

JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT & FINANCE INTERIM BOOK

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Joint Committee on Government & Finance Interim Book

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2024 WEST VIRGINIA OFFICE OF BROADBAND West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council

Annual Report







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1. Executive Summary

The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, Office of Broadband, and the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council jointly submit this 2024 Annual Report to the West Virginia Legislature, in compliance with W. Va. Code §31-G-1A-2(8). The agencies work collaboratively with a shared mission: to expand and improve broadband connectivity in West Virginia.

Throughout 2024, West Virginia achieved significant milestones through the continuation of the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan and implementing Internet for All West Virginia.

Through Internet for All West Virginia, the West Virginia Office of Broadband, West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, and our partners joined together to launch West Virginia's Digital Equity Plan and Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Plan. During 2024, the National Telecommunication and Information Administration (NTIA) approved West Virginia's Initial Proposal Volume 1 and 2 resulting in the successful launch of the West Virginia BEAD Challenge Process, Pre-Application, Full Application, and Full Application Extension Round. The Internet for All West Virginia initiative is designed to achieve digital equity throughout the Mountain State. Working together, West Virginia can achieve a more connected future.

The WVBIP enters its third-year dedicating funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) and Capital Projects Fund (CPF) with a total combined allocation of \$172,467,297 to close out the year. With this investment of public funding dedicated to broadband expansion, West Virginia will deploy approximately 3,850 miles of fiber to connect over 39,500 unserved and underserved locations.

The WVBIP continues to achieve milestones within its mission based on the following foundation:

- Leverage Private Investment
- Involve Local Governments
- Encourage Public-Private Partnerships
- Connect the Unconnected

The WVBIP includes four separate programs, each designed to meet West Virginia's broadband development needs through efficient utilization of state and federal funding streams. Briefly, the WVBIP programs include:

- a. Line Extension, Advancement and Development (LEAD): Expansions of existing fiber and cable networks,
- b. GigReady: A state incentive for local governments and organizations to pool local ARPA allocations or other local funding,
- c. Major Broadband Project Strategies (MPBS): Significant new networks or major expansions of existing networks, and

d. Wireless Internet Networks (WIN): Expansions or upgrades of existing fixed wireless networks.

Project announcements began in 2022, and by the close of 2023, West Virginians started connecting to new broadband infrastructure. Throughout 2023 and 2024, WVDED continued to build additional connections, awarding 40 projects touching 37 counties. Additionally, in 2024, WVDED closed out the application window for the BEAD program which implements several major plan documents for Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) grant funding, setting the stage for project awards and even more infrastructure deployment in 2025 to achieve universal broadband coverage.

West Virginia's 2024 Accomplishments

	One of the first states to:	Receive NTIA approval of its Initial Proposal
		Receive NTIA approval of its Digital Equity Plan
		Receive approval for its DE Capacity Grant (\$9 million)
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Launched deployment application process for BEAD, CPF, SLFRF and ARC funds



Approved 11 LEAD awards, deploying over 600 miles of fiber to 4,900 locations



Led 140+ engagement meetings with 50+ Federal, state, and local stakeholders

1.1 West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council

The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, created in 2017 by the West Virginia Legislature, represents diverse users of broadband, including residential and business users located throughout the State. The Council continues to provide the West Virginia Office of Broadband administrative and technical support services and ensures coordination of broadband efforts in West Virginia. The Council has 13 voting members; as well as two Senate Appointees and two House of Delegates Appointees, one from each party, to serve as ex officio, nonvoting advisory members. The Council conducts a regular meeting on the second Thursday of each month, at 10:00 a.m., in the West Virginia Department of Commerce offices in Building 3 at the State Capitol Complex or virtually.

The Council builds upon input from numerous state agencies and recognizes the value of representation from urban and rural communities throughout West Virginia. The Council's composition, which includes a cross-section of state agency directors, legislative advisory members, business community leaders and both urban and residential users, ensures that multiple voices are heard, that West Virginia's needs are represented, and that viable solutions are thoughtfully pursued.

The Council is committed to the development of policies, plans, and procedures to expand and enhance broadband access throughout West Virginia. The Council places a primary emphasis on the development of broadband infrastructure in unserved and underserved areas of the State as outlined in West Virginia Code § 31G-1-1, et seq: <u>http://www.wvlegislature.gov/WVCODE/31G</u>.

The Council's annual budget includes the purchase of the licensing necessary to continue speed testing and mapping projects, associated data subscriptions, software, marketing and communications, and other limited expenses to support broadband expansion. Additionally, the Council approved the expenditure of funding for specific legal services and technical consulting services.

In 2021, House Bill 2002 amended West Virginia Code §31G to outline specific duties and authorities to be shared among West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council the Office of Broadband.

For more information, visit the Council website at: <u>broadband.wv.gov.</u> West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council c/o West Virginia Department of Commerce 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East | Building 3, Suite 600 Charleston, West Virginia 25305 304-558-2234 | <u>WVBroadbandCouncil@wv.gov</u>

WEST VIRGINIA BROADBAND ENHANCEMENT COUNCIL

2024 Council Members

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Chairman User of Large Amounts of Broadband Services bill@wyma.com

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Vacant Rural Business User Congressional District 1

Vacant Rural Business User Congressional District 2

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1.2 West Virginia Office of Broadband

Created in 2021 by an act of the West Virginia Legislature, the West Virginia Office of Broadband is organized under WVDED as outlined in West Virginia Code § 31G-1A-1, et seq. The Office of Broadband is managed by a director, who reports to the Secretary of Economic Development.

The Office of Broadband works cooperatively with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council. Both the Office of Broadband and Council are formed under WVDED. The agencies work collaboratively with a shared mission: to expand and improve broadband connectivity in West Virginia.

Duties of the Office of Broadband include making recommendations to the legislature, gathering and reporting broadband adoption rate data, and leading public awareness of issues concerning broadband service. The authority of the Office includes the ability to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding broadband expansion and easement programs, solicit, receive and dispense funds from funding sources other than the legislature, and overseeing the use of conduit. The Office of Broadband is the lead agency for most efforts described throughout this document and continues to spearhead the BEAD and Digital Equity programs for the State. For consistency, WVDED will be used in reference to the Office of Broadband in all but the following sections.

The Secretary of WVDED oversees all activities within the Office of Broadband. Figure 1 offers a full organizational chart of the Office of Broadband.

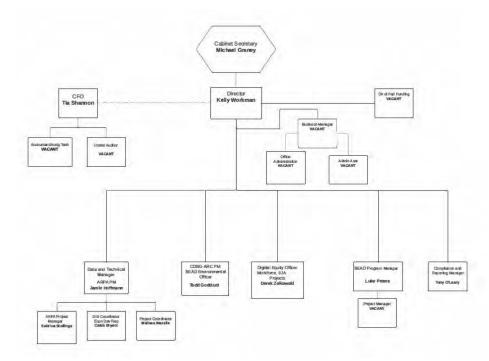


Figure 1: Office of Broadband Organizational Chart

Table 1 details the roles of each of the five Office of Broadband BEAD team members. These BEAD team members will specifically support the implementation of BEAD funding alongside existing Office of Broadband staff to implement the BEAD program.

Full/part-		t-		
Current/planne	d time	Position	Role	
Current (1) Planned (2)	Full	Program Manager (1) Project Manager (2)	The Program Manager and Project Managers will support Office of Broadband staff with processing data requests; implementing BEAD activities; managing community outreach and stakeholder activities, and ensuring that grantees and subgrantees complete deliverables in a timely manner and meet BEAD Program objectives, including alignment with the Digital Equity Planning Grant.	
Current (1)	Full	Accounting Technician	Under the direction of the agency CFO, the Accounting Technician will be responsible for completing and submitting grant reports in coordination with the Business Manager, Administrative Professional, Office Administrator, and Office of Broadband staff (as allowable and appropriate); preparing activities related to grant monitoring, audit, or compliance requests; processing invoices and grant-related financial documents; and compiling, reconciling, and managing the submission of subgrantee reports and documents.	
Planned (1)	Full	Administrative Professional	The Administrative Professional will be in charge of completing and submitting grant reports on behalf of, or in coordination with, the Business Manager, Accounting Technician, Office Administrator, and Office staff (as allowable and appropriate); archiving grant-related documents and documentation; preparing for, and supporting, any activities related to grant monitoring, audit, or compliance; and compiling, reconciling, and managing the submission of subgrantee reports and documents.	

Table 1: Core Office of Broadband Team Members

Full/nart-

For efficiency and subject matter expertise, the Office of Broadband and Council have procured professional consulting services. Contracted partners include: Bowles Rice LLP, providing legal assistance; The Thrasher Group, providing engineering consulting services; Tilson Technology Management, Inc., (Tilson) providing overarching broadband consulting services; and Ookla, providing speed testing data and analytics. Tilson provides support to WVDED throughout the BEAD process and assists WVDED in the development and administration of the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan, discussed in the subsequent section.

For more information, visit: <u>broadband.wv.gov.</u> West Virginia Department of Economic Development, West Virginia Office of Broadband 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East | Building 3, Suite 600 Charleston, West Virginia 25305 304-558-2234 | <u>WVBroadband@wv.gov</u>



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1.3 2024 Achievements and Milestones

The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, the Office of Broadband, along with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Economic Development Council, made significant advancements with the State's broadband expansion initiatives throughout 2024. These advancements include:

Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment:

- West Virginia became one of the first states to receive NTIA approval of the Initial Proposal.
- West Virginia was one of the first states to open a BEAD application cycle. The state accepted pre-applications and full applications for BEAD deployment, and supported applicants with detailed procedures, FAQs, and application webinars.
- West Virginia held its second Broadband Summit from October 22 to October 23, 2023.
- West Virginia successfully executed the state BEAD Challenge process.
- Governor Jim Justice issued the approval of 11 LEAD awards, which will deploy over 600 miles of fiber infrastructure to cover over 4,900 locations.
- WVDED secured \$1,509,517 from the Appalachian Regional Commission to provide Technical Assistance to workforce development entities interested in applying for WVDED's forthcoming Workforce Development Grant Program.

Digital Equity Initiatives:

- The NTIA approved West Virginia's Digital Equity Plan on February 29, 2024. West Virginia was one of the first states to receive NTIA approval of this plan.
- West Virginia submitted its Digital Equity Capacity Grant Application on May 15, 2024, and the NTIA officially approved West Virginia's DE Capacity Grant application on November 1, 2024.
- The NTIA approved West Virginia for \$9 million in Digital Equity Capacity funds.
- WVDED led over 140 engagement meetings with over 50 Federal, state and local stakeholders.

American Rescue Plan Act:

- Approximately \$175 million in grant funds were awarded to support 42 broadband projects across West Virginia.
- Four projects have completed construction, delivering high-speed broadband to targeted locations.
- Twelve projects are actively under construction.
- Eight projects are scheduled to begin construction in early 2025.
- Eighteen projects in the permitting and design phase will start construction in 2025.
- WVDED released a new version of the West Virginia Broadband Availability Dashboard.

2. Introduction

2.1 Key Priorities

West Virginia's leaders understand that broadband has moved beyond optional to essential. WVDED is guided by three core pillars as it strives to achieve universal broadband coverage and digital equity for West Virginia through the planning and implementation of Infrastructure Act funds. These are:



With these primary areas in mind, recent policy initiatives indicate that improving broadband and bridging the digital divide is one of the State's highest priorities. Broadband is the essential economic infrastructure that West Virginia needs to compete regionally, nationally and globally.

The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Office of Broadband continue to advocate for greater connectivity. This mission is strongly supported by the Governor Justice, the West Virginia Legislature, West Virginia Department of Economic Development, West Virginia Department of Commerce, and numerous partners.

Nationally, West Virginia's Congressional representatives continue to support and enhance Federal programs for broadband development. With this shared vision firmly in place, State policy is implemented to address barriers as they are identified.

2.2 Key Partnerships

Communication with and cooperation among West Virginia's Internet Service Provider (ISP) community is essential to the expansion of broadband in West Virginia. Joint ventures and innovative partnerships between public agencies, private companies and investor-owned utilities demonstrate the collaboration needed to improve connectivity. Notably, Internet Service Providers in West Virginia have dedicated matching funds in the amount of \$67,597,879 for a total investment of more than \$240 million in broadband infrastructure projects throughout West Virginia across all projects announced to date.

The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Office of Broadband strongly support these efforts and will continue working to develop a more connected West Virginia. Working collaboratively, West Virginia is pursuing primary goals to:

- Encourage the development of broadband infrastructure in the State;
- Evaluate and map the broadband infrastructure and service systems through an Interactive Mapping Program and other data collection methods;
- Eliminate barriers to broadband infrastructure development within the State;
- Engage and mobilize the expertise, funding, and partners to facilitate the creation of reliable and affordable broadband service; and
- Expand economic development and represent the State in matters related to broadband infrastructure development.

The West Virginia Office of Broadband and West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council extend appreciation to Tilson Technology Management, Inc., for significant contributions and commitment to broadband development in the State of West Virginia as the State's lead broadband consultant.

West Virginia's long-standing partnership with Ookla® continues to strengthen the State's growing ability to collect, analyze and visualize important broadband consumer speed test data.

Recently, AECOMM assisted the Office with identifying gaps and solutions pertaining to pole attachments. AECOMM supported the Office by providing industry knowledge necessary to coordinate with utilities, pole owners, Internet Service Providers, and the Public Service Commission of West Virginia.

3. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Programs

WVDED is tasked with deploying local and Federal broadband funds, including historic funding from the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), administered by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). IIJA funding includes \$1.2 billion in Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) funding for deployment and \$9,011,588 in Digital Equity Act funding for the State of West Virginia. This investment in broadband infrastructure and related digital inclusion will help West Virginia achieve its goal of universal broadband access.

WVDED continues to lead the nation as one of the first states to execute the deployment application process for internet service providers. By the end of 2024, WVDED will conclude the application process, including an extension, and will begin the subgrantee selection process and other pre-award activities. WVDED looks forward to supporting its subgrantees in 2025 and implementing plans through the ongoing support of partners and local stakeholders. WVDED's deployment progress means West Virginia will be one of the first states to award BEAD subgrants for workforce, related non-deployment support projects, and digital equity in 2025. Digital equity projects will be supported by any remaining BEAD funds following deployment awards, as well as the State's \$9 million allocation under the Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, administered by NTIA.

The following marks key milestones in 2024 for the BEAD Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program.

West Virginia's IIJA Milestones in 2024

- a) Became one of the first states to receive NTIA approval of the Initial Proposal
- b) Successfully executed the state BEAD Challenge process
- c) Launched a comprehensive deployment application process for BEAD, CPF, SLFRF, and ARC funds
- d) Accepted Pre-Applications, Full Applications, and Extension Applications for BEAD deployment
- e) Supported applicants with detailed procedures, FAQs, and application webinars
- f) Became one of the first states to receive NTIA approval of the State Digital Equity Plan
- g) Approved for \$9 million in Digital Equity Capacity funds
- h) Supported West Virginian organizations submitting Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program applications
- i) Led over 140 engagement meetings with over 50 Federal, state, and local stakeholders

3.1 Broadband Deployment

3.1.1 BEAD Initial Proposal

West Virginia's Initial Proposal comprises two volumes and establishes its proposed plan to achieve full broadband access across the State. Volume 1 identifies locations targeted for funding and details the State's plan to run a challenge process. This challenge process, discussed in greater detail in Section 3.1.2, offers internet service providers the opportunity to provide input on target locations and their BEAD eligibility status. Specifically, the BEAD eligibility status determines whether applicants will be able to propose projects for these locations. Then, Volume 2 describes how the State will run a fair, open, and competitive application process, select projects, and meet BEAD requirements with the aim of achieving universal broadband coverage.

Across these two volumes, WVDED built upon its Five-Year Action Plan and covered all 20 topics required by NTIA. These are highlighted in Figure 2.



Figure 21: Initial Proposal Requirements

WVDED was proudly one of the first states to receive NTIA approval of both its volumes:

- January 29, 2024 Approval of Initial Proposal Volume 1
- April 18, 2024 Approval of Initial Proposal Volume 2

These documents have and will continue to guide the State through the rest of its BEAD deployment efforts, beginning with the State Challenge Process.

3.1.2 State Challenge Process

Upon approval of its Initial Proposal, WVDED and its partners implemented a challenge process that supported accurate identification of broadband serviceable locations available for BEAD funding. The possible statuses for locations are unserved, underserved, served, and eligible CAIs. Served locations would ultimately not be eligible for BEAD funding.

Challenge Phase (30 days). WVDED created an online portal through which representatives of internet service providers, local government, and non-profits could submit challenges to the BEAD-eligibility statuses of locations. This phase ran from February 10 to March 10, 2024.

Rebuttal Phase (30 days). After the challenge phase, internet service providers could participate in the rebuttal phase, during which they could provide counterevidence to a challenge. This phase ran from March 11 to April 13, 2024.

Final Determination Phase (11 days). WVDED reviewed the evidence for each challenge, including the evidence from any rebuttals, and made a final determination to "sustain" or "reject" each challenge. This final phase ran from April 13 to April 24, 2024.

The BEAD Challenge Process began in February and closed in April 2024 and resulting in the challenges listed in Table 2.

Challenge Category	Challenges:	
	Submitted	Approved
Existing Service	3,953	3,889
Planned Service	76,765	65,649
Availability	18	3
Business Service Only	3	0
CAI	224	2
Qualifying Broadband Available	112	110

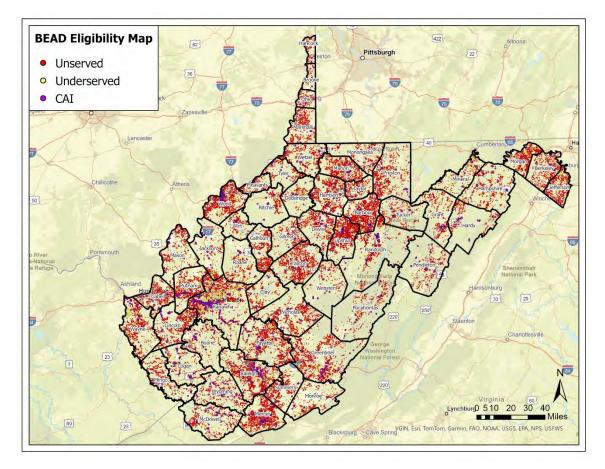
Table 2: Challenge Process Results

Note that West Virginia adopted a pre-challenge modification to treat 11,890 locations served via digital subscriber line (DSL) as underserved to facilitate the phase-out of legacy copper facilities. West Virginia also reported 211,621 locations served by an enforceable commitment. Following the final determination phase, WVDED determined the counts listed in Table 3 for broadband serviceable locations in West Virginia.

Table 3: Count of Eligible Locations Following the Challenge Process

Serviceability Status	Count
Unserved	96,986
Underserved	14,850
Eligible CAIs	2,342

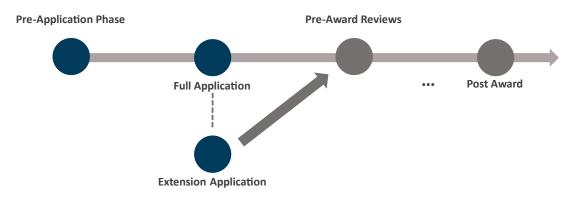
Figure 32: Map of BEAD Eligibility in West Virginia After the Challenge Process



3.1.3 BEAD Application Process and Resources

The BEAD program is divided into two phases and an extension phase, followed by the Pre-Award and Post Award. These phases are highlighted in Figure 4 below. At the time of drafting this report, WVDED has not publicly announced the results of the application phases. These details will be released at a later date.

Figure 43: BEAD Program Phases



3.1.3.1 Pre-Application Phase

On March 18, 2024, only a week after West Virginia received approval of its Challenge Process results from NTIA, WVDED launched the first phase in its application process: the Pre-Application phase. The Pre-Application phase allowed interested parties to show their eligibility and capacity for expanding broadband infrastructure with BEAD funding. Applicants had to complete this step if they planned to submit a Full Application. The phase ran for 60 days from March 18 to May 30, 2024, after an extension.

During this phase, applicants submitted key information about their companies, capacity to take on projects of varying sizes via two or three pro formas, commitments required for the BEAD program, and more. Overall, this phase was intended to collect information that will apply to all the applicants' proposed projects, streamlining the process, and assessing the capacity of the applicant. WVDED assessed the materials and performed remediation as necessary with the applicants.

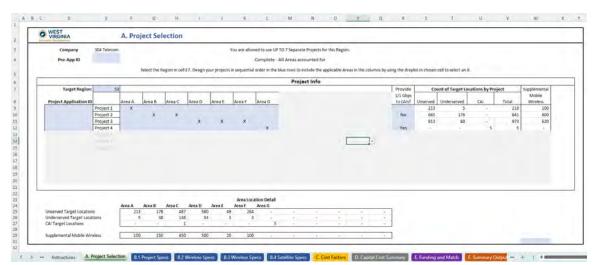
3.1.3.2 Full Application Phase

After the close of the Pre-Application phase, review of the applications, remediation, and conclusion of the process, WVDED launched the Full Application phase. Applicants that had successfully completed Pre-Applications were then able to submit their proposed projects during this new phase. Because the State had already collected general application information during the Pre-Application portion, applicants could focus on designing and submitting their proposed projects.

This phase ran for another 60 days, from August 26 to October 24, 2024. Using a combination of the ZoomGrants portal and specially designed workbooks, applicants created and detailed their proposed projects for WVDED consideration. WVDED designed the application workbooks to incorporate many of the program rules and allow applicants to build their projects in a logical manner. Figure 5 shows an example of the Full Application Workbook, which guided applicants through each step in the project specification design process.

While details related to the number of applications received, applicants participating, and provisional subgrantees cannot be announced at this time, WVDED views it as a strong success.

Figure 54: Example of a Full Application Workbook



3.1.3.3 Extension Application Phase

Prior to the conclusion of the Full Application phase, WVDED conceived of and announced the Extension Application phase, which would solicit proposals for Target Areas and Regions that either did not receive proposals during the Full Application phase or were at risk of not having viable proposals. WVDED established this program feature in case an extension would be necessary.

After the close of the Full Application phase, WVDED found that the Extension was required. Accordingly, WVDED held the Extension Application phase from November 13 to December 19, 2024. The Extension focused on the remaining Target Areas that currently lack viable projects or are at risk of not receiving any. During the Extension, additional funding for broadband deployment was made accessible through the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) and the U.S. Department of Treasury's Capital Projects Fund (CPF) and State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF). WVDED also created a new set of program procedures that built on the original BEAD Deployment Program Procedures and introduced increased flexibility in creating applications.

Additionally, to promote as much participation as possible, WVDED opened this phase to applicants that had not yet submitted Pre-Applications on the condition that interested entities must submit one prior to proposing projects.

3.1.3.4 BEAD Program Resources and Assistance

Throughout the application phases, WVDED created a wide range of resources and disseminated these and other information about the program to encourage greater, easier participation. These include, but are not limited to:

- Fifteen workshops, webinars, and office hour sessions;
- Deployment Program Procedures, which were updated as new information became available;

- Extension Program Procedures;
- A regularly updated Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document that at the time of drafting this report stands at 47 pages;
- Blog posts announcing news related to the program, important dates and changes to the program, and the availability of other resources;
- A questions submission form that interested entities used as an indirect way of communicating with WVDED; and
- Email contact information through which applicants submitted many questions and could quickly and easily contact WVDED.

WVDED aimed to create an environment that fostered greater participation in the program while helping to guide existing applicants through each step. To accomplish this, WVDED held the above mentioned 15 workshops, webinars, and other sessions. Table 4 provides an overview of each session and its contents.

No.	Date	Location	Topics
1	March 14, 2024	Webinar	Pre-Application: Walkthrough, regulatory,
			legal, and program compliance
2	March 28, 2024	Fairmont, WV	Pre-Application: Walkthrough, regulatory,
			legal, and program compliance
3	April 10, 2024	Webinar	Pre-Application: Responses to FAQs, letter of
			credit or performance bond, scoring details
4	May 3, 2024	Online Office Hours	Questions from applicants
5	May 8, 2024	Webinar	Pre- and Full Application: Pre- vs. Full
			Application, anti-collusion policy, letter of
			credit or performance bond, scoring rubric,
			protected and proprietary information
			disclosures
6	May 23, 2024	Charleston, WV	Pre- and Full Application: ZoomGrants
			questions and documents, defining proposed
			projects, application commitment form,
			demonstrated community support
7	June 6, 2024	Morgantown, WV	Full Application: Target Areas and Regions,
			mapping resources, application workbook,
			resiliency and scalability, fixed wireless and
			mobile wireless overlay, high-level design
0	L	147 - la tao a sa	and proposed network description
8	June 12, 2024	Webinar	Full Application: ZoomGrants questions and
			documents, Target Areas and Regions,
			mapping resources, lower tier participant
0	Contombor 27 2024	Vintual O.C.A	form, compliance topics
9	September 27, 2024	Virtual Q&A	<u>Full Application</u> : Application portal
			questions, general questions, technical
10	October 0 2024	Wahinar	questions, timeline, additional Q&A
10	October 9, 2024	Webinar	Extension Application: Overview,
			requirements, creating proposed projects, project prioritization and selection
			project prioritization and selection

Table 4: Workshops, Webinars, and Other Sessions Held by WVDED

11	December 3, 2024	Webinar Series 1/5	<u>Extension Application</u> : Key information, structure, and ZoomGrants portal
12	December 3, 2024	Webinar Series 2/5	<u>Extension Application</u> : Pre-Application process
13	December 3, 2024	Webinar Series 3/5	Extension Application: Overview
14	December 5, 2024	Webinar Series 4/5	Extension Application: Building Applications – Creating projects, high-level design, resiliency and scalability, speed of network and other technical capabilities
15	December 6, 2024	Webinar Series 5/5	Extension Application: Extension Application: Capital cost and grant request, community impact & support, documents

3.2 BEAD Workforce Development

For West Virginia to achieve Internet for All, it will need a well-trained, highly skilled workforce of broadband industry professionals spanning occupations. WVDED is committed to engaging stakeholders and investing in the education and workforce development system to ensure the industry has the talent it needs to meet the State's connectivity goals.

WVDED continues to convene its Workforce Planning Team and Workforce Development Council. The list of Council members can be found in the <u>Initial Proposal, Volume 2</u> (page 95). The Planning Team designed a \$20 million-\$50 million Workforce Development Grant Program, incorporating feedback from the Council and stakeholders to ensure the program meets the needs of West Virginia's broadband industry. The Workforce Development Grant application period will open in the spring of 2025.

To advance the Grant program, WVDED is leveraging funding from the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) to contract the West Virginia Grant Resource Centers to provide interested applicants with Technical Assistance. This TA includes the developing broadband industry workforce resources, supporting applicants as they design their education and training programs, identify areas of collaboration, and write their grant applications. These efforts will support a more efficient, cohesive workforce development system in West Virginia. ARC TA resources can be found on the <u>WVDED Workforce website</u>.

3.3 Digital Equity

The West Virginia Department of Economic Development appreciates the continued support of its Digital Equity Steering Committee in 2024. The Committee supports the advancement of the state's vision to ensure that all West Virginians have the resources they need to participate in the digital world and achieve the numerous benefits of digital equity.

Table 5: Digital Equity Steering Committee Members

Digital Equity Steering Committee Members		
Angela Vance	Associate State Director, Advocacy, AARP WV	
Roger Calhoun	Member, Rural Residential User, West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council	
Alex Weld	Executive Director, Generation WV	
Annie Stroud	Broadband Coordinator, Generation WV	
Donna Calvert	Director, Special Services, WV Library Commission	

3.3.1 Digital Equity Plan

"Digital equity is a condition in which all individuals and communities have the information technology capacity needed for full participation in our society, democracy, and economy. Digital equity is necessary for access to essential services, civic and cultural participation, employment, and lifelong learning."

-Digital equity definition, National Digital Inclusion Alliance (NDIA)

The NTIA approved <u>West Virginia's Digital Equity Plan</u> on February 29, 2024. This plan is designed to ensure that everyone in the State has access to affordable high-speed internet, affordable devices to use the internet, and the opportunity to learn the skills necessary to take full advantage of everything the internet offers. West Virginia's DE Plan includes:

- a. A statewide vision for digital equity
- b. A digital equity framework and scorecard
- c. Plans for digital literacy innovation programs
- d. Proposed technology-related apprenticeship or other workforce opportunities
- e. Integration with the State's Economic Development Strategy, educational and health outcomes, and civic and social engagement
- f. Action steps to implement the Digital Equity Plan that contains all requirements set forth in the <u>Notice of Funding Opportunity</u>.

3.3.2 Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program

In 2024, West Virginia began implementation of the digital equity goals described in the approved State Digital Equity Plan. Implementation of the Plan is supported by \$9 million allocated to West Virginia through the Digital Equity Capacity Grant Program, administered by NTIA.

With the official wind-down of the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP), WVDED explored new methods of ensuring affordability of high-speed internet service, including spreading awareness of existing affordable internet packages and other relevant consumer information. WVDED will continue to support affordability efforts through thoughtful deployment selection and further coordination with stakeholders. WVDED developed a comprehensive plan for use of Capacity funds that focuses on priority elements from the Digital Equity Plan, including skills support, device access, and planning support for local governments. West Virginia will also invest Digital Equity Capacity Grant funding to update the State's Digital Equity Plan. Capacity funding priorities are described below:

Digital Skills and Navigators Program: WVDED is prioritizing implementation of a Digital Skills subgrant program to address a "lack of technical knowledge," as identified in the Digital Equity Plan Needs Assessment. This program will leverage experienced West Virginian organizations to provide training and education to members of Covered Populations on the use of digital tools, accessing online resources, and practicing safe and responsible online behavior.

Pilot Device Program: WVDED will pilot its Affordable Device Program to provide eligible residents with new, used, or refurbished devices. The program, connected to the digital skills training program, will ensure participants have the technical assistance needed to operate their new devices. This program, targeted for low-income individuals as defined by the Covered Households category of the Digital Equity Act, will be scaled in subsequent years based on best practices learned from the pilot and available funds.

Local Digital Equity Planning: This grant program will be available to local governments (e.g. municipal, county) to support the development of local Digital Equity plans. Successful plans will include strategies and key activities aligned with the State's Plan so subgrantees are prepared to secure future implementation funding. Local planning will support continued interest and activity in digital inclusion work at the local level following implementation of the Digital Equity Act.

DE Plan Updates and Data Collection: WVDED will revise the State's DE Plan, specifically regarding affordability activities, the Local DE Planning Program, and implementation timeline. Additionally, WVDED will continue to collect data and administer surveys to establish more precise baseline figures and subsequent monitoring of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). WVDED will partner with the National Digital Inclusion Alliance (NDIA), the Digital Equity Research Center (DERC), Merit Network, and seven other states to create a State Evaluation Tool to assist with evaluating both individual projects and overall statewide progress.

3.3.3 Digital Equity Asset Map

In addition to selection of subgrantees for the Digital Equity Capacity Program and any remaining BEAD funds, WVDED is committed to hosting an updated Digital Equity asset inventory and community resource library available to the public through an interactive online dashboard.

This fall, WVDED launched the <u>Digital Equity Asset Map</u> and an asset form to collect more information about active initiatives across the state that support digital equity. WVDED continues to conduct outreach with partners to support visibility and learn more about related services throughout West Virginia.





The Digital Equity Asset Form can be found here.

The Digital Equity Asset Map can be found <u>here</u>.

3.3.4 Digital Equity Competitive Grant

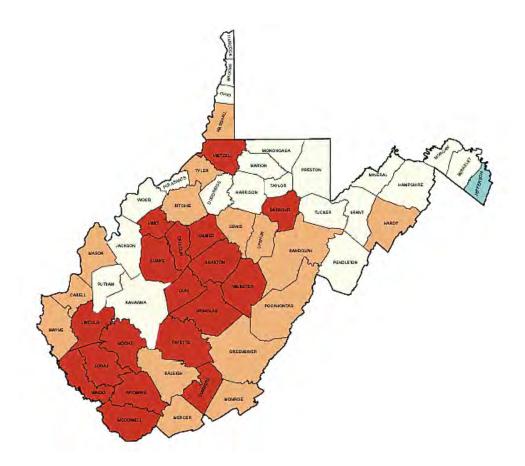
WVDED supported applicants in West Virginia applying to the first round of the Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program, administered by NTIA and available to a variety of organizations throughout the country for digital inclusion projects. WVDED prepared application resources for interested applicants, provided requested letters of support, and continued to collaborate with NTIA to ensure organizations were prepared to submit responsive applications.

As NTIA announces awards on a rolling basis, WVDED will coordinate with any West Virginian awardees to ensure successful cooperation. When more details are available for the next round of the DE Competitive Grant Program, the Office of Broadband will again encourage potential applicants to apply and provide assistance.

3.3.5 Appalachia Digital Accelerator Project

WVDED supported local connectivity plans this year in connection with Connect Humanity's <u>Appalachia Digital Accelerator Project</u>, supported by the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

In West Virginia, Connect Humanity partnered with Generation WV, Regional Optical Communications (ROC), and WVDED to convene stakeholders, gather data, and draft a countylevel digital equity plan for each of the state's 18 ARC distressed counties. The resulting digital equity plans will assist each county in coordinating digital inclusion activities and assist with applying for upcoming grant opportunities. Figure 6: Map of West Virginia by ARC Economic Status (FY 2023, Targeted Counties Shown in Red)



Targeted counties include: Barbour; Boone; Braxton; Calhoun; Clay; Fayette; Gilmer; Lincoln; Logan; McDowell; Mingo; Nicholas; Roane; Summers; Webster; Wetzel; Wirt; Wyoming.

Connect Humanity and its partners convened county steering committees including public officials, local educators, and community leaders. County steering committees meet monthly, helping guide each county's priorities and potential projects.

In June 2024, WVDED attended 3 planning workshops in Clarksburg, Ansted, and Gilbert to discuss local barriers to broadband adoption, potential digital inclusion projects, funding sources, and partners.

Final Connectivity Plans for all 18 counties will be available in 2025 and will inform the State's digital equity implementation planning.

3.4 West Virginia's Core Planning Team and Partnerships

A diverse set of stakeholders informed WVDED's efforts this year to build application processes that are responsive to the current broadband and digital equity landscape in West Virginia. This stakeholder engagement includes public, private, and nonprofit organizations, as well as members of the general public.

WVDED and the Core Planning Team's university partners conducted outreach to local, regional, federal, and national organizations that directly or indirectly serve covered populations. These organizations provided insight in strategic planning meetings for the timing of digital equity and workforce programming, as well as support with informational materials for local stakeholders.

WVDED continues to facilitate regular convenings of stakeholders for planning, including the Broadband Industry Workforce Group, Workforce Development Council, Broadband Enhancement Council, and the Digital Equity Steering Committee. These groups include government entities, internet service providers, economic development organizations, community and technical colleges, community anchor institutions, nonprofit organizations, and private sector partners. WVDED regularly reports to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance within the State Legislature.

WVDED continues to engage with representatives of unserved and underserved communities, including historically underrepresented and marginalized groups within the eight digital equity covered populations. WVDED coordinated broadband deployment and digital equity initiatives and sought input from the Digital Equity Steering Committee, Broadband Enhancement Council, and additional local and community organizations to plan programs that focus on the needs of underrepresented communities. Outreach to underrepresented communities has continued since the Initial Proposal via webinars announced on the Internet for All Website, in-person events at community anchor institutions, and project updates distributed online.

3.4.1 2024 Engagement

WVDED led and participated in **over 140 outreach and training sessions in 2024** for BEAD and Digital Equity. **Engagement highlights in 2024 include**:

- Engaged **over 50 organizations** in events throughout the year, including Regional Planning and Development Councils, county development authorities, libraries, educational institutions, nonprofits, workforce boards, and industry representatives
- Hosted a successful 2024 West Virginia Broadband Summit on the broadband industry and economic development strategies
- Prepared **4 webinars**, **2 in-person workshops**, and **5 application support videos** on the BEAD deployment process
- Reviewed 18 county local connectivity plans

- Participated in **20 workforce development meetings** on grant design and credentials of value
- Led over **30 digital equity meetings** on current programming, barriers, and grant design

WVDED will provide a complete list of local coordination this year in the BEAD Final Proposal.

4. West Virginia Broadband Mapping

West Virginia makes broadband mapping central to its mission to expand digital connectivity statewide. Comprehensive and precise mapping forms the foundation of strategic infrastructure planning, allowing the state to assess broadband availability and gaps accurately. By tracking both historical and ongoing broadband investments, the WVDED not only monitors progress but also optimizes the administration of multiple federal broadband initiatives. Through continuous updates and refinements, West Virginia's mapping efforts strive to identify unserved and underserved areas with greater accuracy, supporting the state's commitment to closing the digital divide.

4.1 West Virginia Broadband Map

In early 2021, the Office of Broadband applied multi-criteria decision-making models to West Virginia's Statewide Addressing and Mapping System (SAMS) to develop a comprehensive broadband mapping system. This dataset provided broadband availability insights at the address level across the state, forming a critical foundation for funding decisions within the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan's grant programs.

With the launch of the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Broadband Data Collection (BDC) program in 2022, the Office transitioned from using the Statewide Addressing and Mapping System (SAMS) dataset to the FCC BDC Fabric. The Fabric is a location-level dataset developed as part of the FCC's national broadband mapping initiative. The dataset provides a more granular, location-specific view of broadband availability and infrastructure with regularly occurring updates. The BEAD and Digital Equity programs rely on the Fabric to ensure that funding is directed to areas most in need of broadband infrastructure.

Location-level data is instrumental in driving funding decisions for broadband expansion; however, it also provides valuable insight for the Digital Equity Program to ensure vulnerable populations can access the digital world.

Broadband mapping is essential for achieving digital equity, as it provides the data necessary to identify and address connectivity gaps in communities across West Virginia. Integrating the Fabric and socioeconomic data together supports data-driven decisions for the Digital Equity program to pinpoint where broadband access, affordability, and digital literacy are lacking. By leveraging detailed broadband data, the Office's Digital Equity program has prioritized initiatives that will influence adoption to those most affected by the digital divide, ensuring that everyone can participate fully in the digital economy.

4.1.1 West Virginia Broadband Availability Map and Data

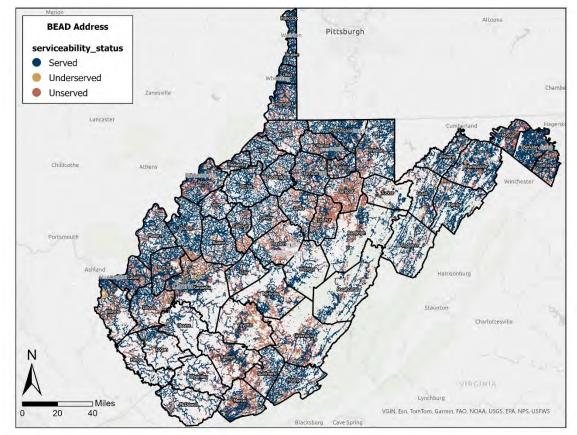
The state can consistently analyze and monitor broadband availability and adoption over time by using the Fabric to evaluate broadband access across West Virginia. This dataset provides a stable foundation for the state's analytical efforts, enabling more accurate tracking of progress and trends in connectivity. As a reliable benchmark, the Fabric supports ongoing assessments, ensuring that data-driven strategies remain aligned with West Virginia's long-term goals for broadband expansion and digital equity.

The statistics in this section are derived from the December 31, 2022, vintage of the Fabric, which was implemented specifically for use in the BEAD program. This dataset provides a precise snapshot of broadband availability at that time, serving as a foundational reference for evaluating eligibility and guiding strategic investments in broadband expansion.

Following the approval of the Challenge Process and Initial Proposal Volume 2, the BEAD Program Full Application window opened with the following eligibility results:



Count
96,986
14,850
2,342



Community Anchor Institutions (CAIs) for the BEAD program have funding goals separate from other eligible locations. CAIs without an active connection from gigabit symmetrical service are

considered eligible for BEAD funding. With the opportunity to improve the maps, the Office identified a total of 2,342 eligible CAI locations with 1,546 of those as non-Fabric locations included in the dataset.

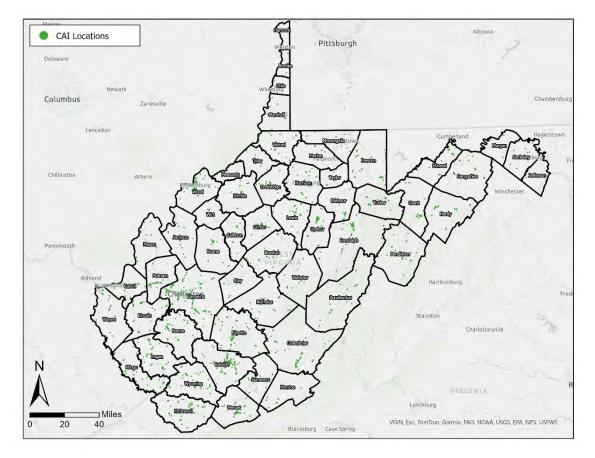
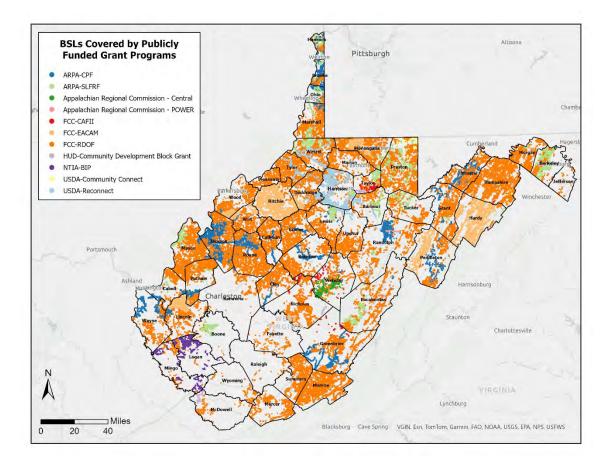


Figure 8: CAI Locations in West Virginia

Furthermore, the Office classified locations as funded that are currently served or will be served by a public funding program. There is a total of 204,538 BSLs covered by 11 funding programs in West Virginia for broadband infrastructure development. Figure 9 lists below all programs and the number of BSLs within the publicly funded service area.

Program	BSL Count
FCC-RDOF	113,199
ARPA-CPF	32,358
ARPA-SLFRF	21,323
FCC-EACAM	18,267
USDA-Reconnect	7,128
NTIA-BIP	5,126
Appalachian Regional Commission -	5,120
Central	3,275
Appalachian Regional Commission -	
POWER	1,359
HUD-Community Development Block	
Grant	1,052
FCC-CAFII	872
USDA-Community Connect	579
· · · · · ·	ļ

Figure 9: BSLs Covered by Publicly Funded Grants



4.2 Broadband Growth

In the ever-evolving landscape of broadband deployment, public funding programs play an essential role in addressing connectivity gaps. Programs such as ARPA are instrumental in deploying projects that bring high-speed internet to communities previously left behind. In addition to these significant investments, private broadband deployment initiatives continue to play a pivotal role in expanding connectivity.

ISPs are actively investing in broadband infrastructure to meet growing demand, support economic opportunities, and stay competitive. Often, these private initiatives are seen in urban and suburban areas, where demand density promises higher returns on investment. In other cases, ISPs determined that focus on network expansion without public assistance provided opportunities to maintain their market presence and cater to customer needs.

This ongoing private involvement reflects the broader market dynamics and challenges associated with broadband deployment.

The Office continues to measure broadband growth throughout the years to provide industry insight. Historically, accurate data identifying broadband availability has not been accessible. Now with location-level reporting with FCC BDC, growth over time can be measured sustainably.

To measure growth over the past five years, this section focuses on census blocks reported to have access to cable and fiber services through FCC Form 477 reporting in 2019 versus Fabric BSLs to have access to cable and fiber services through FCC BDC reporting in 2024. It is important to note that Form 477 was known to overreport the extent of available services; therefore, it is likely the actual number of BSLs identified in Form 477 census blocks in 2019 is lower than the total of locations within these census blocks.

In 2019, FCC Form 477 reported 4,595 census blocks with cable services. Incorporating the BSLs from December 31, 2022, release of the Fabric, a total of 68,773 BSLs are located within a census block reported to have access to these services.

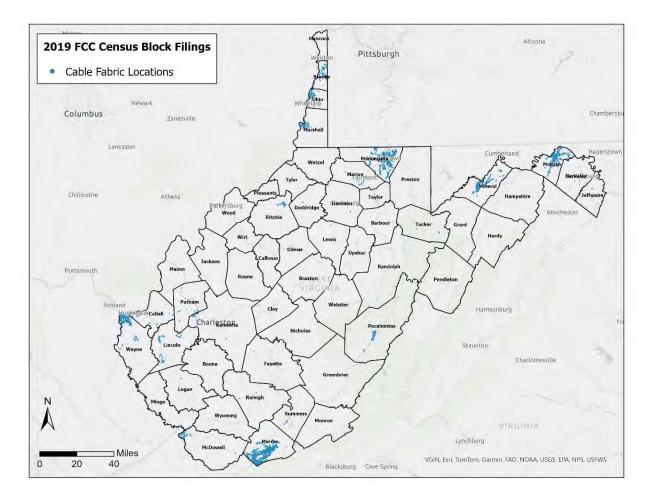


Figure 10: Cable Fabric Locations

In 2019, FCC Form 477 reported 12,547 census blocks with fiber services. Incorporating the BSLs from December 31, 2022, release of the Fabric, a total of 14,947 BSLs are located within a census block reported to have access to these services.

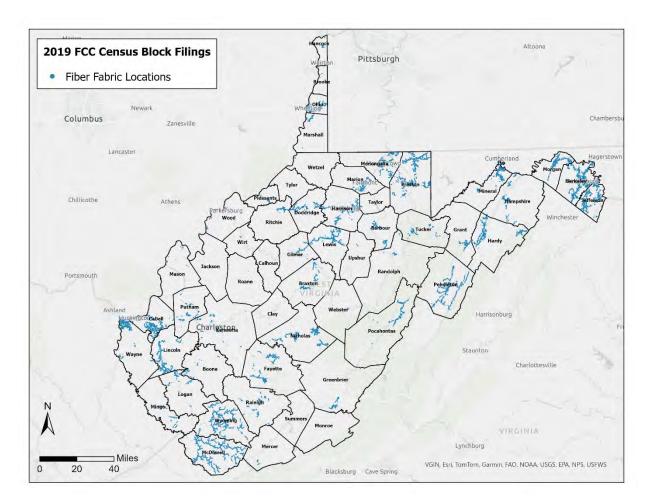


Figure 11: Fiber Fabric Locations

As of June 30, 2024, 618,901 locations were reported to have access to cable and 282,166 locations to have access to fiber. Identifying a total of 200,776 unique BSLs with access to either cable or fiber in 2019 and 684,443 unique BSLs in 2024, growth for broadband availability is estimated to be at 241%.

