\$8,225.00	\$8,125.00	\$7,525.00	\$9,750.00			
Expenditures	\$4,745.07	\$6,803.05	\$8,243.89	\$7,418.56	\$2,286.30	\$10,026.69			
Difference	\$2,379.93	\$671.95	(\$18.89)	\$706.44	\$5,238.70	(\$276.69)			
Ending Cash	\$15,821.16	\$10,671.95	\$9,981.11	\$10,687.55	\$15,926.25	\$15,385.76			
Base	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,548.12	\$15,046.94	\$15,662.45	\$10,000.00			
Transfer	\$5,821.16	\$671.95			\$263.80	\$5,385.76			
				New Balance		\$10,000.00			
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$66,061.18	\$53,930.00	\$76,787.00	\$93,920.00	\$94,820.00	\$76,745.00			
Expenditures	\$63,086.42	\$61,928.22	\$63,555.57	\$59,757.66	\$57,820.61	\$60,665.92			
Difference	\$2,974.76	(\$7,998.22)	\$13,231.43	\$34,162.34	\$36,999.39	\$16,079.08			
Ending Cash	\$27,157.57	\$19,159.35	\$32,390.78	\$66,553.12	\$103,552.51	\$119,631.59			
Base	\$119,680.14	\$124,298.93	\$125,014.64	\$125,483.79	\$123,313.23	\$117,578.27			
Transfer						\$2,053.32			
				New Balance		\$117,578.27			
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$49,138.64	\$62,915.86	\$106,585.25	\$148,919.00	\$56,427.50	\$124,606.00			
Expenditures	\$53,142.64	\$54,928.96	\$73,095.01	\$100,892.84	\$100,514.39	\$118,333.77			
Difference	(\$4,004.00)	\$7,986.90	\$33,490.24	\$48,026.16	(\$44,086.89)	\$6,272.23			
Ending Cash	\$52,277.25	\$60,264.15	\$93,754.39	\$141,780.55	\$83,937.08	\$90,209.31			
Base	\$85,826.92	\$99,670.33	\$108,071.60	\$128,023.97	\$173,987.85	\$201,407.23			
Transfer				\$13,756.58					
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$49,138.64	\$62,915.86	\$106,585.25	\$148,919.00	\$56,427.50	\$124,606.00			
Expenditures	\$53,142.64	\$54,928.96	\$73,095.01	\$100,892.84	\$100,514.39	\$118,333.77			
Difference	(\$4,004.00)	\$7,986.90	\$33,490.24	\$48,026.16	(\$44,086.89)	\$6,272.23			
Ending Cash	\$52,277.25	\$60,264.15	\$93,754.39	\$141,780.55	\$83,937.08	\$90,209.31			
Base	\$85,826.92	\$99,670.33	\$108,071.60	\$128,023.97	\$173,987.85	\$201,407.23			
Transfer				\$13,756.58					

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$280,974.74	\$313,287.59	\$636,656.00	\$531,521.94	\$518,861.48	\$594,804.43			
Expenditures	\$268,432.23	\$284,245.09	\$302,330.40	\$665,294.66	\$555,536.54	\$593,290.86			
Difference	\$12,542.51	\$29,042.50	\$334,325.60	(\$133,772.72)	(\$36,675.06)	\$1,513.57			
Ending Cash	\$592,109.30	\$487,567.02	\$815,601.18	\$418,904.60	\$382,229.54	\$383,743.11			
Base	\$458,524.52	\$481,275.58	\$552,677.32	\$586,575.49	\$967,625.06	\$1,220,831.20			
Transfer	\$133,584.78	\$6,291.44	\$262,923.86						
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue	\$163,864.75	\$165,603.63	\$147,275.50	\$320,800.75	\$399,758.00	\$234,082.25			
Expenditures	\$94,791.71	\$70,428.16	\$73,762.19	\$92,505.48	\$511,998.96	\$169,125.91			
Difference	\$69,073.04	\$95,175.47	\$73,513.31	\$228,295.27	(\$112,240.96)	\$64,956.34			
Ending Cash	\$223,473.05	\$215,199.25	\$226,264.36	\$393,515.14	\$31,949.39	\$96,905.73			
Base	\$120,023.78	\$152,751.05	\$165,219.87	\$144,190.35	\$166,267.67	\$604,504.44			
Transfer	\$103,449.27	\$62,448.20	\$61,044.49	\$249,324.79					
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
Revenue				\$459,244.75	\$160,910.00	\$670,602.00			
Expenditures		\$433,854.77	\$439,411.79	\$507,146.69	\$494,123.25	\$513,329.49			
Difference				(\$47,901.94)	(\$333,213.25)	\$157,272.51			
Ending Cash				\$896,134.52	\$540,083.00	\$697,355.82			
Base				\$873,296.56	\$946,588.48	\$1,001,269.94			
Transfer				\$22,837.96					

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Revenue	\$8,045.00	\$9,280.00	\$8,743.00	\$7,435.00	\$7,415.00	\$15,217.00				
Expenditures	\$6,364.21	\$13,395.42	\$8,262.98	\$5,460.77	\$8,519.29	\$11,613.23				
Difference	\$1,680.79	(\$4,115.42)	\$480.02	\$1,974.23	(\$1,104.29)	\$3,603.77				
Ending Cash	\$11,769.96	\$5,884.58	\$6,364.60	\$8,338.83	\$7,234.54	\$10,838.31				
Base	\$10,000.00	\$11,256.51	\$19,759.63	\$21,658.40	\$13,723.75	\$13,980.06				
Transfer	\$1,769.96									
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Revenue	\$10,101.38	\$54,606.14	\$13,230.00	\$110,196.36	\$27,773.68	\$125,752.85				
Expenditures	\$42,773.18	\$49,029.15	\$43,217.29	\$45,701.96	\$51,232.11	\$60,351.12				
Difference	(\$32,671.80)	\$5,576.99	(\$29,987.29)	\$64,494.40	(\$23,458.43)	\$65,401.73				
Ending Cash	\$52,029.00	\$57,605.99	\$27,618.70	\$92,113.10	\$68,654.67	\$134,056.40				
Base	\$63,251.83	\$81,195.78	\$91,802.33	\$92,246.44	\$88,919.25	\$96,934.07				
Transfer						\$37,122.33				
				New Balance		\$96,934.07				
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Revenue	\$48,866.25	\$64,860.86	\$88,021.15	\$83,356.25	\$107,659.47	\$89,875.00				
Expenditures	\$29,078.96	\$40,905.59	\$39,832.05	\$46,046.18	\$84,275.49	\$77,879.76				
Difference	\$19,787.29	\$23,955.27	\$48,189.10	\$37,310.07	\$23,383.98	\$11,995.24				
Ending Cash	\$58,818.04	\$52,865.77	\$98,178.56	\$107,294.62	\$104,431.05	\$116,426.29				
Base	\$28,910.50	\$49,989.46	\$69,984.55	\$81,047.07	\$133,734.64	\$177,868.65				
Transfer	\$29,907.54	\$2,876.31	\$28,194.01	\$26,247.55						