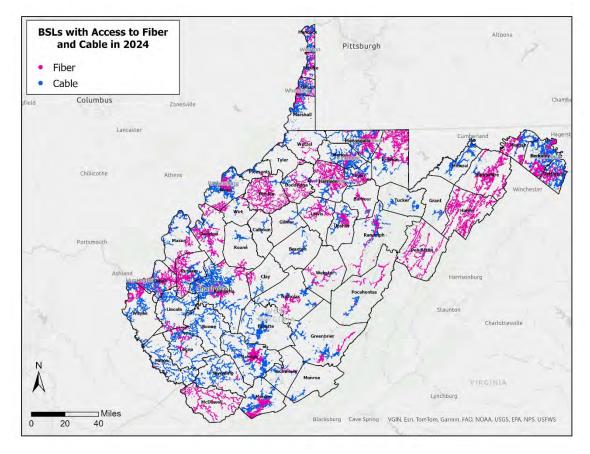


Figure 12: BSLs with Access to Fiber and Cable

4.3 Broadband Adoption

Mapping broadband adoption is essential for understanding the true reach and impact of broadband access in communities. While broadband availability maps indicate where infrastructure exists, adoption maps reveal how many households and businesses actively subscribe to broadband services. By examining adoption data, we can gauge whether broadband connections translate into meaningful engagement with digital platforms, applications, and services. This analysis helps identify areas where additional support may be needed, such as digital literacy programs, enhanced affordability options, or community outreach initiatives to promote awareness of available resources. Understanding broadband adoption levels allows us to quantify the effectiveness of digital infrastructure in supporting economic growth, educational advancement, and social inclusion. In this way, mapping and analyzing adoption rates go beyond connectivity—they are crucial to ensuring that communities are empowered to fully utilize the tools and resources that broadband access brings.

Broadband adoption maps help identify areas where economic, educational, or digital literacy barriers may prevent residents from subscribing, even if the service is available. Policymakers, providers, and community advocates can gain a comprehensive view of digital equity challenges by combining data on infrastructure availability with adoption rates. This mapping effort enables targeted interventions, such as affordability programs, digital skills training, or awareness campaigns, to address gaps in adoption and ensure that connectivity is accessible to all.

The Office took several approaches to mapping broadband adoption. Analyzing Census and other survey data is one approach found to be instrumental in developing the WV Digital Equity Plan. Another approach is to compare performance data such as Speedtest[®] by Ookla[®] to locations reported to have access to broadband.

4.4 Ookla Speed Tests

WVDED has championed broadband speed testing for nearly a decade. The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council has licensed Speedtest[®] by Ookla^{®2} speed test data for West Virginia every year since the Council's inception in 2016. The Council values speed testing because it provides consumers with a voice and a method for reporting broadband data.

Ookla[®] performance data plays a pivotal role in evaluating broadband performance in West Virginia, offering valuable insights into the state's digital infrastructure. By measuring key metrics such as download and upload speeds, and latency, these tests provide a clear, quantitative assessment of internet connectivity across different regions. For policymakers, service providers, and consumers alike, the data supports data-driven decisions for identifying areas with inadequate broadband service, guiding infrastructure investments, and benchmarking improvements over time. The data provides insight into areas where official records may not reflect the actual user experience. The speed test results can highlight discrepancies in reported coverage, speeds, and service quality, enabling a more truthful representation of broadband accessibility in the state.

In a state like West Virginia, where topographical challenges and rural expanses pose unique obstacles to broadband deployment, these tests are especially important. They help in ensure that efforts to expand and upgrade broadband networks are effectively targeted, thereby enhancing the digital inclusivity of communities and supporting the state's overall economic and technological growth. Moreover, the transparency and ease of access to Ookla's data empower consumers to make informed decisions about their internet service providers.

Performance data plays a key part in the FCC's Broadband Data Collection (BDC) challenge process. This initiative by the FCC aims to create a more accurate and comprehensive map of broadband coverage across the United States. Through leveraging the granular data from performance data, the Office actively contributed to this national effort by challenging and verifying the accuracy of the FCC's broadband deployment data. Leveraging data such as

Speedtest[®] was included in the set of criteria for developing a model to effectively challenge the maps and help influence the additional allocation of funding for BEAD from \$900 million to \$1.2 billion.

A critical indicator of broadband adoption is the active participation of end-users in testing their service. While broadband services may be available in certain areas, achieving widespread adoption presents a complex challenge influenced by various socioeconomic factors, such as affordability, digital literacy, and access to devices. Addressing these barriers is essential to ensure that the availability of broadband translates into meaningful connectivity for all residents.

Comparing broadband growth and adoption from 2021 to 2024, Figure 13 demonstrates endusers subscribing to services that provide adequate speeds and services. Figure 13 demonstrates a wider coverage of results with speeds of at least 100 Mbps. Here, the best 10% visualized are results typically captured in very good conditions such as the highest subscriber tier and close proximity to the gateway.

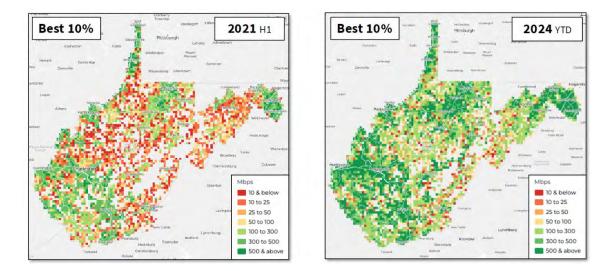


Figure 13: Broadband progress in West Virginia demonstrated by performance results from Speedtest® by Ookla®

In mid-2023, the Broadband Enhancement Council approved the licensing of Ookla's Mobility data, including Cell Analytics and Tower Source Data. The Broadband Enhancement Council executed this license in anticipation of the Federal Communications Commission's Mobility Fund Phase II, and to assist the West Virginia Office of Broadband with any state challenges to reported mobile data.

Although the Office's primary focus is expanding broadband services, mobile technology plays a critical role in providing essential communication services, supporting economic activity, and ensuring public safety, particularly in remote or underserved areas. Figure 14 below demonstrates aggregated coverage readings from July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024.

The three mobile providers visualized in Figure 14 are AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon. These companies prioritize expanding 5G buildouts to improve service throughout West Virginia.

5. West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan

The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, Office of Broadband, in coordination with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, continues to administer the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan (WVBIP), utilizing funds from the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) dedicated to expanding high-speed reliable broadband infrastructure to reach unserved locations in West Virginia. Enacted in 2021, ARPA consists of two funding sources: the \$136 million Capital Projects Fund (CPF) and the \$90 million State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF). These funding sources (along with a \$10 million allocation of state funding) provide West Virginia with a combined total of \$236 million to administer competitive grant funding opportunities for broadband development. Both CPF and SLFRF funding sources are administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

The allocation of SLFRF and General Revenue funding provided a historic \$100 million investment that will supplement West Virginia's allocation of funds through the Capital Projects Funds (CPF), also part of the ARPA. The ARPA CPF includes \$136 million for broadband development in West Virginia.

Program Overview

Under the West Virginia Broadband Investment Plan (WVBIP), the West Virginia Office of Broadband established four grant programs for broadband infrastructure development. Each program maximizes the potential of broadband availability and adoption in West Virginia. The programs are designed to meet the goals established in the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council's 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan and align with state and federal requirements. The WVBIP will also incorporate State funding, and other federal funds allocated or available to West Virginia. The WVBIP may be expanded through the addition of new or modified programs.

- Complete WVBIP program resources are available at: <u>https://broadband.wv.gov</u>.
- WVBIP Target Area Maps are available at: <u>https://wv-capitol-wvbroadband.hub.arcgis.com</u>.

The WVBIP contains four well defined infrastructure grant programs, each designed to specific broadband development needs. Programs launched in 2021 include:

- 1. LEAD: Line Extension Advancement and Development
- 2. GigReady: Technical Assistance or Implementation Phases
- 3. MBPS: Major Broadband Project Strategies
- 4. WIN: Wireless Internet Networks

Each WVBIP program emphasizes last mile connections. According to U.S. Treasury guidelines, each program places an emphasis on locations without access to reliable wireline service of 25/3

Mbps. Funded projects must be capable of delivering, or be scalable to deliver, symmetrical 100 Mbps service while encouraging the deployment of fiber networks.

In keeping with West Virginia's emphasis on publicprivate partnerships, the programs encourage private investment in cooperation with local development initiatives. To promote greater utilization of broadband service in West Virginia, the programs require participation in federal affordability programs and encourage the availability of a low-cost service.



Under LEAD and GigReady, the need for broadband

expansion is analyzed at the individual address level. Conversely, the MBPS data focuses on the need for broadband expansion within eligible service areas as determined by the Office of Broadband. West Virginia's broadband maps can be found at: <u>https://broadband.wv.gov/</u>

Key Program Components

The WVDED established strong internal controls that include financial reviews, network validation, field inspections, and field verifications to ensure that networks perform as designed. Grantees may not begin construction until all permitting, and network design planning is completed. Grant funds are disbursed on a reimbursement basis following a thorough financial review of invoices and other supporting financial documentation.

Key components of the program include the following:

- Project Design Reviews
- Matching Funds and Grant Disbursement Request Reviews
- Quarterly Report Reviews
- Annual State Reports
- Federal Annual Reports
- Field Reviews



The Office ensures that each project phase is successfully completed. The key components of the grant life cycle include the following:

- Notice to Proceed with Exempt Activities
- Permitting and Engineering Design Phase
- Notice to Proceed with Construction Activities
- Construction Phase
- Network Lighting Phase and Is Ready to serve Targeted Locations
- Financial Technical Reviews
- Installation of services for customers

- Field Reviews
- Notice of Completion and request to close-out.

West Virginia was one of the first four states to secure approval of ARPA CPF funding. As of the third quarter of 2024, Governor Justice awarded over \$172 million of ARPA funds to 42 projects in West Virginia. This investment will deploy approximately 3,800 miles of broadband infrastructure to connect nearly 40,000 unserved locations.

Line Extension Advancement and Development

The LEAD program awards competitive grants to internet service providers to expand their existing fiber and cable networks. LEAD projects typically are smaller in size; however, it incentivizes providers to expand to the end-of-the-line for locations previously difficult to reach.

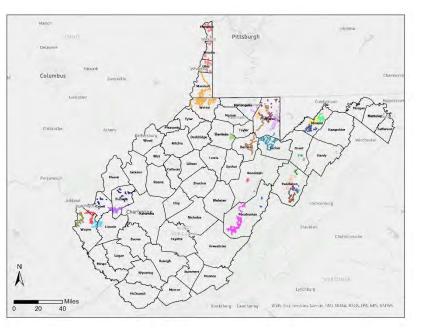
Three rounds of funding have been administered through the LEAD program resulting in a total of 29 awards. With a total of \$85,383,731 in grant funding and an additional \$16,190,429 in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$101,574,160 is invested in the LEAD program.

Figure 15: ARPA LEAD Projects

Program Information	Totals
Projects	29
Grant Funds	85,383,731
Matching Funds	16,190,429
Total Investment	101,574,160
Targeted Locations	14,399
Miles of Fiber	1,730

ARPA - LEAD Projects

- ARPA-CPF, Armstrong Telephone Company, ARPA-Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot
- ARPA-CPF, Armstrong Telephone Company, ARPA-Wayne County Fiber Expansion
- ARPA-CPF,Armstrong Telephone Company,ARPA-Wayne-Cabell Fiber Expansion
- ARPA-CPF,Armstrong Telephone Company,ARPA-Wayne-Lincoln-East Lynn Extension
 ARPA-CPF,Comcast,ARPA-Mineral North
- ARPA-CPF,Comcast,ARPA-Mineral North
 ARPA-CPF,Comcast,ARPA-Mineral South
- ARPA-CPF, Concast, ARPA-Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington
- ARPA-CPF, Hardy Telecommunications, ARPA-South Mill Creek
- ARPA-CPF, Lingo Networks, ARPA-East Pendleton Line Extension
- ARPA-CPF,Shentel,ARPA-Lewis County-Jane Lew, Weston, Camden, Horner
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone,ARPA-Pendleton County- Brandywine, Sugar Grove, Milam
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone,ARPA-Pendleton County-Brandywine
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone,ARPA-Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone, ARPA-Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone,ARPA-Pendleton: Upper Tract
- ARPA-CPF,Spruce Knob Seneca Rocks Telephone,ARPA-Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin ARPA-SLFRF,Citynet,ARPA-Green Valley Line Extension
- ARPA-SLFRF, Citynet, ARPA-Green Valley Line Extension ARPA-SLFRF, Citynet, ARPA-Marshall-Wetzel Fiber Expansion
- ARPA-SLFRF, Citynet, ARPA-Pocahontas Marlinton, Hillsboro, Slatyfork, Valley Head
- ARPA-SLFRF,Citynet,ARPA-Shavers Fork, Helvetta, Crestview Line Extension
- ARPA-SLFRF,Comcast,ARPA-Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio Line Extension
- ARPA-SLFRF,Comcast,ARPA-Cabell, Kanawha, Morgan, Putnam Line Extension
- ARPA-SLFRF, Digital Connections, Inc dba Prodigi, ARPA-East Monongalia and East Preston Rural Broadband
- ARPA-SLFRF, Digital Connections, Inc dba Prodigi, ARPA-North-Central Preston Extensions
- ARPA-SLFRF, Digital Connections, Inc dba Prodigi, ARPA-Preston to Barbour Rural Expansion
- ARPA-SLFRF,Digital Connections, Inc dba Prodigi,ARPA-Tucker County-Parsons, Hambleton, Aurora ARPA-SLFRF,Digital Connections, Inc dba Prodigi,ARPA-West Preston-Valley District Extension
- ARPA-SLERF, Digital Connections, The uba Prodigi, ARPA-vest Presion-valley District Extension
 ARPA-SLERF, Hardy Telecommunications, ARPA-East Hardy Line Extension
- ARPA-SLFRF,Shentel,ARPA-North Fork



Major Broadband Project Strategies

The Major Broadband Project Strategies Program (MBPS) is designed to fund larger scale projects to serve larger numbers of targeted locations. The MBPS program prioritizes expansion projects for new or existing networks.

Two rounds of funding have been administered through the MBPS program resulting in a total of 11 awards. With a total of \$59,722,664 in grant funding and an additional \$41,451,676 in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$101,174,339 is invested in the MBPS program.

Figure	16 :	ARPA	MBPS	Projects
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ARPA-SLFRF,Citynet,ARPA-

ARPA-SLFRF, Frontier, ARPA-

Bunker Hill

ARPA-

Creek

ARPA-

ARPA

Thornton, Gladesville & Morgantown South

Berkeley County MBPS-Hedgesville, Gerrardstown, Martinsburg, Inwood,

SLFRF, Frontier, ARPA-Boone County - Turtle

SLFRF, Frontier, ARPA-West Mason

SLFRF, Shentel, ARPA-Lewis County Broadband Project

Program Information	Totals		
Projects	11		
Grant Funds	\$59,722,664		
Matching Funds	\$41,451,676		
Total Investment	\$101,174,339		
Targeted Locations	15,024		
Miles of Fiber	1,655		

ARPA - MBPS Projects

ARPA-

- CPF,Comcast,ARPA-Northern Panhandle Broadband Expansion ARPA-CPF,Frontier,ARPA-
- Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband
- ARPA-CPF,Frontier,ARPA-Ripley (Jackson Co) Broadband ARPA-CPF,Micrologic,ARPA-Grant County MBPS-
- Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser ARPA-
- CPF, Micrologic, ARPA-Randolph County Fiber Deployment ARPA-CPF, Shentel, ARPA-Grant
- CPF,Shentel,ARPA-Grant County MBPS-Gormania, Bismarck, Mount Storm

Atoms Telesses a Columbus Columbus Columbus Conserve Columbus Conserve Columbus Conserve Columbus Conserve Conser

GigReady Incentive Program

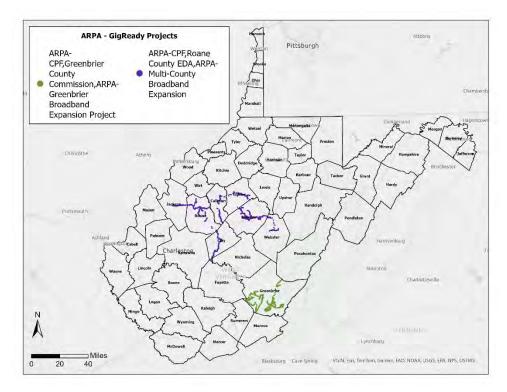
Public-private partnerships in broadband infrastructure represent a critical alliance in bridging the digital divide and enhancing connectivity, especially in unserved and underserved rural areas. By combining the efficiency and innovative capabilities of the private sector with the regulatory and financial support of public entities, these partnerships can effectively address the challenges of high infrastructure costs and logistical complexities associated with broadband deployment.

The GigReady program administered one round of funding resulting in a total of two awards. With a total of \$29,998,857 in grant funding and an additional \$9,999,619 in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$39,998,476 is invested in the GigReady program.

Previously, three other awards were made to the counties of Raleigh, Summers, and Monroe; however, all parties have determined to shift their priorities to BEAD as it will provide better funding opportunities with greater capacity.

Program Information	Totals			
Projects	2			
Grant Funds	\$29,998,857			
Matching Funds	\$9,999,619			
Total Investment	\$39,998,476			
Targeted Locations	10,194			
Miles of Fiber	464			





5.1 Capital Projects Fund

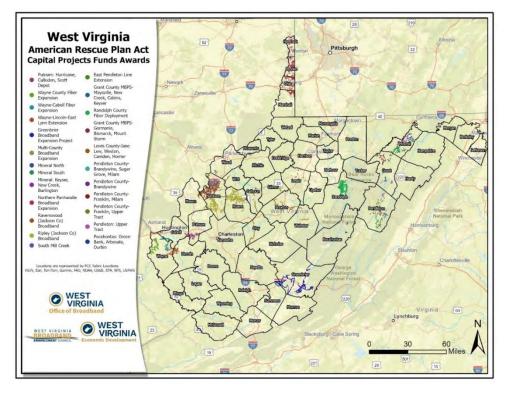
The CPF program provides \$10 billion nationwide for eligible governments to carry out critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the COVID-19 public health emergency. The CPF Guidance, available <u>here</u>, describes how governments may access and use these funds.

According to the U.S. Treasury: "The focus of the Capital Projects Fund on the continuing need for connectivity in response to the COVID-19 pandemic complements the broader range of uses, including for broadband infrastructure, of the American Rescue Plan's separate \$350 billion Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds."

A total of 22 awards have been made for CPF. With a total of \$110,725,623 in grant funding and an additional \$39,751,643 in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$150,477,266 is invested in the CPF program.

Figure 18: CPF Awards

Program Information	Totals			
Projects	22			
Grant Funds	\$110,725,623			
Matching Funds	\$39,751,643			
Total Investment	\$150,477,266			
Targeted Locations	23,792			
Miles of Plant	2,081			



aunity Greenbrie Broadband Expansion Project 10/1/2022 \$12,940,968 \$4,313,663 FEM Mutti-County Broadband Expansion 10/1/2022 \$17,057,869 \$5,685,956 7 munications Wayne-Lincoin-EastLynn Extension 10/1/2022 \$17,022 \$17,002 \$13,003 \$399,500 7 munications Wayne-Cabalt Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 \$4,400,460 \$336,5571 \$399,500 7 munications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 \$4,315,394 \$597,500 7 munications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 \$3,35,433 \$1,74,553 \$1,74,553 tt Mineral Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 6/13/2024 \$3,35,443 \$1,74,553 \$1,74,553 tt Mineral Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 7/26/2023 \$1,74,553 \$1,74,553 \$1,74,553 tt Mineral Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 7/26/2023 \$1,274,412 \$1,13,000 \$1,74,553 ob Pendeton County-Franklin, Milam 7/26/2023 \$1,254,445 \$1,74,553 \$1,74,553 \$	Program	Grantee	Project Name	Award Date	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Locations	Miles of Plant
Roare County Eda Multi-County Broadband Expansion 101/12022 \$17,057,869 \$5,68,556 \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Wayne-Lincon-East Lynn Extension 6/72023 \$3,400,931 \$3,56,500 \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot 6/13/2024 \$4,400,460 \$3,57,500 \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fher Expansion 6/13/2024 \$4,400,460 \$3,57,500 \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fher Expansion 6/13/2024 \$4,11,500 \$ \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fher Expansion 6/13/2024 \$4,11,500 \$ \$ Amstrong Felecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fher Expansion 6/13/2024 \$3,11,600 \$ <td< th=""><th>⋧</th><th>Greenbrier County</th><th>Greenbrier Broadband Expansion Project</th><th>10/1/2022</th><th>\$12,940,988</th><th>\$4,313,663</th><th>\$17,254,651</th><th>5316</th><th>177</th></td<>	⋧	Greenbrier County	Greenbrier Broadband Expansion Project	10/1/2022	\$12,940,988	\$4,313,663	\$17,254,651	5316	177
Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Lincoh-East Lynn Extension 617/2023 53,400,831 539,500 Amstrong Telecommunications Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot 6/13/2024 5,400,460 5346,000 Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 5,400,460 5,346,000 Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cabelt Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 5,400,460 5,346,000 Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cuntry Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 5,316,002 5,311,500 Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cuntry Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 5,313,613 5,711,500 Amstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cuntry Fiber Expansion 6/13/2024 5,313,613 5,714,553 Amstrong Telecommunications Mineral South Mineral South 6/13/2024 5,313,613 5,714,553 Amstrong Telecommunication Mineral South Firandan 7/13/2024 5,313,400 5,714,553 Amstrong Telecommunication Pendieton Country Firandin, Upber Tract 7/26/2023 5,313,400 5,714,550 5,113,400 Amstrong Explore Knobb <	Ş	Roane County EDA	Multi-County Broadband Expansion	10/1/2022	\$17,057,869	\$5,685,956	\$22,743,825	4878	287
Armstrong TelecommunicationsPutnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot 6137024 $8,400,460$ $8346,000$ $8346,000$ Armstrong TelecommunicationsWayne-Cabelt Fber Expansion 6137024 $8,435,5343$ $8597,500$ $8711,500$ Armstrong TelecommunicationsWayne County Fber Expansion 6137024 $8,435,5433$ $81190,738$ $8711,500$ Armstrong TelecommunicationsWayne County Fber Expansion 6137024 $8,355,433$ $811,90,738$ $811,90,738$ Armstrong TelecommunicationsMineral Koyser, New Creek, Burlington 6137024 $8,335,6433$ $811,300,738$ $817,705$ Armstrong TelecommunicationPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 7266702 $8,3325,088$ $877,300$ $877,300$ Armstrong TelecomotonPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 7267023 $81,277,412$ $811,3400$ $875,346$ Armstrong TelecomotonPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 7267023 $81,277,412$ $811,3400$ $875,346$ Armstrong TelecomotonPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 7267023 $81,277,412$ $811,3400$ $875,346$ Armote KnobPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 7726223 $81,277,412$ $811,3400$ $875,346$ $875,346$ Armote KnobPendeton County-Fanklin, Milam 7267023 $81,277,412$ $811,3400$ $876,326$ Armote KnobPendeton County-Fanklin, Upper Tract 772024 $840,1025$ $812,700$ $812,700$ Armote KnobPendeton County-Fanden, Upper Tract 772024 $840,1025$ 81	~	Armstrong Telecommunications	Wayne-Lincoln-East Lynn Extension	6/7/2023	\$3,400,931	\$399,500	\$3,800,431	551	56
Armstrong Telecommunications Wayne-Cabell Fiber Expansion 61/3/2024 54,315,394 5597,500 Armstrong Telecommunications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 61/3/2024 54,315,394 5597,500 Armstrong Telecommunications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 61/3/2024 54,315,304 5197,305 Armstrong Telecommunications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 61/3/2024 53,57,413 511,1900 Note Concast Mineral South Mineral South 61/3/2024 53,57,413 511,34,553 Period Exponsion Mineral South File 2023 51,322,033 51,34,4553 51,74,4553 Period Exponsion Mineral Exponsion 71/26/2023 53,35,443 51,74,4553 51,74,4553 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Miam 72/6/2023 51,27,412 51,13,400 51,71,400 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Miam 72/6/2023 51,27,412 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,400 51,71,200 51,13,40		Armstrong Telecommunications	Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot	6/13/2024	\$4,400,460	\$346,000	\$4,746,460	417	54
Armstrong Telecommunications Wayne County Fiber Expansion 613/2024 \$4,205,571 \$711,500 Import Concast Mineral North 613/2024 \$3,357,213 \$1,190,738 Import Concast Mineral South 613/2024 \$3,355,443 \$1,74,553 Import Concast Mineral Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 61/3/2024 \$3,355,443 \$1,74,553 Import Concast Mineral Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 61/3/2024 \$3,355,088 \$5,0341 Import Concast Lewis County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 \$398,198 \$75,946 Import Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,277,412 \$113,400 Import Rnob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$398,4820 \$51,700 Import Rnob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$399,109 \$51,700 Import Rnob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,27,412 \$1,13,400 Import Rnob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,27,400 \$1,20,400 Import Rnob	0	Armstrong Telecommunications	Wayne-Cabell Fiber Expansion	6/13/2024	\$4,315,394	\$597,500	\$4,912,894	815	51
Concast Mineral North 613/2024 53,57,213 51,190,736 Concast Mineral South 613/2024 53,55,443 51,74,553 Concast Mineral South 613/2024 53,55,443 51,74,553 Concast Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 61/3/2024 53,355,648 51,74,553 Founder Lewis County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 53,355,088 55,5846 Shurde Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 51,254,945 575,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 51,274,412 511,3400 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 51,274,412 511,3400 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 51,274,122 512,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Milam 7/26/2023 51,274,122 513,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Nilam 7/26/2023 51,274,122 510,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Fianklin, Nilam 7/26/2023 51,274,122 5	0	Armstrong Telecommunications	Wayne County Fiber Expansion	6/13/2024	\$4,205,571	\$711,500	\$4,917,071	1281	56
Image: Concast Mineral South 6/13/2024 \$3,355,443 \$1,774,553 \$1,774,900 \$1,926,900 \$	0	Comcast	Mineral North	6/13/2024	\$3,572,213	\$1,190,738	\$4,762,951	217	74
Image: Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington 613/2024 \$3335,088 \$509,341 Shentel Lewis County-Jane Lew, Weston, Canden, Horner 7/26/2023 \$398,189 \$57,900 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam 7/26/2023 \$1,254,945 \$77,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,254,945 \$77,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,277,412 \$113,400 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,267,000 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Pendleton County Brandywine, Sugar Grove, Milam 7/26/2023 \$101,025 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Pendleton: Upper Tract 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob		Comcast	Mineral South	6/13/2024	\$3,355,443	\$1,774,553	\$5,129,996	319	76
Image: Section Sherted Lewis County-Jane Lew, Weston, Camden, Horner 7/26/2023 \$338,189 \$75,846 S Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam 7/26/2023 \$1,277,412 \$113,400 \$14,600 \$14,6000 \$14,600 \$14,6000	0	Comcast	Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington	6/13/2024	\$3,325,088	\$509,341	\$3,834,429	174	75
Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam 726/2023 \$1,254,945 \$77,000 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,277,412 \$113,400 Spruce Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$88,620 \$91,700 Spruce Knob Pendleton: County-Brandywine, Sugar Grow, Milam 7/26/2023 \$88,620 \$91,700 Spruce Knob Pendleton: Upper Tract 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$91,700 Spruce Knob Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Spruce Knob Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$81,4126,012 \$105,700 Poncahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$14,726,012 \$10,720 Ponconcast Norther Panhandle Broadband		Shentel	Lewis County-Jane Lew, Weston, Camden, Horner	7/26/2023	\$398,189	\$75,846	\$474,035	144	7
Notice Knob Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract 7/26/2023 \$1,277,412 \$113,400 \$1,31,60 \$1,31,60 \$1,31,60 \$1,31,60 \$1,20,400 \$1,31,60 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,700 \$1,20,400 \$1,20,700 <th< th=""><th>0</th><th>Spruce Knob</th><th>Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam</th><th>7/26/2023</th><th>\$1,254,945</th><th>\$77,000</th><th>\$1,331,945</th><th>83</th><th>23</th></th<>	0	Spruce Knob	Pendleton County-Franklin, Milam	7/26/2023	\$1,254,945	\$77,000	\$1,331,945	83	23
Spruce Knob Pendleton County- Brandywine, Sugar Grove, Mitam 7/26/2023 \$888,620 \$91,700 Spruce Knob Pendleton: Brandywine, Sugar Grove, Mitam 2/7/2024 \$401,025 \$120,400 Spruce Knob Pendleton: Upper Tract 2/7/2024 \$401,025 \$120,400 Spruce Knob Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 Northern Panhandle Broadband Expansion 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 \$92,000 Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 \$92,000 Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 \$92,000 Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 \$92,000 Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$611,315 \$82,000 \$92,000 Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 2/7/2024 \$61,4726,012 \$6,265,607 \$92,203 Porter Frontier Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband 1/12/2024 \$7,425,81 \$7,642,581 \$7,642,581 \$7,642,		Spruce Knob	Pendleton County-Franklin, Upper Tract	7/26/2023	\$1,277,412	\$113,400	\$1,390,812	123	30
Notice Knob Pendleton: Brandywine 2772024 \$401,025 \$120,400 \$105,701 \$105,702 \$105,701 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,7	0	Spruce Knob		7/26/2023	\$888,620	\$91,700	\$980,320	114	19
Image: Spruce Knob Pendleton: Upper Tract 2/7/2024 \$899,007 \$105,700 \$105,701 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$105,702 \$100,702 <	0	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Brandywine	2/7/2024	\$401,025	\$120,400	\$521,425	119	ഹ
Notifier Spruce Knob Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin 27/12024 \$611,315 \$82,000<	0	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Upper Tract	2/7/2024	\$899,007	\$105,700	\$1,004,707	122	16
Image: Concast Northern Panhandle Broadband Expansion 7/6/2022 \$14,726,012 \$6,265,607 \$1 Frontier Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband 1/12/2024 \$7,642,581 \$		Spruce Knob	Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin	2/7/2024	\$611,315	\$82,000	\$693,315	117	თ
Frontier Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband 1/12/2024 \$7,642,581 \$7,642,582 \$7,642,581 \$7,642,581	s	Comcast	Northern Panhandle Broadband Expansion	7/6/2022	\$14,726,012	\$6,265,607	\$20,991,619	1402	304
Frontier Ripley (Jackson Co) Broadband 1/12/2024 \$5,471,280 \$3,921,793 33 Micrologic Randolph County Fiber Deployment 9/16/2022 \$16,597,041 \$2,979,000 33 Micrologic Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser 7/26/2023 \$2,868,035 \$956,012 35	s	Frontier	Ravenswood (Jackson Co) Broadband	1/12/2024	\$7,642,581	\$7,642,581	\$15,285,162	1635	238
Micrologic Randolph County Fiber Deployment 9/16/2022 \$16,597,041 \$2,979,000 Micrologic Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser 7/26/2023 \$2,868,035 \$956,012	s	Frontier	Riptey (Jackson Co) Broadband	1/12/2024	\$5,471,280	\$3,921,793	\$9,393,073	899	144
Micrologic Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser 7/26/2023 \$2,868,035 \$956,012 Shortel Creat County MBPS Cornaria Diseased Mount Storm 7/26/2023 \$1,145,004 \$1,701,055	s	Micrologic	Randolph County Fiber Deployment	9/16/2022	\$16,597,041	\$2,979,000	\$19,576,041	3991	284
Crant Chantal Crant County MBDS Cormania Riemarch Mount Storm 7/26/2003 &1116 204 &1 701 853	s	Micrologic	Grant County MBPS-Maysville, New Creek, Cabins, Keyser	7/26/2023	\$2,868,035	\$956,012	\$3,824,047	266	55
		Shentel	Grant County MBPS-Gormania, Bismarck, Mount Storm	7/26/2023	\$1,116,204	\$1,791,853	\$2,908,057	809	41

Table 6: Funding Data for Capital Project Funds Awarded Projects.

5.2 State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund

The Office enters its fourth year administering the WVBIP with dedicated funding from the ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) program. In October 2021, the West Virginia Legislature created the Broadband Development Fund and allocated \$90 million of SLFRF funds and \$10 million in General Revenue funds to this initiative. This total was added to CPF funding for a total investment of \$236 million.

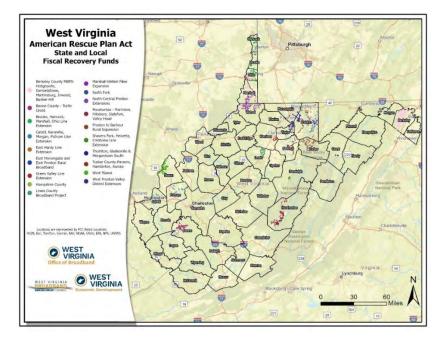
A total of 22 awards have been made for SLFRF. With a total of \$64,379,629 in grant funding and an additional \$27,890,081 in matching funds contributed by grantees, a total of \$92,269,709 is invested in the SLFRF program.

Program Information	Totals		
Projects	22		
Grant Funds	\$110,725,623		
Matching Funds	\$39,751,643		
Total Investment	\$150,477,266		
Targeted Locations	23,792		
Miles of Plant	2,081		

Table 7: SLFRF Program Information

Progress reports are collected from grantees and submitted to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis. As of the third quarter of 2024, a total of 3,045 locations are now served by SLFRF funded networks.

Figure 19: SLFRF funded project



projects.
funded
SLFRF
for
data
Funding
Table 7:

Program	Grantee	Project Name	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Locations	Miles of Plant
LEAD	Citynet	Green Valley Line Extension	\$1,191,534	\$188,500	\$1,380,034	265	26
LEAD	Citynet	Shavers Fork, Helvetta, Crestview Line Extension	\$713,560	\$162,500	\$876,060	96	14
LEAD	Citynet	Pocahontas - Marlinton, Hillsboro, Slatyfork, Valley Head	\$5,516,500	\$789,500	\$6,306,000	601	150
LEAD	Citynet	Marshall-Wetzel Fiber Expansion	\$7,488,000	\$1,725,000	\$9,213,000	1,357	211
LEAD	Comcast	Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Ohio Line Extension	\$4,721,590	\$2,064,978	\$6,786,568	1,462	132
LEAD	Comcast	Cabell, Kanawha, Morgan, Putnam Line Extension	\$2,855,246	\$1,111,628	\$3,966,874	716	59
LEAD	Hardy Telecommunications	East Hardy Line Extension	\$201,565	\$108,645	\$310,210	58	10
LEAD	Hardy Telecommunications	South Mill Creek Road Line Extension	\$416,984	\$140,000	\$556,984	117	ß
LEAD	Lingo	East Pendleton Phase 1 Line Extension	\$2,257,834	\$297,000	\$2,554,834	86	31
LEAD	Prodigi	North-Central Preston Extensions	\$4,592,645	\$870,500	\$5,463,145	1,203	93
LEAD	Prodigi	West Preston-Valley District Extension	\$3,840,913	\$803,500	\$4,644,413	1,455	60
LEAD	Prodigi	East Monongalia and East Preston Rural Broadband	\$4,362,723	\$661,500	\$5,024,223	299	103
LEAD	Prodigi	Tucker County-Parsons, Hambleton, Aurora	\$7,906,924	\$111,000	\$8,017,924	644	141
LEAD	Prodigi	Preston to Barbour Rural Expansion	\$6,591,470	\$722,500	\$7,313,970	803	135
LEAD	Shentel	North Fork	\$420,630	\$238,500	\$659,130	141	6
MBPS	Citynet	Thornton, Gladesville & Morgantown South	\$2,200,635	\$733,545	\$2,934,180	376	86
MBPS	Frontier	Boone County - Turtle Creek	\$671,385	\$1,993,688	\$2,665,073	1,566	83
MBPS	Frontier	West Mason	\$984,095	\$2,952,286	\$3,936,381	1,092	108
MBPS	Frontier	Berkeley County MBPS-Hedgesville, Gerrardstown, Martinsburg, Inwood, Bunker Hill	\$6,326,283	\$11,748,811	\$18,075,093	2,531	286
MBPS	Shentel	Lewis County Broadband Project	\$1,119,113	\$466,500	\$1,585,613	457	27

5.2.1 Wireless Internet

Networks

The State Legislature allocated approximately \$10 million to the WIN Program to fund extensions or upgrades of existing last mile wireless broadband networks that can be constructed quickly. WVDED provided interested applicants with a set of targeted state parks and addresses, and its prioritized projects that



benefited both at the same time. The application period ran from May to June 2022. As of December 2024, WVDED provided \$250,000 in funding for one project.

5.2.2 Guide to Reporting and Compliance Obligations for West Virginia ARPA Broadband Investment Plan Grant Recipients

To assist project teams in the implementation of federally funded projects, the West Virginia Office of Broadband has issued an <u>ARPA-Subrecipient-Compliance-and-Reporting-Guidance-Document-for-Awardees</u>. The West Virginia Office of Broadband developed this document in cooperation with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and Tilson Technology Management, Inc. This Guide to Reporting and Compliance Obligations for West Virginia ARPA Broadband Investment Plan Grant Recipients covers three different programs administered by the West Virginia Department of Economic Development, Office of Broadband (WVDED). These programs are the GigReady Incentive Program (GigReady), the Line Extension Advancement and Development Program (LEAD), and the Major Broadband Project Strategies Program (MBPS).

The document is intended as a guide, not as a substitute for a thorough knowledge of state and Federal laws and regulations referenced in this document. This document may be updated to more fully incorporate requirements. In the event of any discrepancy, Federal regulations will prevail. The Grantee is responsible for compliance with the most current and stringent of any applicable local, State or Federal law or regulation(s).

5.3 2024 Project Announcements

Throughout 2024, Governor Justice issued the approval of 11 LEAD awards. These awards will result in deploying over 600 miles of fiber infrastructure to connect over 4,900 locations. Projects announced through 2024 are funded through the following ARPA programs:

- \$25,085,516 in CPF funding dedicated to 9 projects
- \$7,488,000 in SLFRF funding dedicated to 1 project

Internet Service Providers in West Virginia continue to demonstrate their value of partnership in West Virgina's broadband expansion initiative. During 2024, providers have dedicated a total of \$7,162,732 in matching funds resulting in a total investment of \$39,736,248 into the LEAD program.

Funding Source	Program	Grantee	Project Name	Grant Funding	Matching Funds	Total Project Cost	Targeted Addresses	Miles of Plant
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Armstrong Telecommunications	Putnam: Hurricane, Culloden, Scott Depot	\$4,400,460	\$346,000	\$4,746,460	417	54
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Armstrong Telecommunications	Wayne- Cabell Fiber Expansion	\$4,315,394	\$597,500	\$4,912,894	815	51
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Armstrong Telecommunications	Wayne County Fiber Expansion	\$4,205,571	\$711,500	\$4,917,071	1281	56
ARPA-SLFRF	LEAD	Citynet	Marshall- Wetzel Fiber Expansion	\$7,488,000	\$1,725,000	\$9,213,000	1357	211
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Comcast	Mineral North	\$3,572,213	\$1,190,738	\$4,762,951	217	74
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Comcast	Mineral South	\$3,355,443	\$1,774,553	\$5,129,996	319	76
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Comcast	Mineral: Keyser, New Creek, Burlington	\$3,325,088	\$509,341	\$3,834,429	174	75
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Brandywine	\$401,025	\$120,400	\$521,425	119	5
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pendleton: Upper Tract	\$899,007	\$105,700	\$1,004,707	122	16
ARPA-CPF	LEAD	Spruce Knob	Pocahontas: Green Bank, Arbovale, Durbin	\$611,315	\$82,000	\$693,315	117	9

Table 8: Funding data for APRA projects announced in 2024.

6. FCC Rural Digital Opportunity Fund

Administered by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and funded by the Universal Service Fund (USF) High-Cost Program, the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund (RDOF) is an effort to modernize how USF funds are distributed and utilized. RDOF offers internet service providers an opportunity to compete for funds that were previously earmarked as subsidies for regulated, incumbent telephone companies.

RDOF distributes funding using a competitive, reverse auction in which internet service providers compete for subsidy funding to connect unserved and underserved locations in "High Cost" Census blocks, generally rural areas where the cost to connect customers is higher than average. High-Cost census blocks are awarded to the internet service provider that can connect all locations within it with the least amount of requested federal funding. Winning bidders receive a monthly subsidy, based on their lowest bid, for a 10-year term.

The FCC outlined plans to award up to \$20.4 billion over the course of a two phase RDOF program to support fixed broadband development nationwide. The FCC conducted Phase 1 of the RDOF reverse auction in October and November 2020 with up to \$16 billion of the total budget available. Of the \$16 billion, \$9.2 billion, or 57.5%, was awarded through a competitive, reverse auction designed to reduce costs through the multi-round reverse auction. The FCC announced provisional winning bidders on December 7, 2020, and subsequently fully authorized bidders to receive their monthly subsidy during 2021 and 2022. Remaining program funds may be used in a second phase of the RDOF program; however, the FCC hasn't yet announced any information regarding RDOF Phase 2.

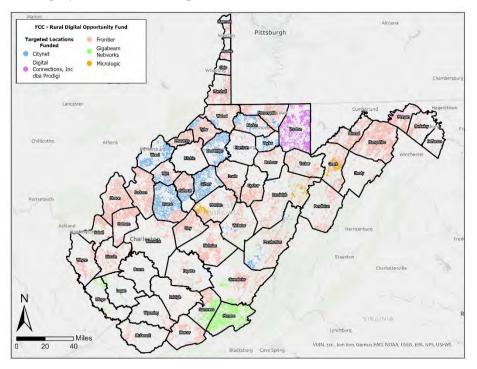


Figure 20: WV RDOF Timeline

West Virginia's initial auction eligibility profile, as determined by the FCC, included 120,506 locations. The maximum statewide award possible was slightly more than \$766 million, or \$76 million per year, for 10 years. This figure was the maximum potential subsidy to be awarded by the FCC to carriers that competed in the auction process. However, through the reverse auction process, the ultimate subsidy amount awarded in West Virginia was \$362 million, approximately

47.2% of the maximum amount. Additionally, of the 120,506 initially eligible locations, 119,267 (98.9%), were 'won' by auction participants.¹

Of these, six service providers serving 109,087 RDOF locations in West Virginia have been approved to provide broadband service under RDOF. All six will offer service that meets the fully served BEAD classification.² Of these, approximately 80,000 of those are assigned to Frontier.³





All six service providers bid and won in the auction's Gigabit Performance Tier, specifying the use of "Optical Carrier – Fiber to the End-User" as the technology to be utilized to satisfy deployment obligations. All auction winners must fulfill deployment obligations to serve 40% of the total locations won in a state by the end of year three (starting when the FCC announces final approval of auction winners to receive Universal Service Funds) and an additional 20% of auction subsidized locations per year until 100% completion by the end of year six.

The specification of "Optical Carrier – Fiber to the End User" as a technology necessitates the deployment of a Gigabit Passive Optical Network (GPON) as a fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) network that can provide service to each of the subsidized locations in West Virginia.

¹ WVOB, West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, 2022 Annual Report,

https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/reports/agency/B19_CY_2022_15837.pdf, p. 52

 ² "Auction 904: Rural Digital Opportunity Fund," Federal Communications Commission, accessed May 19, 2023, <u>https://www.fcc.gov/auction/904</u>.

³ WVOB, West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council, 2022 Annual Report, <u>https://www.wvlegislature.gov/legisdocs/reports/agency/B19 CY 2022 15837.pdf</u>, p. 52

All auction winners must fulfill deployment obligations to serve 40% of total locations won across West Virginia by the end of the third year from RDOF Final Approval. An additional 20% must be served each following year until 100% completion is achieved by the end of year six.⁴ See Table 9 for each.

These deployment milestones apply to all auction participants and represent a significant investment in broadband infrastructure in West Virginia.

					Three Year Service	Four Year Service	Five Year Service	Six Year Service
				Final FCC	Milestone	Milestone	Milestone	Milestone
	Total Subsidy	Locations	Tier	Authorization	(40%)	(60%)	(80%)	(100%)
Citynet	\$53,486,649.80	13,448	Gigabit	11/12/2021	12/31/2024	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027
Micrologic	\$10,036,047.70	2,076	Gigabit	2/14/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
Digital Connections	\$8,583,001.40	4,771	Gigabit	3/15/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
Frontier	\$247,538,077.60	79,334	Gigabit	5/12/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028
GigaBeam	\$27,972,938.90	8,956	Gigabit	12/15/2022	12/31/2025	12/31/2026	12/31/2027	12/31/2028

Table 9: WV RDOF Summary

⁴ "Rural Digital Opportunity Fund," Universal Service Administrative Company, accessed May 19, 2023, <u>https://www.usac.org/high-cost/funds/rural-digital-opportunity-fund/</u>.

7. FCC Affordable Connectivity Program

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) administered the Affordable Connectivity Program (ACP). The ACP helped ensure that households can afford the broadband they need for work, school, healthcare, and more by providing a \$30 discount on monthly internet bills. The FCC estimated that about 48 million families were eligible for the program—nearly 40 percent of households in the United States.

The FCC announced ended the ACP in early 2024, fully depleting its \$14.2 billion allocation by April. Both chambers of Congress introduced multiple pieces of legislation to continue the ACP with renewed funding in Spring 2024. However, no efforts were successful. WVDED had prioritized increased ACP enrollment as a key objective in the State Digital Equity Plan to continue its positive impact. In addition, WVDED was awarded \$400,000 through the FCC's National Competitive Outreach Program (NCOP) to continue ACP promotion in West Virginia. Promotional advertisements were well underway in January 2024 before being scaled back and ending in early February. Before ACP ended:

- West Virginians enrolled 128,571 households in ACP.
- WV Counties with the highest number of enrolled households were: Kanawha (15,999), Cabell (8,718), Raleigh (6,317), Mercer (6,313), and Harrison (6,298).
- ACP Provided \$8.61 million to West Virginians.
- From January 2022 to May 2024, the ACP provided over \$81.6 million in support to West Virginians for both internet service and internet enabled devices.⁵

There is not yet a good alternative for West Virginians who relied on the ACP for affordable internet service. The FCC's Lifeline program is insufficient for many: it only provides a monthly benefit of \$9.25 toward broadband and phone service for qualifying individuals. Multiple ISPs offer low-cost internet plans, with some committing to lower plan prices in the ACP's absence. West Virginians can learn about these lower-cost, affordable internet plans through:

- The FCC's National Broadband Map and BroadbandNow;
- The National Digital Inclusion Alliance (NDIA)'s resources, which include scoring based on price and speed.

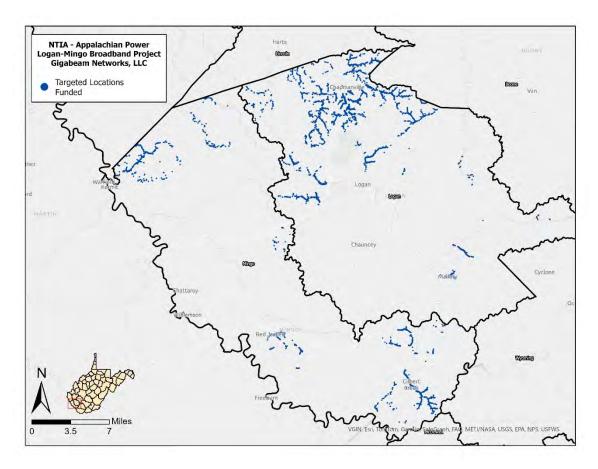
For now, WVDED is amending its Digital Equity Plan to reflect the end of the ACP. Until a successor program becomes a reality, WVDED will spread awareness of low-cost internet plans and other relevant consumer information. WVDED will continue research and data collection on internet affordability in West Virginia.

8. Key Infrastructure Projects

8.1 AEP Logan-Mingo Broadband Project

In 2019, Appalachian Power Company and Wheeling Power Company (AEP) prepared a Broadband Feasibility Study for the construction of a middle mile fiber optic network in Logan and Mingo Counties, known as the Logan-Mingo Broadband Project. Studies must be reviewed and approved by the Broadband Council and the West Virginia Public Service Commission.

Figure 22: AEP Logan-Mingo Project



The network will provide utility communications and contain fiber optic strands that AEP could lease to internet service providers who would provide broadband internet service to end-user, "last mile" customers through the construction of more than 400 new fiber miles and the utilization of approximately 200 existing fiber miles to reach more than 13,000 unserved and underserved locations.

AEP's study included a review of statutory requirements authorizing electric utilities to prepare such studies. It also identified regulatory and public policy hurdles, a number of which were addressed in legislation enacted into law in 2020. In 2020, the West Virginia Legislature passed HB 4619, which amended §24-2-1 of the W. Va Code and added a new section, §24-2-10, both of which concern the powers and duties of the West Virginia Public Service Commission (WVPSC). HB 4619 allows electric utilities to install "middle mile" broadband fiber on their existing infrastructure to facilitate the expansion of broadband service into unserved and underserved areas of the State.

AEP conducted a Request for Proposal process and selected GigaBeam Networks, LLC, as an internet service provider partner. The project continued with formal submission to the WVPSC, in 2020.

In 2022, NTIA announced the award of \$19.6 million to complete a fiber to the premise project to bring qualified broadband to more than 12,000 unserved households across the region. This application was submitted by the Logan County Commission in partnership with the Mingo County Commission and GigaBeam Networks, LLC. The project team held an official construction kickoff event in July 2022.

Following the success of the Logan-Mingo project, AEP developed a second feasibility study in 2022 which included five counties in southeastern West Virginia, including Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming, McDowell, and Summers counties. The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council approved this study in March 2023.

AEP applied to the NTIA Middle Mile Expansion Program and received a \$25 million grant for this project in June 2023 locations; however, with the rollout of BEAD, AEP made the decision to prioritize the Logan-Mingo project.

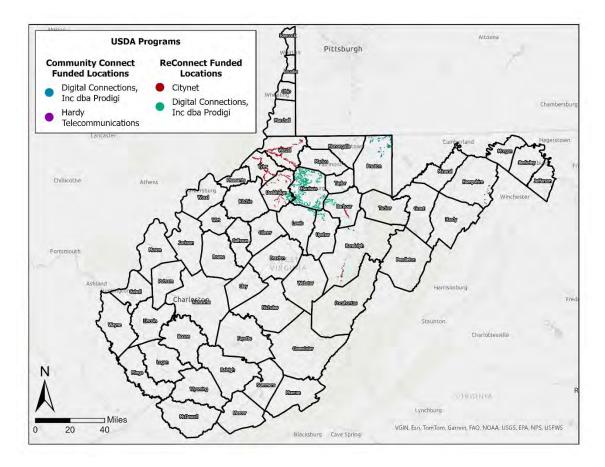
9. USDA Broadband Programs

In anticipation of increased funding for broadband expansion in rural areas, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), West Virginia Rural Development team partnered with the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council to conduct a series of workshops in West Virginia with a focus on increasing the number of USDA project proposals from West Virginia. This focused initiative resulted in numerous successful proposals through which project teams secured USDA funds for broadband expansion projects in West Virginia. The USDA awarded significant funds to projects in West Virginia through three broadband programs listed below. WVDED's involvement in two of the three USDA programs is detailed subsequently.

- USDA ReConnect
- USDA Community Connect
- USDA Distance Learning and Medicine

Infrastructure projects awarded under ReConnect and Community Connect are in active construction. These projects brought connectivity to unserved and underserved communities in 2024 and will continue to deploy services in 2025.

Figure 23: USDA Programs



10. Appalachian Regional Commission

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a partnership between states and the Federal Government. Covering 423 counties across 13 states, ARC works with local Appalachian communities to improve overall quality of life. ARC has a variety of grant programs that local governments can use for efforts that align with its Strategic Plan, including building and improving Appalachian businesses, workforce ecosystem, infrastructure, culture and tourism, and community leaders and capacity.⁶ In many cases, funds can be used for broadband-related projects. For instance, in January 2023, ARC awarded \$6.3 million to bolster broadband access across 50 communities through its Appalachian Regional Initiative for Strong Communities (ARISE).⁷ ARC can either directly fund projects itself or it can provide the funds to states, such as West Virginia, for state-level grant programs. Funding opportunities are ongoing and are available each fiscal year.

ARC funds broadband through three programs in West Virginia: Partnerships for Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER), Central Appalachian Broadband, and North Central Appalachian Broadband. WVDED administers most ARC-funded broadband infrastructure projects in West Virginia. WVDED may accept applications and recommend approval of projects under the latter two funding sources. ARC grants are unique in that POWER projects are approved directly by ARC whereas Central Appalachian and Northcentral Appalachian funds are granted to WVDED for administration of a state-led program in which WVDED has a more direct role in project selection. In either scenario, WVDED is the Responsible State Basic Agency (RSBA) for ARC broadband infrastructure projects.

Eight ARC grants are commitments to provide broadband service meeting or exceeding the requirements for full service as defined under the BEAD program.

10.1 ARC POWER

The ARC launched the (Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization) <u>POWER Initiative</u> to help communities and regions that have been affected by job losses in coal mining, coal power plant operations, and coal-related supply chain industries due to the changing economics of America's energy production. The West Virginia Department of Economic Development, Office of Broadband, administers ARC POWER broadband projects in West Virginia.

For Program Year 2023, ARC awarded POWER funds to the Wyoming County EDA. In 2022, ARC awarded POWER funds to the Boone County Economic Development Authority and the Summers County Commission. Projects funded in 2020 and 2021 include the Pocahontas County

⁶ Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC), Appalachia Envisioned: ARC's 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, Accessed April 10, 2023, <u>https://www.arc.gov/strategicplan/</u>.

⁷ ARC, Appalachian Regional Initiative for Stronger Economies (ARISE), Accessed April 10, 2023, https://www.arc.gov/ARISE/.

Commission, Wayne County Commission, Woodlands Development Group, and the Thundercloud Inc. Project. No additional broadband projects were awarded by ARC in 2024. Recent ARC POWER projects are briefly described below:

- **Pocahontas County Commission:** received \$2,500,000 to build FTTH to over 1,000 households in Pocahontas County.
- Woodlands Development Group: a non-profit entity received \$2,500,000 to construct a 33-mile middle-mile fiber route along Route 33, from Elkins to Davis.
- Boone County Community and Economic Development Corporation: received \$1,692,507 to build an 8.2 fiber network with one wireless tower. This initiative will support the redevelopment of surface coal mines with businesses that rely on connectivity including a 3,000-acre solar field and other diversified industries.
- Thundercloud, Inc: a 25-mile fiber loop developed in downtown Huntington.

After consultation with ARC Coordinators, the following projects are currently on hold status and may have the opportunity to be alternatively funded through the BEAD program.

- **Summers County Commission** received \$2,400,000 to build 28 miles of fiber to connect 489 homes and 179 businesses in Summer County.
- Wayne County Commission received \$1,551,000 to build a 16-mile middle-mile route along WV-152 connecting households and businesses along the route with fiber. The project also targets last-mile FTTH in Lavallette, Beech Fork, and Arden. The future potential of this middle-mile route can expand FTTH to rural areas of Wayne County.
- Wyoming County EDA received \$545,065 to build 10.5 miles of fiber to connect 89 households and seven businesses in the Huff Creek area of the county.

10.2 Central Appalachian Broadband

In addition to ARC POWER funding, the Office of Broadband administers the ARC Central Appalachian Broadband program through designation as a Responsible State Basic Agency (RSBA).

The goal of this ARC funding initiative is to provide funding for the deployment of broadband that will increase economic and business development or provide service to unserved customers. Funding is limited to ARC-designated distressed counties in West Virginia that have been most negatively impacted by the downturn in the coal industry. Eligible counties are Boone, Clay, Logan, Lincoln, McDowell, Mingo, Webster, and Wyoming.

West Virginia currently has one project funded through the Central Appalachian Broadband grant program.

• Webster County EDA received \$4,620,864 for their Broadband Initiative Phase II to build an all-fiber network in rural and mountainous areas of the country. Eight-hundred thirty households and 80 businesses in 5 local communities will be served.

10.3 Community Development Block Grant

Congress established the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) through the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.⁸ The West Virginia CDBG provides grants to local governments that do not receive CDBG direct funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The grants focus on providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities principally for persons of low to moderate income. In response to COVID-19, HUD also granted West Virginia approximately \$20 million for a supplementary program called CDBG-CV. CDBG-CV funding can be used for broadband projects focused on closing the digital divide. Funding opportunities are available each fiscal year.

Through 2021, the CDBG dedicated approximately \$8.8 million in funding to broadband planning and infrastructure projects. Twenty CDBG projects, covering 41 counties, involved broadband planning and community outreach. Twelve projects specifically focus on broadband infrastructure deployment, of which eight are commitments to provide broadband service matching or exceeding the requirements to be fully served under the BEAD program.

The State utilized HUD's CDBG funding for initial broadband planning and construction activities throughout the rural communities. The CDBG program will continue to fund other types of infrastructure and community development projects in the future and no further broadband projects are expected to be funded. The WVDED Office of Broadband will utilize other funding sources to build on progress made with CDBG. Additional broadband resources of funding include ARC and the NTIA's BEAD programs.

11. State and Federal Policy Updates

West Virginia's leaders continue to develop policies that encourage broadband development throughout the State. The West Virginia Legislature has advanced innovative broadband policies, developing an ideal environment for broadband infrastructure expansion. These policies encourage competition, discourage monopolies, and enhance the business environment for Internet Service Providers within the State of West Virginia.

State, federal and local policies and regulations must recognize broadband as essential economic infrastructure and align in support of broadband infrastructure expansion. The West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and the West Virginia Office of Broadband will continue to advocate for policies and regulations that support efforts to expand broadband throughout West Virginia.

11.1 West Virginia Economic Development Authority Broadband Loan Insurance Fund

Since 2018, West Virginia has provided incentives for investors to support the deployment of broadband infrastructure, through a non-lapsing fund administered by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority ("WVEDA").

As outlined in W. Va. Code § 31-15-8, et seq, the **Broadband Loan Insurance Program** (BLINS) ensures the repayment of debt on capital costs related to broadband service which is provided either:

- a) to unserved or underserved areas of the State; or
- b) by linking a segment of a network operator's core network to a local network plant that serves an unserved area or an area with no more than two wireline providers.

The BLINS program is essential to broadband expansion in West Virginia. One of the requirements of the RDOF process was for winning bidders to post a letter of credit with the FCC for up to 30% of the award amount to secure performance. To support this requirement, Governor Justice issued Executive Order (EO) 66-20 on September 3, 2020, pursuant to his authority to suspend statutory regulations during a state of emergency. EO 66-20 suspended the per-recipient and per-program dollar limits in the BLINS program and directed the WVEDA to make modifications to the BLINS program consistent with the EO.

The WVEDA, in consultation with the Council, completed modifications to its guidelines for the BLINS program, providing insurance to banks for letters of credit to winning RDOF bidders.

Statutory changes were implemented in the 2021 Legislative Session enabling the BLINS program to support applicants proposing broadband expansion in West Virginia using funds from RDOF and other federal programs.

Under the BLINS program prior to the Governor's Executive Order, the WVEDA could insure up to 80% of a bank loan for a broadband infrastructure or development project. The insured portion could not exceed \$10 million and had a maximum term of 20 years. The WVEDA's revised guidelines issued in November 2020, permit the BLINS program to insure up to 100% of a letter of credit, and the cap of \$10 million per recipient has been eliminated. This change will further encourage and support broadband projects.

Prior to the Governor's Executive Order, the program required the certification of eligibility by the Council. Since the FCC and other federal programs have extensive vetting processes, the Council recognized this certification under a federal broadband expansion program.

Public notice is required for all projects, except those that plan to provide a downstream data rate of at least 1 Gbps throughout the proposed project service area. The process for funding has detailed requirements for as-built plans, mapping, modifications, project completion, and closeout.

The Legislature amended the BLINS program statutes in October 2024 during the 2024 Second Extraordinary Session. Among other things, the amendments:

- Expand the definition of "Federally funded broadband expansion program" to include the "Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration" ("BEAD"), confirming that BEAD-funded projects are eligible for BLINS program support;
- Authorize the WVEDA's Insurance Fund (formerly the sole funding source for the BLINS program) to receive moneys from the WVEDA's separate Economic Development Project Fund "in an amount not to exceed \$125 million annually," more than doubling the amount of funds available for BLINS program support; and
- Increase the amount of loan insurance that the WVEDA may award to any one broadband provider in any single calendar year, from \$20 million to \$50 million.

To be eligible for BLINS program assistance, a project must be certified by the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council as having met the requirements for providing broadband service to an unserved or underserved area of the state. Moreover, the project must have written certification from the participating financial institution that, but for the BLINS program, the financial institution would not otherwise make the loan based solely on the creditworthiness of the broadband provider. BLINS program applications to the WVEDA originate with and are submitted by the financial institution making the bank loan or providing a letter of credit in support of a broadband project.

11.2 West Virginia Attorney General Consumer Complaint

As directed by House Bill 2002, and in compliance with W.Va. Code §31G-1A-2(b)(9), the West Virginia Office of Broadband coordinated with the West Virginia Attorney General Consumer Complaint Division to establish procedures for consumer complaints related to broadband service.

Consumers who believe that they have been the victim of unlawful practices in the purchases of goods and services are first encouraged to fill out the appropriate form and return it to the West Virginia Attorney General's (WVAGO's) Consumer Protection Division. The office provides three options for submitting complaints:

- Option 1: Download and print the forms, complete and mail (with any copies of documents related to the complaint) to: Office of the Attorney General, Consumer Protection Division, P.O. Box 1789, Charleston, WV 25326-1789.
- Option 2: Download and fill out the appropriate PDF form and email the form and any additional documents related to the complaint in PDF format to <u>complaint@wvago.gov</u>. (25MB limit on attachments)
- Option 3: Complete an online version of the General Consumer Complaint form.

Individuals who need assistance may call the WVAGO Consumer Protection Hotline at 1-800-368-8808. Clicking the links below will download a PDF of the form in a separate tab.

- Instructions for Filing a Consumer Complaint Form
- Documents Needed for Filing a General Consumer Complaint Form
- Broadband Complaint Form

11.3 Dig Once Policy

In 2018, the West Virginia Legislature enacted a Dig Once Policy, passing legislation aimed at creating incentives over the long term to create spare conduit or opportunities to lay fiber in a joint trench. HB 4447 created a new article of code, §17-2E-1 *et seq.*, that established the "Dig Once" policy. It directed the West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) to install vacant broadband conduit during highway construction projects. As part of the policy, interested ISPs apply to the Council for approval to use the conduit. Conduit is leased at cost-based rates.

The Council was also charged with creating a strategy to facilitate the timely and efficient deployment of broadband infrastructure on state-owned lands and buildings, and to assist local governments with development of similar Dig Once and deployment policies.

In 2019, Senate Bill 270 amended the Dig Once Policy, W. Va. Code §17-2E-1 *et seq.*, in addition to W. Va. Code §17-2A-17a, which governs utility accommodation leases. Section 17-2A-17a provides that the Commissioner (Commissioner) of the WVDOH may lease real property held by the Division to accommodate any utility providing telecommunications or broadband services if the Commissioner finds that entering said lease is in the public interest. The code section as it was amended further provides that while the utility is required to pay fair market value for the real property interest under the lease, Senate Bill 270 amended this section to provide that the fair market value of such property interest was established to be \$0 in monetary compensation. However, the current version of the law does not prohibit in-kind compensation if the lease concerns multiple districts within the Division.

11.4 DOH Right of Way

The West Virginia Legislature determined that it is in the public interest to accommodate telecommunications facilities in Division of Highways ("DOH") rights-of-way where the use does not adversely affect the traveling public's safety, impair the highway, or conflict with existing law and policy. In this connection, the *Dig Once Policy Act* in the West Virginia Code authorizes the DOH to receive applications and issue permits for the in-ground construction or installation of telecommunications facilities in DOH owned or controlled rights-of-way.

DOH's review of applications considers whether the planned construction or installation adversely affects the safety, design, construction, operation or maintenance of the state road system; interferes with or impairs the present or planned future use of the highway or bridge; conflicts with DOH policy on performing work in rights-of-way; or violates applicable state or federal law. If deficiencies are identified by DOH in the application, the *Dig Once Policy Act* gives the applicant an opportunity to correct them and resubmit the application. A specific district level construction authorization permit is issued by DOH where an application is approved.

Importantly, the *Dig Once Policy Act* does not apply to the relocation or modification of existing telecommunications facilities in DOH rights-of-way or to aerial telecommunications facilities or equipment in DOH rights-of-way. Successful in-ground applicants are responsible for complying with applicable environmental laws.

Senate Bill 270 and House Bill 2002 in 2021 amended § 17-2E-5 of the Dig Once Policy by eliminating the newspaper notice requirements, and by reducing the notice period from thirty (30) days to fifteen (15) days. HB 2002 in particular amended § 17-2E-3 of the policy to address installations serving a public purpose in rights of way owned or controlled by the Division, and the process for review and processing of such applications, timing, and compliance with applicable environmental laws for new installations. SB 270 and HB 2002 also provided new exemptions from the Dig Once Policy's requirements with regard to the telecommunications carrier initiated construction and joint use process, including exempting the following types of projects from the requirements of § 17-2E-5:

- Projects where the total continuous length of the trench is less than 1,000 feet;
- Projects that use the direct bury of cable or wire;
- Projects that are solely for the service of entities involved in national security matters; and
- Projects where the carrier installs an amount of spare conduit or innerduct equal to what is being installed for its own use and which is made available for lease to competing carriers on a nondiscriminatory basis at rates established by the FCC.

The current § 17-2E-7 amended in 2021 allows the WVDOH to enter into agreements and issue permits consistent with 17-2E-3 to allow any carrier to use excess telecommunications facilities owned or controlled by the Division unless such excess facilities are also subject also to the Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act (§31G-5-1). Under the current § 17-2E-8, WVDOH, with the Governor's written approval, may transfer or assign ownership, control, or any rights related to any excess telecommunications facilities owned or controlled by the Division to any other state agency.

The West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) has updated <u>guidance</u> as part of the implementation of the State's Dig Once Policy Act. <u>The Dig Once Application Submission</u> <u>Checklist</u> is now available online.

The *Dig Once Policy Act* requires applicants to notify the Office of Broadband and telecommunications carriers on record with the Office of applications that are submitted to DOH. This gives those carriers the opportunity—specifically afforded by the *Act*—to share access to the applicant's trench. Where notice of interest to share in a trench occurs, the telecommunications carriers are required to negotiate an agreement outlining their responsibilities and financial obligations. The DOH may join in this agreement to the extent it also wishes to use the trench. The *Act* empowers the PSC to adjudicate trench sharing disputes, and it vests the Office of Broadband with the responsibility for ensuring applicant compliance with the *Act's* trench sharing requirements.

Based on WVDED's experience and findings, there are few, if any, instances of trenches being shared as a result of the Dig Once program. The program may require modifications to be more effective. As part of its BEAD planning process, WVDED proposed a Broadband Middle Mile Infrastructure Study (Middle Mile Study) for the State of West Virginia. As a component of broader goals, the study will incorporate a review of existing Dig Once policies. Included in the West Virginia BEAD Plan is the goal to improve Dig Once policies to fully take advantage of their unharnessed potential. WVDED will recommend improvements to the State's Dig Once policy, including establishing guidelines for laying conduit during major highway construction or reconstruction.

11.5 Policy Concerning Bridge Attachments

Bridge Attachments are governed by the WVDOH Utility Manual, available here.

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11.6 One-Touch Make-Ready

Integral to broadband network expansion, pole attachment regulations can provide a defined process to attach poles owned by electric or telecommunications utilities. As noted by NTIA, pole attachment regulations "...are a potential barrier to entry if they make a proposed project economically nonviable, particularly in unserved rural areas."

Over the years, attachers have sought to improve this process. At the federal level, the FCC issued the One Touch Make Ready (OTMR) order in 2018, which set out rules to streamline the make-ready and attachment processes. However, FCC regulations only apply to so-called "FCC states." States are permitted to reverse-preempt federal regulations and adopt comparable regulations. West Virginia's Public Service Commission has adopted rules addressing the pole attachment application process, including detailed deadlines for distinct steps, and a complaint process modeled on the FCC's pole attachment complaint process. Under the West Virginia Public Service Commission for a pole owner's decision to approve, reject, or approve subject to conditions a pole attachment application, and the reasonableness of the charge proposed by the pole owner. The Public Service Commission made revised Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments effective as of January 13, 2023.

The Public Service Commission of West Virginia opened a "show cause" proceeding on its own initiative in 2022 to eliminate the practice of the State's largest electric utility and its largest incumbent local exchange carrier which had been requiring pole attachers to make applications to both entities separately for poles that were jointly used by the ILEC and the electric utility. In June 2023, the Public Service Commission approved a Joint Stipulation by the electric utility, the ILEC, and several intervening broadband providers which eliminated the dual application process, replacing it with a single application to be made to the electric utility, and establishing distinct deadlines for steps to be taken by the electric utility in responding to an application to attach.

W. Va. Code §31G also addresses pole access. W.Va. Code §31G-6-2 preempts local government pole attachment ordinances in favor of broadband service for pole attachments. Furthermore, §31G-6-2(b) states explicitly that the pole attachment policies of Investor-Owned Utilities, Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers, and Competitive Exchange Carriers will be "strictly construed in favor of encouraging and assisting broadband installation and deployment."

West Virginia's pole attachment regulations are comparable to those at the FCC and have similar OTMR timeframes. Regarding make-ready charges, pole owners must provide detailed estimates on a pole-by-pole basis and:

"...may not charge a new attacher to bring poles, attachments, or third-party equipment into compliance with current published safety, reliability, and pole owner construction standards

guidelines if such poles, attachments, or third-party equipment were out of compliance because of work performed by a party other than the new attacher prior to the new attachment."

While pole attachment regulations set a framework for attaching, companies must negotiate pole attachment agreements directly with pole owners. These agreements must comply with state regulations, and if a pole owner refuses to negotiate in good faith and/or follow the regulations, a company may file a complaint with the Public Service Commission, even before it has an agreement with the pole owner.

While West Virginia's current statutes and rules addressing pole attachments are conducive to the deployment of broadband infrastructure, in practice there is still some room for potential roadblocks. One of these areas relates to make-ready cost recovery: West Virginia's Pole Attachment Rule is explicit that new attachers should not be responsible for the costs to replace an already failing pole. There is a mechanism to address disputes like these via the Public Service Commission's FCC-modeled dispute resolution process under the Public Service Commission's Pole Attachment Rules. The Public Service Commission's Pole Attachment Rules require that pole owners provide a "detailed, itemized estimate" of make ready charges to attachers.

11.7 Trench Sharing/Pole Attachment Rules

The June 16, 2022, Commission Orders adopting and implementing trench sharing rules also proposed revisions to the Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments, which Rules appear at 150 W. Va. C.S.R. 38. The revisions were necessitated by 2021 legislative amendments to the Make-Ready Pole Access Act in Chapter 31G, Article 4 of the West Virginia Code. Among other things, the amendments require the PSC to promulgate rules to address "abandoned cable, conductor, and related facilities attached to utility poles." They also require the promulgation of rules governing the "timely transfer of facilities from an old pole to a new pole and the removal of utility poles that have had electric facilities moved to new poles but continue to have other facilities attached in the telecommunications space on the old existing poles." Further, the amendments require the rules to include "the right and mechanism of the pole owner itself to transfer the facilities to the new pole, to remove the old pole, and to recover its costs fully and timely from the owner of the facilities transferred."

The PSC's proposed revisions to the Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments are attached to the Commission Order, which directs the revised Rules to be filed with the West Virginia Secretary of State and promulgated as proposed rules for comment. The Commission Order notes that the revised Rules do not enjoy the unanimous support of all members of the Task Force with respect to one issue. That issue is whether pole owners are mandated by the legislative amendments to the Make-Ready Pole Access Act to transfer abandoned attachments or facilities on an old pole.

The Commission Order notes that PSC staff interprets the amendments to require pole owners to make such a transfer, whereas certain telecommunications carriers and utilities on the Task

Force read the amendments as being permissive. The PSC accepts the view of its staff, and this is reflected in the Commission Order and in the revised Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments attached thereto.

Following the conclusion of the comment periods on the proposed rules, on November 14, 2022, the Commission adopted the rules proposed in its June 16, 2022 orders without modification.

On August 23, 2024, the PSC established a Task Force to make recommendations for the modification of its legislative *Rules for the Government of Pole Attachments*. The Task Force—which is comprised of utilities, internet service providers, and the West Virginia Broadband Enhancement Council and Office of Broadband—was ordered by the PSC to consider issues and impediments that cause delays in processing requests for access to a utility's poles, ducts, conduits, or rights-of-way, and recommendations to address those issues and impediments. The Task Force to consider processes for expediting pole attachment disputes that may delay broadband deployment projects.

The Task Force's initial meeting occurred on November 20, 2024. Its members discussed the possible adoption of an accelerated pre-complaint dispute resolution mechanism similar to the FCC's Rapid Broadband Assessment Team ("RBAT") process. The members also discussed whether electric utilities and ILECs might be able to jointly approve a list of engineers and outside contractors that are authorized to review proposed pole modifications and perform modifications to both the power and communications space and how to best facilitate that process.

Future Task Force meetings will address potentially incorporating the FCC's new requirement that utilities and pole owners share pole inspection information in accordance with 47 C.F.R. §1.1411, and potentially requiring periodic reporting by pole owners to the PSC regarding compliance with the *Rules*.

The Task Force will make its final report and recommendations on or before December 16, 2024. It is anticipated that the PSC will revise its *Rules* to conform with the Task Force's final report and recommendations.

11.8 Show Cause Petition

As referenced above, in November 2022, the West Virginia Public Service Commission entered a Commission Order in Case No. 22-0885-T-E-SC, a show cause proceeding initiated by PSC staff to require Frontier West Virginia, Inc. ("Frontier") to show cause why the PSC should not prohibit Frontier from requiring duplicative pole attachment applications, timelines, and fees.

The proceeding arose out of telecommunication carrier complaints about the time and cost impediments they face attempting to attach to poles that are jointly used by Frontier and Monongahela Power Company/Potomac Edison Company ("MP/PE"). These "joint use poles"

are subject to a 1988 Joint Use Agreement. The Joint Use Agreement gives Frontier the right to license space on the poles to third-parties for the installation of telecommunications facilities, including broadband fiber. Frontier and MP/PE required the third-party telecommunication carriers to submit applications for attachment to both Frontier and MP/PE, and to pay associated costs and fees to both Frontier and MP/PE. The carriers asserted that this duplicative application process, and the duplicative costs and fees, were unreasonable, unnecessary, and delayed the efficient deployment of broadband.

The Commission Order granted staff's Petition and required Frontier and MP/PE to file a proposed new or amended joint use agreement expediting the pole attachment process and reducing the costs and fees imposed on third-party attachers. The Commission Order also required MP/PE to file with the PSC their policies and procedures for the review of pole attachment applications, and it directed Frontier and MP/PE to file with the PSC information on, among other things, the number of joint use poles the companies operate. Additionally, the Commission Order granted Citynet, LLC's ("Citynet") petition to intervene as a third-party telecommunication carrier that was prejudiced by the 1988 Joint Use Agreement and Frontier's ineffective responses to Citynet's pole attachment requests.

On December 15, 2022, MP/PE filed with the PSC proposed amendments to the Joint Use Agreement, amended policies and procedures for the review of pole attachment applications, and the pole count information requested by the PSC.

As noted above, in June 2023, the Public Service Commission approved a Joint Stipulation by the electric utility, the ILEC, and several intervening broadband providers which eliminated the dual application process, replacing it with a single application to be made to the electric utility, and establishing distinct deadlines for steps to be taken by the electric utility in responding to an application to attach.

11.9 Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act

In 2020, HB 4015 created a new article of the W. Va. Code, § 31G-1-3; §§ 31G-5-1-4, known as the Vertical Real Estate Management and Availability Act, which requires the West Virginia Department of Administration to request proposals to manage state-owned Vertical Real Estate. "Vertical Real Estate" is defined as towers or other structures mounted on rooftops or other prominent places, and any facilities associated with that structure, including ground facilities.

All funds in excess of management fees will be deposited by the West Virginia Office of Technology (WVOT) as follows: 50% to the Technology Infrastructure Reinvestment Fund for reinvestment in Vertical Real Estate or other infrastructure supporting broadband on state-owned property, and 50% to the Broadband Expansion Fund established in § 31G-1-5 and under the control of the Council.

WVOT is currently researching opportunities and potential relationship links of the vertical real estate initiative with other state technology initiatives, such as modernization of the State Interoperable Radio Network (SIRN) and the State's Wide Area Network. WVOT hired a professional services firm to address the full range of requirements to be completed as part of this project.

11.10 Wireless Technology Business Property Valuation Act

This act of the Legislature created a new article of the West Virginia Code, designated as § 11-6L-1 *et seq*. and known as the Wireless Technology Business Property Valuation Act. It provides for the valuation of towers constructed or erected between July 1, 2019, and July 1, 2024, that host antenna or other equipment used for transmitting cellular or wireless communications signals.

Under this article, for the five years immediately following the tower's erection, the value of the tower is its "salvage value," or five percent of its original cost. Thereafter, the value of the tower is determined in accordance with existing West Virginia Code § 11-6-1 *et seq*.

11.11 Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act

Senate Bill 3 also created a new chapter of the West Virginia Code, designated as § 31H-1-1 *et seq.* and known as the **Small Wireless Facilities Deployment Act**. The Legislature found that small wireless facilities, also known as small cells and distributed antenna systems, are often deployed most effectively in public rights-of-way. Therefore, this chapter allows wireless providers to collocate small wireless facilities and install, modify, or replace utility poles for such facilities in public rights-of-way.

This chapter also sets rates for the occupancy and use of the rights-of-way and provides some zoning and permitting guidelines.

11.12 Establishment of Broadband Cooperatives

The State of West Virginia also provides a statutory mechanism for residents, businesses, and political subdivisions in West Virginia who have no good options for internet service providers to create a cooperative association to address their community's connectivity problems. These coops are authorized to establish a service provider focused on their communities, bond or finance the building of infrastructure, and engage in other related activities (W. Va. Code § 31G-2-1 *et seq.*).

To assist communities considering this option, the West Virginia University Entrepreneurship & Innovation Law Clinic has developed a Broadband Toolkit. The Toolkit contains a diagram detailing options for broadband network development in West Virginia. The Broadband

Enhancement Council will continue its partnership with the Law Clinic to assist communities in the formation of cooperatives. Communities pursuing this option are encouraged to contact the Broadband Enhancement Council for additional information.

11.13 Permitting Microtrenching

West Virginia Code § 31G-3-1 *et seq.* establishes the ability of fiber network builders to utilize microtrenching in the State of West Virginia, an innovative lower-cost, lower-impact option for installing underground fiber facilities. It also requires the installation of vacant conduit when a provider is performing microtrenching operations.

11.14 Nonregulation of VoIP Services

West Virginia also has legislation clarifying that the Public Service Commission does not have jurisdiction over companies that offer Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) telephony services. W. Va. Code § 24-2-1(e).

11.15 Oversight of Cable Franchising

Cable franchising in West Virginia is subject to licensing by the State or municipality under W. Va. Code § 24D-1-1 *et seq.* The Commission determines the appropriate authority for issuance of a license, prescribes the standards for construction, operation, and safe, adequate, and reliable service to subscribers. The municipality in which the cable system will be located usually serves as the permitting authority.

11.16 Compatible Use

West Virginia's *Broadband Enhancement and Expansion Policies Act* authorizes broadband operators to construct or operate broadband systems over public rights-of-way. It also empowers operators to construct or operate broadband systems through easements within the areas to be served by the broadband systems and which have been dedicated for "compatible uses."

The *Act* defines an "easement dedicated for compatible uses" as "a public or private easement for electric, gas, telephone, or other utility transmission." W. Va. Code § 31G-3-4(f).

In installing and operating broadband facilities, operators must avoid all unnecessary damage to trees, structures, and improvements in and along the routes utilized. The *Act* also requires operators to indemnify the state, county, or municipality from personal injury and property damage claims.

Where a broadband operator uses easements dedicated for compatible uses, it must justly compensate the property owner for any damages caused by the installation, construction, operation, or removal of broadband facilities.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

(Speaker Hanshaw)

December 10, 2024

10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.

Senate	House
Blair, Chair	Hanshaw, Chair
Nelson (absent)	Criss
Takubo	Hornbuckle
Tarr	Householder
Trump	Howell
Weld	Phillips
Woelfel (absent)	Summers

Speaker Hanshaw: "...a quorum arrives, we'll return to approval of the minutes from last month's meeting at that time. Let's go ahead and begin today with our general revenue and federal funds report. Mr. Muchow, welcome."

Secretary Muchow: "Good morning, I'm Mark Muchow with the West Virginia Department of Revenue and today I'm going to talk about November revenues and yearto-date revenues through the end of November and I first must point out that November is a bit of an unusual month, because the last business day for the state in November this year was the 27th of November and that affected those taxes that are due at month end...and it'll show up in a couple of those taxes as we move on but November as a month was a good month for the state's general revenue fund. We collected 400...almost \$400.5 million dollars...the estimate was \$381.6 million, we were \$18.8 million above estimate, and roughly equal to the prior year. For the year-to-date, we've now collected \$2.1 billion, the estimate was \$2.095 billion. So, we're \$5 million dollars above estimate and down a little bit from last year but we were expected to be down from last year due to various policy changes that have been implemented by the state. The economy is doing guite well. On the sales tax side, sales tax collections for the month of November were \$170.8 million, that was \$5.4 million above estimate, and more importantly five and a half percent above last year. So, November so far is our best performing month this year for sales tax. Year-to-date, we've collected \$719.9 million dollars in sales tax compared to the estimate of \$714.8 million. That's \$5 million above estimate and 2.6% ahead of last year, which is basically on track with overall inflation in the economy. Personal income tax had a good performance in the month of November. We collected \$151.6 million, that was \$8.3 million above estimate, and 7.7% ahead of last year. The withholding tax collections for the month were up nearly eight and a half percent. That followed...October was a little bit of a soft month...followed by a very good month in November, 7.7% ahead. For the year-to-date, we've collected eight hundred fifty-three and a half million dollars, that's \$25.2 million below estimate, it's below last year by 9%. Now last year, in the first quarter, particularly around September and October, we collected a lot of extra tax dollars related to those people who elected to retroactively pay income taxes as businesses for pass through entity purposes to take advantage of an enhanced federal tax deductibility. So, those folks had to pay an extra year's worth of tax all at once and a lot of that money came in in that September-October period. Plus, there's also a few people that file an extension that would file income tax returns around September and October who reconcile with last year's tax cut....and so, there's a little bit of an activity on that as well.

So, that's the reason why we're down 9% year-to-date on income tax. Both the B&O and the severance tax are taxes that are due on the last day of each month and as a result, you'll see a big drop compared to last year, 54% for the severance tax and 72% for the B&O tax. A good part of that is recaptured with extra collections in the beginning of December but both were below estimate as well. For the year-to-date, the B&O tax actually is pretty much on estimate. The reason why it was below estimate by \$3.2 million is because of that carryover into December. The severance tax is running below estimate, not nearly as much as the \$27 million that shows there. For the (...inaudible...) fund purposes, year-to-date severance tax is up fourteen and a half percent but overall, severance tax, including distributions to local governments, is actually down 18.1%. So, we still have a little bit of an impact related to lower energy prices. Natural gas production in West Virginia is actually higher this year than last year. In our two neighboring states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, natural gas production is down a little bit from last year and that's because of low prices for energy. Coal prices are also down this year compared to last year...so, that affects the severance tax. The corporate income tax had a great month in November. November is not a particularly strong month for corporate collections...it's an off month...but we collected \$15.6 million. That was about \$11 million above estimate and 64% ahead of last year. Year-to-date, we've now collected \$123 million in corporate taxes, that's \$21.9 million above estimate, compared to last year down about 24%. We were expecting a decline in corporate income tax collections following several years of rapid increases in that particular area. Insurance premium taxes are doing well. Year-todate, we're running about \$6 million above estimate, 13.4% ahead of last year, and as I mentioned yesterday, not all of the insurance premium tax ends up in general revenue.

Some of it goes for various local needs, biggest one of which is volunteer fire departments. So, when you see a double-digit increase in insurance tax, this is also a double-digit increase in monies for volunteer fire departments that are going on as a result of that tax. Tobacco tax, we actually exceeded the estimate in November. We were a little bit below last year. We're still below year-to-date on the estimate, \$3.9 million and eight and a half percent below last year. That's a little weaker than we expected...overall numbers there. Interest income, still positive, \$1.4 million dollar surplus in November. Year-to-date, we're up \$31.6 million compared to estimate. Year-to-date, we're only 2.1% ahead of last year. As we get into the second half of this year, you'll notice that the interest income estimates get a lot smaller in the second half of the year. That's because as interest rates come down, we will see less interest income coming into the state treasury and that's already underway right now. That's the General Revenue Fund.

The State Road Fund was also affected by the fact that November ended on the 27th. The motor fuel excise tax is due on the last day of the month and as a result we only collected \$11.4 million in November. That was 29% below last year, and \$19 million below estimate. Year-to-date, we're about \$14 million below estimate, and 11.1% below last year. We should be right on estimate by the end of this fiscal year, but we will be below last year's collections because last year we had an extra 1 1/2 cent motor fuel tax related to pricing. That came off at the beginning of January, and that over a whole year period of time is worth about \$20 million dollars or so to the State Road Fund. Registration fees, we're \$2.3 million below estimate in November. Year-to-date, below estimate by about \$6.7 million. We are ahead of last year by 9.9% on registration fees. Motor vehicle sales tax continues to do well. In November, it was down 8.8%, but again, timing may be

involved there. Year-to-date, it's up eight and a half million compared to estimate, and 4.3% ahead of last year...so, that's very positive there...and then the miscellaneous yearto-date, compared to last year it is down \$168.7 million, but \$150 million of that is due to a one-time transfer from general revenue that occurred last year. If you take it out of the equation, it's not down nearly as much. Federal reimbursements come at various time frames and for the month of November it was way off of estimate. For year-to-date, we're down 15.1%, but it ebbs and flows, and by the end of December, the total amount of federal reimbursement will be probably equal to what we have averaged in recent years. So, we're certainly doing well on federal reimbursements. It's just the timing, again, is off a little bit from...partly because of that November 27th month end date. So, if there's any questions you might have, I'll take the questions."

Speaker Hanshaw: "All right, thank you, Mr. Muchow. Let's start with the gentleman from the 12th, Delegate Criss, is recognized."

Delegate Criss: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mark, on the license and registration fees, are we back to above pre-COVID numbers now?"

Secretary Muchow: "We...we're not. We're still-"

Delegate Criss: "We're still lagging behind because of COVID, do you think?"

Secretary Muchow: "Somehow, we've never quite come back. We're collecting about 90% of what we used to collect prior to COVID. It's about a thirteen to fifteen million dollar gap."

Delegate Criss: "Okay, all right, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

Speaker Hanshaw: "All right. The gentlemen from Putnam, Senator Tarr, is recognized."

Senator Tarr: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I want to make sure I didn't misunderstand something. The way I heard it is that our corporate net income tax collections are down to a timing issue?"

Secretary Muchow: "No, the corporate income tax collections are down because one of our big sectors, in terms of profitability, is energy. When energy prices are high, profits are high. When energy prices go down, profits get squeezed, so we've seen a little bit of an effect there. Plus, various federal policies, although those policies haven't...have not been extended recently, there's federal policies that come into play that would also weigh in on the corporate collections over time but we...we were projecting a bit of a lower result there. We had...sometimes, when things go up very rapidly, they're prone to come back down, and the last three or four years, corporate income taxes have shot way up. It was time for a bit of a correction there, so that's what we have, and it's not unusual. I'd say about half of the states in the United States are seeing something similar to this."

Senator Tarr: "So, and you mentioned a strong economy. So, one of the things that I usually look at on these numbers, and trying to figure out what we have ahead of us, is looking at the personal income, or excuse me, the sales tax collections, and that corporate net, and B&O...because all of those are indicators, one, about the people's willingness to spend, and also corporate earnings...and so, B&O taxes are down greatly, corporate net income taxes are down greatly, and sales tax collections are just a little bit below CPI. So, tell me your reasoning for the economic growth, you're being very optimistic about that. I'm optimistic coming into this new presidential election for things that'll change, but all those indicators from a person who owns businesses, put alarm bells in my ears."

Secretary Muchow: "Well, on the...first of all, the employment levels are very consistent in West Virginia. We have near record low unemployment. The overall employment numbers have been steady, and actually increased a bit this year, and so... they're moving up. The biggest factor there is labor force supply and availability. Consumer spending is still there but spending has shifted away a little bit from goods. We had strong goods spending during the post-COVID period. It's shifting more to services. Certainly, we're spending more on insurance premiums for homes and automobiles. That's a subject of a separate tax, insurance premium tax. We're spending more on healthcare and other areas. So, as you spend more on the non-taxable areas, it causes a shift in the sales tax. The sales tax numbers for West Virginia actually are relatively good compared to some other states. A number of states have seen sales tax growth almost nil recently and part of that is a rollback of inflation. As there's downward pressure on inflation, it's going to pull down those growth rates on the sales tax. B&O tax, I will disagree, that's really not a good indicator of consumer activity. The bulk of the B&O tax comes from electric power generation and it's a fixed tax. It does not respond to changes in economic activity. Now, what does respond would be water utility rates and natural gas utility rates. That's where the growth would be if there's growth in the B&O tax, but those are much smaller shares of that tax. Corporate tax, it has it...it does its own thing. It's not a broad enough tax to tell me whether my economy's healthy or not economy...or not healthy. I would look more at the personal income tax, the sales tax, and the insurance

tax as items to indicate health of the state's economy rather than the corporate income tax by itself, or certainly not the B&O tax."

Senator Tarr: "So, on the B&O tax, (...inaudible...) energy, it's on gross, correct?"

Secretary Muchow: "It's the bulk of the tax. What do we got? We got about 118...\$119 million a year...oh... I may be off a little bit but about \$80 million of that's going to be electric power generation tax, and electric power generation tax is based on taxable capacity. So, unless we build new power plants that are subject to tax, that has no growth in it, it's stable. The variation in tax from year to year relates to tax credits. There's an investment tax credit for investment in electric power generation facilities, and there's also a tax...a low-income utility tax credit for those people that are on LIHEAP and other related programs. If the power company charges less than the going rate for those people, they can make it up through a tax credit on state return. So, that comes into play a little bit as well but the tax, especially on the old coal-fired power plants, that was established back in the 1990s, an average four-year period to give us taxable capacity, and we've been frozen at that level ever since, with the exception of a couple years ago, we enacted legislation that allowed certain coal-fired power plants to electively reduce their taxable capacity to... believe... think it's 40, either 40 or 45% of net plate capacity, and that's...some folks did do that and that lowered their tax a little bit. Plus, there was also another bill that removed a large coal-fired power plant from the tax base but for the most part, that tax never grows. Back in the early 90s, it was probably about 180...\$190 million a year, and now it's down to about \$118 million a year. You will not see any substantial growth in that tax. It actually stays about the same."

Senator Tarr: "Okay. So then, going across on the corporate net piece of it, you don't feel that that's broad?"

Secretary Muchow: "There's probably 50 corporations that pay the bulk of that tax."

Senator Tarr: "What sectors are they in?"

Secretary Muchow: "Finance, energy...some of them are basically Fortune 500type entities...and we have changed the tax base a little bit in that we went to a single sales factor just a couple years back. So, if you're a manufacturer in West Virginia, and most of your sales...(inaudible)...most of your sales are out-of-state. You're taxed on the proportion of sales that are in the state of West Virginia, and for some manufacturers, that's very close to zero. So, that basically removes a large part of that sector from a significant amount of income tax. So, it's going to be technology companies, finance companies, holding companies of various sorts, and some energy-related concerns that are involved in that base."

Senator Tarr: "Okay, thank you."

Secretary Muchow: "And retail, I forgot about retail trade. Retail trade's definitely in there."

Senator Tarr: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "All right, do we have other questions for Mr. Muchow? All right. If not, Mark, thank you very much. We appreciate it.

Chair notes for the record the arrival of a quorum. So, let's return now to approval of the minutes of the November 12th, 2024, meeting of this committee. Those minutes are in the members' packets for inspection. We've had some time here. Are there questions from any of the members about that draft? If there are no questions, Chair recognize President Blair."

President Blair: "Mr. Speaker, I move the minutes from the November the 12th, 2024, meeting of Joint Committee on Government and Finance as contained in the members' packets be approved."

Speaker Hanshaw: "The question is on the motion that the draft set of minutes for the November 12th, 2024, meeting of the committee be approved as distributed. Those in favor of the motion will please say aye, those opposed, please say no. The ayes have it, that motion is adopted, those minutes are approved. Let's go ahead now and move on to the Broadband Loan Insurance Program. Welcome, sir."

Chris Carney: "Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. My name is Chris Carney. I'm a research manager for the Performance Evaluation and Research Division. Just bear with me for one second, please. Excuse me, Adam? Do you know how to get this set up?

Okay, apologies. This report is a compliance review of the Broadband Loan Insurance Program administered by the West Virginia Economic Development Authority pursuant to West Virginia Code. The objective of this review was to determine if procedures, accounting practices, and internal controls for the program comply with statute. In this review, PERD found that the authority is mostly in compliance with statutory requirements related to the program. The Broadband Loan Insurance Program, or BLINS, was established in 2021 to help expand broadband service to unserved or underserved areas in West Virginia. The authority is statutorily authorized to provide up to \$80 million dollars in loan insurance to financial institutions as a means to encourage them to provide loans to internet service providers for qualified projects that they would otherwise not make because of the risks.