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Revenue	\$80,041.70	\$83,808.00	\$85,042.98	\$86,986.00	\$89,966.61	\$97,201.00				
Expenditures	\$97,406.71	\$99,616.87	\$78,636.88	\$90,907.34	\$78,985.66	\$74,950.99				
Difference	(\$17,365.01)	(\$15,808.87)	\$6,406.10	(\$3,921.34)	\$10,980.95	\$22,250.01				
Ending Cash	\$194,562.25	\$157,491.39	\$163,897.49	\$159,976.15	\$170,957.10	\$191,794.23				
Base	\$173,300.26	\$184,125.85	\$197,023.58	\$178,253.75	\$169,544.22	\$169,893.00				
Transfer	\$21,261.99				\$1,412.88	\$21,901.23				
				New Balance		\$169,893.00				
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY				
Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Expenditures	\$4,625.00	\$6,050.00	\$4,125.00	\$8,525.00	\$5,700.00	\$9,250.00				
Difference	\$5,935.43	\$5,624.92	\$3,195.36	\$4,501.84	\$5,187.79	\$5,993.39				
Ending Cash	(\$1,310.43)	\$425.08	\$929.64	\$4,023.16	\$512.21	\$3,256.61				
Base	\$7,390.96	\$7,816.04	\$8,745.68	\$12,768.84	\$10,512.21	\$13,256.61				
Transfer	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,560.35	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00				
				\$2,768.84	\$512.21	\$3,256.61				
					New Ending	\$10,000.00				
Board	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY				
Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005				
Expenditures	\$16,475.00	\$17,525.00	\$17,300.00	\$17,800.00	\$16,975.00	\$17,250.00				
Difference	\$19,145.12	\$11,898.90	\$19,990.99	\$17,396.21	\$14,850.05	\$17,242.16				
Ending Cash	(\$2,670.12)	\$5,626.10	(\$2,690.99)	\$403.79	\$2,124.95	\$7.84				
Base	\$16,544.90	\$19,642.06	\$16,951.07	\$17,354.86	\$19,479.81	\$19,487.65				
Transfer	\$14,015.96	\$25,309.10	\$31,044.02	\$31,889.89	\$37,387.20	\$32,246.26				
	\$2,528.94									
<b>Total Transfers</b>	<b>\$298,323.64</b>	<b>\$72,287.90</b>	<b>\$352,162.36</b>	<b>\$314,935.72</b>	<b>\$2,188.89</b>	<b>\$69,719.25</b>				



**Appendix B: Calculated Transfer of Funds to General Revenue Based on Actual Revenues**

		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WV BD OF HEARING AID DEALERS	Revenue	\$7,125.00	\$7,475.00	\$8,225.00	\$8,125.00	\$7,525.00	\$9,750.00
	Expenditures	\$4,745.07	\$6,803.05	\$8,243.89	\$7,418.56	\$2,286.30	\$10,026.69
	Difference	\$2,379.93	\$671.95	(\$18.89)	\$706.44	\$5,238.70	(\$276.69)
	Ending Cash	\$15,821.16	\$13,171.95	\$12,881.11	\$13,587.55	\$18,826.25	\$16,073.31
	Base	\$12,500.00	\$12,900.00	\$14,600.00	\$15,700.00	\$16,350.00	\$15,650.00
	Transfer	\$3,321.16	\$271.95			\$2,476.25	\$423.31
					New Balance		\$15,650.00
		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WV BD OF REGISTRATION PROF ENGINEERS	Revenue	\$280,974.74	\$313,287.59	\$636,656.00	\$531,521.94	\$518,861.48	\$594,804.43
	Expenditures	\$268,432.23	\$284,245.09	\$302,330.40	\$665,294.66	\$555,536.54	\$593,290.86
	Difference	\$12,542.51	\$29,042.50	\$334,325.60	(\$133,772.72)	(\$36,675.06)	\$1,513.57
	Ending Cash	\$592,109.30	\$572,965.07	\$840,345.25	\$460,489.61	\$423,814.55	\$425,328.12
	Base	\$543,922.57	\$506,019.65	\$594,262.33	\$949,943.59	\$1,168,177.94	\$1,050,383.42
	Transfer	\$48,186.73	\$66,945.42	\$246,082.92			
		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
WV BD OF OSTEOPATHY	Revenue	\$163,864.75	\$165,603.63	\$147,275.50	\$320,800.75	\$399,758.00	\$234,082.25
	Expenditures	\$94,791.71	\$70,428.16	\$73,762.19	\$92,505.48	\$511,998.96	\$169,125.91
	Difference	\$69,073.04	\$95,175.47	\$73,513.31	\$228,295.27	(\$112,240.96)	\$64,956.34
	Ending Cash	\$223,473.05	\$318,648.52	\$392,161.83	\$557,763.65	\$200,638.17	\$265,594.51
	Base	\$256,984.01	\$332,512.26	\$329,468.38	\$312,879.13	\$468,076.25	\$720,558.75
	Transfer			\$62,693.45	\$244,884.52		

	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
	Revenue		\$423,605.00	\$391,396.75	\$459,244.75	\$160,910.00	\$670,602.00		
	Expenditures				\$507,146.69	\$494,123.25	\$513,329.49		
	Difference				(\$47,901.94)	(\$333,213.25)	\$157,272.51		
WV REAL ESTATE COMMISSION	Ending Cash				\$896,134.52	\$481,788.50	\$639,061.01		
	Base				\$815,001.75	\$850,641.50	\$620,154.75		
	Transfer				\$81,132.77		\$18,906.26		
					New Balance		\$620,154.75		
Board	Activity	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY		
	Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
	Revenue	\$10,101.38	\$54,606.14	\$13,230.00	\$110,196.36	\$27,773.68	\$125,752.85		
	Expenditures	\$42,773.18	\$49,029.15	\$43,217.29	\$45,701.96	\$51,232.11	\$60,351.12		
	difference	(\$32,671.80)	\$5,576.99	(\$29,987.29)	\$64,494.40	(\$23,458.43)	\$65,401.73		
WV BD SPEECH PATHOLOGY AUDIOLOGY	Ending Cash	\$52,028.92	\$57,605.91	\$27,618.62	\$92,113.02	\$44,377.71	\$109,779.44		
	Base	\$57,985.76	\$60,407.05	\$64,707.52	\$67,836.14	\$123,426.36	\$137,970.04		
	Transfer				\$24,276.88				
Board	Activity	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY		
	Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005		
	Revenue	\$48,866.25	\$64,860.86	\$88,021.15	\$83,356.25	\$107,659.47	\$89,875.00		
	Expenditures	\$29,078.96	\$40,905.59	\$39,832.05	\$46,046.18	\$84,275.49	\$77,879.76		
	difference	\$19,787.29	\$23,955.27	\$48,189.10	\$37,310.07	\$23,383.98	\$11,995.24		
MASSAGE THERAPISTS BOARD	Ending Cash	\$58,818.04	\$82,773.31	\$130,962.41	\$151,037.18	\$174,421.16	\$183,372.64		
	Base	\$67,941.25	\$83,642.50	\$113,727.11	\$152,882.01	\$171,377.40	\$191,015.72		
	Transfer			\$17,235.30		\$3,043.76			

		FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY
Board	Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
	Revenue	\$80,041.70	\$83,808.00	\$85,042.98	\$86,986.00	\$89,966.61	\$97,201.00			
	Expenditures	\$97,406.71	\$99,616.87	\$78,636.88	\$90,907.34	\$78,985.66	\$74,950.99			
	difference	(\$17,365.01)	(\$15,808.87)	\$6,406.10	(\$3,921.34)	\$10,980.95	\$22,250.01			
	Ending Cash	\$190,733.41	\$169,060.97	\$175,467.07	\$159,928.36	\$170,909.31	\$193,159.32			
	Base	\$184,869.84	\$169,531.70	\$163,849.70	\$168,850.98	\$172,028.98	\$176,952.61			
	Transfer	\$5,863.57		\$11,617.37			\$16,206.71			
					New Balance		\$176,952.61			
Board	Activity	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY			
	Revenue	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005			
	Revenue	\$4,625.00	\$6,050.00	\$4,125.00	\$8,525.00	\$5,700.00	\$9,250.00			
	Expenditures	\$5,935.43	\$5,624.92	\$3,195.36	\$4,501.84	\$5,187.79	\$5,993.39			
	difference	(\$1,310.43)	\$425.08	\$929.64	\$4,023.16	\$512.21	\$3,256.61			
	Ending Cash	\$7,390.96	\$7,816.04	\$8,745.68	\$12,768.84	\$10,687.21	\$13,943.82			
	Base	\$10,000.00	\$10,730.00	\$10,675.00	\$10,175.00	\$12,650.00	\$14,225.00			
	Transfer				\$2,593.84					
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$57,371.46</b>	<b>\$62,217.37</b>	<b>\$337,629.04</b>	<b>\$352,888.01</b>	<b>\$5,520.01</b>	<b>\$35,536.28</b>			