As of December 2022, 22% of the state's broadband serviceable locations are unserved, while 3% are underserved. A serviceable location may be a residential structure or a business. For many years, the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, defined broadband service as internet access with a download speed of at least 25 megabytes per second because it allowed users to receive high quality data, graphics, voice, and video telecommunication.

However, as of March 14th, 2024, the FCC raised its benchmark for high-speed fixed broadband service to download speeds of 100 megabytes per second and upload speeds of 20 megabytes per second. The West Virginia Office of Broadband defines an unserved location as a serviceable location where internet service is below the download speed of 25 megabytes per second, and an underserved location as having speeds above 25 megabytes per second, but below 100 megabytes per second. Figure one on page 12 of the report shows a map created by the Office of Broadband that indicates the location...locations where the current BLINS projects are taking place.

It may be difficult to see, but each color-coded dot represents a broadband serviceable location, business or residential, associated with a particular BLINS project

in unserved or underserved areas in the state. Each colored dot is representative of one of the six internet service providers associated with the 12 current BLINS projects, which can be located in one or more counties. There are two types of broadband loans available to be insured by the authority, the traditional broadband loan insurance and the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Broadband Insurance Program, or RDOF. Under traditional broadband loan insurance, the authority may insure up to 80% of a bank loan for a broadband expansion project which may not exceed \$20 million dollars for a single project and can be insured for up to a maximum of 20 years. As of June 30th, 2024, the authority committed over \$48 million dollars to insure loans for traditional BLINS projects. A RDOF project is a federally funded broadband expansion or enhancement program that may be insured up to 100% of a bank-issued loan for a BLINS project.

Again, a single project may not exceed \$20 million dollars and can be insured for up to 20 years. As of April 29th, 2024, the authority committed a little over \$32 million dollars to insure loans for these projects. The committed funds for BLINS projects are held in reserve accounts controlled by the authority and a withdrawal can only be made in the event that an internet service provider defaults on a loan insured by the authority.

To date, no internet service provider has defaulted on a BLINS loan. PERD determines that there are two main components to the statutory requirements listed in West Virginia Code for the authority to adhere to. They are the financial management of the BLINS program and the transparency of the program. The financial management procedures and accounting practices are intended to minimize the state's risk of losing funds due to internet service providers defaulting on loan agreements. Where the transparency of the program is important to keep the public informed and to observe the

program's progress. PERD found that the authority has established and practices adequate procedures, accounting practices, and internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that insured projects have been properly vetted and loan payments are monitored. However, PERD found that the authority does not document its analysis using its determination to approve or deny a BLINS loan as required. Nor does it provide all required information in its quarterly and annual reports. Required information to be posted on its website is incomplete and hard for the public to locate. Nevertheless, in the agency's response to the report, the agency agrees, the authority agrees with the findings of the report and stated that it is in the process...progress of complying with all recommendations.

PERD recommends that the authority should develop documentation and provide explanation as to why a BLINS loan application should be approved or denied. Also, the authority should remove the contradiction in its policies and procedures document. It states that the authority may provide loan insurance if an internet service provider has defaulted on a loan issued by the authority. The law does not allow this. The authority indicates that it has removed the contradictory statement in its policies and procedures. The authority should publish all required information on its website where it is easy for the public to locate and ensure that all required information is included in quarterly and annual reports to the legislature and governor. Thank you, this concludes my presentation. I'll be happy to answer any questions at this time."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Thank you, Mr. Carney. Before we take questions, let's first see if we have anyone from the agency who'd like to respond to the findings."

Steve Webb: "Good morning, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Welcome, sir."

Steve Webb: "Good morning, sir, members of the committee. I'm Steve Webb, I'm the Associate Director of the West Virginia Economic Development Authority. I do not have those findings with me, but I will tell you that we have since...we had a different way of presenting broadband loan insurance than we did our other programs, and we have since instituted a summary and review document that requires documentation that the lender has reviewed the financial implications and status of the applicants prior to approval. They had been doing a review and they would not take it to our board without a review, but I agree with the legislative auditor's office that we do not have that documented. So, we do now have a summary and review documentation sheet that will be attached to each one moving forward.

The conflict in terms in our policies and procedures was the omission of the word "not" in a sentence at the top of one page, and it was required to be in the...in the...it was just an omission. So, we've gone back, we've amended that, we took it to our board for approval and review at the November meeting and they've approved it. We now have our policy and procedure in full compliance with the statute.

Chris, what am I missing here? The website. So, we do have public information sheets that are attached to our website for each approval of any financial facility but they are all grouped together on one section of the website and I will agree it's a little bit difficult to navigate to from time to time. So, what we're doing in that...we're working with our website designer now...is setting up a separate tab, so to speak, under the broadband loan insurance tab where we will have each one of these approvals documented as to the public information that we're allowed to release under our statute, and those will be readily

available and easily accessed at that point in time. I don't believe that we have anything that we have not addressed. I would like to thank the legislative auditors for their cooperation and assistance in improving the efficiency of our operation, and I look forward to future reviews. We think it's been very helpful."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Thank you, Mr. Webb. Questions of Mr. Webb or Mr. Carney? Delegate Summers."

Delegate Summers: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. You said that you attach a summary to the loan approval or how you decide to do something, but what seems to be...what I'm curious about is do you have the rubric that you set up on how you decided who could or couldn't get the loan? Not just you pick them...so, we're always trying to avoid any appearance of favoritism or cronyism that we picked...we gave these loans based on certain metrics."

Steve Webb: "Right, that's a good question, and our program is open to any internet service provider in the state of West Virginia that has been qualified by the Office of Broadband...which is under the Department of Economic Development, a separate agency...as being qualified to apply and to implement their broadband project. We do not discriminate on any applicant. What we do look at is the bank's underwriting, which includes full financial underwriting, just as they would for any commercial loan, more or less. We also take a look at...we get a letter of confirmation that it is in an unserved or an underserved community in the state of West Virginia from the Office of Broadband. We do a fairly detailed financial analysis in regard to performance metrics, such as net profit and cashflow coverage and those sorts of things. We also look at their liquidity ratios and their leverage ratios to make sure that they're not overly extended before we consider

that. We apply equal review across any applicant. We do not pick one over the other. We do not decline or approve them as the loan officer. That is the responsibility of our board. We present our findings to the board and the board makes the determination on whether or not that is approved. To date, we have not found cause to deny that for anyone in the state of West Virginia, any of the internet service providers."

Delegate Summers: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Gentlemen from the 12th, Delegate Criss."

Delegate Criss: "Yes, Mr. Carney, did the office respond to you on these recommendations in writing?"

Chris Carney: "Yes."

Delegate Criss: "Okay, so they can be part of your presentation or a follow-up to your presentation?"

Chris Carney: "You're referring to the agency's response?"

Delegate Criss: "Yes."

Chris Carney: "Yes, it's included in the report."

Delegate Criss: "Okay. All right, thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Other questions for our presenters today? All right, if not, men, thank you very much. All right, we have the financial audit from Highways and Transportation. Mr. Lambert available today? Yes, sir, I see you now. Welcome, Chris." **Chris Lambert:** "Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, members of the committee. My name is Chris Lambert, I'm an audit partner with Suttle & Stalnaker. We have prepared the audit of the Department of Highways for this year. I see someone's passing out some books there. So, if you want to follow along in the books...so, our auditor's opinion is on pages three through five. The one that says the audited financial statements for the year ending June 30th, 2024.

So, on page three through five is our auditor's report. This is kind of what belongs to Suttle & Stalnaker, the rest of it is the Department of Highways financial statements, they're responsible for them. We're responsible to give an opinion that they are fairly stated, and we do that in the second paragraph on page three...and I won't read it all, but basically, we say that the statements are correct. You know, there's three more pages of stuff we went through, I won't go through all that. If we're kind of going to talk about the highlights of the audit, or the highlights of the financial statements, if you want to turn to page nine, is the statement of net position, so your balance sheet, the assets they have, the liabilities they owe, and the net position, which is the difference. You see assets are up about \$500 million, most of that being in capital assets, more roads, and bridges. Liability's going down by about \$500 million...or \$200 and some million for paying down debt as scheduled.

Turning over to page 10 is your statement of activities, your income statement. So, the Department of Highways took in, revenues increased by about \$308 million dollars, or 16.76%, from \$1.84 billion to \$2.15 billion. The two major drivers of this were the intergovernmental transfer, the extra money that you all transferred to highways for paving, and also the increase in the federal aid of about \$150 million as well. So those

are the big increases in revenue. Expenses are also up about \$200 million there, about 15%. Maintenance is down. Some of that is timing of when they got the money, the additional 150 to pave. Some of it is...construction is up one hundred and some million dollars there, so we built more bridges and roads last year than the year before...and then G&A is up \$140 million there, or \$110 million I mean. So, a lot of that's related to salaries, benefits, inflation, purchase of some equipment.

So, those are kind of the highlights of the numbers. Should we get into what we, you know, I guess the areas that we found there were some problems with. We have three findings in the back of this book, and those start on page 64. So, we have three findings this year, three material weaknesses. That is down from the prior year when we had five. All these three that are listed here are repeat findings from prior years. We talk about the first one...there on 64 is the land. We don't have a complete inventory of land that they own, and that goes back, you know, 100 years. This isn't new stuff but we don't have a complete list of that. They've been working on it but they are not complete. The second one there on 65, page 65 and 66 is technology items. So, they could use some improvement in taking people out of the system, terminating employees, taking away rights and things so that, you know, they aren't potentially hacked, or people don't come into the system later...and then on 67, the one on capital assets. So, there were some things that, you know, were misaccounted for as maintenance versus, you know, capital assets. So, there...so, three findings. We did get rid of a couple. So, that's kind of really quick going over the audit and I have another report, but I don't know if you want to ask questions on this before I move on or if you'd like me to just move on."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Let's pause right there, Mr. Lambert. Questions on what we've heard so far? Okay if not, let's continue."

Chris Lambert: "All right, so the other booklet you have is probably thinner than the one, the first one, is our report to the Joint Committee. So, this is a required communication, and the required communications start on page four and they go to page six. These are required by our professional standards as auditors to communicate to those charged with governance. Your...this committee and the legislature. Here's where we would lay out...we lay out our responsibilities...we lay out that the Department of Highways adopted a couple of new accounting rules, they were required to. They were new GASBs that the state implemented. We didn't have any difficulties. We lay out that we didn't have any disagreements with management. So, we would lay out issues here or problems. We didn't have any per se of those things. We also have attachments of the estimates and the journal entries. I will say that we have like two pages of journal entries, page eight and page nine. We are down significantly from the prior year, so that's a good thing.

Turning over to...so, then we have our communication regarding material weaknesses and significant deficiencies on page 11. We're starting on page 11. So, the first three things in this letter are the land, the information systems, and the capital assets. The three findings that we were required to put in the financial statements as findings. So, they're there, but they're also duplicated here again as required by this letter and then there are about 19 suggestions for improvement after that and most of these are repeat findings. We are down from the prior year report. We had about 25 last year, so we're down to 19. So, we did make some improvement there as well. They relate to a lot of, you

know, we were missing approval on this, or this wasn't done on time or, you know, so...we took samples and did different tests, and we would be missing one out of 25 or this or that. So, a lot of...you can read through those, but I won't go through each of them, but that's kind of the highlights of this audit."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Okay, thank you very much. Now, questions from any of our members? Delegate Criss."

Delegate Criss: "On the change that we did some time back on personnel and eliminating the Office of Personnel being involved in the Department of Highways, have you seen through your audit that...I noticed that you had several items here about employees' purchasing cards and that type of thing...are you seeing a trending down of problems that have arised before through the Office of Personnel now that they have correct opportunities to hire their people without interference?"

Chris Lambert: "I don't know that I can answer that question 100%. In general, I think there was improvement this year. I'm not sure if that's the real reason or not."

Delegate Criss: "All right, thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Other questions? If not, Mr. Lambert, thank you very much."

Chris Lambert: "Thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "All right, we have a presentation next from the Department of Transportation, the Division of Highways. Mr. Secretary? Welcome, sir."

Secretary Wriston: "Thank you. I'm Jimmy Wriston, Secretary of the Department of Transportation. Mr. Muchow basically gave a very broad, very accurate, good report of the federal funding and state funding for the department. I'm not sure I can add anything to that other than ask for questions."

Secretary Wriston: "Okay. Secretary Wriston is available for questions on either what we just heard or Mr. Muchow's report. Oh, yes, Senator Trump."

Senator Trump: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. It may be a little off topic, but Secretary Wriston, let me ask you this. When we did...and the voters ratified the Governor's Roads to Prosperity Amendment, shortly after that...we realized that we were having some difficulties getting highways staffed up with people necessary to do the work we wanted to have done. Where does all that stand now? How is your department staffed?"

Secretary Wriston: "I actually think we're in very good shape. We're very close to what I would call right sized for the agency. I would tell you we have pockets in certain areas for various reasons where I need specialty people that I don't have. Engineers is one thing, but there's an engineer shortage across the country. It's very difficult. We know that our enrollment in the engineering schools are down. This is a continuing problem that we're going to have to solve. There is also...there is some shortages in other specialized areas. You know, there's...it's hard to get attorneys to work in the public sector. It's hard to get financial and accounting folks to work in the public sector. So, it's...those are specialized areas. As far as our transportation workers, I think we're in very good shape there.

For the last four years, we have realized a net gain in our employment. Over time, we've had typically 10% attrition every year, and that's a historic percentage...and we've actually made gains on that to where we're...we've actually had net gains in

people...getting people in jobs. Just this year, from January to November, we've hired more than 800 people, and we've only lost 600. So, we've actually a net 200 gain. So, I think we're moving along there. Significantly, of the promotions that happen, you know, when people move up and take positions, there is exactly...between the number of promotions and then the number of new hires...the difference is exactly four as of right now. So, when someone gets promoted, we backfill their position almost immediately. So, that difference is exactly four today. So, that makes it very easy to keep moving forward and have a succession plan in place for various reasons.

So, I think we've done very well. Having the flexibility to put our own processes in place, to have our own merit system in place, separate from the DOP. The DOP takes care of every agency in the state...perhaps but us...and the Department of Transportation is very different. It has a very different, a very diverse workforce. We have hourly folks that are on the ground, we have professionals, we have semi-professionals, and paraprofessionals. It's just a...it's just a...it's almost a universe into itself and it's a challenge to fit into the mold for all of state government for that. So, it was very wise of the legislature to allow us that flexibility and to be able to move. We can now hire...from a posting...you know, we post a job for 10 days and we can actually get somebody in that job in 24 days. So, that's been our goal all along. So, that's been very helpful."

Senator Trump: "Mr. Secretary, thank you. Thank you, Mr. Speaker."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Delegate Summers."

Delegate Summers: "Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I have a question for you. I live in District 4, and we have Pruntytown Correctional Center there. In the past, we utilized

corrections for additional road crews. Is there any discussion that that can come back to be? I know that we had to stop it because we didn't have...we had the correctional shortage, staff shortage, and they weren't there to supervise...is there, if that's not the case, is there any way that DOT employees who wanted to could be trained to supervise inmates?"

Secretary Wriston: "Oh, absolutely, we could do that but the system that we had before actually worked very well, and we are continuing to do that. Not so much for heavy maintenance or routine maintenance, but a lot of facility maintenance. We actually do do that with some of the correctional facilities. The issues that brought about the stoppage of that, I think have been kind of turned around...you know...we have more correctional officers now. I think they have more, but yeah, it's a very efficient way to do a lot of things. So yes, we're very open to that."

Delegate Summers: "Well, and it also provides employment pathway for inmates being released."

Secretary Wriston: "Absolutely, and once somebody gets released, it just generates me another pool of people to draw from for permanent employees."

Delegate Summers: "So, you are starting that practice again or?"

Secretary Wriston: "We would certainly like to do that."

Delegate Summers: "You would like to do that, okay. Thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "Other questions for Secretary Wriston? All right, if not, Mr. Secretary, thank you very much.

Secretary Wriston: "Thank you."

Speaker Hanshaw: "For the benefit of the members, we do have the Board of Treasury distribution report in all the members' packets available for inspection...and with that, do we have other business before today's meeting? Okay, if not, Mr. Chairman or Mr. President."

President Blair: "I move we adjourn."

Speaker Hanshaw: "The question is on the president's motion that the committee adjourn this meeting. Those in favor will please say aye, those opposed, please say no. The ayes have it, we are adjourned."

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Office of the Legislative Auditor



Budget Division Building 1, Room 314-West Wing 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25301

304-347-4870

January 02, 2025

Executive Summary WV Lottery, Unemployment Trust, General Revenue and State Road Fund

- West Virginia Lottery as of November 30, 2024 Gross profit as of November 30, 2024, was \$241.4 million. Gross profit as of November 30, 2023, was \$243.5 million.
- West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Fund as of November 30, 2024
 Total disbursements were \$19.4 million higher than in fiscal year 2024. Overall ending trust fund balance was \$6.6 million higher on November 30, 2024, than on November 30, 2023.
- General Revenue Fund as of December 31, 2024 The general revenue collections ended the sixth month of fiscal year 2025 at 102% of the estimate for the year. Total collections were \$41.7 million above the estimate for the fiscal year.
- State Road Fund as of December 31, 2024
 The road revenue collections ended the sixth month of fiscal year 2025 at 100% of the estimate for the year. Total collections were \$168 thousand below the estimate for the fiscal year.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Office of the Legislative Auditor



Budget Division Building 1, Room 304-West Wing 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305-0590

MEMORANDUM

- To: Honorable Chairmen and Members of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance
- From: William Spencer, CPA Director Budget Division Legislative Auditor's Office
- Date: December 18, 2024
- Re: Review of West Virginia Lottery Financial Information As of November 30, 2024

We performed an analysis of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position for November 30, 2024, from monthly unaudited financial reports furnished to our office by the West Virginia Lottery Commission. The results are as follows:

Lottery Revenues:

Gross lottery revenues are receipts from on-line games, instant games, table games and video lottery. These gross receipts totaled \$524.2 million for July-November of fiscal year 2024-2025. Table games accounted for \$13.3 million of this total. Historic Resort Hotel video lottery accounted for \$1.9 million of total gross receipts. Gross lottery revenue has decreased by \$15.8 million or -2.9% when compared with July-November of fiscal year 2023-2024. This number does not include commission and prize deductions. Gross profit (gross revenues minus commissions and prize costs) for July-November was \$241.4 million; for July-November of last fiscal year, it was \$243.5 million. Expressed as a percentage, gross profit is -0.9% lower for fiscal year 2025 than for fiscal year 2024.

Operating Transfers to the State of West Virginia:

A total of \$227,776,000.00 has been accrued to the state of West Virginia for fiscal year 2024-2025. This is on an accrual basis and may not correspond to the actual cash transfers made during the same time period. Amount owed to the different accounts according to the Lottery Act are calculated monthly and accrued to the state; actual cash transfers are often made based upon actual cash flow needs of the day-to-day operation of the lottery.

A schedule of cash transfers follows:

Bureau of Senior Services	\$71,967,000.00
Community and Technical College	\$2,496,000.00
Department of Education	\$12,157,000.00
Library Commission	\$9,487,000.00
Higher Education-Policy Commission	\$6,206,000.00
Tourism	\$5,837,000.00
Department of Natural Resources	\$3,215,000.00
Division of Culture and History	\$3,537,000.00
General Revenue Fund	\$000.00
Economic Development Authority	\$4,999,000.00
School Building Authority	\$9,000,000.00
SUBTOTAL BUDGETARY TRANSFERS	\$128,901,000.00

State Lottery Fund

Excess Lottery Fund

Total State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund	\$126,280,000.00
WV Infrastructure Council Fund	\$18,323,000.00
Excess Lottery Surplus	\$000.00
Office of Technology	\$000.00
General Revenue Fund	\$000.00
Economic Development Authority	\$000.00
WV Lottery Statutory Transfers	\$23,373,000.00
Division of Human Services	\$17,000,000.00
Teacher's Retirement Savings	\$000.00
WV DHHR	\$000.00
WV Racing Commission	\$1,567,000.00
Refundable Credit	\$412,000.00
School Building Authority	\$8,820,000.00
State Park Improvement Fund	\$576,000.00
Higher Education Improvement Fund	\$11,108,000.00
General Purpose Fund	\$24,897,000.00
Economic Development Authority	\$2,195,000.00
Higher Education Improvement Fund	\$7,500,000.00
Economic Development Fund	\$10,509,000.00

Total Budgetary Distributions:	\$255,181,000.00
Veterans Instant Ticket Fund	\$202,000.00
Pension Plan	\$00.00
TOTAL TRANSFERS	*\$255,383,000.00

* CASH BASIS
Total Accrued last FY 2023: \$190,015,000.00
Total Cash Distributions FY 2024: \$255,383,000.00
Applied to FY 2024: \$190,015,000.00
Applied to FY 2025: \$65,368,000.00
Accrued for FY 2025 as of November 30: \$162,408,000.00

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JOHN A. MYERS DIRECTOR

PHONE: 304.558.0500 wvlottery.com

MEMORANDUM

TO: Joint Committee on Government and Finance

FROM: John A. Myers, Director

RE: Monthly Report on Lottery Operations Month Ending November 30, 2024

DATE: December 17, 2024

This report of the Lottery operations is provided pursuant to the State Lottery Act.

Financial statements of the Lottery for the month ending November 30, 2024 are attached. Lottery revenue, which includes on-line, instant, video lottery sales, table games, and historic resort, sports wagering, and interactive gaming was \$104,474,994 for the month of November.

Shur S. Myers

Transfers of lottery revenue totaling \$43,193,323 made for the month of November to the designated state agencies per Senate Bill 160, Veterans Instant Ticket Fund, Racetrack Video Lottery Act (§29-22A-10), and the Racetrack Table Games Act(§29-22C-27). The amount transferred to each agency is shown in Note 12 on pages 20 and 21 of the attached financial statements.

The number of traditional and limited retailers active as of November 30, 2024 was 1,506 and 1,174 respectively.

A listing of the names and amounts of prize winners has been provided to the Clerk of the Senate, the Clerk of the House and Legislative Services.

If any member of the Committee has questions concerning the Lottery, please call me. Also if any members of the Legislature wish to visit the Lottery offices, I would be pleased to show them our facilities and discuss the Lottery with them.

JAM Attachment

pc: Honorable Jim Justice, Governor
Larry Pack, Cabinet Secretary – Dept. of Revenue
Riley Moore, Treasurer
J. B. McCuskey, Auditor
Members of the West Virginia Lottery Commission





STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -UNAUDITED-

November 30, 2024

WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY

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WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION (In Thousands) -Unaudited-

2

ASSETS	November 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	227,763
Accounts receivable	38,922	38,583
Inventory	1,276	1,330
Other assets	215	213
Total Current Assets	235,670	267,889
Capital assets	65,308	63,915
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(24,255)	(23,544)
Net Capital Assets	41,053	40,371
Net Pension Asset	24	24
Net OPEB Asset	204	204
Total Noncurrent Assets	41,281	40,599
Total Assets	\$ <u>276,951</u> \$	308,488
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ <u>1,471</u> \$	1,471
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$\$	309,959
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued nonoperating distributions to the		
State of West Virginia	\$ 162,408 \$	190,015
Estimated prize claims	20,018	19,293
Accounts payable	4,843	5,104
Other accrued liabilities	29,251	33,645
Total Current Liabilities	216,520	248,057
Deferred inflows	\$370	370
Net Position:		
Net Investment in capital assets	41,053	40,371
Unrestricted	20,479	21,161
Total Net Position	61,532	61,532
Total net position, liabilities, and deferred inflows	\$\$	309,959

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

WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FOR THE FOUR MONTH PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024

(In Thousands) -Unaudited-

$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $		CURRENT MONTH			YEAR TO DATE			
On-line games S 5,641 S 25,541 S 28,546 S 45,661 Instant games 11,382 13,554 64,956 69,125 E instants 866 - 881 - Racetrack video lottery 39,567 36,318 199,018 197,435 Limited video lottery 39,592 39,700 196,568 13,996,50 Table games 2,875 2,558 13,266 13,999,18 Sports Wagering 768 453 2,684 2,039 Interactive Wagering 3602 2,248 16,477 9,807 On-line games 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racetrack video lottery 19,202 19,453 96,518 57,819 Limited video lottery 19,202 19,453 96,518 57,819 Listo video lottery 19,202 19,453 96,51 14,809 Less on-line prizes 2,700		FY 2025		FY 2024		FY 2025		FY 2024
Instant games 11,382 13,554 64,956 69,125 E instants 866 - 881 - Racetrack video lottery 39,567 36,318 199,018 197,435 Limited video lottery 39,392 39,700 196,568 199,630 Table games 2,875 2,558 13,266 13,498 Historic resort 360 526 1,853 3,001 Sports Wagering 768 453 2,644 2,039 Interactive Wagering 768 453 2,644 2,039 On-line games 797 949 19,843 3,177 Instant games 797 9,492 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 21,708 19,226 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,202 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,480 <t< td=""><td>Lottery revenues</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td></t<>	Lottery revenues						-	
E istariis istariis <thistariis< th=""> istariis ist</thistariis<>	On-line games	\$,	\$,	\$,	\$	
Racetrack video lottery 39,567 36,318 199,018 197,435 Limited video lottery 39,392 39,700 196,568 199,630 Table games 2,875 2,558 13,498 Historic resort 360 526 1,883 3,001 Sports Wagering 3,625 2,248 1,6472 9,807 Interactive Wagering 3,625 2,248 16,472 9,807 On-line games 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racetrack video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,480 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 12,236 Less instant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 24,230 14,240 Less instant prizes 2,701 2,765 14,240 24,039 <td>Instant games</td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td>13,554</td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Instant games	,		13,554		,		
Limited video lottery 39,392 39,700 196,568 199,630 Table games 2,875 2,558 13,266 13,498 Historic resort 360 526 1,853 3,001 Sports Wagering 768 453 2,684 2,039 Interactive Wagering 3,622 16,472 9,807 Con-line games 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racetrack video lottery 19,902 19,9109 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 193,022 1,080 221,386 221,386 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 7,81 9,220 44,533 47,259 Less on instant prizes 7,81 9,261 100,46 2,21,386 Less insta								
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Racetrack video lottery							,
Historic resort 360 526 1,853 3,001 Sports Wagering 768 453 2,684 2,039 Interactive Wagering 3,625 2,248 16,472 9,807 Less commissions 104,476 100,898 524,244 539,996 Less commissions 797 949 4,547 4,838 Ractrack video lottery 21,708 19,262 109,109 106,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,440 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less on-stant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less vendor fees and costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 143 73 413 216 Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502	Limited video lottery							
Sports Wagering 768 453 2,684 2,039 Interactive Wagering 3,625 2,248 16,472 9,807 On-line games 104,476 100,898 524,244 539,996 Less commissions 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racetrack video lottery 12,708 19,926 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,518 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,480 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less einstant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755<875	Table games	2,875		2,558		,		
Interactive Wagering 3,625 2,248 16,472 9,807 Less commissions 104,476 100,898 524,244 539,996 On-line games 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Ractrack video lottery 21,708 19,926 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,618 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,480 Less instant prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less instant prizes 13,163 64,234 75,108 - Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Advertising and promotions 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages an related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 </td <td>Historic resort</td> <td>360</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td>	Historic resort	360				,		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Sports Wagering	768		453		,		
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Interactive Wagering	3,625		2,248	-	16,472		
On-line games 384 391 1,988 3,177 Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racterack video lottery 21,708 19,926 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 43,605 42,057 218,630 221,386 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 4,010 4,923 Administrative expenses 44,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Administrative expenses 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 <td>T</td> <td>104,476</td> <td>1</td> <td>100,898</td> <td>-</td> <td>524,244</td> <td></td> <td>539,996</td>	T	104,476	1	100,898	-	524,244		539,996
Instant games 797 949 4,547 4,838 Racetrack video lottery 21,708 19,926 109,190 108,321 Limited video lottery 19,302 19,453 96,318 97,819 Table games 1,223 1,090 5,648 5,751 Historic resort 191 248 939 1,440 43,605 42,057 218,630 221,386 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less e instant prizes 663 - 666 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 4,010 4935 Advertising and promotions 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages and related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492		384		391		1,988		3,177
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	0	797		949		4,547		4,838
Limited video lottery19,30219,45396,31897,819Table games1,2231,0905,6485,751Historic resort19124823931,480 $43,605$ 42,057218,630221,386Less on-line prizes2,7002,76514,24022,039Less instant prizes683-696-Less tickt costs141161755875Less teck costs141161755875Less vendor fees and costs8719874,0104,935Gross profit48,69545,678241,380243,502Administrative expenses7,1683,2522,355Advertising and promotions5515083,2522,355Wages and related benefits1,6051,0365,7235,140Telecommunications143715,67244,923Indicating and professional1,1349715,6724,492Rental191793115Depreciation and amortization144141711707Other administrative expenses1491077661,085Monoperating Income45,25543,036227,462232,131Nonoperating Income7881,1034,3685,804Distributions to the State of West Virginia(45,227)(43,327)(227,76)(233,847)Other operating IncomeInvestment income <t< td=""><td>-</td><td>21,708</td><td></td><td>19,926</td><td></td><td>109,190</td><td></td><td>108,321</td></t<>	-	21,708		19,926		109,190		108,321
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-	19,302		19,453		96,318		97,819
Historic resort 191 248 939 1,480 Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 4,010 4,935 Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Administrative expenses 716 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other operating Income 3,745 2,853 16,630 14,110 Other operating Income 7,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 772 (778) (3,853) (3,913) <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1,090</td> <td></td> <td>5,648</td> <td></td> <td>5,751</td>				1,090		5,648		5,751
Less on-line prizes 2,700 2,765 14,240 22,039 Less instant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 4,010 4,935 12,176 13,163 64,234 75,108 Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Administrative expenses 143 73 413 216 Contractual and promotions 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages and related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative	÷	191		248		939		1,480
Less instant prizes 7,781 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 12,176 13,163 64,234 75,108 Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Administrative expenses 143 73 413 216 Advertising and promotions 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages and related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other operating Income 305 211 2,712 2,739 Monoperating income (expense) 778 1,034 4,368 5,804 Investment income 788 1,103 4,368 5,804		43,605		42,057	- 3	218,630		221,386
Less instant prizes 7,81 9,250 44,533 47,259 Less instant prizes 683 - 696 - Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 4,010 4,235 Icess vendor fees and costs 12,176 13,163 64,234 75,108 Gross profit 48,695 45,678 241,380 243,502 Administrative expenses 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 772 (778) (3,853) (3,913) Investment income 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778)	Less on-line prizes	2,700		2,765		14,240		22,039
Less e instant prizes 683 - 696 Less ticket costs 141 161 755 875 Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 $4,010$ 4.235 I2,176 13,163 $64,234$ $75,108$ Administrative expenses 12,176 13,163 $64,234$ $75,108$ Administrative expenses 148,695 $45,678$ $241,380$ $243,502$ Administrative expenses 1,605 $1,036$ $5,723$ $5,140$ Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional $1,134$ 971 $5,672$ $4,492$ Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 706 $1,085$ Other operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating Income 788 $1,103$ $4,368$ 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions to the State of West Virginia <td>-</td> <td>7,781</td> <td></td> <td>9,250</td> <td></td> <td>44,533</td> <td></td> <td>47,259</td>	-	7,781		9,250		44,533		47,259
Less ticket costs141161755875Less vendor fees and costs 871 987 $4,010$ 4.935 $12,176$ $13,163$ $64,234$ $75,108$ Gross profit $48,695$ $45,678$ $241,380$ $243,502$ Administrative expenses $Advertising and promotions$ 551 508 $3,252$ $2,355$ Wages and related benefits $1,605$ $1,036$ $5,723$ $5,140$ Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional $1,134$ 971 $5,672$ $4,492$ Rental19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other operating Income $45,255$ $43,036$ $227,462$ $232,131$ Nonoperating Income 788 $1,103$ $4,368$ $5,804$ Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) $(3,853)$ $(3,913)$ Distributions to the State of West Virginia $(45,227)$ $(43,327)$ $(227,76)$ $(233,847)$ Net position, beginning of period $61,532$ $61,430$ $61,532$ $61,430$				<u></u>		696		1411
Line function $12,176$ $13,163$ $64,234$ $75,108$ Gross profit $48,695$ $45,678$ $241,380$ $243,502$ Administrative expensesAdvertising and promotions 551 508 $3,252$ $2,355$ Wages and related benefits $1,605$ $1,036$ $5,723$ $5,140$ Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional $1,134$ 971 $5,672$ $4,492$ Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 $1,085$ Other Operating Income $45,255$ $43,036$ $227,462$ $232,131$ Nonoperating income (expense) 788 $1,103$ $4,368$ $5,804$ Distributions to the State of West Virginia $(45,227)$ $(43,327)$ $(227,76)$ $(233,847)$ Net income $ -$ Net position, beginning of period $61,532$ $61,430$ $61,532$ $61,430$	-	141		161		755		875
Gross profit $48,695$ $45,678$ $241,380$ $243,502$ Administrative expensesAdvertising and promotions 551 508 $3,252$ $2,355$ Wages and related benefits $1,605$ $1,036$ $5,723$ $5,140$ Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional $1,134$ 971 $5,672$ $4,492$ Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 1007 766 $1,085$ $3,745$ $2,853$ $16,630$ $14,110$ Other Operating Income $45,255$ $43,036$ $227,462$ $232,131$ Nonoperating income (expense) 788 $1,103$ $4,368$ $5,804$ Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) $(3,853)$ $(3,913)$ Distributions to the State of West Virginia $(45,227)$ $(43,327)$ $(227,76)$ $(233,847)$ Net position, beginning of period $61,532$ $61,430$ $61,532$ $61,430$	Less vendor fees and costs	871		987		4,010		4,935
Administrative expenses		12,176		13,163		64,234	1	75,108
Administrative expenses 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages and related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 1,085 3,745 2,853 16,630 14,110 Other Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,776) (233,847) (45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) 11 Net income	Gross profit	48,695		45,678		241,380		243,502
Advertising and promotions 551 508 3,252 2,355 Wages and related benefits 1,605 1,036 5,723 5,140 Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 1,085 Other Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,76) (233,847) (45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) Net income - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430	*							
Wages and related benefits $1,605$ $1,036$ $5,723$ $5,140$ Telecommunications14373413216Contractual and professional $1,134$ 971 $5,672$ $4,492$ Rental191793115Depreciation and amortization144141711707Other administrative expenses149107766 $1,085$ $3,745$ $2,853$ 16,63014,110Other Operating Income305211 $2,712$ $2,739$ Operating Income45,25543,036227,462232,131Nonoperating income (expense)788 $1,103$ $4,368$ $5,804$ Distributions to municipalities and counties(772)(778) $(3,853)$ $(3,913)$ Distributions to the State of West Virginia $(45,227)$ $(43,036)$ $(227,462)$ $(232,131)$ Net incomeNet position, beginning of period $61,532$ $61,430$ $61,532$ $61,430$	-	551		508		3,252		2,355
Telecommunications 143 73 413 216 Contractual and professional 1,134 971 5,672 4,492 Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 1,085 3,745 2,853 16,630 14,110 Other Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 772 (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (23,847) (233,847) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,76) (233,847) Net income - - - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430		1,605		1,036		5,723		5,140
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-	143		73		413		216
Rental 19 17 93 115 Depreciation and amortization 144 141 711 707 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 1,085 3,745 2,853 16,630 14,110 Other Operating Income 305 211 2,712 2,739 Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions - capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,776) (233,847) (45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) (232,131) Net income	Contractual and professional	1,134		971		5,672		4,492
Depresention and unioritation 111 107 766 1,085 Other administrative expenses 149 107 766 1,085 Other Operating Income 305 211 2,712 2,739 Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,76) (233,847) Net income - - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430	-	19		17		93		115
Other administrative expenses1491077661,085Other Operating Income $3,745$ $2,853$ $16,630$ $14,110$ Operating Income 305 211 $2,712$ $2,739$ Operating income (expense) $45,255$ $43,036$ $227,462$ $232,131$ Nonoperating income (expense) 788 $1,103$ $4,368$ $5,804$ Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) $(3,853)$ $(3,913)$ Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia $-(45,227)$ $(43,327)$ $(227,776)$ $(233,847)$ Net incomeNet position, beginning of period $61,532$ $61,430$ $61,532$ $61,430$	Depreciation and amortization	144		141		711		707
Other Operating Income 3,745 2,853 16,630 14,110 Other Operating Income 305 211 2,712 2,739 Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia _(45,227) _(43,327) (227,776) (233,847) Net income - - - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430	-	149		107		766		1,085
Other Operating Income 305 211 2,712 2,739 Operating Income 45,255 43,036 227,462 232,131 Nonoperating income (expense) Investment income 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) _(43,327) (227,776) (233,847) Net income - - - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430	Å	3,745		2,853		16,630		14,110
Nonoperating income (expense) Investment income Distributions to municipalities and counties Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,036) (227,776) (233,847) (45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) Net income	Other Operating Income				- 3	2,712		2,739
Investment income 788 1,103 4,368 5,804 Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia		45,255		43,036		227,462		232,131
Distributions to municipalities and counties (772) (778) (3,853) (3,913) Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia _(45,227) _(43,327) (227,776) (233,847) Net income Net position, beginning of period						1.0.00		
Distributions -capital reinvestment (44) (34) (201) (175) Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) (227,776) (233,847) Net income - - - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430						-		
Distributions to the State of West Virginia (45,227) (43,327) _(227,776) _(233,847) (45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) Net income Net position, beginning of period								
(45,255) (43,036) (227,462) (232,131) Net income - - - Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430	-							
Net income	Distributions to the State of West Virginia				-			
Net position, beginning of period 61,532 61,430 61,532 61,430		(45,255)		(43,036)	-	(227,462)		(232,131)
	Net income		2	-		· ·		
	Net position, beginning of period	61,532		61,430		61,532		61,430
		\$ 61,532	_\$	61,430	\$	61,532	\$	61,430

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

WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FIVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024

(In Thousands)

-Unaudited-

Cash flama from anomating activition		2025		2024	
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers and other sources	\$	526,617	\$	544,704	
Cash payments for:	Φ	520,017	Φ	344,704	
Personnel costs		(5,723)		(5,140)	
Suppliers		(8,917)		(3,140) (8,276)	
Other operating costs					
	_	(281,720)		(290,560)	
Cash provided by operating activities	_	230,257		240,728	
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Nonoperating distributions to the State of West Virginia		(255,383)		(260,527)	
Distributions to municipalities and counties		(3,872)		(3,926)	
Distributions to racetrack from racetrack cap. reinv. fund		(6,483)		(6,186)	
Cash used in noncapital financing activities	_	(265,738)	_	(270,639)	
Cash flows from capital and related financing acitivities:					
Purchases of capital assets		(1,393)	-	(288)	
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Investment earnings received	-	4,368	\	5,804	
Cash provided by investing activities	-	4,368	_	5,804	
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(32,506)		(24,395)	
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	-	227,763		288,680	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$	195,257	\$	264,285	
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operati	ng activit	ties:			
Operating income	\$	227,462	\$	232,131	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to		,		,	
cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation and amortization		711		707	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(339)		1,969	
(Increase) decrease in inventory		54		116	
(Increase) decrease in other assets		(2)		1,197	
Increase (decrease) in estimated prize claims		725		1,514	
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(261)		(848)	
Increase (decrease) in other accrued liabilities		1,907		3,942	
Cash provided by operating activities	\$	230,257	\$	240,728	
	-		·		

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

NOTE 1 - LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENT

The West Virginia Lottery (Lottery) was established by the State Lottery Act (Act) passed April 13, 1985, which created a special fund in the State Treasury designated as the "State Lottery Fund." The purpose of the Act was to establish and implement a state-operated lottery under the supervision of a state lottery commission (Commission) and a director. The Commission consisting of seven members and the Director are appointed by the Governor. Under the Act, the Commission has certain powers and the duty to establish rules for conducting games, to select the type and number of gaming systems or games and to enter into contracts and agreements, and to do all acts necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and exercise of its power and duty to operate the Lottery in a highly efficient manner. The Act provides that a minimum annual average of 45% of the gross amount received from each lottery shall be allocated for prizes and also provides for certain limitations on expenses necessary for operation and administration of the Lottery. To the extent available, remaining net profits are to be distributed to the State of West Virginia. As the State is able to impose its will over the Lottery, the Lottery is considered a component unit of the State and its financial statements are presented in the comprehensive annual financial report of the State as a blended proprietary fund component unit.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies of the Lottery is presented below.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION – The West Virginia Lottery is a component unit of the State of West Virginia, and is accounted for as a proprietary fund special purpose government engaged in business type activities. In accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for State and Local Governments," and with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting which requires recognition of revenue when earned and expenses when incurred. As permitted by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 20, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Proprietary Funds and Other Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting," the Lottery has elected not to adopt Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) statements and interpretations issued after November 30, 1989 unless the GASB specifically adopts such FASB statements or interpretations.

The Lottery is included in the State's basic financial statements as a proprietary fund and business type activity using the accrual basis of accounting. Because of the Lottery's presentation in these financial statements as a special purpose government engaged in business type activities, there may be differences in presentation of amounts reported in these financial statements and the basic financial statements of the State as a result of major fund determination.

USE OF ESTIMATES – The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make certain estimates and develop assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to financial statements. Actual results could differ from management's estimates.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

LOTTERY GAME OPERATIONS – The West Virginia Lottery derives its revenues from four basic types of lottery games: instant, on-line, video type games, and table games. The Lottery develops multiple game themes and prize structures to comply with its enabling legislation, including aggregate annual minimum prize provisions. All bonded retailers and agents comprised principally of grocery and convenience stores serve as the primary distribution channel for instant and on-line lottery sales to the general public.

The Lottery has contracted with a private vendor to manufacture, distribute, and provide data processing support for instant and on-line games. Under the terms of the agreements, the Lottery pays a percentage of gross revenues or gross profits for the processing and manufacture of the games.

Revenue from instant games is recognized when game tickets are sold to the retailers, and the related prize expense is recorded based on the specific game prize structure. Instant ticket sales and related prizes do not include the value of free plays issued for the purpose of increasing the odds of winning a prize.

Sales of on-line lottery tickets are made by licensed agents to the public with the use of computerized terminals. On-line games include POWERBALL®, a multi-state "jackpot" game; Mega Millions®, a multi-state "jackpot" game; Cash25 "lotto" game; Daily 3 and 4 "numbers" games; and Travel, a daily "keno" game. Revenue is recognized when the agent sells the tickets to the public. Prize expense is recognized on the basis of actual drawing results.

Commissions are paid to instant game retailers and on-line agents at the rate of seven percent of gross sales. A portion of the commission not to exceed one and one quarter percent of gross sales may be paid from unclaimed prize moneys. The amount paid from unclaimed prize moneys is credited against prize costs. In addition, retailers and agents are paid limited bonus incentives that include prize shares on winning tickets they sold and a ticket cashing bonus on winning tickets they cash. On a weekly basis, retailers and agents must remit amounts due to the Lottery. Retailers may not be able to order additional instant tickets if payment has not been made for the previous billing period, while an agent's on-line terminal may be rendered inactive if payment is not received each week. No one retailer or agent accounts for a significant amount of the Lottery's sales or accounts receivable. Historically credit losses have been nominal and no allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is considered necessary.

Video lottery is a self-activated video version of lottery games which is operated by an authorized licensee. The board-operated games allow a player to place bets for the chance to be awarded credits which can either be redeemed for cash or be replayed as additional bets. The coin operated games allow a player to use coins, currency, or tokens to place bets for the chance to receive coin or token awards which may be redeemed for cash or used for replay in the coin operated games. The video lottery games' prize structures are designed to award prizes, or credits, at a stipulated rate of total bets played, and prize expense is netted against total video credits played. The Lottery recognizes as video lottery revenue "gross terminal income" equivalent to all wagers, net of related prizes. Amounts required by statute to be paid to the private and local government entities are reported as commissions. WV Lottery statutes have established specific requirements for video lottery and imposed certain restrictions limiting the licensing for operation of video lottery games to horse and dog racetracks in West Virginia (subject to local county elections permitting the same), limited licensed retailer areas restricted for adult amusement, and licensed historic resort hotels as defined by WV Code.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The legislation further stipulates the distribution of revenues from video lottery games, and requires any video lottery licensee to be responsible for acquiring the necessary equipment and bearing the risk associated with the costs of operating and marketing the games.

Table games are lotteries as each game involves consideration, the possibility of a prize, and their outcome is determined predominantly by chance, which the common law of West Virginia has long held are the three essential elements of a lottery. Table games are the exclusive intangible intellectual property of the state of West Virginia. Table games legislation has established specific requirements for table games and imposed certain restrictions limiting the licensing for operation of table games to horse and dog racetracks in West Virginia (subject to local county elections permitting the same), and licensed historic resort hotels as defined by WV Code. Each licensee as an agent of the Lottery Commission to operate West Virginia table games shall have written rules of play for each table game it operates which must be approved by the Commission. All wagers and pay-offs of winning wagers shall be made according to those rules of play. For the privilege of holding a table games license, there is levied a privilege tax of thirty-five percent of each licensee's adjusted gross receipts for the operation of West Virginia Lottery table games. Amounts required by statute to be paid to private and local government entities are reported as commissions. The legislation further stipulates the distribution of revenues from West Virginia table games, and requires any licensee to be responsible for acquiring the necessary equipment and bearing the risk associated with the costs of operating and marketing the games.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS – Cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of interest-earning deposits in an external investment pool maintained by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). The BTI pool is a 2a-7 like pool carried at amortized cost which approximates fair value of the underlying securities.

INVENTORY – Inventory consists of instant game tickets available for sale to approved Lottery retailers and is carried at cost as determined by the specific identification method.

OTHER ASSETS – Other assets consist of deposits restricted for payment of certain Multi-State Lottery Association activities and prepaid expenses.

CAPITAL ASSETS – The Lottery has adopted a policy of capitalizing assets with individual amounts exceeding \$25,000. These assets include leasehold improvements and purchased equipment, comprised principally of technology property, office furnishings and equipment necessary to administer lottery games, are carried at cost. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method using three to ten year lives.

ADVERTISING AND PROMOTIONS – The Lottery expenses the costs of advertising and promotions as they are incurred.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES – The Lottery has accrued \$887,847 and \$807,352 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, for estimated obligations that may arise in connection with compensated absences for vacation at the current rate of employee pay. Employees fully vest in all earned but unused vacation. To the extent that accumulated sick leave is expected to be converted to benefits on termination or retirement, the Lottery participates in another postemployment benefits plan.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

NET POSITION – Net position is presented as restricted, unrestricted and net investment in capital assets which represent the net book value of all property and equipment of the Lottery. When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, restricted resources are applied first.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES – Operating revenues and expenses for proprietary funds such as the Lottery are revenues and expenses that result from providing services and producing and delivering goods and/or services. Operating revenues for the Lottery are derived from providing various types of lottery games. Operating expenses include commissions, prize costs, other direct costs of providing lottery games, and administrative expenses. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At November 30, 2024 the carrying amounts of deposits (overdraft) with financial institutions were \$494 thousand with a bank balance (overdraft) of \$512 thousand. Of this balance \$250 thousand was covered by federal depository insurance with the remaining balance collateralized with securities held by the State of West Virginia's agent in the State's name.

A summary of the amount on deposit with the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI) is as follows (in thousands):

	Nov	ember 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
Deposits with financial institutions	\$	494	\$ 491
Cash on hand at the Treasurer's Office		6,183	4,236
Investments with BTI reported as cash equivalents	-	188,580	223,036
	\$	195,257	\$ 227,763

The deposits with the BTI are part of the State of West Virginia's consolidated investment cash liquidity pool. Investment income is pro-rated to the Lottery at rates specified by the BTI based on the balance of the deposits maintained in relation to the total deposits of all state agencies participating in the pool. Such funds are available to the Lottery with overnight notice.

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

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A summary of capital asset activity for the month ended November 30, 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

Capital Assets:				
	Historical Cost			Historical Cost
	At June 30, 2024	Additions	Deletions	At November 30, 2024
Construction in				
Progress	2,812	1,251		4,063
Buildings	48,243	-		48,243
Land	1,681			1,681
Equipment	11,180	141	.54	11,321
	\$ 63,916	\$ 1,392	\$ -	\$ 65,308
Accumulated	S 			
Depreciation:				
	Historical Cost			Historical Cost
	At June 30, 2024	Additions	Deletions	At November 30, 2024
Buildings	\$ 13,865	\$ 512	\$ -	\$ 14,377
Equipment	9,679	199	÷	9,878
	\$ 23,544	\$ 711	\$ -	\$ 24,255

NOTE 5 - PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTI-STATE LOTTERY

The Lottery is a member of the Multi-State Lottery (MUSL), which operates the semi-weekly POWERBALL® jackpot lotto game, the LOTTO AMERICA® game, and the MEGA MILLIONS® jackpot game on behalf of participating state lotteries. MUSL is currently comprised of 33 member state lotteries, including the District of Columbia and the United States Virgin Islands. MUSL is managed by a Board of Directors, which is comprised of the lottery directors or their designee from each of the party states. The Board of Directors' responsibilities to administer the Multi-State Lottery Powerball, Lotto America, and Mega Millions games are performed by advisory committees or panels staffed by officers and independent contractors appointed by the board. These officers and consultants serve at the pleasure of the board and the board prescribes their powers, duties and qualifications. The Executive Committee carries out the budgeting and financing of MUSL, while the board contracts the annual independent audit. A copy of the audit may be obtained by writing to the Multi-State Lottery Association, 1701-48th Street, Suite 210, West Des Moines, Iowa 50266-6723.

Each MUSL member sells game tickets through its agents and makes weekly wire transfers to the MUSL in an amount equivalent to the total prize pool less the amount of prizes won in each state. Lesser prizes are paid directly to the winners by each member lottery. The prize pool for POWERBALL®, LOTTO AMERICA®, and MEGA MILLIONS® is 50% of each drawing period's sales, with minimum jackpot levels. The Lottery's revenues and expenses from MUSL games participation for the month ended November 30, 2024 and fiscal year-to-date is as follows:

Revenues		Month		Y-T-D
Powerball	\$	1,751,219	\$	9,384,813
Lotto America		565,174		2,563,188
Mega Millions	-	1,548,430		7,305,437
Total	\$	3,864,823	\$	19,253,438
Expenses (Prizes)		Month		Y-T-D
Powerball	\$	879,112	\$	4,711,131
Lotta America		282,587		1,281,577
Mega Millions		789,706		3,672,823
Total	\$	1,951,405	\$	9,665,531

NOTE 5 - PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTI-STATE LOTTERY (continued)

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MUSL places a percentage of game sales from each game in separate prize reserve funds that serve as a contingency reserve to protect the respective MUSL Product Groups from unforeseen prize liabilities. These funds can only be used at the discretion of the respective MUSL Product Group. Once the prize reserve funds exceed the designated limit, the excess becomes part of that particular prize pool. Prize reserve fund monies are refundable to MUSL Product Group members if the MUSL disbands or, after one year, if a member leaves the MUSL. The applicable sales percentage contribution as well as the reserve fund limit for the MUSL games is as follows:

	PowerBall	Lotto America	Mega Millions
Required Contribution (% of sales)	2%	3%	1%
Reserve Fund Cap	\$132,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$110,000,000

At November 30, 2024, the Lotteries share of the prize reserve fund balances were as follows:

Total Prize Reserve	Lottery Share
\$ 126,758,865	\$ 1,137,959
10,105,444	753,769
94,061,097	695,706
\$ 230,925,406	\$ 2,587,434
	\$ 126,758,865 10,105,444 94,061,097

Lottery prize reserves held by the MUSL are invested according to a Trust agreement the Lottery has with MUSL outlining investment policies. The policies restrict investments to direct obligations of the United States Government, perfected repurchase agreements, and obligations issued or guaranteed as to payment of

NOTE 5 - PARTICIPATION IN THE MULTI-STATE LOTTERY (continued)

principal and interest by agencies or instrumentalities of the United States Government, and mutual funds of approved investments. The average portfolio maturity is never more than one year, except that up to one third of the portfolio may have an average maturity of up to two years. The maximum maturity for any one security does not exceed five years.

The interest earned on prize reserve fund monies is used to pay MUSL operating expenses and any amounts over and above that are credited to an unreserved fund. The Lottery records this as interest when earned. This fund had a balance of \$23,197,039 at November 30, 2024, of which the Lottery's share was \$215,470.

NOTE 6 - RACETRACK VIDEO LOTTERY

The Racetrack Video Lottery legislation stipulates the distribution of racetrack video lottery revenues. This legislation has been amended since inception to restate revenue distribution based on revenue benchmarks and has been amended again by HB 101 as passed during the first extraordinary session of 2014. For a complete summary of the impacts of HB 101, see Note 11 titled "Summary Impact of Recent Legislation." Initially, four percent (4%) of gross terminal revenue is allocated for lottery administrative costs. Sixty-six percent (66%) of net terminal revenue (gross less 4%) is allocated in lieu of commissions to: the racetracks (46.5%); other private entities associated with the racing industry (8.7%); and the local county and municipal governments (2%). The remaining revenues (42.8%) of net terminal revenue is allocated for distribution to State as specified in the Racetrack Video Lottery Act or subsequent State budget, as described in the Note 11 titled "Nonoperating Distributions to the State of West Virginia."

The first benchmark occurs when the current year net terminal revenue meets the fiscal year 1999 net terminal revenue. The counties and incorporated municipalities split 50/50 the two percent (2%) net terminal revenue.

The second benchmark occurs when the current year gross terminal revenue meets the fiscal year 2001 gross terminal revenue. The four percent (4%) is no longer allocated for lottery administrative costs; instead the State receives this for distribution as specified by legislation or the State budget.

The final benchmark occurs when the current year net terminal revenue meets the fiscal year 2001 net terminal revenue. At this point a 10% surcharge is applied to net terminal revenue, with 58% of the surcharge allocated for distribution to the State as specified by legislation or the State budget, and 42% of the surcharge allocated to separate capital reinvestment funds for each licensed racetrack.

After deduction of the surcharge, 49% of net terminal revenue is allocated in lieu of commissions to: the racetracks (42%); other private entities associated with the racing industry (5%); and the local county and incorporated municipality governments (2%).

NOTE 6 - RACETRACK VIDEO LOTTERY (continued)

The remaining net terminal revenue (51%) is allocated for distribution to the State as specified in the Racetrack Video Lottery Act or subsequent State budget, as described in Note 12.

Amounts from the capital reinvestment fund may be distributed to each racetrack if qualifying expenditures are made within the statutory timeframe; otherwise, amounts accumulated in the fund revert to the state excess lottery revenue fund.

A summary of racetrack video lottery revenues for the month ended November 30, 2024 and fiscal year-todate follows (in thousands):

	Current Month				Year-to-Date					
	2025		2024		2025			2024		
Total credits played	\$	467,985	\$	432,197	\$	2,385,718	\$	2,327,830		
Credits (prizes) won		(420,809)		(389,198)		(2,146,615)		(2,094,217)		
Promotional credits played		(7,609)		(6,681)		(40,085)		(36,178)		
Gross terminal income		39,567		36,318		199,018		197,435		
Administrative costs	_	(1,583)		(1,453)		(7,961)		(7,897)		
Net Terminal Income		37,984		34,865	-	191,057		189,538		
Less distribution to agents		(21,708)		(19,926)		(109,190)		(108,321)		
Racetrack video lottery revenues	\$	16,276	\$	14,939	\$	81,867	\$	81,217		

A summary of video lottery revenues paid or accrued for certain state funds to conform to the legislation as follows (in thousands):

	Cu	Ye	ar-to-Date	
State Lottery Fund	\$	11,395	\$	57,317
State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund		4,881		24,550
Capital Reinvestment Fund		-		¥ .
Total nonoperating distributions	\$	16,276	\$	81,867

NOTE 7 - LIMITED VIDEO LOTTERY

Limited video lottery legislation passed in 2001 has established specific requirements imposing certain restrictions limiting the licensing for the operation of limited video lottery games to 9,000 terminals placed in licensed retailers. These licensed retailers must hold a qualifying permit for the sale and consumption on premises of alcohol or non-intoxicating beer. The Lottery has been charged with the administration, monitoring and regulation of these machines. The legislation further stipulates the distribution of revenues from the limited video lottery games, and requires any licensees to comply with all related rules and regulations of the Lottery in order to continue its retailer status. The Limited Video Lottery legislation

NOTE 7 - LIMITED VIDEO LOTTERY (continued)

stipulates that 2% of gross terminal income be deposited into the state lottery fund for administrative costs. Then, the state share percentage of gross profit is to be transferred to the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund. This percentage is 50 percent. Two percent is distributed to counties and incorporated municipalities in the manner prescribed by the statute. The remaining amount of gross profit is paid to retailers and/or operators as prescribed in the Act, and is recorded as limited video lottery commissions in the financial statements. Municipal and county distributions are accounted for as nonoperating expenses.

A summary of limited video lottery revenues for the month ended November 30, 2024 and fiscal year-to-date follows (in thousands):

		Current	Month					
	2025		2024			2025		2024
Total credits played Credits (prizes) won	\$	521,736 (482,344)	\$	520,154 (480,454)	\$	2,633,948 (2,437,380)	\$	2,653,284 (2,453,654)
Gross terminal income Administrative costs	\$	39,392 (788)	\$	39,700 (794)	\$	196,568 (3,931)	\$	199,630 (3,993)
Gross Profit Commissions		38,604 (19,302)		38,906 (19,453)		192,637 (96,318)		195,637 (97,819)
Municipalities and Counties Limited video lottery revenues	\$	(772) 18,530	\$	(778) 18,675	\$	(3,853) 92,466	\$	(3,913) 93,905

NOTE 8 – TABLE GAMES

Table Games legislation passed in 2007 per House Bill 2718. Table games include blackjack, roulette, craps, and various types of poker. Each racetrack licensee is subject to a privilege tax of thirty five percent (35%) of adjusted gross receipts which will be deposited weekly into the Racetrack Table Games Fund.

From the gross amounts deposited into the Racetrack Table Games Fund, the Commission, on a monthly basis shall:

Retain 3% of the adjusted gross receipts for administrative expenses of which at least \$100,000 and not more than \$500,000 annually will be transferred to the Compulsive Gambling Treatment Fund. Transfer two percent of the adjusted gross receipts from each licensed racetrack to the county commissions of the counties where racetracks with West Virginia Lottery table games are located. Transfer three percent of the adjusted gross receipts from each licensed racetrack to the governing bodies of municipalities within counties where racetracks with West Virginia Lottery table games are located as prescribed by statute. And transfer one-half of one percent of the adjusted gross receipts to the governing bodies of municipalities in which a racetrack table games licensee is located to be divided equally among the municipalities. The commission will distribute the remaining amounts, hereinafter referred to as the net amounts in the Racetrack Table Games Funds as follows:

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NOTE 8 – TABLE GAMES (continued)

1) Transfer four percent into a special fund to be established by the Racing Commission to be used for payment into the pension plan for all employees of each licensed racing association;

2) Transfer ten percent, to be divided and paid in equal shares, to each county commission in the state where table games are not located;

3) Transfer ten percent, to be divided and paid in equal shares, to the governing bodies of each municipality in the state where table games are not located; and

4) Transfer seventy-six percent to the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund.

The cash transferred to the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund in the current month is included in Note 12-Nonoperating Distributions to the State of West Virginia. The table games adjusted gross receipts for the month and year ended November 30, 2024 were \$8,213,913 and \$37,901,965, respectively. The following table shows the month and year totals of the privilege tax and the accrued distributions (in thousands) to be transferred in the subsequent month:

	Current Month			Year-t	o-Date	o-Date		
	_	2025		2024	 2025		2024	
Table Games Privilege Tax	\$	2,875	\$	2,558	\$ 13,266	\$	13,498	
Interest on Table Games Fund		20		25	113		130	
Administrative costs		(246)		(219)	(1,137)		(1,157)	
Total Available for Distribution	-	2,649	_	2,364	12,242		12,471	
Less Distributions:								
Racetrack Purse Funds		185		164	853		867	
Thoroughbred & Greyhound Development Funds		148		132	682		694	
Racing Association Pension Plan		73		65	338		345	
Municipalities/ Counties		817		729	3,775		3,845	
Total Distributions		1,223		1,090	 5,648		5,751	
Excess Lottery Fund	\$	1,426	\$	1,274	\$ 6,594	\$	6,720	

NOTE 9 – HISTORIC RESORT HOTEL

In 2009, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 575 which permits video lottery and table games at a licensed historic resort hotel which is defined as "a resort hotel registered with the United States Department of the Interior as a national historic landmark in its National Registry of Historic Places having not fewer than five hundred guest rooms under common ownership and having substantial recreational guest amenities in addition to the gaming facility."

Historic Resort Video Lottery

According to Senate Bill 575, thirty six percent (36%) of gross terminal income is allocated to Historic Resort Hotel Fund and seventeen percent (17%) of gross terminal income is allocated to the Human Resource Benefit Fund. The remaining forty-seven percent (47%) of gross terminal income is then subject to a ten percent (10%) surcharge which is allocated to separate capital reinvestment funds for each licensed historic resort hotel. The remaining forty-two and three-tenths percent (42.3%) of gross terminal income is retained by the historic resort hotel.

A summary of historic resort hotel video lottery revenues for the month ended November 30, 2024 and fiscal year-to-date follows (in thousands):

	 2025	 2024	2025		2024
Total credits played	\$ 4,853	\$ 4,130	\$ 19,366	\$	24,327
Credits (prizes) won	(4,521)	(3,739)	(17,856)		(21,998)
Promotional credits played	(69)	(86)	(274)		(429)
Gross terminal income	 263	 305	1,236	_	1,900
Capital reinvestment	(12)	(14)	(58)		(89)
Excess Lottery Fund	(2)	(3)	(11)		(17)
Administrative costs	(14)	(17)	(67)		(103)
Hotel commissions	(111)	(128)	(523)		(804)
Net terminal income	124	143	577		887
Historic Resort Hotel Fund	79	91	367		564
Human Resource Benefit Fund	45	52	210		323

NOTE 9 – HISTORIC RESORT HOTEL (continued)

Historic Resort Table Games

Each historic resort hotel licensee is subject to a privilege tax of thirty five percent (35%) of adjusted gross receipts, of which thirty percent (30%) is deposited directly into the Historic Resort Hotel Fund and five percent (5%) is deposited directly into the Human Resource Benefit Fund. The historic resort hotel table games adjusted gross receipts for the month and year ended November 30, 2024 were \$276,365 and \$1,762,296 respectively.

The following table shows the month and fiscal year -to- date totals of the privilege tax and the accrued distributions (in thousands) to be transferred in the subsequent month:

	_	2025		2024		2025		2024
Table games privilege tax	\$	97	\$	221	\$	617	\$	1,101
Administrative Costs		(12)	_	(28)	_	(79)	_	(142)
Total Available for Distribution		85		193		538		959
Historic Resort Hotel Fund		71		161		450		802
Human Resource Benefit Fund		14		32		88		157

Historic Resort Hotel Fund

Of the monies deposited into the Historic Resort Hotel Fund, fifteen percent (15%) is allocated for lottery administrative costs. The remaining Historic Resort Hotel Fund net income (gross deposits less 15%) is distributed as follows:

- 1) Eighty-six percent (86%) is paid to the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund;
- 2) Four percent (4%) is paid to the county where the gaming facility is located;
- 3) Two and one-half percent (2.5%) is paid to the municipality where the gaming fac
- 4) ility is located as prescribed by statute;
- 5) Two and one-half percent (2.5%) is divided and paid in equal shares to the remaining municipalities in the county where the gaming facility is located;20+19+
- 6) +74
- 7) Two and one-half percent (2.5%) is divided and paid in equal shares, to each county commission in the state where the gaming facility is not located;
- 8) Two and one-half percent (2.5%) is divided and paid in equal shares, to each municipality in the state not already receiving a distribution as described in item five (5) or item six (6) above.

A summary of Historic Resort Hotel Fund revenues and related distributions is as follows (in thousands):

-	Current Month	Year-to-Date
Historic Resort Hotel Video Lottery	\$ 79	\$ 367
Historic Resort Table Games	71	450
Interest on Historic Resort Hotel Fund	3	24
Historic Resort Hotel Fund Net Income	153	841
Municipalities/ Counties	21	118
Excess Lottery Fund	132	723
Total Distributions	\$ 153	\$ 841

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NOTE 10– SPORTS WAGERING

Sports Wagering legislation passed in 2018 per Senate Bill 415. Each racetrack and historic resort hotel licensee is subject to a privilege tax of ten percent (10%) of adjusted gross wagering receipts which will be deposited weekly into the Sports Wagering Fund.

From the privilege tax deposited into the Sports Wagering Fund, the Commission, on a monthly basis shall:

Retain 15% for administrative expenses of which any surplus in excess of \$250,000 shall be reported to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance and remitted to the State Treasurer.

After the reduction for administrative expenses, the net profit shall be deposited into the State Lottery Fund until a total of \$15 million is deposited. The remainder of net profit shall be deposited into the Public Employees Insurance Agency Financial Stability Fund.

The Sports Wagering adjusted gross wagering receipts for the month and year-to-date periods ended November 30, 2024 were \$7,680,451 and \$26,841,066, respectively. The following table shows the month and year-to-date totals of the privilege tax and the accrued distributions (in thousands) to be transferred in the subsequent month:

		Curren	t Month		Year	-to-Date	;
	_	2025		2024	 2025		2024
Sports Wagering Privilege Tax	\$	768	\$	453	\$ 2,684	\$	2,039
Interest on Sports Waging Fund		7		7	32		33
Administrative Costs	-	(115)		(68)	 (403)		(306)
Total Available for Distribution		660		392	2,313		1,766

NOTE 11– INTERACTIVE WAGERING

Interactive Wagering legislation passed in 2019 per House Bill 2934. Each racetrack and historic resort hotel licensee is subject to a privilege tax of fifteen percent (15%) of adjusted gross interactive gaming receipts which will be deposited weekly into the Interactive Wagering Fund.

From the privilege tax deposited into the Interactive Wagering Fund, the Commission, on a monthly basis shall:

Retain 15% for administrative expenses of which any surplus in excess of \$250,000 shall be reported to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance and remitted to the State Treasurer.

In each fiscal year, the Lottery Commission shall deposit one-quarter of a percent of the net profit into each of the four special funds established by the Racing Commission, pursuant to §29-22A-10 and §29-22C-27 to be used for payment into the pension plan for the employees of the licensed racing associations in this state.

After the reduction for administrative expenses and the pension plans for the racing associations, the net profit shall be deposited into the State Lottery Fund.

The Interactive Wagering adjusted gross interactive gaming receipts for the month and year-to-date periods ended November 30, 2024 were \$24,168,221 and \$109,811,871 respectively. The following table shows the month and year-to-date totals of the privilege tax and the accrued distributions (in thousands) to be transferred in the subsequent month:

		Curren	t Month	l		Yea	r-to-Date	e
	_	2025		2024		2025		2024
Interactive Wagering Privilege Tax	\$	3,625	\$	2,248	\$	16,472	\$	9,807
Interest on Interactive Wagering Fund		50		47		240		231
Administrative Costs		(544)		(337)	-	(2,471)		(1,471)
Total Available for Distribution		3,131		1,958	_	14,241		8,567

A summary of Interactive Gaming Fund related distributions is as follows (in thousands):

	Current Month	Year-to-Date
Pensions	31	142
Lottery Fund	3,100	14,099
Total Distributions	\$ 3,131	\$ 14,241

NOTE 12- NONOPERATING DISTRIBUTIONS TO THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Lottery periodically distributes surplus funds, exclusive of amounts incurred and derived from limited video lottery and a portion of racetrack video lottery funds, to the State of West Virginia in accordance with the legislation. For the year ending June 30, 2025 the State Legislature budgeted \$149,094,042 of estimated profits of the Lottery for distributions to designated special revenue accounts of the State of West Virginia. With regard to the State Lottery Fund, legislation stipulates that debt service payments be given a priority over all other transfers in instances where estimated profits are not sufficient to provide for payment of all appropriated distributions. Debt service payments of \$1,800,000, \$1,000,000, and \$500,000 per month for the first ten months of each fiscal year currently have such priority. Transfers made pursuant to the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund have similar requirements; currently payments are \$6,404,184 per month for the first ten months of each fiscal year. In addition, Legislation provides that, if in any month, there is a shortage of funds in the State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund to make debt service payments, the necessary amount shall be transferred from the State Lottery Fund to cover such shortfall, after the State Lottery Fund debt service payments have been made. Repayments to the State Lottery Fund are required to be made in subsequent months as funds become available. For the month ended November 30, 2024 the Lottery has accrued additional distributions of \$162,408,437. The Lottery is a non-appropriated state agency and therefore does not have a legally adopted annual budget.

A summary of the cash distributions made to certain state agencies to conform to the legislation follows (in thousands):

BUDGETARY DISTRIBUTIONS	Nov	ember 30, 2024	 Year-to-Date
State Lottery Fund:			
Community and Technical College	\$	499	\$ 2,496
Bureau of Senior Services		8,542	71,967
Department of Education		1,881	12,157
Library Commission		1,468	9,487
Higher Education-Policy Commission		960	6,206
Tourism		903	5,837
General Revenue			
Natural Resources		497	3,215
Fire Protection Fund			
Division of Culture & History		547	3,537
Economic Development Authority		1,000	4,999
School Building Authority		1,800	9,000
Total State Lottery Fund	\$	18,097	\$ 128,901

Economic Development Fund	\$ 2,102	\$ 10,509
Higher Education Improvement Fund	1,500	7,50
Economic Development Authority	439	2,19
General Purpose Account	6,104	24,89
Higher Education Improvement Fund	2,724	11,10
State Park Improvement Fund	141	570
School Building Authority	1,764	8,82
Refundable Credit		412
WV Racing Commission	188	1,56
Division of Human Services		17,00
WVLottery Statutory Transfers	5,731	23,37
General Revenue Fund		
West Va. Infrastructure Council	 4,357	 18,32
Total State Excess Lottery Revenue Fund	\$ 25,050	\$ 126,280
Total Budgetary distributions:	\$ 43,147	\$ 255,181
Veterans Instant Ticket Fund	\$ 47	\$ 202
Total nonoperating distributions to the		
State of West Virginia (cash basis)	\$ 43,194	\$ 255,383
Accrued nonoperating distributions, beginning	(160,375)	(190,015)
Accrued nonoperating distributions, end	 162,408	162,408
	\$ 45,227	\$ 227,776

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NOTE 13 – LEASES

The Lottery leases, under a cancelable operating lease, its office and warehouse facilities. The Lottery also leases various office equipment under agreements considered to be cancellable operating leases. Rental expense for the fiscal year-to-date ended November 30, 2024 and November 30, 2023 approximated \$93,298 and \$114,533 respectively.

The Lottery leases office space under the terms of a non-cancellable operating lease to various tenants. Rental revenues for the fiscal year-to-date ended November 30, 2024 and November 30, 2023 approximated \$467,118 and \$367,280 respectively.

NOTE 14 – COMMITMENTS

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 the Lottery Commission has not designated any unexpended administrative funds for the acquisition of capital assets. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, \$5,321,574 and \$5,986,994, respectively, are included in unrestricted net position and net investment in capital assets for this purpose.

NOTE 15 - RETIREMENT BENEFITS

All full-time Lottery employees are eligible to participate in the State of West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. The PERS is one of several plans administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement (CPRB) under the direction of its Board of Trustees, which consists of the Governor, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Secretary of the Department of Administration, and nine members appointed by the Governor. CPRB prepares separately issued financial statements covering all retirement systems it administers, which can be obtained from Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 4101 MacCorkle Ave. S.E., Charleston, West Virginia 25304-1636.

Employees who retire at or after age sixty with five or more years of contributory service or who retire at or after age fifty-five and have completed twenty-five years of credited service with age and credited service equal to eighty or greater are eligible for retirement benefits as established by State statute. Retirement benefits are payable monthly for life, in the form of a straight-line annuity equal to two percent of the employee's average annual salary from the highest 36 consecutive months within the last 10 years of employment, multiplied by the number of years of the employee's credited service at the time of retirement.

Covered employees hired prior to July 1, 2015 are required to contribute 4.5% of their salary to the PERS. Covered employees hired on or after July 1, 2015 will contribute 6.0% of their salary to the PERS Tier II. The Lottery is required to contribute 10% of covered employees' salaries to the PERS. The required employee and employer contribution percentages have been established and changed from time to time by action of the State Legislature. The required contributions are not actuarially determined; however, actuarial valuations are performed to assist the Legislature in determining appropriate contributions. The Lottery and employee contributions, for the month ending November 30, 2024 and fiscal year-to-date are as follows (in thousands):

	Nove	mber 30, 2024	Ye	ear-to-Date
Employee contributions	\$	62	\$	237
Lottery contributions		110		416
Total contributions	\$	172	\$	653

NOTE 16 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Lottery is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, or damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Lottery participates in several risk management programs administered by the State of West Virginia. Each of these risk pools has issued separate audited financial reports on their 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 can be obtained directly from their respective administrative offices.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

The Lottery carries workers compensation insurance coverage through a commercial insurance carrier. The commercial insurance carrier is paid a monthly rated premium to provide compensation for injuries sustained in the course of employment.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE AGENCY (PEIA)

The Lottery participates in the Public Employees' Insurance Agency which provides an employee benefit insurance program to employees. PEIA was established by the State of West Virginia for State agencies, institutions of higher education, Boards of Education and component units of the State. In addition, local governmental entities and certain charitable and public service organizations may request to be covered by PEIA. PEIA provides a base employee benefit insurance program which includes hospital, surgical, major medical, prescription drug and basic life and accidental death. Underwriting and rate setting policies are established by PEIA. The cost of all coverage as determined by PEIA shall be paid by the participants. Premiums are established by PEIA and are paid monthly, and are dependent upon, among other things, coverage required, number of dependents, state vs. non state employees and active employees vs. retired employees and level of compensation. Coverage under these programs is limited to \$1 million lifetime for health and \$10,000 of life insurance coverage.

The PEIA risk pool retains all risks for the health and prescription features of its indemnity plan. PEIA has fully transferred the risks of coverage to the Managed Care Organization (MCO) Plan to the plan provider, and has transferred the risks of the life insurance coverage 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 205,000 individuals, including participants and dependents.

BOARD OF RISK AND INSURANCE MANAGEMENT (BRIM)

The Lottery participates in the West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), a common risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for all State agencies, component units, and other local governmental agencies who wish to participate. The Lottery pays an annual premium to BRIM for its general insurance coverage. Fund 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 the risk of the first \$1 million per property event and purchases excess insurance on losses above that level. Excess coverage, through an outside insurer under this program is limited to \$200 million per event, subject to limits on certain property. BRIM has \$1 million per occurrence coverage maximum on all third-party liability claims.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND NET REVENUES OF THE LOTTERY FUND AND EXCESS LOTTERY FUND FOR THE FIVE MONTH PERIOD ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2024 (In Thousands)

	Current	Month	FISCA	L YEAR
	Actual	Projected	Actual	Projected
Gross Revenues				
Instant games	11,382	12,500	64,956	62,500
On-line games	5,641	5,833	28,546	29,166
E instants	866	-	881	0
Racetrack video lottery	39,567	34,415	199,018	185,590
Limited video lottery	39,392	36,437	196,568	186,403
Racetrack table games	2,875	2,045	13,266	10,449
Historic resort	360	457	1,853	2,113
Sports wagering	768	351	2,684	1,633
Interactive wagering	3,625	1,286	16,472	5,849
Total gross revenues	104,476	93,324	524,244	483,703
Lottery Fund Instant games On-line games Racetrack Video Lottery Sports wagering Interactive wagering Total Lottery Fund net nevenues	1,245 1,777 11,596 659 <u>3,100</u> 18,377	1,223 1,674 9,343 253 1,082 13,575	6,999 8,664 58,452 2,314 14,099 90,528	6,115 8,371 53,539 1,265 4,922 74,212
Excess Lottery Fund Racetrack Video Lottery Limited Video Lottery Limited Video Lottery Fees Racetrack table games Historic resort Total Excess Lottery Fund Net Revenues	4,959 18,825 1 1,426 134 25,345	4,002 17,140 	24,989 94,047 1,028 6,595 734 127,393	22,932 87,684 5,126 804 116,546
Total Net Revenues	43,722	35,894	217,921	190,758

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE Office of the Legislative Auditor



Budget Division Building 1, Room 314-West Wing 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305-0590

304-347-4870

Memorandum

- To: Honorable Chairmen and Members of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance
- From: William Spencer, C.P.A., Director, Budget Division Legislative Auditor's Office

Date: January 02, 2025

Re: Status of General Revenue Fund and State Road Fund as of December 31, 2024 (FY 25)

We have read the cash flow of the West Virginia general revenue fund as of December 31, 2024, which is the sixth month of the fiscal year. The status of the fund collections for the month is as follows:

The net collections were 102% of the estimate for the fiscal year. Total collections were \$41.7 million above the estimate for the fiscal year.

Personal Income Tax collections were \$13.7 million below the estimate for the fiscal year.

Consumer sales and use tax collections were \$2.1 million above the estimate for the year.

Severance Tax was \$31.9 million below the estimate for the fiscal year.

Corporate Income and Business Franchise Tax collections were \$18.4 million above the estimate for the fiscal year.

State Road Fund

The state road fund collections were 100% of the estimate for the fiscal year. Total collections were \$168 thousand below the estimate for the fiscal year.

Rainy Day and Personal Income Tax Reserve

Revenue Shortfall Reserve **Fund A** (Rainy Day Fund) had a cash balance of \$735,279,851.06 as of December 31, 2024.

Balance July 1, 2024	\$ 706,059,828.24
* Fiscal year 24 Surplus	\$ 00.00
**Loan to General Revenue Fund	\$ (78,500,000.00)
Loan paid off 09-16-2024	\$(78,500,000.00)
Earnings/(Loss)	\$29,220,022.82
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 735,279,851.06

*No transfer in accordance with SB 1015.

**\$78.5 million loan to state General Revenue Fund 7/01/2024 for beginning of the year cash flow, to be repaid within 90 days. Loan was paid off 09-16-2024.

Revenue Shortfall Reserve **Fund B** (Tobacco Settlement Monies) had a cash balance of \$579,765,834.02 as of December 31, 2024.

Balance July 1, 2024	\$ 550,104,765.71
Earnings	\$29,661,068.31
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 579,765,834.02

The **Personal Income Tax Reserve** Fund had a \$460,000,000.00 cash balance as of December 31, 2024.

Balance July 1, 2024	\$460,000,000.00
**Loan to General Revenue Fund	\$(12,903,957.81)
Loan paid off 09-18-2024	\$12,903,957.81
Balance December 31, 2024	\$460,000,000.00

**Loan 7/01/2024 for beginning of year cash flow, to pay income tax refunds, and is expected to be repaid later this year in a similar manner to the funds borrowed from the Rainy Day Fund. Loan paid off 9-18-2024.

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REVENUE COLLECTIONS FISCAL YEAR 2025 as of December 31, 2024

GENERAL REVENUE FUND				2	FINAL MONTHLY					ΥTD		
		MONTH	ACTUAL MONTH	8	COLLECTIONS OVER		ATD DTY		ACTUAL YTD	COLLECTIONS		YTD PERCENT
	ш	ESTIMATES	COL		ESTIMATES	Ü	ESTIMATES	00	COLLECTIONS	ESTIMATES		COLLECTED
Personal Income Tax Consumer Sales Tax & Ilse Tax	Ф	215,600,000 172 000 000	\$ 227,032,203 160.076.387	ŝ	11,432,203 \$ /2 023 613)	6	1,094,300,000 886 800 000	ф	1,080,577,559 888 926 046	\$ (13,	(13,722,441) 2 126 046	99% 100%
Severance Tax		45,100,000	40,286,648		(4.813.352)		159,500,000		127,631,208	(31.)	(31.868.792)	80%
Corporate Net Income Tax		58,200,000	54,748,203		(3,451,797)		159,400,000		177,815,584	18,	18,415,584	112%
Insurance Tax		70,000	446,591		376,591		53,310,000		59,656,397	Ű.	6,346,397	112%
Tobacco Products Tax		13,400,000	12,944,041		(455,959)		77,900,000		73,505,921	(4)	(4,394,079)	94%
Business and Occupation		10,000,000	14,222,779		4,222,779		52,300,000		53,232,416		932,416	102%
Liquor Profit Transfers		2,520,000	3,530,800		1,010,800		15,859,000		19,553,937	Ϋ́	3,694,937	123%
Departmental Collections		1,750,000	1,359,849		(390,151)		9,250,000		8,314,170		(935,830)	%06
Property Transfer Tax		500,000	609,738		109,738		3,400,000		3,707,339		307,339	109%
Property Tax		110,000	133,229		23,229		5,675,000		6,542,290		867,290	115%
Beer Tax and Licenses		500,000	406,077		(93,923)		3,400,000		3,152,630		(247,370)	93%
Miscellaneous Transfers		200,000	23,378,457		23,178,457		1,460,000		24,056,358	22,	22,596,358	1648%
Interest Income		12,300,000	15,480,343		3,180,343		74,800,000		109,623,941	34,	34,823,941	147%
Refundable Credit Reimb Liability		0	•				500,000		412,559		(87,441)	%0
HB 102 - Lottery Transfers		6,050,000	6,201,202		151,202		31,350,000		31,098,979	(251	(251,021.02)	%0
Miscellaneous		180,000	5,185,151		5,005,151		3,960,000		6,112,552	, N	2,152,552	154%
Business Franchise Fees		20,000	10,714		(9,286)		413,000		287,707	<u> </u>	(125,293)	%02
Estate & Inheritance Tax		'	1						'		ı	%0
Liquor License Renewal		45,000	42,642		(2,358)		362,000		368,082		6,082	102%
Special Revenue Transfers		•							•		'	%0
Charter Tax		•	315		315				1,323		1,323	%0
Telecommunications Tax			•		•				•		•	%0
Video Lottery Transfers		ı	148,773		148,773		ı		194,006		194,006	%0
July-Dec Retro Rev Adj		•					•				•	%0
Cash Flow Transfer		•	•				•		•		•	%0
Soft Drink Excise Tax		0	56		56		500,000		1,400,637		900,637	280%
SUBTOTALS	÷	538,545,000	\$ 575,244,197	\$	36,699,197 \$	<u>ب</u>	2,634,439,000	\$	2,676,171,641	\$ 41,	41,732,641	
Less: Cash Flow Transfer		ı	1		ı		I		ı			
Less: Special Revenue Iransier TOTALS	÷,	538.545.000	- \$ 575.244.197	v î	36.699.197	64	2.634.439.000	ŝ	2.676.171.641	\$ 41.	41.732.641	
				ŀ								
Percent of Estimates			107%						102%			
Collections past three days			\$ 53,564,176									

Prepared by: Legislative Auditor's Office, Budget Division January 02, 2025 Source: WV OASIS

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA	COMPARISON OF REVENUE	DEC 2023 vs DEC 2024
STATI	COMF	DEC

GENERAL REVENUE FUND

GENERAL REVENUE FUND									
								- - -	ב - ג
		Actual	-	Actual		Collections	Collections	\$ Increase	% Increase
		Collections	ပိ	Collections		6 Months	6 Months	(Decrease)	(Decrease)
		Dec 2023	ð	Dec 2024		Jul-Dec 2023	Jul-Dec 2024	over prior period	over prior period
Personal Income Tax	φ	236,826,541	ь	227,032,203	ь	1,174,349,531 \$	1,080,577,559	\$ (93,771,972)	-8%
Consumer Sales Tax & Use Tax		168,384,047		169,076,387		870,115,025	888,926,046	18,811,021	2%
Severance Tax		35,819,526		40,286,648		112,110,282	127,631,208	15,520,926	14%
Corporate Net Income Tax		56,534,730		54,748,203		218,323,338	177,815,584	(40,507,754)	-19%
Insurance Tax		(153,072)		446,591		52,042,248	59,656,397	7,614,149	15%
Tobacco Products Tax		13,548,591		12,944,041		79,714,280	73,505,921	(6,208,359)	-8%
Business and Occupation		7,932,643		14,222,779		51,845,312	53,232,416	1,387,105	3%
Liquor Profit Transfers		2,019,917		3,530,800		15,608,552	19,553,937	3,945,384	25%
Departmental Collections		1,103,838		1,359,849		8,287,869	8,314,170	26,301	%0
Property Transfer Tax		856,209		609,738		7,031,147	3,707,339	(3,323,807)	-47%
Property Tax		161,022		133,229		5,762,700	6,542,290	779,590	14%
Beer Tax and Licenses		490,482		406,077		3,331,247	3,152,630	(178,617)	-5%
Miscellaneous Transfers		236,675		23,378,457		697,898	24,056,358	23,358,460	3347%
Interest Income		22,078,789		15,480,343		114,323,795	109,623,941	(4,699,854)	-4%
Refundable Credit Reimb Liability		•		•		1,026,889	412,559	(614,330.00)	-60%
HB 102 - Lottery Transfers		6,113,292		6,201,202		31,541,660	31,098,979	(442,680.93)	-1%
Miscellaneous		189,663		5,185,151		12,701,341	6,112,552	(6,588,789)	-52%
Business Franchise Fees		(18,372)		10,714		380,928	287,707	(93,221)	-24%
Estate & Inheritance Tax		•						•	%0
Liquor License Renewal		42,642		42,642		368,082	368,082	•	%0
Special Revenue Transfers						ı	1		%0
Charter Tax		200		315		2,332	1,323	(1,009)	-43%
Video Lottery Transfers		8,907		148,773		267,539	194,006	(73,533)	-27%
July-Dec Retro Rev Adj Cash Elow Transfar									%0 0
Soft Drink Excise Tax		1.072.211		56		6.962.804	1.400.637	(5.562.167)	-80%
SUBTOTALS	÷	1	\$	575,244,197	s	2,766,794,799 \$	2,676,171,641	\$ (90,623,158)	
Less: Cash Flow Transfer		•		•					
Less: Special Revenue Transfer		•						•	
TOTALS	÷	553,248,482	\$	575,244,197	\$	2,766,794,799 \$	2,676,171,641	\$ (90,623,158)	
Increase/Decrease over Prior Period			\$	21,995,716		\$	(90,623,158)		
% Increase/Decrease over Prior Period				3 98%			-3 28%		
				~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~					

Source: WV OASIS Prepared by: Legislative Auditor's Office, Budget Division January 02, 2025

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REVENUE COLLECTIONS as of December 31, 2024 FISCAL YEAR 2025

STATE ROAD FUND

				FINAL						YFARI Y	
		NET	0	COLLECTIONS				NET	0	COLLECTIONS	ΥTD
	MONTH	MONTH		OVER		YTD		YТD		OVER	PERCENT
	ESTIMATES	COLLECTIONS		ESTIMATES		ESTIMATES	S	COLLECTIONS		ESTIMATES	COLLECTED
Motor Fuel Tax	\$ 34,200,000	\$ 57,729,724	÷	23,529,724	¢	214,100,000	¢	223,631,752	φ	9,531,752	104%
Sales/Privilege Tax	22,000,000	22,975,953		975,953		155,500,000		165,005,970		9,505,970	106%
Licenses & Registration	9,000,000	9,197,747		197,747		71,500,000		65,027,111		(6,472,889)	91%
Miscellaneous	6,000,000	5,517,782		(482,218)		46,500,000		33,751,321		(12,748,679)	73%
Highway Litter Control	100,000	89,856		(10,144)		810,000		825,457		15,457	102%
Federal Reimbursement	80,500,000	90,657,782		10,157,782		498,000,000		427,262,738		(70,737,262)	86%
SUBTOTALS	\$ 151,800,000	\$ 186,168,845	ŝ	34,368,845	s	986,410,000	\$	915,504,349	÷	(70,905,651)	
Less: Federal Reimbursement	80,500,000	90,657,782		10,157,782		498,000,000		427,262,738		(70,737,262)	
TOTALS	\$ 71,300,000	\$ 95,511,063	\$	24,211,063	\$	488,410,000	\$	488,241,611	\$	(168,389)	
Percent of Estimates		134%						100%			

27,737,896 φ **Collections past three days**

REVENUE SHORTFALL RESERVE FUND 7005, Part A as of December 31, 2024 : \$735,279,851.06

\$78.5 million loan to General Revenue fund 7/1/24 for beginning of the year cash flow, to be repaid within 90 days, not reflected. Loan repaid 9-16-2024.

REVENUE SHORTFALL RESERVE FUND 7006, Part B as of December 31, 2024: \$579,765,834.02

SPECIAL INCOME TAX REFUND RESERVE FUND as of December 31, 2024: \$460,000.000.00 \$400 million appropriated on 9/8/23 - HB 2024 will be used to pay for the first year of the Personal Income Tax and Personal Property Tax Exemption. Loan to General Revenue Fund for beginning of the year cash flow. Loan repaid 9-18-2024.

Source: WV OASIS Prepared by: Legislative Auditor's Office, Budget Division January 02, 2025

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA COMPARISON OF REVENUE NOV 2023 vs NOV 2024

STATE ROAD FUND

						Actual		Actual		ΥTD	YTD
		Actual		Actual		Collections		Collections		Increase	% Increase
		Collections		Collections		5 Months		5 Months		(Decrease)	(Decrease)
		Nov 2023		Nov 2024	,	Jul-Nov 2023	-	Jul-Nov 2024	0	over prior period	over prior period
Gasoline & Motor Carrier Rd Tax	ŝ	16,036,895	ф	11,350,643	Ф	186,536,753	ф	165,902,027	Ь	(20,634,725)	-11%
Privilege Tax		23,626,579		21,551,589		136,121,200		142,030,016		5,908,816	4%
Licenses & Registration		9,753,111		9,182,987		50,799,684		55,829,364		5,029,680	10%
Miscellaneous		6,401,096		8,303,039		196,924,797		28,233,540		(168,691,257)	-86%
Highway Litter Control		119,173		94,329		684,961		735,601		50,640	7%
Federal Reimbursement		114,956,427		28,265,649		396,293,999		336,604,955		(59,689,044)	-15%
SUBTOTALS	÷	170,893,280	φ	78,748,236	\$	967,361,393	÷	729,335,504	ь	(238,025,889)	
Less: Federal Reimbursement		114,956,427		28,265,649		396,293,999		336,604,955		(59,689,044)	
TOTALS	⇔	55,936,853	€	50,482,588	⇔	571,067,394	⇔	392,730,548	\$	(178,336,845)	
Increase/Decrease over Prior Period			⇔	(5,454,266)			ŝ	(178,336,845)			
% Increase/Decrease over Prior Period				-9.8%				-31.2%			

Source: WV OASIS Prepared by: Legislative Auditor's Office, Budget Division December 02, 2024

Office of the Legislative Auditor



Budget Division Building 1, Room 314-West Wing 1900 Kanawha Blvd. East Charleston, WV 25305-0590 304-347-4870

- To: Honorable Chairmen and Members of the Joint Committee on Government and Finance
- From: William Spencer, C.P.A. Director Budget Division Legislative Auditor's Office
- Date: December 26, 2024

Re: West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

We have reviewed the November 30, 2024, monthly report of the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund we received from WorkForce West Virginia.

As of November 30, 2024, of fiscal year 2024-2025, the trust fund cash flow was as follows:

Trust Fund Beginning Cash Balance 7-1-2024	\$ 434,053,523.79
Receipts July 1,2024 thru June 30, 2025	\$ 156,326,983.88
Disbursements July 1,2024 thru June 30, 2025	\$ 166,860,225.32
Balance November 30, 2024	\$ 423,520,282.35

ITEMS OF NOTE:

Regular benefits paid for July-November 2024 were \$ 9.5 million more than July-November 2024.

Federal emergency benefits totaled \$0 for July-November 2024. For July-November 2023, federal emergency benefits totaled \$0.

Total disbursements were \$19.4 million more in July-November 2024 than the preceding July-November 2023.

Receipts as of July-November 2024, were \$11.8 million more than in July-November 2023. Overall ending trust fund balance was \$6.6 million higher on November 30, 2024, than on November 30, 2023.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for November 2024 were 4.2 percent for West Virginia and 4.2 percent nationally.

Since November 2023, employment has increased by 2,900. Employment increases included 5,700 in private education and health services, 400 in government, 400 in government, 900 in leisure and hospitality, and 1,100 mining and logging. Employment declines included 2,500 in trade, transportation, and utilities, 1,000 in professional and business services, 100 in construction, 600 in financial activities, 100 in other services, 200 in information, and 700 in manufacturing.

	FOR THRE	FOR THREE MONTHS STARTING		SEPTEMBER 2023 AND SEPTEMBER 2024	2024		TUBEE MONTU
	SEPTEMBER 2023	OCTOBER 2023	NOVEMBER 2023	SEPTEMBER 2024	OCTOBER 2024	NOVEMBER 2024	THREE MONTH TOTAL VARIANCE *
Balance Forward	\$ 423,531,699.22	\$ 417,043,653.52	\$ 421,521,724.76	436,056,954.48	427,289,467.04	\$426,597,767.13	\$ 27,847,111.15
Add Receipts: 1. Bond Assessment							6 - 1. Bond Assessment
2. Regular Contributions:	916.581.81	14.860.238.43	5.397.782.75	186.101.35	13.382.400.34	7.578.603.63	(27.497.67)
Federal Emergency Benefits (PEUC)	3,291.67	1,267.61	3,392.00	3,216.00	(0.01)		
4. Federal Share Extended Benefits (EB)	•	•	•	•	•		
5. Federal Additional Compensation - FPUC	58,284.06	40,187.10	61,177.79	4,976.00			(154,672.95) 5. Federal Additional Compensation - FPUC
6. Pandemic Unemployment Assistance PUA	(12,343.65)	(4,128.00)	(3,015.00)	(100.00)	(5,824.00)	(9,641.00)	Ö
7. UCFE (Federal Agencies)	31,268.45	41,345.54	61,095.09	58,695.48	52,191.80	55,113.80	32,292.00 7. UCFE (Federal Agencies)
8. TSFR From Non-Invstd FUA						•	 B. TSFR From Non-Invstd FUA
9. EUISAA - EMER US RELIEF/STC							- 9. EUISAA - EMER US RELIEF/STC
10. Treasury Interest Credits	2,772,628.98			3,309,254.49			536,625.51 10. Treasury Interest Credits
11. UCX (Military Agencies)	17,342.57	37,325.42	44,929.59	28,816.90	29,032.37	48,772.96	
12. Temporary Compensation	•	•	•	•	•	•	
13. BT to State UI Account	1,329.00	14,519.46	•				(15,848.46) 13. BT to State UI Account
14. UI Modernization	•	•	•				- 14. UI Modernization
15. Loan Advance		•					- 15. Loan Advance
16. Return of Overpayments FPUC/PUA/EU0		•	•				 16. Return of Overpayments FPUC/PUA/EU0
-		Ĩ					-
Total Monthly Receipts	\$ 13,233,259.02	\$ 37,545,497.19	\$ 21,846,091.81	\$ 15,204,500.80 \$	35,676,337.82	\$ 25,914,739.20	\$ 4,170,729.80 Total Monthly Receipts
Less Disbursements:							1
Debt Bond Repayment				_			_
Regular Benefits:	\$ 8,671,273.90	\$ 10,404,621.76	\$ 9,933,231.71 \$	12,257,859.68 \$	12,084,499.85 \$	10,657,412.41	5,990,644.57 Regular Benefits:
Federal Emergency Compensation - PEUC	3,291.67	1,267.61	3,390.10	3,216.00	(0.01)	•	(4,733.39) PEUC
Federal Additional Compensation - FPUC	65,184.22	29,387.13	59,017.79	4,976.00	•	•	(148,613.14) FPUC
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance PUA	(8,140.65)	(4,413.00)	(2,730.00)	(100.00)	(5,824.00)	(9,641.00)	(281.35) PUA
Federal Emergency Benefits (EUC08)		•	•		•	•	 Federal Emergency Benefits (EUC08)
Federal Extended - 2112		•	•				- Federal Extended - 2112
Emergency Benefits (TEUC)						•	 Emergency Benefits (TEUC)
UCFE (Federal Workers) Benefits	27,701.31	43,998.43	60,805.34	62,067.97	47,741.31	55,113.80	32,418.00 UCFE (Federal Workers) Benefits
UCX (Military Workers) Benefits	17,041.87	37,747.12	44,808.53	30,428.01	28,083.26	47,448.96	6,362.71 UCX (Military Workers) Benefits
Reed Act Funds						•	- Reed Act Funds
EUISAA Title IX/STC	1,500,076.27	75.27	20,665.49		1,995,000.00		474,182.97 EUISAA Title IX/STC
Total Monthly Disbursements	\$19,721,304.72	\$ 33,067,425.95	\$26,399,918.55	\$23,971,988.24	\$36,368,037.73	\$28,992,223.98	<u>\$ 10,143,600.73</u> Total Monthly Disbursements
Irust Fund Balance	<u>\$417,043,653.52</u>	<u>\$ 421,521,724.76</u>	<u>\$416,967,898.02</u>	<u> 5427,289,467.04</u>	<u>\$426,597,767.13</u>	<u>\$423,520,282.35</u>	\$21,8/4,240,22 Irust Fund Balance

MONTHLY STATUS REPORT FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

* Three month total variance column is the difference between the sum of the previous year's three months data for each category and the current year's three months data. The purpose of the report is to show significant changes in receipts, disbursements, or balances.

Indicates prior month values that have been updated

**Note: UI Trust Fund Balance includes Trust Fund Loan from the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund per Senate Bill 558 passed March 9, 2016. Borrowed on 3/11/2016 Borrowed on 1.06/2016 Repaid on 54/2017

Outstanding Loan from Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund

**Note: Reed Act funds of \$549,468.24 previously drawn down were unexpended and returned to Trust Fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury.



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UC TRUST FUND - 2024

Month	Receipts	Disbursements	Tr	ust Fund Balance
2023				
Balance 1/1/2023			\$	382,161,959
January	\$ 35,795,306	\$ 41,052,758	\$	376,904,507
February	\$ 25,495,204	\$ 33,091,940	\$	369,307,771
March	\$ 17,679,370	\$ 25,286,212	\$	361,700,928
April	\$ 53,423,465	\$ 41,376,931	\$	373,747,462
May	\$ 135,614,882	\$ 83,183,401	\$	426,178,943
June	\$ 14,588,998	\$ 20,890,953	\$	419,876,988
July	\$ 40,323,764	\$ 37,362,605	\$	422,838,147
August	\$ 31,593,212	\$ 30,899,660	\$	423,531,699
September	\$ 13,233,259	\$ 19,721,305	\$	417,043,653
October	\$ 37,545,497	\$ 33,067,426	\$	421,521,724
November	\$ 21,846,092	\$ 26,399,918	\$	416,967,898
December	\$ 16,677,941	\$ 27,336,411	\$	406,309,428
Totals - 2023	\$ 443,816,990	\$ 419,669,520	\$	406,309,428
2024				
January	\$ 41,041,993	\$ 47,064,592	\$	400,286,829
February	\$ 28,824,885	\$ 37,422,044	\$	389,689,670
March	\$ 17,566,730	\$ 29,810,943	\$	377,424,125
April	\$ 127,728,175	\$ 83,769,711	\$	421,382,589
May	\$ 74,642,045	\$ 57,199,763	\$	438,824,871
June	\$ 27,730,470	\$ 32,501,817	\$	434,053,524
July	\$ 48,159,607	\$ 44,378,281	\$	437,834,850
August	\$ 31,371,798	\$ 33,149,694	\$	436,056,954
September	\$ 15,204,501	\$ 23,971,988	\$	427,289,467
October	\$ 35,676,337	\$ 36,368,037	\$	426,597,767
November	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
December	\$ 	\$ 	\$	
Totals - 2024	\$	\$	\$	

Benefits and Technical Support Section ● Unemployment Compensation Division 1900 Kanawha Blvd., East ● Building 3, Room 300 ● Charleston, West Virginia 25305 Telephone: (304) 558-3309 ● Fax: (304) 558-3252

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	MONTHLY STATUS REPORT FOR FOR THREE MONTHS ST		JOINT COMMITTE	Y STATUS REPORT FOR THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE FOR THREE MONTHS STARTING SEPTEMBER 2023 AND SEPTEMBER 2024	AND FINANCE R 2024		
	SEPTEMBER 2023	OCTOBER 2023	NOVEMBER 2023	SEPTEMBER 2024	OCTOBER 2024	NOVEMBER 2024	THREE MONTH TOTAL VARIANCE *
Balance Forward	\$ 423,531,699.22	\$ 417,043,653.52	\$ 421,521,724.76	\$ 436,056,954.48 <u></u>	427,289,467.04	\$ <u>426,597,767.13</u>	\$ 27,847,111.15
Add Receipts:							
1. Bond Assessment	016 601 01	CV 0CC UJ0 V V	E 207 702 7E	40C 404 3E	10 000 COC C1	7 E70 EN7 E7	c
 Regular Contributions. Federal Emergency Benefits (PEUC) 	3.291.67	1.267.61	3.392.00	3.216.00	(0.01) (0.01)		(27,437.07) 2. Regular Contributions. (4.735.29) 3. Federal Emergency Benefits (PEUC)
			•		-	•	4
_	58,284.06	40,187.10	61,177.79	4,976.00		•	
	(12,343.65)	(4,128.00)	(3,015.00)	(100.00)	(2,824.00)	(0,641.00)	0
	31,268.45	41,345.54	61,095.09	58,695.48	52,191.80	55,113.80	7.
	•		•	•	•	•	ς. α
		•		•	•	•	
	2.772.628.98	•	•	3.309.254.49	•	•	_
_	17.342.57	37,325.42	44,929.59	28,816.90	29,032.37	48,772.96	11.
			•			•	12
	1.329.00	14.519.46	•	•		•	
			•		•	•	14.1
15 I can Advance	ı			ı	•		- 15 Loan Advance
16. Return of Overbavments FPUC/PUA/EU0		•	•	•	•	•	- 16. Return of Overbavments FPUC/PUA/EU0
Total Monthly Receipts	\$ 13,233,259.02	\$ 37,545,497.19	\$ 21,846,091.81	\$ 15,204,500.80	\$ 35,676,337.82	\$ 25,914,739.20	\$ 4,170,729.80 Total Monthly Receipts
Less Dispursements:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ľ
Debt Bond Repayment				(Retired)			(Retired) Debt Bond Repayment
Regular Benefits:	\$ 8,671,273.90	\$ 10,404,621.76	\$ 9,933,231.71	\$ 12,257,859.68 \$	12,084,4	\$ 10,657,412.41	5,990,644.57 Regular Benefits:
Federal Emergency Compensation - PEUC	3,291.67	1,267.61	3,390.10	3,216.00	(0.01)	•	(4,733.39) PEUC
Federal Additional Compensation - FPUC	65,184.22	29,387.13	59,017.79	4,976.00	•	•	
Pandemic Unemployment Assistance PUA	(8, 140.65)	(4,413.00)	(2,730.00)	(100.00)	(5,824.00)	(9,641.00)	(281.35) PUA
Federal Emergency Benefits (EUC08)	•	•	•	•	•	•	 Federal Emergency Benefits (EUC08)
Federal Extended - 2112	•	•	•				- Federal Extended - 2112
Emergency Benefits (TEUC)		•	•	ı	•	•	 Emergency Benefits (TEUC)
UCFE (Federal Workers) Benefits	27,701.31	43,998.43	60,805.34	62,067.97	47,741.31	55,113.80	32,418.00 UCFE (Federal Workers) Benefits
UCX (Military Workers) Benefits	17,041.87	37,747.12	44,808.53	30,428.01	28,083.26	47,448.96	
Reed Act Funds	I		•	•	•	•	
EUISAA Title IX/STC	1,500,076.27	75.27	20,665.49		1,995,000.00	•	474,182.97 EUISAA Title IX/STC
Total Monthly Disbursements	\$19,721,304.72	<u>\$ 33,067,425.95</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$23,971,988.24</u>	\$36,368,037.73	<u> </u>	\$ 10,143,600.73 Total Monthly Disbursements
Trust Fund Balance	<u>\$417,043,653.52</u>	<u>\$ 421,521,724.76</u>	<u>\$416,967,898.02</u>	<u>\$427,289,467.04</u>	<u>\$426,597,767.13</u>	<u>\$423,520,282.35</u>	<u>\$21,874,240.22</u> Trust Fund Balance
* Three month total variance column is the difference between the sum of the previous year's three months data for each category and the current year's three months data. The purpose of the report is to show significant changes in receipts, disbursements, or balances.	sen the sum of the previous year's t receipts, disbursements, or balance	hree months data for each ca ss.	tegory and the current year's	three months data.			Indicates prior month values that have been updated

**Note: UI Trust Fund Balance Includes Trust Fund Loan from the Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund per Senate Bill 558 passed March 9, 2016: Borrowed on 3/11/2016 Repaid on 5/17/2016

Outstanding Loan from Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund Borrowed on 12/5/2016 Repaid on 5/4/2017

**Note: Reed Act funds of \$549,468.24 previously drawn down were unexpended and returned to Trust Fund on deposit with the U.S. Treasury.

	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	0ct-24	Nov-24
Beginning UI Balance	\$400,316,770.70	\$390,647,716.66	\$384,518,696.57	\$371,695,077.18	\$379,586,296.72	\$434,187,565.42	\$423,283,239.93	\$420,588,931.32	\$426,180,577.05	\$415,700,722.00	\$413,314,035.33
Ul Deposits - Contributions Interstate Payments In U.S. Treasury Interest Credits	4,695,647.45 1,529,771.18 2,745,303.64	9,097,559.27 810,535.42	392,787.45 91,361.62	18,136,774.70 3,023,983.71 2,656,195.21	65,873,387.24 502,939.08	600,337.63 746,089.64	7,120,022.80 2,354,765.51 2,913,562.02	15,809,644.58 1,165,197.53 -	391,485.28 41,095.07 -	4,869,838.28 2,052,425.54 3,309,254.49	11,020,046.76 1,147,644.64
UI Deposits - Reimbursement Total UI Receipts	519,352.55 \$ 9,490,074.82	591,340.73 \$ 10,499,435.42	193,612.55 \$ 677,761.62	381,675.77 \$ 24,198,629.39	855,012.76 \$ 67,231,339.08	190,762.37 \$ 1,537,189.64	742,877.20 \$ 13,131,227.53	493,255.42 \$ 17,468,097.53	127,614.72 \$ 560,195.07	660,061.72 \$ 10,891,580.03	1,083,553.24 \$ 13,251,244.64
UI Withdrawals Benefit PMT - Contribution Interstate Payments Out	18,573,610.26 -	15,331,051.73 754,770.54	12,877,209.15 52,288.10	14,843,679.44 884,486.63	11,810,462.53 286,141.08	11,699,279.58 56,830.16	14,666,560.98 473,569.77	10,817,177.48 409,741.67	10,364,617.11 7,140.51	11,342,784.57 1,346,542.53	10,139,958.64 122,390.12
Reimbursement	585,518.60	542,633.24	571,883.76	579,243.78	533,466.77	685,405.39	685,405.39	649,532.65	668,292.50	588,939.60	518,952.04
Total UI Monthly Disbursements	\$ 19,159,128.86	\$ 16,628,455.51	\$ 13,501,381.01	\$ 16,307,409.85	\$ 12,630,070.38	\$ 12,441,515.13	\$ 15,825,536.14	\$ 11,876,451.80	\$ 11,040,050.12	\$ 13,278,266.70	\$ 10,781,300.80
UI Trust Fund Balance	\$390,647,716.66	\$384,518,696.57	\$371,695,077.18	\$379,586,296.72	\$434,187,565.42	\$423,283,239.93	\$420,588,931.32	\$426,180,577.05	\$415,700,722.00	\$413,314,035.33	\$415,783,979.17
ASAP Daily report total	\$390,647,716.66	\$384,518,696.57	\$371,695,077.18	\$379,586,296.72	\$434,187,565.42	\$423,283,239.93	\$420,588,931.32	\$426,180,577.05	\$415,700,722.00	\$413,314,035.33	\$415,783,979.17
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FOR RELEASE: December 18, 2024 Contact: Andy Malinoski <u>Andy.E.Malinoski@wv.gov</u> 304-553-9305

State Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.2 Percent in November

West Virginia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained at 4.2 percent in November 2024. The number of unemployed state residents was unchanged at 33,400. Total employment declined 1,400 over the month. The national seasonally adjusted unemployment rate inched upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 4.2 percent in November 2024.

Total nonfarm payroll employment rose 1,700 in November, with gains of 1,400 in the service-providing sector and 300 in the goods-producing sector.

Within the goods-producing sector, a gain of 700 in mining and logging offset a decline of 400 in construction. Manufacturing employment was unchanged over the month.

Within the service-providing sector, employment gains included 1,100 in private education and health services, 600 in government, solely in the local sector, 400 in leisure and hospitality, and 100 in information. Employment declines included 400 in professional and business services, 200 in trade, transportation, and utilities, 100 in financial activities, and 100 in other services.

Since November 2023, total nonfarm payroll employment has risen 2,900. Employment gains included 5,700 in private education and health services, 1,100 in mining and logging, 900 in leisure and hospitality, and 400 in government. Employment declines included 2,500 in trade, transportation, and utilities, 1,000 in professional and business services, 700 in manufacturing, 600 in financial activities, 200 in information, 100 in construction, and 100 in other services.

West Virginia's not seasonally adjusted unemployment rate inched upward one-tenth of a percentage point to 3.7 percent in November.

The state's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate declined one-tenth of a percentage point to 54.9 percent in November 2024.

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WEST VIRGINIA

(In Thousands - Seasonally Adjusted)

Prelim. Nov Revised Oct Revised Nov Change from: Oct Nov Nov Oct Nov 2024 2023 2023 2024 2023 2023 2023 Civilian Labor Force 786.3 787.6 790.5 -1.3 -4.2 Total Employment 33.4 33.4 34.1 0.0 -0.7 Unemoloyment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY Total Nonfarm 702.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 566.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 2.19 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Marufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0<	•	vember 2024	ijusteuj			
2024 2023 2024 2023 Civilian Labor Force 786.3 787.6 790.5 -1.3 -4.2 Total Employment 752.9 754.3 756.4 -1.4 -3.5 Total Unemployment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FUNDETTE Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 -0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 32.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Durable Goods 17.7			Revised	Revised	Chang	e from:
Civilian Labor Force 786.3 787.6 790.5 -1.3 4.2 Total Employment 752.9 754.3 756.4 -1.4 -3.5 Total Unemployment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 </th <th></th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>-</th> <th></th>		Nov	Oct	Nov	-	
Total Employment 752.9 754.3 756.4 -1.4 -3.5 Total Unemployment Rate 3.2 3.3.4 33.4 3.4. 0.0 -0.7 Unemployment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.9 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 -0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0		2024	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total Unemployment Unemployment Rate 33.4 33.4 34.1 0.0 -0.7 Unemployment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY UNDUSTE Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 3.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 46.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.7 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 618.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.2	Civilian Labor Force	786.3	787.6	790.5	-1.3	-4.2
Total Unemployment Unemployment Rate 33.4 33.4 34.1 0.0 -0.7 Unemployment Rate 4.2 4.2 4.3 xx xx Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY UNDUSTE Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 3.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 46.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.7 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 618.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.2	Total Employment	752.9	754.3	756.4	-1.4	-3.5
Labor Force Participation Rate 54.9 55.0 55.2 xx xxx NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FUNDUST Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 345.3 45.0 0.0 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 45.0 0.0 -0.1 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 <td>Total Unemployment</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>33.4</td> <td>34.1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>-0.7</td>	Total Unemployment	33.4	33.4	34.1	0.0	-0.7
NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.1 Manufacturing 46.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Private Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 1.1 Transportation, and Utilities 28.6 25.9 26.4 -0.1	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	4.3	xx	хх
Total Nonfarm 720.0 718.3 717.1 1.7 2.9 Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 181 181 0.0 0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 18.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.9 Retail Trade 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Financial Activities 25.8 25.9	Labor Force Participation Rate	54.9	55.0	55.2	хх	xx
Total Private 565.8 564.7 563.3 1.1 2.5 Goods Producing 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.1 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 2.8 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 18.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.9 Retail Trade 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Financial Activities 25.8 25.9 <	NONFARM PAYROLL	EMPLOYMENT		ſRY		
Goods Producing 101.4 101.4 101.1 101.1 0.3 0.3 Mining and Logging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 -0.1 -0.6	Total Nonfarm	720.0	718.3	717.1	1.7	2.9
Mining and Loging 22.6 21.9 21.5 0.7 1.1 Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.0 0.0 -0.8 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 17.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 1.9 Retail Trade 77.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 2.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Finance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.6 Finance and Senvices <td< td=""><td>Total Private</td><td>565.8</td><td>564.7</td><td>563.3</td><td>1.1</td><td>2.5</td></td<>	Total Private	565.8	564.7	563.3	1.1	2.5
Construction 33.5 33.9 33.6 -0.4 -0.1 Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 25.8 25.9 26.4 -0.1 -0.6 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Friance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.6 Finance and Rental and Leasing 6.8 6.8 7.0 0.0 -0.2 Professional,	Goods Producing	101.4	101.1	101.1	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing 45.3 45.3 45.3 46.0 0.0 -0.7 Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Finance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.4 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 6.8 6.8 7.0 0.0 -0.2 Professional, Scientific & Techical Services 30.2 30.4 29.5 -0.2 <t< td=""><td>Mining and Logging</td><td>22.6</td><td>21.9</td><td>21.5</td><td>0.7</td><td>1.1</td></t<>	Mining and Logging	22.6	21.9	21.5	0.7	1.1
Durable Goods 27.2 27.2 28.0 0.0 -0.8 Non-Durable Goods 18.1 18.1 18.1 18.0 0.0 0.1 Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 18.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.9 Retail Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Finance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.4 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 6.8 6.8 7.0 0.0 -0.2 Professional, Scientific & Techical Services 30.2 30.4 29.5 -0.2 <t< td=""><td>Construction</td><td>33.5</td><td>33.9</td><td>33.6</td><td>-0.4</td><td>-0.1</td></t<>	Construction	33.5	33.9	33.6	-0.4	-0.1
Non-Durable Goods18.118.118.00.00.1Service-Providing618.6617.2616.01.42.6Private Service-Providing464.4463.6462.20.82.2Trade, Transportation, and Utilities120.2120.4122.7-0.2-2.5Wholesale Trade18.518.619.4-0.1-0.9Retail Trade77.177.278.2-0.1-1.1Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities24.624.625.10.0-0.5Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.2 <t< td=""><td>Manufacturing</td><td>45.3</td><td>45.3</td><td>46.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>-0.7</td></t<>	Manufacturing	45.3	45.3	46.0	0.0	-0.7
Service-Providing 618.6 617.2 616.0 1.4 2.6 Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 18.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.9 Retail Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Financial Activities 25.8 25.9 26.4 -0.1 -0.6 Finance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.4 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 6.8 6.8 7.0 0.0 -0.2 Professional, Scientific & Techical Services 30.2 30.4 29.5 -0.2 0.7 Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt 35.2 35.3 36.7 -0.1	Durable Goods	27.2	27.2	28.0	0.0	-0.8
Private Service-Providing464.4463.6462.20.82.2Trade, Transportation, and Utilities120.2120.4122.7-0.2-2.5Wholesale Trade18.518.619.4-0.1-0.9Retail Trade77.177.278.2-0.1-1.1Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities24.624.625.10.0-0.5Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government26.726.726.20.0-0.5 <tr< td=""><td>Non-Durable Goods</td><td>18.1</td><td>18.1</td><td>18.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.1</td></tr<>	Non-Durable Goods	18.1	18.1	18.0	0.0	0.1
Private Service-Providing 464.4 463.6 462.2 0.8 2.2 Trade, Transportation, and Utilities 120.2 120.4 122.7 -0.2 -2.5 Wholesale Trade 18.5 18.6 19.4 -0.1 -0.9 Retail Trade 77.1 77.2 78.2 -0.1 -1.1 Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities 24.6 24.6 25.1 0.0 -0.5 Information 7.7 7.6 7.9 0.1 -0.2 Finance and Insurance 19.0 19.1 19.4 -0.1 -0.4 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing 6.8 6.8 7.0 0.0 -0.2 Professional, Scientific & Techical Services 30.2 30.4 29.5 -0.2 0.7 Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt 35.2 35.3 36.7 -0.1 -1.5 Private Education and Health Services 134.5 133.3 128.6 1.2 5.9 Leisure and Hospitality 72.8 72.4 71.9 <td>Service-Providing</td> <td>618.6</td> <td>617.2</td> <td>616.0</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>2.6</td>	Service-Providing	618.6	617.2	616.0	1.4	2.6
Wholesale Trade18.518.619.4-0.1-0.9Retail Trade77.177.278.2-0.1-1.1Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities24.624.625.10.0-0.5Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government26.726.726.20.0-1.0 <td>Private Service-Providing</td> <td>464.4</td> <td>463.6</td> <td>462.2</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>2.2</td>	Private Service-Providing	464.4	463.6	462.2	0.8	2.2
Retail Trade77.177.278.2-0.1-1.1Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities24.624.625.10.0-0.5Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.16.4Federal Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.2 <td< td=""><td>Trade, Transportation, and Utilities</td><td>120.2</td><td>120.4</td><td>122.7</td><td>-0.2</td><td>-2.5</td></td<>	Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	120.2	120.4	122.7	-0.2	-2.5
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities24.624.625.10.0-0.5Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Wholesale Trade	18.5	18.6	19.4	-0.1	-0.9
Information7.77.67.90.1-0.2Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.1Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Retail Trade	77.1	77.2	78.2	-0.1	-1.1
Financial Activities25.825.926.4-0.1-0.6Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	24.6	24.6	25.1	0.0	-0.5
Finance and Insurance19.019.119.4-0.1-0.4Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Information	7.7	7.6	7.9	0.1	-0.2
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing6.86.87.00.0-0.2Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Financial Activities	25.8	25.9	26.4	-0.1	-0.6
Professional and Business Services72.472.873.4-0.4-1.0Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Finance and Insurance	19.0	19.1	19.4	-0.1	-0.4
Professional, Scientific & Techical Services30.230.429.5-0.20.7Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.8	6.8	7.0	0.0	-0.2
Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt35.235.336.7-0.1-1.5Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Professional and Business Services	72.4	72.8	73.4	-0.4	-1.0
Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Professional, Scientific & Techical Services	30.2	30.4	29.5	-0.2	0.7
Private Education and Health Services141.4140.3135.71.15.7Private Educational Services6.97.07.1-0.1-0.2Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Administrative and Support and Waste Mgmt	35.2	35.3	36.7	-0.1	-1.5
Health Care and Social Assistance134.5133.3128.61.25.9Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Private Education and Health Services	141.4	140.3	135.7	1.1	5.7
Leisure and Hospitality72.872.471.90.40.9Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Private Educational Services	6.9	7.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.2
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Health Care and Social Assistance		133.3	128.6	1.2	
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation9.19.08.70.10.4Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0	Leisure and Hospitality			71.9	0.4	
Accommodation and Food Service63.763.463.20.30.5Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0						
Other Services24.124.224.2-0.1-0.1Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0						
Government154.2153.6153.80.60.4Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0						
Federal Government26.726.726.20.00.5State Government47.247.248.20.0-1.0						
State Government 47.2 47.2 48.2 0.0 -1.0						
	Local Government	80.3	79.7	79.4	0.6	0.9

West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by Calendar Year Seasonally Adjusted

2024													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
abor Force imployment	790,900 756,800	790,500 756,400	790,500 756,200	789,600 756,000	789,200 756,100	788,700 756,000	789,000 755,900	788,100 755,300	788,300 754,900	787,600 754,300	786,300 752,900		
nemployment	34,000	34,100	34,300	33,600	33,000	32,700	33,100	32,900	33,300	33,400	33,400		
Rate	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2		
Particpation Rate	55.3	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.9		
2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
abor Force	779,400	780,100	780,800	781,900	783,300	785,100	786,900	788,600	789,900	790,600	790,500	790,200	785,600
mployment	751,500	752,800	753,800	754,500	754,800	755,200	755,500	755,900	756,200	756,400	756,400	756,300	755,000
nemployment	27,900	27,200	27,000	27,400	28,500	29,900	31,400	32,700	33,700	34,200	34,100	33,900	30,700
Rate articpation Rate	3.6 54.5	3.5 54.5	3.5 54.6	3.5 54.7	3.6 54.8	3.8 54.9	4.0 55.0	4.2 55.1	4.3 55.2	4.3 55.2	4.3 55.2	4.3 55.2	3.9 54.9
anopation rate	04.0	04.0	04.0	04.7	04.0	04.0	00.0	00.1	00.2	00.2	00.2	00.2	
2022 abor Force	Jan 777,400	Feb 778,700	Mar 779.500	Apr 779,700	May 779,400	Jun 778,800	Jul 778,300	Aug 778,000	Sep 777.800	Oct 777,900	Nov 778.300	Dec 778,800	AVG 778,700
Employment	747,000	748,900	750,000	750,200	749,500	748,400	747,300	746.500	746,400	747.000	748,300	750.000	748,300
Inemployment	30,400	29,700	29,400	29,500	29,900	30,400	31,000	31,400	31,400	30,900	30,000	28,900	30,400
Rate	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
articpation Rate	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.4	54.3	54.3	54.4	54.4	54.4
2021	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
abor Force	771,500	771,600	772,600	773,800	774,800	775,400	774,900	774,300	773,800	774,000	774,800	775,900	788,800
mployment	724,400	725,600	727,400	729,600	731,900	733,800	735,200	736,600	738,200	740,100	742,300	744,600	749,100
nemployment	47,100 6.1	46,100 6.0	45,300 5.9	44,300 5.7	43,000 5.5	41,600 5.4	39,700 5.1	37,600 4.9	35,600 4.6	33,800 4.4	32,400 4.2	31,300 4.0	39,700
Rate articpation Rate	53.6	53.6	5.9 53.7	53.8	53.9	53.9	53.9	4.9 53.8	4.6 53.8	4.4 53.9	4.2 53.9	4.0 54.0	5.0 54.7
2020 abor Force	Jan 797,900	Feb 795.900	Mar 792,900	Apr 759,100	May 772,900	Jun 769,700	Jul 772,800	Aug 771,500	Sep 773,700	Oct 772,500	Nov 772,300	Dec 772,400	AVG 792,200
mployment	755,800	753,300	750,400	639,200	676,900	689,000	700,200	708,800	715,400	719,400	721,900	723,300	726,000
nemployment	42,100	42,500	42,500	119,900	96,000	80,700	72,600	62,700	58,300	53,100	50,500	49,000	66,100
Rate	5.3	5.3	5.4	15.8	12.4	10.5	9.4	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.5	6.3	8.3
articpation Rate	55.0	54.9	54.7	52.6	53.6	53.4	53.6	53.5	53.7	53.6	53.6	53.6	54.1
2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
abor Force	793,400	792,500	791,700	791,700	792,300	793,600	795,100	796,500	797,600	798,500	798,900	798,800	798,300
mployment	753,700	753,400	753,400	753,800	754,700	755,800	756,600	757,100	757,700	758,100	758,200	757,500	759,000
nemployment Rate	39,700 5.0	39,100 4.9	38,400 4.8	37,800 4.8	37,600 4.7	37,800 4.8	38,500 4.8	39,300 4.9	39,900 5.0	40,300 5.1	40,800 5.1	41,400 5.2	39,300 4.9
articpation Rate	54.5	4.9 54.5	4.0 54.4	4.0 54.5	4.7 54.5	4.0 54.6	4.0 54.7	4.9 54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0	5.2 55.1	4.8 54.8
-										. .		_	
2018 abor Force	Jan 788,500	Feb 789,900	Mar 791,700	Apr 793,400	May 794,500	Jun 795,000	Jul 794,900	Aug 794,600	Sep 794,500	Oct 794,600	Nov 794,700	Dec 794,500	AVG 793,400
imployment	746,000	747,400	749,400	751,500	753,100	754,200	754,700	754,900	754,800	754,700	754,500	754,300	752,200
nemployment	42,500	42,500	42,300	41,900	41,400	40,800	40,200	39,800	39,700	39,900	40,200	40,200	41,200
Rate	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
articpation Rate	53.9	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.4	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.6	54.4
2017	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
abor Force	782,300	781,900	781,700	781,900	782,800	783,900	785,300	786,400	787,200	787,400	787,400	787,500	783,800
mployment	739,900	741,000	741,800	742,500	743,400	744,300	745,000	745,500	745,700	745,500	745,100	745,000	742,700
Inemployment Rate	42,300 5.4	40,900 5.2	39,900 5.1	39,400 5.0	39,400 5.0	39,700 5.1	40,200 5.1	40,900 5.2	41,500 5.3	41,900 5.3	42,300 5.4	42,500 5.4	41,000
articpation Rate	5.4 53.2	5.2 53.2	5.1 53.2	5.0 53.2	5.0 53.3	5.1 53.4	53.5	5.2 53.6	5.3 53.7	5.3 53.7	5.4 53.8	5.4 53.8	5.2 53.5
			Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
2016	Jan 789 400	780 400	788 800			784 600	783 600	783 000			782 000	Dec 781 700	AVG
abor Force	789,400	789,400	788,800 739.000	787,500 738.300	785,900 737.300	784,600 736,300	783,600 735.600	783,000 735.300	782,600 735,400	782,300 735.800	782,000 736,700	781,700	785,100
abor Force mployment			788,800 739,000 49,700	787,500 738,300 49,200	785,900 737,300 48,700	784,600 736,300 48,300	783,600 735,600 48,000	783,000 735,300 47,700	782,600 735,400 47,200	782,300 735,800 46,400	782,000 736,700 45,300		785,100 737,200
abor Force mployment Inemployment Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3	739,000 49,700 6.3	738,300 49,200 6.2	737,300 48,700 6.2	736,300 48,300 6.2	735,600 48,000 6.1	735,300 47,700 6.1	735,400 47,200 6.0	735,800 46,400 5.9	736,700 45,300 5.8	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200	789,400 739,300 50,100	739,000 49,700	738,300 49,200	737,300 48,700	736,300 48,300	735,600 48,000	735,300 47,700	735,400 47,200	735,800 46,400	736,700 45,300	781,700 737,800 44,000	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate articpation Rate 2015	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500
abor Force mployment nemployment ate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500
abor Force mployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6
abor Force mployment nemployment kate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment Rate articpation Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 6.5 53.5	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6 53.5
abor Force mployment nemployment tate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2014	789,400 739,200 6,4 53,4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6,4 53,5 Jan	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6 53.5 AVG
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment Rate articpation Rate 2014 abor Force	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 6.5 53.5	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4	785,100 737,200 47,900 6. 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6 53.3 AVG 795,700
abor Force mployment nemployment late articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment atticpation Rate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 50,900	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.1 53.3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6 53.5 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800
abor Force mployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment tate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment nemployment Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800 6.7	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700 6.7	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jui 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jui 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 743,300 50,900 6.4	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 791,500 739,500 52,100 6,6 53,50 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5
abor Force mployment nemployment ate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment articpation Rate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment ate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 50,900	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 791,500 739,500 52,100 6,6 53,50 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5
abor Force mployment nemployment late articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment atte 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2013	789,400 739,200 6,200 6,4 53,4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6,4 53,5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800 6,7 53,7 Jan	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700 6.7 53.7 Feb	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6 53.7 Apr	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,000 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jul	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 50,900 6.4 53.5 Aug	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 53,3 AVG 791,500 52,100 52,100 6,6 53,50 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5 53,6 AVG
abor Force mployment nemployment late articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment ate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2013 abor Force	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53.70 53.7 Jan 804,800	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53.7 Feb 802,800	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar 801,200	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6 53.7 Apr 800,300	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May 799,900	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun 799,700	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jui 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jui 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jui 799,500	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 743,300 50,900 6.4 53.5 Aug 798,900	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep 798,000	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct 797,100	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov 796,800	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec 797,000	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 53,3 AVG 791,500 52,100 52,100 52,100 6,6 53,5 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5 53,6 AVG
abor Force mployment nemployment Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment Rate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment Rate 2013 abor Force mployment	789,400 739,200 50,200 6,4 53,4 793,800 742,900 50,900 6,4 53,5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800 6,7 53,7 Jan 804,800 747,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 744,300 744,300 6.7 53.7 Feb 802,800 747,100	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar 801,200 746,600	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6 53.7 Apr 800,300 746,800	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May 799,900 747,100	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun 799,700 747,200	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jul 799,500 746,900	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 743,300 50,900 6.4 53.5 Aug 798,900 746,200	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep 798,000 745,100	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct 797,100 744,100	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov 796,800 743,400	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec 797,000 743,300	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 739,500 52,100 6,6 53,50 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5 53,6 AVG 799,500 745,800 745,800
abor Force mployment nemployment late articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment late 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment articpation Rate 2013 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment nemployment	789,400 739,200 6,200 6,4 53,4 Jan 793,800 742,900 50,900 6,4 53,5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800 6,7 53,7 Jan 804,800 747,900 56,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700 6.7 73,700 6.7 53.7 Feb 802,800 747,100 55,700	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar 801,200 746,600 54,600	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6 53.7 Apr 800,300 746,800 53,500	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May 799,900 747,100 52,800	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 799,300 53,300 53,300 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun 799,700 747,200 52,500	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jul 799,500 746,900 52,600	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 50,900 6.4 53.5 Aug 798,900 746,200 52,700	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep 798,000 745,100 52,800	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct 797,100 744,100 53,000	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov 796,800 743,400 53,300	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec 797,000 743,300 53,700	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,1 53,3 AVG 791,500 739,500 52,100 6,6 53,5 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,5 53,6 AVG
abor Force mployment nemployment late articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment rate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment late 2013 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment nemployment	789,400 739,200 50,200 6,4 53,4 793,800 742,900 50,900 6,4 53,5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53,800 6,7 53,7 Jan 804,800 747,900	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 744,300 744,300 6.7 53.7 Feb 802,800 747,100	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar 801,200 746,600	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 52,700 6.6 53.7 Apr 800,300 746,800	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May 799,900 747,100	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun 799,700 747,200	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jul 799,500 746,900	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 Aug 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 743,300 50,900 6.4 53.5 Aug 798,900 746,200	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep 798,000 745,100	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct 797,100 744,100	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov 796,800 743,400	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec 797,000 743,300	785,100 737,200 47,900 6.3 791,500 739,500 52,100 6.6 53,3 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800 53,60 799,500 744,800 51,800 6.5 799,500 745,800 53,60 745,800 54,8000 54,8000 54,8000 54,80000000000000000000
abor Force mployment nemployment tate articpation Rate 2015 abor Force mployment nemployment tate 2014 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment Rate 2013 abor Force mployment nemployment nemployment Rate atticpation Rate	789,400 739,200 50,200 6.4 53.4 793,800 742,900 50,900 6.4 53.5 Jan 797,600 743,700 53.7 Jan 804,800 747,900 56,900 7.1 54.1	789,400 739,300 50,100 6.3 53.5 Feb 793,600 741,800 51,800 6.5 53.5 Feb 797,900 744,300 53,700 6.7 53.7 Feb 802,800 747,100 55,700 6.9 54.0	739,000 49,700 6.3 53.4 Mar 793,800 740,900 52,900 6.7 53.6 Mar 797,800 744,600 53,200 6.7 53.7 Mar 801,200 746,600 54,600 6.8 53.9	738,300 49,200 6.2 53.4 Apr 794,000 740,200 53,800 6.8 53.6 Apr 797,100 744,400 53,700 6.6 53.7 Apr 800,300 746,800 53,500 6.7 53.8	737,300 48,700 6.2 53.3 May 794,000 739,800 54,200 6.8 53.6 May 796,000 743,900 743,900 743,900 52,100 6.5 53.6 May 799,900 747,100 52,800 6.6 53.8	736,300 48,300 6.2 53.2 Jun 793,300 739,300 54,000 6.8 53.6 Jun 795,000 743,400 51,500 6.5 53.5 Jun 799,700 747,200 52,500 6.6 53.8	735,600 48,000 6.1 53.2 Jul 792,000 738,700 53,200 6.7 53.5 Jul 794,400 743,200 51,100 6.4 53.5 Jul 799,500 746,900 52,600 6.6 53.8	735,300 47,700 6.1 53.1 790,400 738,200 52,200 6.6 53.4 Aug 794,300 743,300 743,300 743,300 6.4 53.5 Aug 798,900 746,200 52,700 6.6 53.7	735,400 47,200 6.0 53.1 Sep 789,000 737,900 51,200 6.5 53.3 Sep 794,500 743,700 50,800 6.4 53.5 Sep 798,000 745,100 52,800 6.6 53.7	735,800 46,400 5.9 53.1 Oct 788,300 737,900 50,500 6.4 53.3 Oct 794,700 744,100 50,600 6.4 53.5 Oct 797,100 744,100 53,000 6.7 53.6	736,700 45,300 5.8 53.2 Nov 788,300 738,200 50,200 6.4 53.3 Nov 794,600 744,200 744,200 50,400 6.3 53.5 Nov 796,800 743,400 53,300 6.7 53.6	781,700 737,800 44,000 5.6 53.2 Dec 788,800 738,700 50,100 6.4 53.4 Dec 794,200 743,800 50,500 6.4 53.5 Dec 797,000 743,300 53,700 6.7 53.6	785,100 737,200 47,900 6,- 739,500 52,100 6,6 53,5 AVG 795,700 744,000 51,800 6,6 53,6 AVG 799,500 745,800 53,600 6,5 3,600 6,5 3,600 6,5 3,800 75,800
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West Virginia Labor Force Statistics by Calendar Year Not Seasonally Adjusted

Lisker-Former Freighvarmet 74.20 7	2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
Unemgloyment 73 7200 98:100 34303 00.00 2980 87200 47200 48.00 31500 28.00 7200 48.00 31500 28.00 7200 48.00 31500 28.00 7200 48.00 553 543 543 543 543 543 543 543 543 543	Labor Force			784,900							787,100		200	
Bale 64.8 5.0 6.4 8.4 8.4 5.4 7.4 4.6 0.2 3.7 Description Jan Feb Mar Apr Mar Mar State Ava State Ava State Ava Ava State Ava				,										
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Lakor Force 170.000 77.4400 77.440 77	2023	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mav	Jun	Jul	Aua	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	AVG
Unemployment 31,300 32,100 32,000 32,	Labor Force	770,000	776,400	775,400	781,100	783,600	797,900	793,000	794,400	793,400	793,100	787,100	782,300	
Bele 41 4.0 0.3 5.3 5.4 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>,</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								,						
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Refer 4.6 4.7 4.2 5.8 5.8 6.3 6.4 4.1 4.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.3 </td <td></td>														
2021 Jan Feb Mar Opt May Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec A/G Labor Froes 760,700 715,800 775,800 776,8				,				,	,				,	
Labor Force	Participation Rate	53.7	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.6	55.3	54.8	54.7	54.5	54.6	54.1	53.9	54.4
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Labor Force 796,800 754,800 772,700	Participation Rate	52.8	53.4	53.2	53.8	53.9	54.8	54.5	54.2	54.0	54.0	53.6	53.5	54.7
Employment Rate 1/45.00 74.000 753.000 658.80 674.400 703.000 716.800 721.700 721.700 723.400 718.400 728.400 718.400 728.400 718.400 728.400 718.400 728.400 718.400 728.400 788.400														
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Labor Force 788,000 783,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000 784,000	Participation Rate	54.5	54.9	54.2	52.3	53.6	54.2	54.0	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.3	53.1	54.1
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2016 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Ott Nov Dec AVG Labor Force 779,100 783,800 783,600 780,000 783,0													,	
Labor Force 779,100 789,200 783,000 789,000 789,500 799,600 799,600 799,600 799,600 799,700 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,200 752,000 755,700 755,700 756,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700 766,700	Participation Rate	54.0	54.3	53.8	54.1	54.5	55.6	55.4	55.1	55.1	55.3	54.7	54.6	54.8
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BRIM January 2025 Interim Packet

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management UNAUDITED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT For the Five Months Ending November 30, 2024

Talking Points for Joint Committee on Government and Finance Meeting January 2025

- 1. **Premium Revenue** for November reflects the premiums earned for the first five months of the current fiscal year. BRIM premiums in FY'25 reflect an increase in premium revenue including an increase in premium to fund the higher actuarially estimated losses for the current year.
- 2. **Claims Expense** reflects net claims payments made through November plus estimated accruals for the months of July through November. Claim payments through November were lower than in November of last year.
- 3. Investments reflect a gain of \$12.4 million year to date. Investment returns in November of last year were lower than in November of this year. Interest rates fluctuated during FY'24 and there was volatility in the equities markets. In FY'25 the outlook for investment income is uncertain given the continued volatility of the equities markets and the interest rate environment.
- 4. BRIM continues to pursue pro-active loss control initiatives.

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

Statements of Net Position

For the Five Months Ended November 30th

	20	24		2023
		(In Thousar	ıds)	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	15,926	\$	12,619
Advance deposits with insurance company and trustee		263,958		247,886
Receivabales		36,582		32,803
Prepaid insurance		10,365		8,623
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		10,836		7,293
Premiums due from other entities		1,543		1,534
Total current assets		339,210		310,759
Noncurrent assets:				
Equity position in internal investments pools		61,157		54,066
Restricted investments		34,227		30,263
Total noncurrent assets		95,384		84,329
Total assets		434,594		395,088
Deferred Outflows of Resources		243		399
Deferred Outflows of Resources - OPEB		10		59
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense		91,641		122,173
Unearned premiums		26,729		25,725
Agent commissions payable		1,223		751
Claims Payable		200		0
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		25,067		21,391
Total current liabilities		144,860		170,040
Estimated unpaid claims and claims adjustment expense net of current portion		197,602		170,554
Compensated absences		182		192
Net pension liability Total noncurrent liabilities		(4)		148
		197,780		,
Total liabilities		342,640		340,933
Deferred Inflows of Resources		0		0
Deferred Inflows of Resources - OPEB		64		137
Net position:				
Restricted by State code for mine subsidence coverage		38,026		32,363
Unrestricted		37,826		36,438
		16,291		(14,325)
Net Assets (Deficiency) Net position	\$	92,143	_	54.476

Unaudited

West Virginia Board of Risk and Insurance Management

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

For the Five Months Ended November 30th

	2024		2023
	(In The	ousand	ls)
Operating revenues			
Premiums	52,5	33 \$	49,439
Less coverage/reinsurance programs	(5,6	37)	(6,199)
Net operating revenues	46,8	46	43,240
Operating expenses			
Claims and claims adjustment expense	40,4	02	58,386
General and administrative	2,5	57	2,573
Total operating expenses	42,9	59	60,958
Operating income (loss)	3,8	87	(17,718)
Nonoperating revenues			
Investment income	12,4	04	3,393
Legislative Appropriation		0	0
OPEB Non Operating Income		0	0
Net nonoperating revenues	12,4	04	3,393
Changes in net position	16,2	91	(14,325)
Total net position, beginning of year	75,8	52	68,801
Total net position, end of period	\$ 92.1	43 \$	54,476

Unaudited

PEIA January 2025 Interim Packet

PEIA January Interim Talking Points

- > PEIA and RHBT interim financial statements for October 31, 2024, are available for your review.
- > PEIA statements indicate PEIA is currently ahead plan by \$3 million. This is due to higher than forecast investments.
- RHBT statements indicate RHBT is currently ahead of plan by \$7 million. This is due to higher than forecast investment income.
- The 2025 year-end reserve for the State Fund, non-State Fund and RHBT is projected to be \$87, \$1.4 and \$125 million respectively.
- > These reserve levels represent 10%, .07% and 62% of the respective funds' expenses. The required reserve for the State Fund is 12% of expenses.

West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET POSITION For Four Months Ending Thursday, October 31, 2024

ACTUAL	BUDGET	PRIOR YR		BUDGET VARIANCE \$ %	ANCE %	PRIOR YR VARIANCE \$ %	XIANCE %
			ADDITIONS Emplover Premiums:				
\$695	\$653	\$673	Health premiums - Non Par	\$42	6%	\$22	3%
2,441	2,187	2,646	Health Premiums - RLC Health, Life	254	12%	(202)	(8%)
9,691	9,667		Pay Go Premiums	24	%0	9,691	100%
10,000	10,000	10,000	State appropriation - OPEB	•	%0		%0
22,827	22,507	13,319	Total Employer Premiums	320	1%	9,508	71%
			Other Additions:				
167	167	167	Retiree Drug Subsidy		%0	a .,	%0
53,956	45,279	(51,963)	Investment Income	8,677	19%	105,919	(204%)
76,950	67,953	(38,477)	TOTAL ADDITIONS	8,997	13%	115,427	(%00£)
			DEDUCTIONS				
18,807	18,454	16,746	Payments to Managed Care Org.	(353)	(2%)	(2,061)	(12%)
8,609	9,231	8,791	Life Insurance Expense	622	7%	182	2%
19,309	19,788	15,845	Medical Claims Expense	479	2%	(3,464)	(22%)
11,207	10,099	9,322	Pharmacy Claims Expense	(1,108)	(11%)	(1,885)	(20%)
423	331	1,053	Administrative Service Fees (External)	(26)	(38%)	630	60%
(19,847)	(20,470)	(19,433)	Member Health premiums	(623)	3%	414	(2%)
(8,745)	(9,244)	(8,804)	Member Life Insurance Premiums	(466)	5%	(20)	1%
1,032	1,382	943	Other Operating Expenses	350	25%	(8)	(%6)
30,795	29,571	24,463	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	(1,224)	(4%)	(6,332)	(76%)
46,155	38,382	(62,940)	NET POSITION INCREASE (DECREASE)	7,773	20%	109,095	(173%)
			Net Position Restricted for Post Employment Benefits				
1,945,517	1,945,517	1,795,666	Beginning of Period Total Net Position	1	%0	149,851	8%
1,790,327 201,345	1,782,554 201,345	1,531,381 201,345	End of Period Net Position - Restricted End of Period Net Position - PSR	7,773	%0 %0	258,946 -	17% 0%
\$1,991,672	\$1,983,899	\$1,732,726	End of Period Total Net Position	\$7,773	0%0	\$258,946	15%

For the Four Months Ending Thursday, October 31, 2024 West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency **Statement of Changes in Plan Net Position** (Unaudited-For Internal Use Only) (Dollars in Thousands)

OPEI

PRIOR YR

BUDGET

ACTUAL

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-	
E	
2	

Premium Revenue

Health Insurance - State Gov. - Employers Health Insurance - State Gov. - Employees Administrative Fees, Net of Refunds Health Insurance - Local Gov. - All **Total Operating Revenue** Other Premium Revenue

54,406 1,540

60,662 1,560

54,717

\$213,775

305.972

330,098

331,298

584

817

757

49,497

\$199,772

\$212,953 54,730 60,058 1,540

7% 11% 11% (23%) **8%**

\$5,220 \$6,256 \$20

0%) 1% 1%

(\$13) \$604 \$20

\$822

\$14,003

(\$173)

(29%) **0%**

(\$233) [,200

8

PRIOR YR VARIANCE

*

BUDGET VARIANCE

12% (321%)

> 29,000 7,346 9,691 46,132

7% 100%

56 29,000 1,865 30,945

58% %0 226%

24

95

100% (3,051%) 23%

71,458

%6

32,145

NON-OPERATING REVENUE

Total Non-Operating Revenue Interest and Investment Income WV RHBT Pay Go Premiums Direct Transfer Life Insurance

(2,291)

3,190 9,667

5,055 9,691

29,000

874

(1,512)

13,675

44,620

304,460

343,773

375,918

779

818

TOTAL REVENUE

Claims Expense - Medical EXPENSES

> 180,742 119,138 (48,787) 70,351

199,446

192,810

123,623 72,244 22,472 10,557 2,697 156 9.667 318,701

131,686

(49,532)

82,154

(51,379)

Gross Claims Expense - Drugs Prescription Rebate

Net Claims Expense- Drugs

Administrative Service Fees

(2%)

745 (11, 803)(2, 124)

(12,548)

(%) (11%)

(12,068)

3% (%) 4% (14%)(4%) 32%

6,636

(8,063) 1,847) (016'6) (852)

(10%) (3%) (93%) (14%)

Other Operating Expenses

Life Insurance Expense

1,961 610

724

357

156 9,691

318,172

155

154

738

7,157 297 2,226

23,324

21,200 6,982 ACA Comparative Effectiveness Fee WV RHBT Pay Go Premiums

TOTAL EXPENSES

282,155

(1%) (1%)

Ξ (169,691)

%0 (%0) %0

0

(24) **529**

367

471

441

(13%)

(36,017)

41%

(175) (143) (265) 253

60% 17% 51%

3,400

159%

130%

32,674

149

(0%)

(28,097)

31%

\$32,674

Total Net Position, End of Period

Total Net Position, Beginning of Period

124,830 22,305

25,072 81,292

57,746 81,292 \$147,135

\$106,364

\$139,038

149

YTD Surplus (Deficit)

(35%)

(43,538) 35,441

%0

Wellness and Disease Management Payments to Managed Care Org.

Real Estate Division January 2025 Interim Packet

Department of Administration Real Estate Division Leasing Report For the period of December 1-31, 2024

There are 6 leasing changes for this period, and they are as follows:

- 2 Renewal with Increase in Rent
- 2 Renewal with Decrease in Rent DOA Owned
- 1 Renewal with Decrease in Rent
- 1 Renewal with Decrease in Rent and Decrease in Square Feet DOA Owned

Department of Administration Real Estate Division Leasing Report For the period of December 1 - 31, 2024

RENEWAL WITH INCREASE IN RENT

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION, BUREAU OF JUVENILE SERVICES

BJS-022 Renewal for 5 years consisting of 2,961 square feet of office space with an increase in the annual per square foot rate from \$12.77 to \$13.41, annual cost \$39,707.01, for years 1 - 3 then an increase in the annual per square foot rate from to \$13.81, annual cost \$40,891.41, for years 4-5, includes garbage removal, 385 Locust Avenue, in the City of Fairmont, Marion County, West Virginia.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL

SFM-003 Renewal for 3 years consisting of 4,000 square feet of warehouse space with an increase in the annual per square foot rate from \$6.95 to \$7.50, annual cost \$30,000, includes garbage removal and snow/ice removal, 1998-H South Elk River Road, in the City of Elkview, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

RENEWAL WITH DECREASE IN RENT – DOA Owned

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

HUM-016 Renewal consisting of 37,791 square feet of office space with a decrease in the annual per square foot rate from \$25.29 to \$25.10, annual cost \$948,554.16, starting January 1, 2025 and shall continue until updated, full service, Building #53, 153 West Main Street, in the City of Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

HUM-017 Renewal consisting of 21,014 square feet of office space with an decrease in the annual per square foot rate from \$18.45 to \$17.83, annual cost \$374,679.60, starting July 1, 2025 and shall continue until updated, full service, Building #34, 100 Municipal Plaza, in the City of Weirton, Hancock County, West Virginia.

RENEWAL WITH DECREASE IN RENT

WEST VIRGINIA LOTTERY COMMISSION

LOT-010 Renewal for 5 years consisting of 1,105 square feet of office space with a decrease in the annual per square foot rate from \$12.00 to \$0.00, in compliance with WV Code 29-22C-8, full service, 1 Greyhound Drive, in the City of Cross Lanes, Kanawha County, West Virginia.

RENEWAL WITH DECREASE IN RENT AND DECREASE IN SQUARE FEET- DOA Owned

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

HUM-015 Renewal with a decrease of square feet from 40,068 square feet to 39,517 square feet of office space with a decrease in the annual per square foot rate from \$17.23 to \$15.91, annual cost \$628,715.52 for January 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025, then a decrease in the annual per square foot rate to \$15.11, annual cost \$597,101.88 beginning July 1, 2025 and shall continue until updated, full service, Building #25, Corner of 5th Street and Avery Street, in the City of Parkersburg, Wood County, West Virginia.

Page 1 of 1

Real Estate Division Monthly Summary of Lease Activity December 1-31, 2024

# of				Square	Rental	Annual	Term in	Total
ransactions	Agency	Lease #	County	Feet	Rate	Rent	years	Aggregate
1	Bureau of Juvenile Services	BJS-022	Marion	2,961	13.41	39,707	3.00	119,121
	Bureau of Juvenile Services	BJS-022	Marion	2,961	13.81	40,891	2.00	81,782
2	State Fire Marshal	SFM-003	Kanawha	4,000	7.50	30,000	3.00	90,000
3	Department of Human Services	HUM-016	Harrison	37,791	25.10	948,554	1.00	948,554
4	Department of Human Services	HUM-017	Hancock	21,014	17.83	374,680	1.00	374,680
5	WV Lottery Commission	LOT-010	Kanawha	1,105	0.00	0	5.00	0
6	Department of Human Services	HUM-015	Wood	39,517	15.91	628,715	0.50	314,358
	Department of Human Services	HUM-015	Wood	39,517	15.11	597,102	1.00	597,102

108.67 Total Rentable <u>148,866</u> Average Annual Rental Rate 15.52 Total Annual Rent 2,659,649

 $\ensuremath{^*}$ Indicates the rental rate will exceed \$1,000,000.00 within the term of the lease.

**Indicates the lease automatically renews at the rate listed until updated by RED.

MEDICAID REPORT

November 2024



Joint Committee on Government and Finance and Legislative Oversight Commission on Health and Human Resources Accountability January 2025

WV DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES Bureau for medical services Expenditures by provider type Sfy2025 MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024

	SF
EXPENDITURES: Inpatient Hospital - Reg. Payments Inpatient Hospital - DSH Inpatient Hospital - DSH Inpatient Hospital - GME Payments Mental Health Facilities Mental Health Facilities Mental Health Facilities - DSH Adjustment Payments Nursing Facility Services - Regular Payments Nursing Facility Services - Regular Payments Intermediate Care Facilities - Prublic Providers Intermediate Care Facilities - Prublic Providers Intermediate Care Facilities - Supplemental Payments Intermediate Care Facilities - Supplemental Payments Physicians Services - Regular Payments Physician and Surgical Services - Vaccine Codes Outpatient Hospital Services - Regular Payments Physician and Surgical Services - Vaccine Codes Outpatient Hospital Services - Supplemental Payments	
Prescribed Drugs Drug Rebate Offset - National Agreement Drug Rebate Offset - State Sidebar Agreement Drug Rebate Offset - MCO National Drug Rebate Offset - MCO National Drug Rebate Offset - MCO State Sidebar Agreement OUD Medication Assisted Treatment–Drugs Dental Services Dental Services - Supplemental Payments Other Practitioners Services - Supplemental Payments Other Practitioners Services - Supplemental Payments Clinic Services I ab & Radiological Services Hysterectomies/Sterilizations Pregnancy Terminations ⁽²⁾ Pregnancy Terminations ⁽²⁾ EPSDT Services Rural Health Insurance Payments - Part A Premiums Medicare Health Insurance Payments - Part B Premiums	

ACTUALS	TOTAL	ACTUALS	ESTIMATE	ACTUALS	PROJECTED
		Current	Current	Year To-Date	12/01/24
SFY2024	SFY2025	Month Ended	Month Ended	Thru	Thru
		11/30/24	11/30/24	11/30/24	6/30/2025
83.817.704	80.487.667	5.625.701	6.439.013	32.251.839	48.235.828
50,312,786	53,500,000	11,999,999	4,280,000	27,106,078	26,393,922
•	•	•	•	•	•
14,955,984	13,452,984	4,321,410	1,076,239	8,058,417	5,394,567
9,303,347	6,126,772	932,619	490,142	4,738,555	1,388,217
21,401,331	18,887,045	•	1,510,964	9,443,522	9,443,523
1,015,122,804	977,819,307	87,115,547	78,225,545	449,505,070	528,314,238
1	25,000,000	'	2,000,000	1	25,000,000
•	•	•	•	'	•
72,228,418	63,354,257	6,551,480	5,068,341	31,961,362	31,392,895
- 010 001 10					- 00 - 00 - 1
31,193,313	20,937,348	2,218,215	2,154,988	11,340,750	88C,08C,CT
•	•	•	•	'	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
1	I	1	•	I	I
40,442,837	36,161,261	3,400,547	2,892,901	19,997,332	16,163,929
•	'	•		•	'
870,892,219	982,436,076	73,838,117	78,594,886	355,740,812	626,695,264
(499,047,033)	(555,000,000)	(277,944)	(44,400,000)	(181,555,101)	(373,444,899)
(110,721,125)	(50,000,000)	(1,895,427)	(4,000,000)	(49,486,529)	(513,471)
(6,058,271)	(10,600,000)	(1,170)	(848,000)	(2,370,599)	(8,229,401)
1	•	I	1	263	(263)
88,015,331	•	13,819,577	•	43,045,617	(43,045,617)
4,984,609	3,176,416	383,469	254,113	2,048,767	1,127,649
204,036,097	148,476,163	260,541	11,878,093	4,200,174	144,275,989
1	'	'	'	1	'
3,424,613	2,830,187	9,066	226,415	130,139	2,700,048
6,347,377	2,973,175	401,774	237,854	2,340,111	633,064
19,827,448	22,173,528	2,056,014	1,773,882	6,402,806	15,770,722
4,402	2,617	•	209	390	2,227
•	9,500	•	760	•	9,500
1,624,351	984,638	103,402	78,771	597,625	387,013
3,596,071	1,635,084	200,405	130,807	1,054,838	580,246
29,878,225	30,546,783	2,642,041	2,443,743	12,835,269	17,711,514
147,248,461	171,623,734	12,327,501	13,729,899	61,883,459	109,740,275
16,268,702	16,303,907	1,189,008	1,304,313	5,926,872	10,377,035
'	'	•	'	'	'
13,872,088	13,234,165	1,264,880	1,058,733	5,629,087	7,605,078

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WV DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES BUREAU FOR MEDICAL SERVICES EXPENDITURES BY PROVIDER TYPE SFY2025

2024	
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MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024	ACTUALS	TOTAL	ACTUALS	ESTIMATE	ACTUALS	PROJECTED
	SFY2024	SFY2025	Current Month Ended 11/30/24	Current Month Ended 11/30/24	Year To-Date Thru 11/30/24	12/01/24 Thru 6/30/2025
Medicaid Health Insurance Payments: Managed Care Organizations (MCO) Medicaid MCO - Evaluation and Management	2,266,208,133 -	2,252,164,686 -	153,315,316 -	180,173,175 -	870,379,890 -	1,381,784,796 -
Medicaid MCO - Vaccine Codes Medicaid Health Insurance Payments: Prepaid Ambulatory Health Plan Modicaid Hordth Insurance Downerts: Prepaid Insurant Locath Plan	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 1	1 1
meucau reaur insurance rayments. Frepau inpatient reaur ruar Medicaid Health Insurance Payments. Group Health Plan Payments Medicaid Health Insurance Payments: Coinsurance	- 2,557,631 -	2,345,281		- 187,622 -	- 1,216,621 -	1,128,660
Medicaid Health Insurance Payments: Other	1	1	1	1	1	1
Home & Community-Based Services (IDD) Home & Community-Based Services (Aged/Disabled)	329,808,774 56,452,071	425,642,440 173,750,658	31,710,794 15,768,807	34,051,395 13,900,053	154,500,107 76,757,821	271,142,333 96,992,837
Home & Community-Based Services (Traumatic Brain Injury) Home & Community-Based Services (State Plan 1915(i) Only)	1,275,260	2,366,248	257,060	189,300	1,169,204 -	1,197,044
Home & Community-Based Services (State Plan 1915()) Only)	I	I	I	I	I	I
Community Supported Living Services Programs Of All-Inclusive Care Elderly						
Personal Care Services - Regular Payments	15,087,039	79,295,592	8,180,295	6,343,647	34,879,500	44,416,092
Personal Care Services - SUS 1915() Targeted Case Management Services - Com. Case Management						
Targeted Case Management Services - State Wide	675,729	2,173,559	38,828	173,885	217,322	1,956,237
Primary Care Case Management Services Hosnice Benefits	37,776,695	27 406 107	3 248 267	2 192 489	- 16.560.143	- 10.845.964
Emergency Services Undocumented Aliens	862,430	599,959	141,858	47,997	474,799	125,160
Federally Qualified Health Center	16,145,868	19,980,394	851,483	1,598,432	4,198,461	15,781,933
Non-Emergency Medical Transportation	39,975,647	38,198,127	3,234,271	3,055,850	16,286,306	21,911,821
Physical Therapy	1,022,382	970,227	77,612	77,618	388,146	582,081
Occupational I nerapy Sanvices for Speech Hearing & Language	424,227 285 602	377,008 250.055	24,949	30,105 20.076	120 360	121 505
Services for Speech, realing & Language Prosthetic Devices Dentirres Evenlasses	200,002 830 381	784 017	63 499	20,070 62 721	337 846	121,333
Diagnostic Screening & Preventive Services	92,984	62,227	6,647	4,978	31,311	30,916
Nurse Mid-Wife	119,754	99,331	6,085	7,946	36,904	62,427
Emergency Hospital Services	1,347					
Critical Access Hospitals Nurse Practitioner Services	24,477,636 6.088.515	23,478,001 4.369,853	1,850,750 454-573	1,8/8,240 349.588	12,061,542	11,416,459 2.088.648
School Based Services	32,300,499	30,000,000	111,044	2,400,000	1,216,635	28,783,365
Rehabilitative Services (Non-School Based)	32,984,078	28,282,709	2,540,574	2,356,892	13,546,764	14,735,945
2a) Opioid Treatment Program (OTP) - Methadone services	163,700	I	3,901	1	2,850,173	(2,850,173)
2a) Opioid Treatment Program (OTP) - Peer Recovery Support Services 2a) Opioid Treatment Program (OTD) - Residential Adult Services	4,567 11 203 875		57,100 013 300		246,779 3 782 100	(246,779) /3 782 100)
2a) OUD Medicaid Assisted Treatment Services	16,943,910		1,013,965	•	4,973,705	(9,73,705)
2a) Opioid Treatment Program (OTP) - Other	689,814		50,261	•	240,931	(240,931)
Private Duty Nursing	5,407,133	3,524,030	342,423	281,922	2,088,779	1,435,251
Freestanding Birth Centers Health Home for Fnrollees w Chronic Conditions	- 2 022 694	2 494 719	- 11_169	- 199.577	- 255 474	2 239 245
Other Care Services	33,133,542	34,525,780	2,562,017	2,762,062	12,815,782	21,709,998
Less: Recoupments	1	I	(543,649)		(3,097,714)	3,097,714
NET MEDICAID EXPENDITURES:	5,067,994,004	5,235,674,582	454,795,841	418,948,242	2,093,804,042	3,141,870,539
						156

PROJECTED	12/01/24 Thru	6/30/2025	3,802,871	384,667	36,003	10,678,525		3,156,772,605	30,519,998	158,492	756,994	\$3,188,208,090	(2,667,663)	32,300	-
ACTUALS	Year To-Date Thru	11/30/24	(3,802,871)	(384,667)	(36,003)	(10,678,525)		2,078,901,977	23,361,350	100,404	437,673	\$2,102,801,404	2,667,663	177,122	•
ESTIMATE	Current Month Ended	11/30/24		•	•		1	418,948,242	4,310,508	20,712	95,573	\$423,375,035	I	16,754	•
ACTUALS	Current Month Ended	11/30/24		•	•	•		454,795,841	4,699,295	27,479	110,261	\$459,632,877	527,243	70,170	•
TOTAL	SFY2025			•	•	•		5,235,674,582	53,881,349	258,896	1,194,667	\$5,291,009,494	I	209,422	•
ACTUALS	SFY2024		(6,776,262)	(4,205,201)	(472,244)	(32,211,509)		5,024,328,788	52,812,392	204,570	1,049,581	\$5,078,395,331	5,819,748	242,674	•

Collections: Identified through Fraud & Abuse Effort (line 9C on CMS-64)

Collections: Third Party Liability (line 9A on CMS-64)

Collections: Probate (line 9B on CMS-64) Collections: Other (line 9D on CMS-64)

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024

NET EXPENDITURES and CMS-64 ADJUSTMENTS:

Plus: Money Follow the Person Expenditures

TOTAL MEDICAID EXPENDITURES

Plus: State Only Medicaid Expenditures

Plus: Medicaid Part D Expenditures

Plus: NATCEP/PASARR/Eligibility Exams

Plus: Reimbursables (1)

HIT Incentive Payments

Plus:

\$3,185,572,727

\$2,105,646,188

\$423,391,789

\$460,230,290

\$5,291,218,915

\$5,084,457,753

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

This amount will revert to State Only if not reimbursed.
 Pregnancy Terminations are State Only expenditures and are not currently claimed.
 Of the amount in the 'Nursing Facility Services - Regular Payments' line \$11,741,479 is the amount paid to State Facilities year to date.

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WV DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES BUREAU FOR MEDICAL SERVICES MEDICAID CASH REPORT SFY2025

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024	ACTUALS	ACTUALS	ACTUALS	PROJECTED	TOTAL
	SFY2024	Current Month Ended	Year-To-Date Thru	12/01/24 Thru	SFY2025
		11/30/24	11/30/24	06/30/25	
REVENUE SOURCES					
Beg. Bal. 7/01/22 (5084/1020 prior mth)	127,247,384	26,131,597	51,699,646		51,699,646
MATCHING FUNDS					
General Revenue (0403/189)	267,202,774	4,965,005	23,470,934	44,233,686	67,704,620
Prescription Drugs (FFS)	'	1,447,651	6,843,442	12,897,256	19,740,698
Physical and Occupational Therapy (FFS)	'	5,044	23,846	44,946	68,792
Speech, Hearing, and Language Disorders (FFS)		939	4,441	8,372	12,813
Respiratory Care Services (FFS)		739	3,495	6,588	10,083
Clinic Services (FFS)	•	10,594	50,082	94,389	144,471
Diagnostic, Screening, Preventive and Rehabilitative Services (FFS)		232	1,099	2,077	3,176
Dental Services (FFS)	•	12,201	57,680	108,710	166,390
Podiatry Services, Optometry Services, and Prosthetics (FFS)		2,279	10,774	20,304	31,078
Chiropractic Services (FFS)	•	381	1,803	3,403	5,206
Private Duty Nurses, Personal Care, and Other Practitioner Services (FFS)	•	868,801	4,107,061	7,740,233	11,847,294
Hospice Benefits (FFS)	•	102,578	484,915	913,878	1,398,793
Case Management (FFS)		8,135	38,458	72,480	110,938
Institution for Mental Disease Services (FFS)	•	93,645	442,687	834,298	1,276,985
Intermediate Care Facility Services (FFS)	•	237,128	1,120,969	2,112,598	3,233,567
Health Homes for Enrollees with Chronic Conditions (FFS)	•	9,337	44,140	83,189	127,329
Managed Care Organizations (FFS)	•	8,322,883	31,778,280	81,715,589	113,493,869
Substance Use Disorder Waiver (FFS)	•	61,757	291,944	550,207	842,151
IDD Waiver (0403/466)	108,541,736	7,163,754	27,352,516	70,335,046	97,687,562
Rural Hospitals Under 150 Beds (0403/940)	2,596,000	171,336	809,952	1,526,448	2,336,400
Tertiary Funding (0403/547)	6,356,000	419,496	1,983,072	3,737,328	5,720,400
Traumatic Brain Injury (0403/835)	800,000	52,800	249,600	470,400	720,000
Title XIX Waiver for Seniors (0403-533)	13,593,620	996,865	4,712,454	8,881,166	13,593,620
Medical Services Surplus (0403/633)	•	•		3,176	18,000,000
Waiver for Senior Citizens Surplus (0403/526)	•	•		18,000,000	•
Lottery Waiver (Less 550,000) (5405/539)	23,126,633	6,996,523	13,393,046	(13,393,046)	27,386,092
Lottery Waiver (0420/539)	10,839,825	1,645,092	3,290,184	24,095,908	6,580,366
Lottery Transfer (5405/871)	16,400,070	4,100,018	8,200,036	(1,619,670)	16,400,070
Excess Lottery (5365/189)	60,716,750	•	17,000,000	(599,930)	63,232,578
Lottery Surplus (5405/68199)	14,750,000	•	14,750,000	48,482,578	14,750,000
Lottery Surplus (5365/68100)	17,000,000	•	•	14,750,000	17,000,000
Trust Fund Appropriation (5185/189)	55,000,000	6,409,220	21,636,038	(4,636,038)	49,276,082
Provider Tax (5090/189)	393,594,315	41,248,941	379,826,625	(330,550,543)	515,071,932
NSGO UPL (5084/6717)				515,071,932	•
Expirations (5084)		•	•	•	•

WV DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES BUREAU FOR MEDICAL SERVICES MEDICAID CASH REPORT SFY2025

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2024	ACTUALS	ACTUALS	ACTUALS	PROJECTED	TOTAL
	SFY2024	Current Month Ended	Year-To-Date Thru	12/01/24 Thru	SFY2025
		11/30/24	11/30/24	06/30/25	
Certified Match	18,829,653	909,246	4,439,450	9,912,800	14,352,250
Reimbursables - Amount Reimbursed	5,281,103	2,776,608	4,124,827	(4,124,827)	
Other Revenue (MWIN, Escheated Warrants, etc.) 5084/4010 & 4015 CHIP State Share	512,476 -	61,881 -	336,490 -	(336,490) -	
CMS - 64 Adjustments	1,563,870		324,340	(324,340)	
TOTAL MATCHING FUNDS	\$ 1,143,952,210	\$ 115,232,707	\$ 622,904,325	\$ 511,124,102	\$ 1,134,025,251
FEDERAL FUNDS	3,991,384,983	356,326,046	1,493,933,805	2,597,796,504	4,091,730,309
TOTAL REVENUE SOURCES	\$ 5,135,337,193	\$ 471,558,753	\$ 2,116,838,130	\$ 3,108,917,430	\$ 5,225,755,560
TOTAL EXPENDITURES: Provider Payments	\$ 5,084,457,753	\$ 460,230,290	\$ 2,105,646,188	\$ 3,185,572,727	\$ 5,291,218,915

Notes: FMAP (73.84% applicable Oct 2024 - Jun 2025) FFS: Fee For Service

TOTAL

356)

(65,463,

298

(76,655,2

11,191,942

11,328,463

50,879,440

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MEDICAID WAIVER REPORT

November 2024



Joint Committee on Government and Finance and Legislative Oversight Commission on Health and Human Resources Accountability January 2025

Bureau for Medical Services A&D Waiver Program Report WV Department of Human Services

												_		
Aged & Disabled Waiver Reported November 30, 2024	FY2024	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	FY2025 YTD
Slots Approved By CMS (1)	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750								8,750
-Slots Available for Traditional (ADW-WV) enrollees	8,674	8,424	8,674	8,674	8,674	8,674								8,674
-Slots reserved for Take Me Home-WV (TMH-WV) enrollees	76	76	76	76	76	76								76
-Slots reserved for Money Follows the Person (MFP-WV) enrollees	2	2	2	2	2	2								2
Total number of members served YTD (unduplicated slots used) (2) YTD Column reflects most recent month's count	8,551	7,568	7,708	7,851	7,931	8,040								8,040
Applicants determined eligible this month and added to MEL (3) * 87 of 87 are awaiting Financial Eligibility not yet on MEL	28	130	98	111	146	120								120
Applicants determined ineligible	2	-	5	1	٢	6								9
ACTIVE MEMBERS														
Active Traditional Members at the end of the month	7,530	7,516	7,533	7,565	7,539	7,518								7,518
Active Take Me Home Members at the end of the month	ξÛ	10	4	53	55	5								БЛ
Active Money Follows the Person Members at the end of the month	R	4 0	0	20	00	ţ								ţ
Total Active members at the end of the month (unduplicated slots active) YTD Column reflects most recent month's count	7,580	7,564	7,584	7,618	7,594	7,572								7,572
Active members enrolled during the calendar month	1,592	75	187	139	142	79								622
-Total Active Traditional members enrolled during the calendar month	1,541	71	182	135	135	72								595
-Total Active TMH-WV members enrolled during the calendar month	Б.1	~	Ľ		~	~								70
-Total Active MFP-WV members enrolled during the calendar month	5	t	S	t	-	-								17
Members discharged during the calendar month	1,619	91	167	105	166	101								630
ADW Members Member is deceased	742	56	78	44	96	51								325
closed by reason Other (4)	278	35	89	61	02	50								305
MANAGED ENROLLMENT LIST (MEL)														
# Eligible applicants closed during the calendar month (removed from MEL)	2,270	368	156	177	209	195								1,105
ADW Applicants Applicant offered a slot (Traditional + MFP)	1,010	270	49	76	86	107								600
removed from Applicant became deceased	116	6	14	4	6	3								39
the MEL Other (5)	1,144	89	93	97	102	85								466
Applicants on the MEL who are in a nursing facility YTD Column reflects # members in setting during reporting month	0	2	4	2	0	9								6
Applicants on the MEL receiving Personal Care YTD Column reflects # members receiving service during reporting month	0	3	1	2	0	1								٢
Applicants on the MEL at the end of month	208	19	23	31	17	14								14
Days - Average time spent on the MEL to date Minus MFP Applicants	6	1	3	3	2	5								3

(1) Beginning January 1, 2024, an additional 250 slots were approved by CMS, increasing the total to 8750. Of these slots, 76 are reserved for Money Follows the Person and Rebalancing Demonstration Grant.

(2) Unduplicated slots used refers to the total number of members who accessed services during the fiscal year.
(3) Monthly number added to MEL is being reported in the month an applicant is determined medically eligible; however, the individual's placement date on the managed enrollment list will be based on their initial application date.

(4) Other reasons for closing a case may include, but is not limited to: No services for 180 days, unsafe environment, member non-compliance with program, member no longer desires services, member no longer a WV resident, member no longer medically or financially eligible. (5) "Other" includes those who are no longer a WV resident, voluntarily decline the program, etc.

		Bureau for	for Medica	Medical Services I/DD Waiver Program Report	/DD Waiver	Program	Report								
Intellectual/Dev	Intellectual/Developmental Disabilities Waiver Reported November 30, 2024	FY2024	July-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	YTD2025
Slots approved by CMS	CMS	6,115	6,115	6,165	6,165	6,165	6,165								6, 165
Total number of me	Total number of members served YTD (unduplicated slots used) (1)	6,109	6,033	6,037	6,040	6,045	6,125								6,125
Total number of me	Fotal number of members served YTD in Traditional Slots	6,101	6,033	6,036	6,039	6,043	6,123								6,123
Total number of me	Total number of members served YTD in Adult Ben H. slots (Active)	5	0	0	0	-	-								-
Total number of me	Total number of members served YTD in Children Ben H. slots (Active)	3	0	۲	+	-	-								.
Applicants determined eligible (2)	ned eligible (2)	459	51	43	39	47	35								215
Applicants determined ineligible (3)	ned ineligible (3)	556	51	38	44	43	43								219
	ACTIVE MEMBERS														
# of active member	# of active members at the end of the month (unduplicated slots active) (1)	5,957	6,015	6,006	6,001	5,992	6,057								6,057
Discharged membe	Discharged members at the end of the calendar month	168	18	15	6	12	16								70
	Deceased	63	9	7	5	4	7								29
	Left program to enter a facility	39	9	1	2	2	5								16
	a. Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
Discharged	b. ICF/IID	18	5	0	2	1	5								13
members who were discharged	c. Nursing Facility	21	-	1	0	0	0								2
by reason	d. Psychiatric Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
	e. Rehabilitation Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
	f. Other Facility	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
	Other (6)	99	9	7	2	9	5								26
	MANAGED ENROLLMENT LIST (MEL)														
Total number of ap	otal number of applicants on the MEL at the end of the month	753	726	759	792	836	788								788
Number of applican	Number of applicants added to the MEL (4)	459	51	43	39	47	35								215
Applicants enrolled	Applicants enrolled (removed from the MEL)	220	76	9	4	3	81								170
Applicants removec	Applicants removed from the MEL due to Death (5)	4	0	0	0	0	0								0
Applicants removec	Applicants removed from the MEL due to Other (6)	30	2	4	2	0	2								10
Applicants on the N	Applicants on the MEL who are in a Nursing Facility	2	2	2	1	2	1								-
Applicants on the N	Applicants on the MEL who are in an ICF/IID Group Home	23	35	37	42	42	37								37
Applicants on the N	Applicants on the MEL receiving Personal Care Services each month	14	10	6	13	16	15								15
Longest on the MEL to date (7)	:L to date (7)	1,098	1,129	1,160	1,190	1,221	1,251								1,251

. ć WV Department of Human Services . ć

(1) Unduplicated slots used refers to the total number of members who accessed services during the fiscal year.

(2) and (3) Numbers determined medically eligible and ineligible reflect the activity for the month reported. Financial eligibility is not determined until after slot release.

(4) Monthly managed enrollment is being reported in the month an applicant is determined medically eligible; however, the individual's placement date on the managed enrollment list will be based on the date the Medical Eligibility Contract Agent (MECA) determines medical eligibility.

Currently there is no way to track other reasons why someone may leave the MEL for reasons such as moved out of state, decided not to participate in program, etc.
 Other reason for program discharge may include, but is not limited to, member is no longer financial or medically eligible, moved out of state, no longer wants the service, etc.

(7) Longest number of days an applicant has been on the MEL.

WV Department of Human Services Bureau for Medical Services TBI Waiver Program Report

Traumatic Brain Injury Waiver Reported November 30. 2024	EY2024 Jul-24 Sep-24 Oct-24 Dec-2	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sen-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feh-25	Mar-25	Anr-25	Mav-25	Jun-25	FY2025 YTD
Slots Ammoved Bv CMS (1)	102	102	102	102	102	102					_	_		
-Slots Available for Traditional (non TMH-WV) enrollees	100	-01 6	6	6	6	6								9
-Slots reserved for Take Me Home-WV (TMH-WV) enrollees	2	4	4	4	4	4								4
Total number of members served YTD (unduplicated slots used) (2) YTD Column reflects most recent month's count	100	92	92	92	92	92								92
Applicants determined eligible this month and added to MEL (3)	14	0	0	1	5	0								9
Applicants determined ineligible	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
ACTIVE MEMBERS												-		
Active members at the end of the month (unduplicated slots active) YTD Column reflects most recent month's count	92	92	92	92	92	91								91
Active members enrolled during the calendar month	15	0	0	0	0	2								2
-Total Active Traditional members enrolled during the calendar month	13	0	0	0	0	2								2
-Total Active TMH-WV members enrolled during the calendar month	2	0	0	0	0	0								0
Members discharged during the calendar month	15	0	0	0	0	e								ю
TBIW Members Member is deceased	5	0	0	0	0	0								0
closed by reason Other (4)	10	0	0	0	0	3								3
MANAGED ENROLLMENT LIST (MEL)														
# Eligible applicants closed during the calendar month (removed from MEL)	16	0	0	0	0	0								0
TBIW Applicants Applicant offered a slot	16	0	0	0	0	0								0
removed from the Applicant became deceased	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
MEL Other (5)	2	0	0	0	0	0								0
Applicants on the MEL who are in a nursing facility	1	0	0	0	0	0								0
Applicants on the MEL receiving Personal Care	2	0	0	0	0	0								0
Applicants on the MEL at the end of the month	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
Days -Longest time spent on the MEL to date (6) YTD Column reflects average # of days	78	0	0	0	0	0								0
(1) CMS Approved 96+6=102 slots. Of the 102 slots approved by CMS. four (4) are reserved for the Money Follows the Person and Rebalancing Demonstration Grant for SFY 2024. 2/2024-two (2)	S. four (4) an	e reserve	ed for the	Monev Fc	llows the	Person a	nd Reha	ancind D	emonstra	tion Grar	of for SEV	C 100 V	12024_hur	(0)

Z/ZUZ4-TWO (Z) Grant tor SEY 2024. ig ver reserved slots released for non TMH applicants. 5/2024-six (6) slots approved by CMS. iour (4) are ĥ 5 (I) CIMP Approved 30

(2) Unduplicated slots used refers to the total number of members who accessed services during the fiscal year. Two (2) funded slots became available, no services paid for this SFY

(3) Monthly number added to MEL is being reported in the month an applicant is determined medically eligible; however, the individual's placement date on the managed enrollment list will be based on their initial application date.

(4) Other reason for closing a case may include, but is not limited to: No services for 180 days, unsafe environment, member non-compliance with program, member no longer desires services, member no longer a WV resident, member no longer medically or financially eligible.

(5) "Other" includes those who are no longer a WV resident, voluntarily decline the program, etc.

(6) Reported in actual number of days on the MEL.

NOTE: All data as reported by the Utilization Management Contractor is point-in-time

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JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

January 2025



West Virginia Children's Health Insurance Program Stacey Shamblin, Deputy Commissioner, WVCHIP, BMS

West Virginia Children's Health Insurance Program Comparative Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, Changes in Fund Balance, and Budget-to-Actual For the Years Ending September 30, 2024 and September 30, 2023

	Annual Budget 2025	Budget Year-to-Date	Actual September 30, 2024	Actual September 30, 2023	Actual Variance \$	e %	Budget Variance \$	%
Beginning Operating Fund Balance			\$3,255,799	\$5,382,999	(\$2,127,200)	-40%		
Revenues								
Federal Grants	\$63,527,759	\$15,881,940	\$17,455,942	\$14,739,606	\$2,716,336	18%	\$1,574,002	10%
State Appropriations	\$12,755,475	\$3,188,869	\$2,551,690	\$2,212,919	\$0	0%	(\$637,179)	-20%
Premium Revenues	\$83,500	\$20,875	\$158,474	\$6,595	\$151,879	2303%	\$137,599	659%
Investment Earnings (Interest)	\$155,000	\$38,750	\$69,909	\$33,889	\$36,019	106%	<u>\$31,159</u>	80%
Total Operating Fund Revenues	<u>\$76,521,734</u>	<u>\$19,130,434</u>	<u>\$20,236,014</u>	<u>\$16,993,009</u>	<u>\$3,243,005</u>	19%	\$1,105,581	6%
Expenditures:								
Claims Expenses:								
Managed Care Organizations			\$14,339,861	\$11,050,984	\$3,288,878	30%		
Prescribed Drugs			\$3,703,382	\$2,840,512	\$862,870	30%		
Physicians & Surgical			\$427,540	\$1,034,867	(\$607,326)	-59%		
Inpatient Hospital Services			\$265,239	\$571,637	(\$306,398)	-54%		
Medical Transportation			\$546,448	\$426,090	\$120,358	28%		
Outpatient Services			\$287,338	\$277,953	\$9,385	3%		
Dental			\$149,660	\$166,525	(\$16,865)	-10%		
Therapy			\$75,997	\$85,745	(\$9,748)	-11%		
Other Services			\$42,692	\$49,162	(\$6,471)	-13%		
Outpatient Mental Health Vision			\$10,765 \$10,855	\$21,570 \$11,030	(\$10,805) (\$175)	-50% -2%		
Durable & Disposable Med. Equip.			\$5,684	\$8,365	(\$2,681)	-32%		
Inpatient Mental Health			\$0,004 \$0	\$6,896	(\$6,896)	-100%		
Less: Other Collections**			\$0 \$0	(\$3,718)	\$3,718	-100%		
Drug Rebates	<u>\$0</u>	\$0	(\$1.059.543)	(\$0,1.10) <u>\$0</u>	(\$1.059.543)	0%	\$1,059,543	0%
Total Claims Expenses	\$70,153,130	\$17,538,283	\$18,805,919	\$16,547,618	\$2,258,300	14%	\$1,267,636	7%
Administrative Expenses:			· · · · · ·	· · · · ·	<u> </u>			
Salaries and Benefits	\$557,031	\$139,258	\$85,966	\$81,170	\$4,795	6%	(\$53,292)	-38%
Program Administration	\$5,222,107	\$1,305,527	\$507,806	\$1,255,198	(\$747,392)	-60%	(\$797,721)	-61%
Outreach & Health Promotion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Health Service Initiative	\$225,000	\$56,250	\$56,250	\$56,250	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Current	\$413,409	\$103,352	<u>\$9,841</u>	<u>\$7,939</u>	<u>\$1,902</u>	24%	(\$93,511)	-90%
Total Administrative Expenses in Operating Fund	<u>\$6,417,547</u>	<u>\$1,604,387</u>	<u>\$659,863</u>	<u>\$1,400,558</u>	<u>(\$740,695)</u>	-53%	<u>(\$944,524)</u>	-59%
Total Operating Fund Expenditures	<u>\$76,570,677</u>	<u>\$19,142,669</u>	<u>\$19,465,782</u>	<u>\$17,948,176</u>	<u>\$1,517,606</u>	8%	\$323,112	2%
Adjustments			<u>\$3,429</u>	<u>(\$617)</u>				
Ending Operating Fund Balance	1		\$4,029,460.92	\$4,427,215	(\$397,754)	-9%		
Money Market			<u>\$4,025,400.52</u> \$0	<u>94,427,215</u> \$0	(4551,154)	-3 /6		
Bond Pool			\$2,486,656	\$3,770,698				
Cash on Deposit			\$1,542,805	\$656,516				
Revenues Outside of Operating Funds:								
Federal Grants	1		<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	0%		
Total WVCHIP Revenues			<u>\$20,236,014</u>	<u>\$16,993,009</u>	\$3,243,005	19%		
Program Expenses outside of Operating Funds:								
Eligibility	<u>\$1,500,000</u>	\$1,500,000	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$114,895</u>	(\$114,895)	-100%	(\$1,500,000)	-100%
Total Administrative Expenses	<u>\$7,917,547</u>	<u>\$3,104,387</u>	<u>\$659,863</u>	<u>\$1,515,453</u>	<u>(\$855,590)</u>	-56%	<u>(\$2,444,524)</u>	-79%
Total WVCHIP Expenditures	<u>\$78,070,677</u>	\$20,642,669	<u>\$19,465,782</u>	<u>\$18,063,071</u>	<u>\$1,402,711</u>	8%	<u>(\$1,176,888)</u>	-6%

Footnotes:

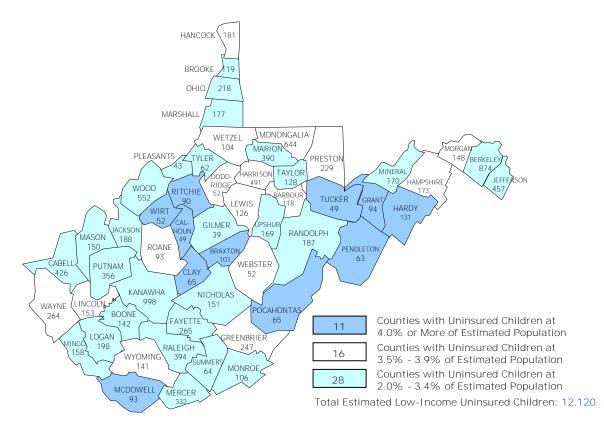
1) Statement is on cash basis.

Statement is on cash basis.
 Estimate of Incurred but Not Reported (IBNR) claims on September 30, 2024 is \$998,704. The September 30, 2023 estimate was \$558,624.
 Administrative Accounts Payable balance on September 30, 2024 was \$758,866. The September 30, 2023 balance was \$386,446.
 2024 and 2023 adjustments to fund balances represents timing issues between the payment of expense and the draw-down of federal revenues.
 Revenues are primarily federal funds. WVCHIP's Federal Matching Assistance Percentage (FMAP) during SFY25 is 81.87% and during SFY24 is 81.87% (1/1/24); 82.92% (10/1/23); 83.56% (7/1/23).
 Other Collections are primarily provider refunds and subrogation (amounts received from other insurers responsible for bills WVCHIP paid - primarily auto).
 Physician & Surgical services include physicians, clinics, lab, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), and vaccine payments.
 Other Services includes home health, chiropractors, psychologists, podiatrists, and nurse practitioners.
 Eligibility costs outside the fund represent the costs allocated to the WVCHIP for eligibility and enrollment processing (RAPIDS/WVPATH).
 Unaudited - For Management Purposes Only PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

WVCHIP Enrollment Report

NOVEMBER 2024

	County Pop.				MATE			Total Medicaid		CHIP/Medicaid	2021	2021
County	2021 Est. (0-18 Yrs)	BLUE Nov-24	GOLD Nov-24	PREM Nov-24	BLUE Nov-24	PREM Nov-24	Enrollment Nov-24	Enrollment Nov-24	CHIP/Medicaid Enrollment	Enrollment % of Population	SAHIE Uninsured Est.	SAHIE % Uninsured
<u> </u>												
Barbour	3,204	101	45	82	1	3	232	1,581	1,813	56.6%	107	3.3%
Berkeley	30,213	1,386	373	736	20	23	2,538	12,309	14,847	49.1%	879	2.9%
Boone Braxton	4,539	138 67	57 23	85 54	4 3	2 3	286 150	2,445	2,731	60.2% 60.3%	145 98	3.2% 4.1%
Brooke	2,378 4,043	0	23	0 0	3	3	0	1,284 11	1,434 11	0.3%	90 121	3.0%
Cabell	19,300	570	165	353	5	15	1,108	8,431	9,539	49.4%	562	2.9%
Calhoun	1,178	64	14	39	1	1	119	703	822	69.8%	47	4.0%
Clay	1,793	68	16	33	2	2	121	1,136	1,257	70.1%	76	4.2%
Doddridge	1,084	43	9	29	0	1	82	685	767	70.8%	39	3.6%
Fayette	8,467	349	103	188	3	10	653	4,379	5,032	59.4%	254	3.0%
Gilmer	1,140	33	19	35	1	0	88	497	585	51.3%	35	3.1%
Grant	2,230	77	25	70	5	1	178	1,158	1,336	59.9%	93	4.2%
Greenbrier	6,534	336	101	203	5	9	654	3,252	3,906	59.8%	246	3.8%
Hampshire	4,248	176	54	86	6	3	325	2,167	2,492	58.7%	159	3.7%
Hancock	5,604	269	106	167	4	9	555	3,615	4,170	74.4%	205	3.7%
Hardy	2,892	136	30	89	4	4	263	1,253	1,516	52.4%	139	4.8%
Harrison Jackson	14,585 6,181	492 182	153 70	323 104	4 3	11 0	983 359	5,760 2,681	6,743 3,040	46.2% 49.2%	555 196	3.8% 3.2%
Jefferson	13,328	433	126	275	3 6	3	843	3,511	3,040 4,354	49.2% 32.7%	473	3.5%
Kanawha	36,989	1,226	391	756	23	28	2,424	29,549	31,973	86.4%	1103	3.0%
Lewis	3,706	148	66	82	1	20	299	1,824	2,123	57.3%	133	3.6%
Lincoln	4,606	164	40	80	1	13	298	2,463	2,761	59.9%	169	3.7%
Logan	6,800	208	67	125	7	0	407	3,909	4,316	63.5%	225	3.3%
Marion	11,652	424	129	239	2	8	802	4,851	5,653	48.5%	380	3.3%
Marshall	5,954	156	68	93	1	1	319	2,443	2,762	46.4%	154	2.6%
Mason	5,368	186	61	97	2	4	350	3,910	4,260	79.4%	157	2.9%
McDowell	3,143	117	34	67	2	2	222	2,421	2,643	84.1%	128	4.1%
Mercer	3,802	605	186	269	6	12	1,078	7,160	8,238	216.7%	110	2.9%
Mineral	12,788	216	70	113	0	1	400	2,262	2,662	20.8%	433	3.4%
Mingo	5,538	174	50	76	3	3	306	3,483	3,789	68.4%	144	2.6%
Monongalia	5,227	482	167	348	11	11	1,019	5,320	6,339	121.3%	188	3.6%
Monroe	18,601	107	43	85	0	4	239 289	1,114	1,353 1,620	7.3% 64.3%	540 97	2.9% 3.8%
Morgan Nicholas	2,520 5,074	143 178	57 71	87 119	2 3	0 5	269 376	1,331 2,338	2,714	53.5%	97 166	3.3%
Ohio	8,461	188	84	123	4	4	403	2,358	3,771	44.6%	257	3.0%
Pendleton	1,195	42	11	42	1	1	97	507	604	50.5%	60	5.0%
Pleasants	1,522	37	6	32	1	0	76	623	699	45.9%	37	2.4%
Pocahontas	1,417	64	19	26	0	1	110	634	744	52.5%	66	4.7%
Preston	6,770	258	73	153	4	5	493	2,799	3,292	48.6%	238	3.5%
Putnam	13,220	382	121	235	7	13	758	3,676	4,434	33.5%	392	3.0%
Raleigh	16,094	572	185	402	10	11	1,180	7,942	9,122	56.7%	481	3.0%
Randolph	5,312	254	68	143	5	5	475	2,385	2,860	53.8%	176	3.3%
Ritchie	1,750	64	16	26	1	0	168	919	1,087	62.1%	90	5.1%
Roane	2,946	129	43	87	0	4	224	1,291	1,515	51.4%	107	3.6%
Summers	1,967	90	32	48	3	2	189	1,314	1,503	76.4%	65	3.3%
Taylor	3,325 920	140	47	62	1 1	5 2	237 116	1,344 472	1,581 588	47.5% 63.9%	112 45	3.4% 4.9%
Tucker Tyler	920 1,667	49 58	29 12	44 35	I	2	215	680	588 895	53.7%	45 55	3.3%
Upshur	4,995	179	67	145	2	3	385	2,474	2,859	57.2%	164	3.3%
Wayne	4,995 8,022	313	89	143	5	4	444	4,201	4,645	57.9%	300	3.7%
Webster	1,639	74	30	33	0	4	164	926	1,090	66.5%	60	3.7%
Wetzel	3,033	72	24	56	1	5	131	1,824	1,955	64.5%	106	3.5%
Wirt	1,108	37	4	29	1	0	367	543	910	82.1%	44	4.0%
Wood	18,255	577	149	325	8	6	885	7,852	8,737	47.9%	548	3.0%
Wyoming	<u>4,418</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>145</u>	4	4	<u>311</u>	<u>2,042</u>	<u>2,353</u>	<u>53.3%</u>	161	<u>3.6%</u>
Totals	<u>372,745</u>	<u>13,146</u>	<u>4,143</u>	<u>7,912</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>25,674</u>	<u>179,052</u>	<u>204,726</u>	<u>54.9%</u>	<u>12,120</u>	<u>3.3%</u>



The above map shows the most recent 2021 county level data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) for children under 19 years. While the statewide average for children under 19 is now about 3.3%, the SAHIE data reflects more accurately the variation from county to county depending on the availability of employer-sponsored insurance and should be a more accurate way to target outreach than in previous years.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT BOARD WEST VIRGINIA

Participant Plan Performance Report

November 30, 2024



$\mathbf{T} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{r} r$	eriorillalic		2)	C		
	6/30/2024		11/30/2024	ļ				Perform	Performance %			
	Asset (\$000)	%	Asset (\$000)	%	1 Month	3 Month	FYTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	20 Year
WVIMB Fund Assets	26,315,335	100.0	27,302,461	100.0								
Pension Assets	21,418,293	81.3	22,202,149	81.4								
Public Employees' Retirement System	9,060,044	34.4	9,444,700	34.6			5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4		7.9
Teachers' Retirement System	10,042,974	38.2	10,327,859	37.8	2.5	2.5	5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4	8.5	7.7
EMS Retirement System	142,608	0.5	151,020	0.6			5.3	15.6	5.5	9.4		
Public Safety Retirement System	820,831	3.1	840,919	3.1			5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4		7.9
Judges' Retirement System	306,539	1.2	320,895	1.2			5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4		7.9
State Police Retirement System	365,544	1.4	386,894	1.4			5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4		7.9
Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System	352,093	1.3	370,572	1.4			5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4		7.9
Municipal Police & Firefighter Retirement System	46,198	0.2	50,999	0.2			5.3	15.6	5.5	9.4		
Natural Resources Police Office Retirement System	32,082	0.1	34,132	0.1			5.3	15.6	5.6			
Municipal Model A	246,093	0.9	270,556	1.0			5.3	15.6	6.2	9.8	8.8	
Municipal Model B	3,287	0.0	3,603	0.0			6.4	17.9	4.6	7.2		
Insurance Assets	3,329,471	12.8	3,458,439	12.7								
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	836,283	3.2	842,354	3.1	1.8		5.0	13.1	2.9	5.4	5.0	
Workers' Comp. Self-Insured Guaranty Risk Pool	40,246	0.2	42,140	0.2	1.8	2.2	5.0	13.1	3.3	5.7	5.1	
Workers' Comp. Self-Insured Security Risk Pool	50,726	0.2	52,350	0.2	1.8		5.0	13.1	3.3	5.6	5.1	
Workers' Comp. Uninsured Employers' Fund	18,638	0.1	19,789	0.1	1.8		5.0	13.1	3.3	5.6	5.0	
Pneumoconiosis	201,841	0.8	204,336	0.7	1.9		5.0	13.1	3.3	5.7	5.1	5.2
Board of Risk & Insurance Management	90,829	0.3	95,384	0.3	1.8		5.0	13.1	3.3	5.7	5.1	5.5
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	148,452	0.6	155,874	0.6	1.7		5.0	12.9	2.9	5.2	4.9	
WV Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	1,942,456	7.4	2,046,212	7.5	2.5		5.3	15.6	5.6	9.4	8.5	
Endowment Assets	1,567,571	5.9	1,641,873	5.9								
Berkeley County Development Authority	6,800	0.0	7,163	0.0	2.5		5.3	15.5	5.4	9.3		
Wildlife Fund	74,682	0.3	76,992	0.3	2.5		5.3	15.6	5.6		8.5	7.9
WV State Parks and Recreation Endowment Fund	47,125	0.2	52,934	0.2	2.5		5.3	15.6	5.8			
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	609,682	2.3	634,076	2.3	1.1		3.8	8.9	0.4	1.7	2.3	
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	554,537	2.1	579,766	2.1	1.5	1.4	4.5	11.1	<u>+</u>	3.9	4.3	
WV DEP Trust	10,997	0.0	11,653	0.0	2.6		6.0	16.8	5.4	8.5	7.3	
WV DEP Agency	263.748	1.0	279.289	0	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		с С	15.9	4.4	89	с С	

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West Virginia Investment Management Board

Investment Pools Composite Portable Alpha Composite										
Investment Pools Composite Portable Alpha Composite		I				Performance %	ance %			
Investment Pools Composite Portable Alpha Composite	Asset (\$000)	· %	1 Month	3 Month	FYTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	20 Year
Portable Alpha Composite	27,310,527	100.00								
+/- J&P JUU INDEX	6,557,165	24.01	5.95 0.08	6.14 (1.01)	9.92 (1.17)	33.93 0.04	10.89 (0.54)			
Large Cap Domestic Equity Composite +/- S&P 500 Index	364,635	1.34	5.88 0.01	7.16 0.01	11.04 (0.05)	33.88 (0.01)	11.34 (0.10)	15.72 (0.04)	13.18 (0.17)	10.72 <i>0.0</i> 5
Non-Large Cap Domestic Equity Composite +/- Russell 2500 Index	1,325,828	4.85	11.29 1.45	13.01 2.57	18.83 0.49	36.84 2.74	9.38 3.15	12.97 2. <i>0</i> 2	10.50 <i>0.64</i>	10.08 <i>0.66</i>
International Equity Composite +/- MSCI AC World ex US IMI Index (a)	4,118,768	15.08	(1.43) (0.60)	<mark>(2.98)</mark> 0.08	1.67 (0.45)	14.18 <i>0.66</i>	4.07 <i>0.9</i> 9	6.87 0.91	5.98 0.71	7.02 1.20
Fixed Income Composite +/- Bloomberg Universal (b)	4,991,055	18.28	1.13 0.08	0.46 <i>0</i> .35	4.12 0.22	8.23 0.70	(0.20) 1.27	1.50 1.11	2.70 0.83	3.86 0.42
Core Fixed Income Composite +/- Bloomberg US Aggregate	2,258,257	8.27	1.10 0.04	0.05 <i>0.18</i>	3.86 0.19	7.93 1.05	(1.01) 0.95	0.92 <i>0.9</i> 3	2.22 0.69	
Total Return Fixed Income Composite (c) +/- Bloomberg Universal	2,732,798	10.01	1.16 0.11	0.80 <i>0.69</i>	4.33 0.44	8.49 <i>0.96</i>	0.41 1.88	1.89 1.50	2.97 1.10	4.25 0.81
TIPS Composite +/- Bloomberg US TIPS 1-10 Yr (d)	527,010	1.93	0.48 <i>0.02</i>	0.39 (0.01)	2.58 (0.02)	6.21 0.04	<mark>(1.24)</mark> 0.04	2.58 0.07	2.46 0.05	
Cash Composite +/- FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill (e)	164,014	0.60	0.36 (0.04)	1.20 (0.07)	2.13 (0.08)	5.31 (0.22)	3.76 (0.16)	2.35 (0.14)	1.69 (0.06)	1.69 (0.03)
Private Equity Composite +/- Russell 3000 + 3% (f, g)	2,693,884	9.86	1.63 (5.27)	1.63 (7.17)	1.63 (12.07)	5.81 (31.68)	4.47 (9.07)	17.01 (1.22)	16.81 <i>0.92</i>	
Real Estate Composite +/- NCREIF + 1% (f)	2,472,552	9.05	0.23 (0.11)	0.05 (0.63)	1.02 0.34	<mark>(3.16)</mark> 0.00	(0.10) (2.46)	2.88 (1.43)	5.86 (1.09)	
Hedge Fund Composite +/- HFRI FOF + 1% (h)	2,952,405	10.81	1.69 (0.58)	4.91 1.26	5.67 0.90	16.00 3.26	8.76 4.44	8.45 1.82	5.68 <i>0.83</i>	
Private Credit & Income Composite +/- SOFR + 4% (f, i)	1,143,211	4.19	1.69 0.98	1.68 (0.54)	1.72 (<mark>2</mark> .10)	5.78 (<mark>3.66)</mark>	5.94 (0.94)	6.16 (0.60)		



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Doutioinet Dlong Allocation	Ct no t					Ν	Vest Virg	ginia	West Virginia Investment Management Board	ent	Mana	gemei	nt Boa	ard
Farticipant Flans Allocation vs. Strategy	vs. Strat	egy						7	Period Ending: November 30,	ding	: Nove	mber	30, 2	2024
	Equity Actual % Strategy % Actu	itegy % Ac	Fixed al %	Income Privat Strategy % Actual %	Ψ	Equity Real Strategy % Actual %	Real Estate ctual % Strategy %		Private Credit & Income Actual % Strategy %		Hedge Funds Actual % Strateg	Funds Cash Strategy % Actual % Strategy %	Cash Jal % Stra	ttegy %
Pension Assets														
Public Employees' Retirement System	47.9	45.0	15.8	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.8	10.0	0.2	0.0
Teachers' Retirement System	48.1	45.0	15.7	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.8	10.0	0.1	0.0
EMS Retirement System	47.9	45.0	15.6	15.0	10.8	12.0	9.9	12.0	4.6	6.0	10.7	10.0	0.5	0.0
Public Safety Retirement System	48.2	45.0	15.6	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.8	10.0	0.1	0.0
Judges' Retirement System	47.9	45.0	16.0	15.0	10.8	12.0	0	12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.1	0.0
State Police Retirement System	47.8	45.0	15.9	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.3	0.0
Deputy Sheriffs' Retirement System	47.9	45.0	15.7	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.4	0.0
Municipal Police & Firefighter Retirement System	47.9	45.0	15.6	15.0	10.8	12.0	6	12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.5	0.0
Natural Resources Police Office Retirement System	47.9	45.0	15.4	15.0	10.8	12.0	0	12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.7	0.0
Municipal Model A	46.0	45.0	15.1	15.0	10.3	12.0	5	12.0		6.0	10.3	10.0	4.4	0.0
Municipal Model B	55.6	55.0	43.2	45.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Insurance Assets														
Workers' Compensation Old Fund	26.4	25.0	44.7	45.0	3.6	4.0		4.0		2.0	16.3	15.0	4.2	5.0
Workers' Comp. Self-Insured Guaranty Risk Pool	26.3	25.0	44.2	45.0	3.6	4.0		4.0		2.0	16.1	15.0	5.0	5.0
Workers' Comp. Self-Insured Security Risk Pool	26.3	25.0	44.4	45.0	3.6	4.0		4.0		2.0	16.2	15.0	4.7	5.0
Workers' Comp. Uninsured Employers' Fund	26.1	25.0	44.0	45.0	3.6	4.0		4.0		2.0	16.1	15.0	5.4	5.0
Pneumoconiosis	26.5	25.0	44.6	45.0	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.0	1.5	2.0	16.2	15.0	4.3	5.0
Board of Risk & Insurance Management	26.4	25.0	44.1	45.0	3.6	4.0		4.0		2.0	16.1	15.0	5.0	5.0
Public Employees' Insurance Agency	20.9	20.0	53.4	55.0	1.8	2.0		2.0		1.0	21.5	20.0	0.0	0.0
WV Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund	47.9	45.0	16.1	15.0	10.8	12.0		12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.0	0.0
Endowment Assets														
Berkeley County Development Authority	47.9	45.0	16.1	15.0	10.8	12.0		12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.0	0.0
Wildlife Fund	47.5	45.0	16.1	15.0	10.7	12.0		12.0		6.0	10.7	10.0	0.7	0.0
WV State Parks and Recreation Endowment Fund	47.5	45.0	15.8	15.0	10.6	12.0	9.8	12.0	4.5	6.0	10.6	10.0	1.2	0.0
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund	10.4	10.0	79.4	80.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	10.0
Revenue Shortfall Reserve Fund - Part B	18.5	17.5	71.8	72.5	1.8	2.0		2.0		1.0	5.4	5.0	0.0	0.0
WV DEP Trust	52.6	50.0	15.8	15.0	8.9	10.0		10.0		5.0	10.7	10.0	0.0	0.0
WV DEP Agency	35.9	35.0	38.5	40.0	1.8	2.0		2.0		1.0	21.4	20.0	0.0	0.0



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-	Footnotes Period Ending: November 30, 2024
(a)	
(q)	Prior to April 2008, the index was Bloomberg US Aggregate.
(c)	From October 2015 to March 2017, performance returns from the Opportunistic Income Pool were included in the Total Return Fixed Income Composite.
(p)	Prior to June 2023, the index was Bloomberg US TIPS.
(e)	Prior to January 2014, the index was FTSE 3 Month US T-Bill plus 15 basis points.
(£)	Private Equity, Real Estate, and Private Credit & Income consist primarily of private market investments. The time lag in determining the fair value of these investments makes the comparison to their public market benchmarks less meaningful over shorter time periods.
(g)	Prior to January 2014, the index was S&P 500 plus 500 basis points.
(L)	Prior to January 2014, the index was Libor plus 400 basis points.
(i)	From April 2017 to May 2023, the index was CS Leveraged Loan plus 200 basis points. Prior to April 2017, the index was CS Leveraged Loan plus 250 basis points.
	Note: Participant returns are net of fees. Portfolio returns are net of management fees. Returns shorter than one year are unannualized.



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report issuance, Verus may use the last reported market value or make estimates based on the manager's stated or estimated returns and other information available at the time. These calculation done by Verus. It is inappropriate to compare IRR and TWRR to each other. IRR figures reported in the illiquid alternative pages are provided by the respective managers, and Verus has not made any attempts to verify these returns. Until a partnership is liquidated (typically over 10-12 years), the IRR is only an interim estimated return. The actual IRR performance of any LP is not Verus will make every reasonable effort to obtain and include accurate market values. However, if managers or custodians are unable to provide the reporting period's market values prior to the materially from the investments actual value. Private equity managers report performance using an internal rate of return (IRR), which differs from the time-weighted rate of return (TWRR) investments reflect the last reported NAV by the custodian or manager net of capital calls and distributions as of the end of the reporting period. These values are estimates and may differ may differ materially from the actual value. Hedge fund market values presented in this report are provided by the fund manager or custodian. Market values presented for private equity known until the final liquidation.

Returns are annualized when they cover more than one year. Investment managers may revise their data after report distribution. Verus will make the appropriate correction to the client account Verus receives universe data from InvMetrics, eVestment Alliance, and Morningstar. We believe this data to be robust and appropriate for peer comparison. Nevertheless, these universes may not be comprehensive of all peer investors/managers but rather of the investors/managers that comprise that database. The resulting universe composition is not static and will change over time. but may or may not disclose the change to the client based on the materiality of the change.



Table of Contents:

3	3-5	Charts	Old Fund Cash Statements	Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund Cash Statement	Self-Insured Guaranty Fund Cash Statement	tement14	Uninsured Employers' Fund Cash Statement
Introduction	Definitions	Monthly Claims Count and Reserve Charts	Old Fund Cash Statements	Coal Workers Pneumoconiosis Fund Cash Statement	Self-Insured Guaranty Fund Cash Statement	Self-Insured Security Fund Cash Statement	Uninsured Employers' Fund Cash Statement

appropriate. The Medical Reserve covers medical cost, hospital stays, specialized treatment, rehabilitation, durable medical equipment, and medications, etc. The Expense Reserve is placed for the cost of legal defense and investigations, etc. The reserves may be reduced based on the findings of early mortality factors. Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Fund (CWP): State managed fund into which FBL premiums previously received are held, and out of which FBL benefits are paid. This fund was closed to future liabilities as of December 31, 2005. Because of the latency period between the date of last exposure and the onset of disease, new FBL claims will occur.

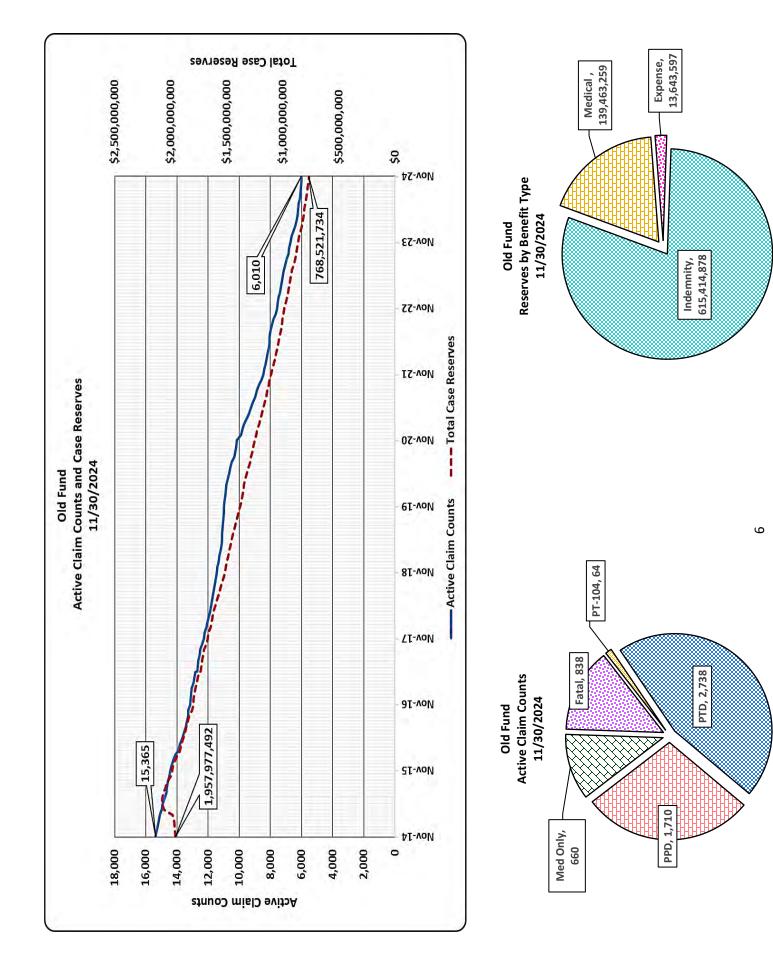
Introduction

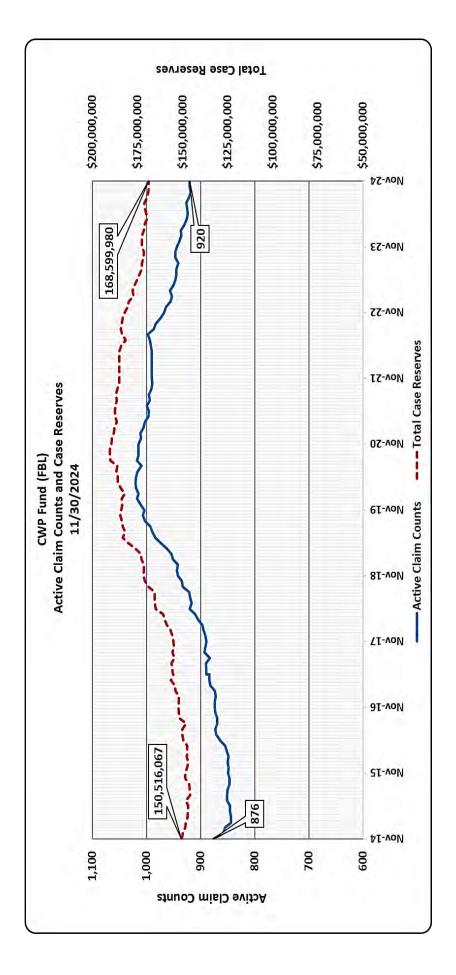
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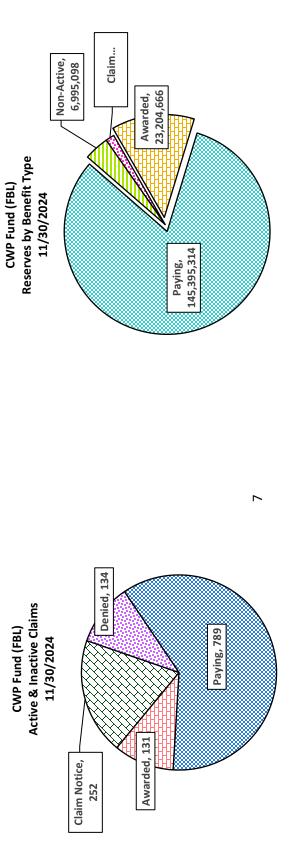
FBL: claim for Occupational Pneumoconiosis (Black Lung) benefits under Title IV of the federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969, i.e. "Federal Black Lung", or FBL.
FBL Awarded Claim: an FBL claim that has been awarded but has not yet been accepted by the responsible operator/insurer.
FBL Claim Notice: an FBL claim for which not initial decision has yet been made, but evidence in the claims indicates the potential for an award.
FBL Non-active Claim: an FBL claim for which an award had been sought but was not afforded. Federal statues permit an appeal process which lasts for 1 year, so the claim would be reopened for consideration upon appeal. Denied FBL claims are closed administratively after 6 months, as the TPA's bill for claims management services monthly on an open claims basis.
FBL Paying Claim: an FBL claim for which an award has been made and the responsible operator/insurer has accepted liability. Payments are being made to the claimant or dependents.
Indemnity: statutory wage replacement benefits awarded as a result of a worker's occupational illness or injury.
<u>Med Only:</u> claim under which <u>only</u> the payment of medical benefits was sought or awarded, i.e., no payment of wage replacement benefits (indemnity) is being made.
<u>Old Fund</u> : The residual assets and liabilities of the former Worker's Compensation Fund are now reported in a fund known as the Workers' Compensation Old Fund. 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, for any claims with a date of injury on or before June 30, 2005.
<u>OP/OD:</u> claim of Occupational Pneumoconiosis or Occupational Disease. An OP claim could be considered the State level equivalent of an FBL claim; however, State OP claims provide for varying percentages of impairment where the FBL applicant must prove total impairment to be eligible. (State OP claims are awarded more frequently than FBL but afford lesser benefits.) An example of an OD claim would be occupational hearing loss.
PPD: (Permanent Partial Disability) paid to compensate an injured worker for permanent impairment that results from an occupational injury or disease. The American Medical Association defines permanent impairment as impairment that has become static or well stabilized with or without medical treatment and is not likely to remit despite medical treatment. It should be noted, some injuries that are total loss by severance have statutory impairment ratings that are defined per WV Code §23-4-6(f). Payment for PPD is based upon 4 weeks of compensation for each one percent of disability.

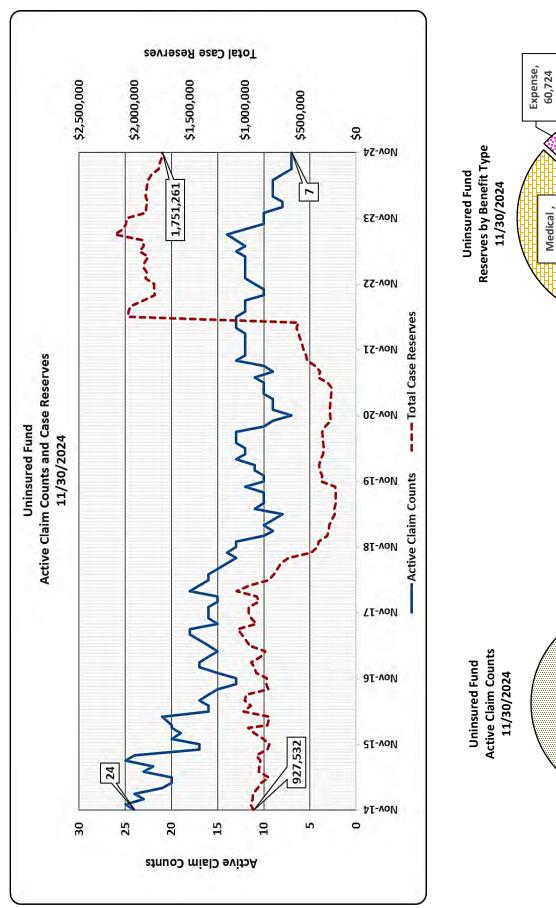
Fatal: claim under which the worker died as a result of injury or illness.

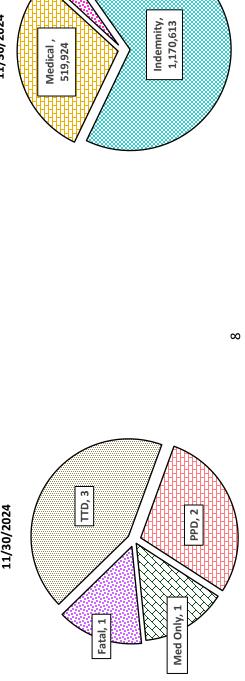
PTD: (Permanent Total Disability) A disability which renders a claimant unable to engage in gainful employment requiring skills or abilities which can be acquired, or which are comparable to those of any gainful employment in which the claimant previously engaged with some regularity. While the comparison of pre-injury income and post-disability income is not a factor to be considered in determining whether or not a claimant is permanently and totally disabled, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment should be considered. Specifically, the geographic availability of gainful employment, whichever is greater, is a factor to be considered in determining whether or not a claimant's home, or within the distance from the claimant's home to his or her pre-injury employment, whichever is greater, is a factor to be considered in determining whether or not a claimant is PTD.
Self-Insured: an employer who has met certain specific guidelines, and who is then permitted to guarantee their own payment and handling of workers' compensation claims to their employees in accordance with WV statutes.
Self-Insured Guaranty Fund: State managed fund consisting of those funds transferred to it from the guaranty pool created pursuant to 85 CSR §19 (2004) and any future funds collected through continued administration of that exempt legislative rule as administered by the WVOIC and out of which workers' compensation benefits may be paid. Covers claims liabilities of bankrupt or defaulted self-insured employers with dates of injury or last exposure <u>after</u> 07/01/2004.
Self-Insured Security Fund: State managed fund consisting of those funds paid into it thru the WVOIC's administration of 85 CSR §19 (2004), and out of which workers' compensation benefits may be paid. Covers claims liabilities of bankrupt or defaulted self-insured employers with dates of injury or last exposure <u>before</u> 07/01/2004. This fund is limited to claimants of those self-insured employers who have defaulted on their claims obligations after 12/31/2005.
TTD: (Temporary Total Disability) an inability to return to substantial gainful employment requiring skills or activities comparable to those of one's previous gainful employment during the healing or recovery period after the injury. In order to receive TTD benefits, the injured worker must be certified disabled due to the compensable injury by his/her treating physician.
Uninsured Fund: State managed fund into which assessments to carriers or employers received are held, and out of which workers' compensation benefits may be paid to claimant employees of employers who were uninsured if the date of injury or date of last exposure is January 1, 2006, or later.

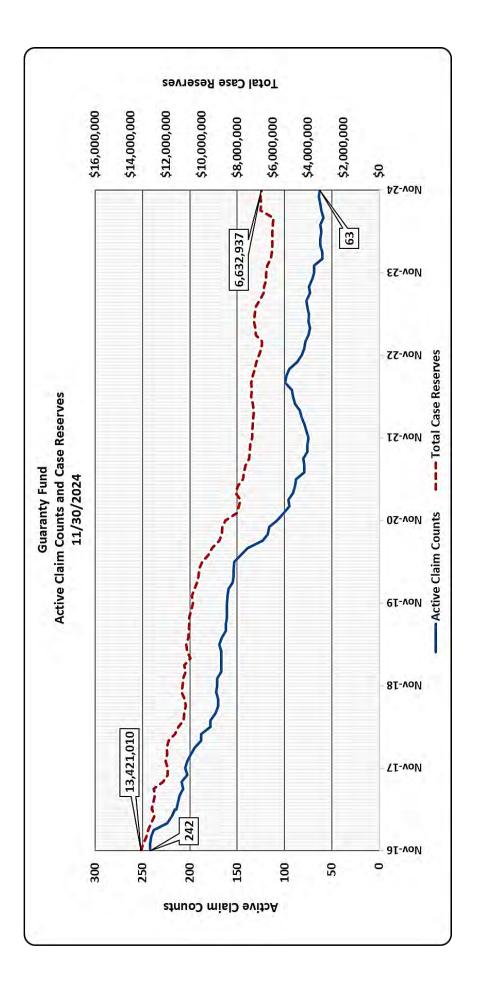


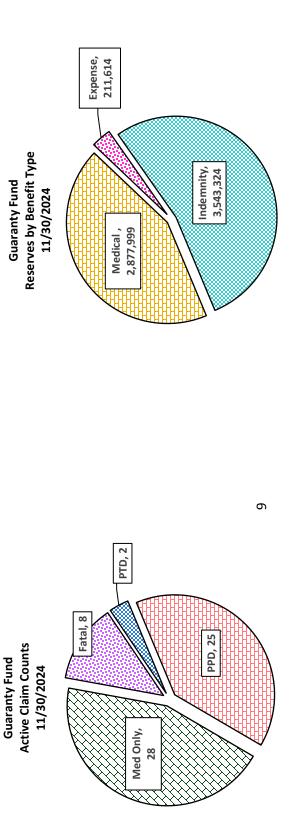


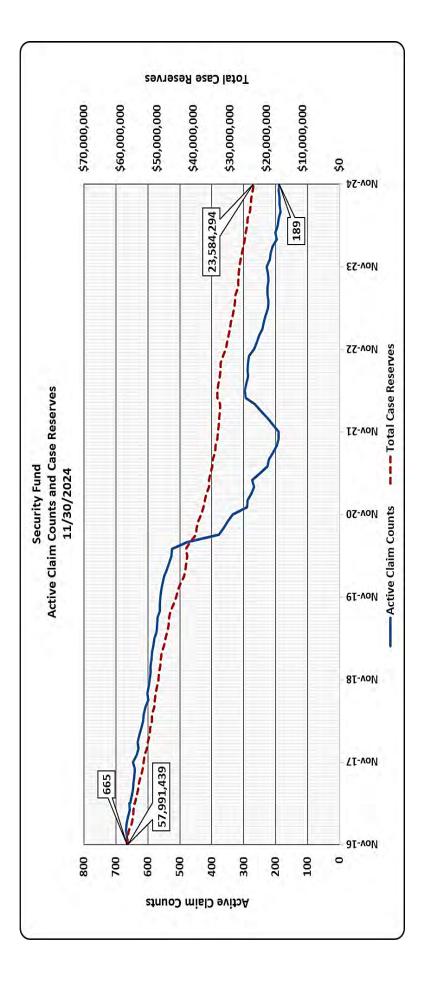


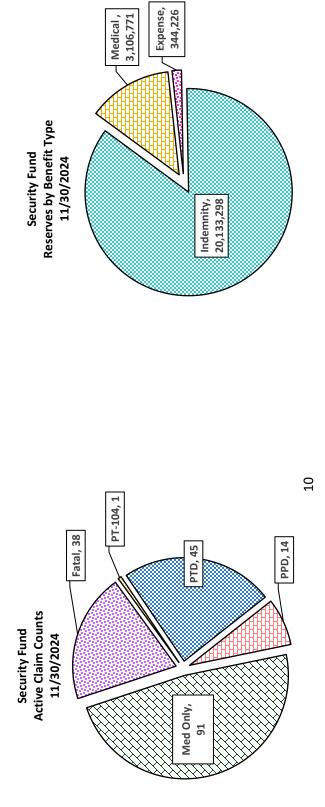












OLD FUND CASH STATEMENT NOVEMBER 30, 2024

Cash Beginning Balances	YTD FY2025 830,202,565	YTD FY2024 834,791,874	Change (4,589,309)	Three Ye FY2024 834,791,874	Three Year History for years ended: /2024 FY2023 FY2022 791,874 919,242,416 1,080,592	ars ended: FY2022 1,080,592,100
			•			
Employer Premium	19,619	19,384	234	40,195	41,326	238,786
Other Income	•	•	•	•	•	•
Operating Revenues	19,619	19,384	234	40,195	41,326	238,786
Investment / Interest Earnings (Losses)	32,605,379	(1,702,355)	34,307,733	86,594,939	(11,188,287)	(52,668,067)
Total Revenues	32,624,997	(1,682,970)	34,307,968	86,635,134	(11,146,961)	(52,429,280)
Expenditures						
Claims Benefits Paid:						
Medical	5,681,171	6,345,675	(664,504)	14,966,677	14,732,152	14,588,442
Permanent Total Disability	20,445,075	22,472,569	(2,027,493)	52,493,813	57,045,856	63,031,618
Permanent Partial Disability	25,980	21,346	4,634	82,200	66,107	163,078
Temporary Disability	1,372	•	1,372	•	•	•
Fatals	6,943,258	6,540,004	403,254	15,351,375	16,153,932	17,124,757
104 weeks death benefit	1,044,866	2,216,776	(1,171,911)	4,272,093	4,611,340	6,011,709
Settlements	•	505,342	(505,342)	505,342	1,249,524	2,382,067
Loss Adjustment Expenses	282,532	258,834	23,698	610,318	899,017	1,284,295
Total	34,424,254	38,360,546	(3,936,291)	88,281,817	94,757,927	104,585,967
Less: Formulary Rebates	249,500	139,714	109,786	538,673	•	•
Less: Claims credits and overpayments	76,179	144,981	(68,802)	397,531	550,422	454,800
Total Benefits Paid	34,098,575	38,075,851	(3,977,276)	87,345,614	94,207,505	104,131,167
Administrative Expenses	1,190,997	1,027,507	163,490	3,878,830	4,096,075	4,789,237
Total Expenditures	35,289,572	39,103,357	(3,813,785)	91,224,443	98,303,580	108,920,405
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	(2,664,574)	(40,786,328)	38,121,753	(4,589,309)	(109,450,541)	(161,349,685)
Transfer from Operating Fund	•	•	•	•	25,000,000	•
	827,537,991	794,005,547	33,532,444	830,202,565	834,791,874	919,242,416

investments with the WV Investment Management Board. Investment earnings are presented in the month in which the State Treasurer records the earnings in the statewide accounting system, wvOASIS. The liabilities of the Old Fund consist of the worker's compensation claims and related expenses for all claims, actual and incurred but not reported for claims with dates of injury on or before June 30, 2005. This report is intended to provide a summary of the cash based transactions related to the Fund's assets and liabilities and is not an accrual based presentation. The Old Fund Cash Statement is unaudited information. Note: The purpose of this report is to enhance the user's ability to monitor the cash activities of the Old Fund. The Old Fund assets consist of cash and

Three Year History for years ended:

	Cash Beginning Balances	YTD FY2025 200,485,305	YTD FY2024 196,484,406	Change 4,000,899	FY2024 196,484,406	FY2023 215,931,727	FY2022 246,613,162
revenues Investment Earnings (Losses) Other Income		7,858,078 -	(458,495) -	8,316,573 -	20,658,281 -	(1,550,178) -	(11,131,323) -
	Total Revenues	7,858,078	(458,495)	8,316,573	20,658,281	(1,550,178)	(11,131,323)
Expenditures							
Claims Benefits Paid:							
Medical		938,178	681,906	256,272	2,155,296	2,799,907	6,033,252
PTD and Fatal Indemnity		4,462,863	4,695,429	(232,566)	10,859,596	10,613,261	9,518,418
Settlements		•	•		•	•	1,837
Loss Adjustment Expenses		1,896,311	1,564,257	332,054	3,720,334	4,660,713	3,513,844
Total		7,297,352	6,941,592	355,760	16,735,226	18,073,881	19,067,350
Less: Formulary Rebates		52,246	27,349	24,898	105,443	•	•
Less: Claims Credits and Overpayments	ients	57,796	580,778	(522,982)	637,167	738,146	387,376
Total Benefits Paid		7,187,309	6,333,466	853,844	15,992,616	17,335,735	18,679,974
Administrative Expenses		293,395	216,475	76,920	664,765	561,407	870,138
	Total Expenditures	7,480,704	6,549,941	930,764	16,657,381	17,897,142	19,550,112
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditu	enues over Expenditures	377,374	(7,008,436)	7,385,809	4,000,899	(19,447,321)	(30,681,436)
	Cash Ending Balances	200,862,679	189,475,970	11,386,710	200,485,305	196,484,406	215,931,727

Assets of the CWP Fund are invested with the WV Investment Management Board. The investment earnings are presented in the month in which the State Treasurer records the earnings. The liabilities of the CWP Fund consist of the claims for coal miners who are totally disabled or beneficiaries of coal miners who have died as a result of coal worker's pneumoconiosis. To be eligible for benefits from the CWP Fund, the date of last exposure of the coal miner must be on or before December 31, 2005. The Coal Note: The Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis Fund (CWP Fund) ceased operations December 31, 2005 and is in run-off status under the administrative oversight of the Insurance Commissioner. Established in 1973, the CWP Fund existed to provide insurance coverage to companies for liabilities incurred as a result of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. Participation in the CWP Fund was voluntary for employers. The current revenues of the CWP Fund are limited to the earnings from invested assets. Workers Cash Statement is unaudited information.

					Three Year	Three Year History for years ended:	s ended:
	Cash Beginning Balances	YTD FY2025 40,026,888	YTD FY2024 36,425,695	Change 3,601,193	FY2024 36,425,695	FY2023 37,187,942	FΥ2022 39,659,496
Revenues	1						
Guaranty Risk Pool Assessments		54,337	113,674	(59,337)	213,674	15,000	10,000
Collateral Proceeds		•	•	•	•	•	•
Investment Earnings (Losses)		1,572,915	(103,989)	1,676,904	3,942,002	(209,276)	(1,884,585)
	Total Revenues	1,627,252	9,685	1,617,567	4,155,676	(194,276)	(1,874,585)
Expenditures							
Claims Benefits Paid:							
Medical		64,683	106,552	(41,869)	257,106	167,151	178,127
Permanent Total Disability		•	11,849	(11,849)	12,316	37,257	63,717
Permanent Partial Disability		•	27,403	(27,403)	52,003	33,839	83,562
Temporary Disability		•	•	•	•	•	•
Fatals		99,464	77,479	21,985	185,950	201,734	206,996
104 Weeks Death Benefit		1,837	14,700	(12,864)	35,280	26,460	•
Settlement Agreements		•	•	•	•	43,500	62,000
Non Awarded Partial Disability			•	•	•	•	•
Loss Adjustment Expenses		11,651	17,161	(5,510)	38,735	63,319	31,743
Total		177,634	255,144	(77,509)	581,389	573,261	626,144
Less: Formulary Rebates		1,873	1,054	819	4,063	•	•
Less: Claims Credits and Overpayments	ents	•	93	(93)	22,843	409	53,649
Total Benefits Paid		175,761	253,996	(78,235)	554,483	572,851	572,495
Administrative Expenses		500	ı	500		(4,880)	24,473
	Total Evnanditurae	176 261	753 006	(77 736)	55A A82	567 071	506 068
		10,201	200,930		101,100	100,000	000,000
Excess (Deficiency) of R	Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	1,450,990	(244,312)	1,695,302	3,601,193	(762,247)	(2,471,554)
	Cash Ending Balances	41,477,878	36,181,383	5,296,495	40,026,888	36,425,695	37,187,942

The Self-Insured Guaranty Risk Pool covers the claims liabilities of bankrupt or defaulted self-insured employers with dates of injury subsequent to July 1, 2004. The revenues of the Self-Insured Guaranty Fund are comprised of the guaranty risk pool assessments levied on all self-insured employers and the earnings on invested assets. The assets of the Self-insured Guaranty Risk Pool are invested with the WV Investment Management Board. Investment earnings are presented in the month in which the State Treasurer records the earnings in the statewide accounting system, wvOASIS. The Self Insured Guaranty Cash Statement is unaudited information.

SELF-INSURED GUARANTY RISK POOL NOVEMBER 30, 2024

13

SELF-INSURED SECURITY RISK POOI NOVEMBER 30, 2024
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Three Year History for years ended:

	YTD FY2025	YTD FY2024	Change	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022
Cash Beginning Balances	50,430,275	47,666,403	2,763,872	47,666,403	50,605,643	55,995,948
Revenues						
Security Risk Pool Assessments	•	•	•	150,000	•	
Collateral Proceeds		•	•		•	•
Investment Earnings (Losses)	1,979,845	(115,504)	2,095,349	5,070,845	(325,785)	(2,592,281)
Total Revenues	1,979,845	(115,504)	2,095,349	5,220,845	(325,785)	(2,592,281)
Expenditures						
Claims Benefits Paid:						
Medical	239,698	311,338	(71,640)	615,450	717,600	585,099
Permanent Total Disability	403,910	446,743	(42,833)	1,031,307	1,086,424	1,177,138
Permanent Partial Disability	•	7,818	(7,818)	8,996	8,906	11,540
Temporary Disability	•	•	•	•	•	
Fatals	289,338	326,130	(36,792)	807,206	849,667	838,483
104 Weeks Death Benefit	4,194	24,791	(20,596)	30,662	35,632	50,458
Settlement Agreements	•	•		•	16,000	61,325
Loss Adjustment Expenses	13,774	15,233	(1,458)	24,558	39,671	36,980
Total	950,915	1,132,052	(181,137)	2,518,181	2,753,900	2,761,024
Less: Formulary Rebates	7,817	4,354	3,464	16,786	•	·
Less: Claims Credits and Overpayments	32,895	22,271	10,623	45,050	117,966	31,348
Total Benefits Paid	910,203	1,105,428	(195,224)	2,456,345	2,635,934	2,729,676
Administrative Expenses	45	15	30	627	(22,479)	68,348
Total Expenditures	910,248	1,105,443	(195,194)	2,456,972	2,613,455	2,798,024
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues over Expenditures	1,069,597	(1,220,947)	2,290,544	2,763,872	(2,939,240)	(5,390,305)
Cash Ending Balances	51,499,872	46,445,456	5,054,416	50,430,275	47,666,403	50,605,643

The Self-Insured Security Risk Pool is liable for the worker's compensation claims of bankrupt or defaulted self-insured employers with dates of injury prior to July 1, 2004. However, the obligations of this Fund are limited to the exposures of self-insured employers who default subsequent to December 31, 2005. The assets of the Self-insured Security Risk Pool are invested with the WV Investment Management Board. Investment earnings are presented in the month in which the State Treasurer records the earnings in the statewide accounting system, wvOASIS. The Self Insured Security Cash Statement is unaudited information.

UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND NOVEMBER 30, 2024 Three Year History for years ended: FY2024 FY2023 FY2022 01 16.468.190 16.195.294 16.844.7

Cash Beginning Balances	YTD FY2025 18,510,591	YTD FY2024 16,468,190	Change 2,042,401	FY2024 16,468,190	FY2023 16,195,294	FY2022 16,844,759
Revenues Fines and Penalties Investment Earnings (Losses)	257,808 728,379	148,657 (51,830)	109,151 780,210	488,794 1,798,818	477,594 (74,574)	341,220 (828,855)
Total Revenues	986,187	96,827	889,360	2,287,612	403,021	(487,635)
Expenditures						
Claims Benefits Paid:						
Medical	4,701	16,066	(11,365)	192,619	46,236	118,279
Permanent Total Disability	•	•	•	•	•	•
Permanent Partial Disability	17,944	11,155	6,789	41,300	5,809	6,929
Temporary Disability	•	34,340	(34,340)	34,340	26,145	64,151
Fatals	5,334	5,542	(208)	12,067	•	19,201
104 Weeks Death Benefit	•	•	•	•	•	•
Settlement Agreements	8,900	6,000	2,900	6,000	54,000	22,000
Loss Adjustment Expenses	19,177	15,902	3,274	38,953	34,594	39,974
Total	56,055	89,005	(32,950)	325,279	166,784	270,534
Less: Employer Reimbursement	10,459	60,422	(49,962)	80,972	40,241	•
Less: Formulary Rebates	560	294	267	1,132	•	•
Less: Claims Credits and Overpayments	(62)	79	(158)	79	332	116,115
Total Benefits Paid	45,115	28,210	16,904	243,096	126,210	154,419
Administrative Expenses	1,080	1,050	30	2,115	3,915	7,410
Total Expenditures	46,195	29,260	16,934	245,211	130,125	161,829
Evones (Definition of Devound for Evanditures	030.003	67 666	3C1 CT0	101 210 5	770 ODE	(EAD AEE)
Excess (Deliciency) of revenues over Experimines	200,000	000,00	01 2,420	2,042,401	212,033	(049,400)
Cash Ending Balances	19,450,583	16,535,756	2,914,827	18,510,591	16,468,190	16,195,294

Management Board.Investment earnings are presented in the month in which the State Treasurer records the earnings in the statewide accounting system, wvOASIS. The Insurance Commissioner has the right to levy assessments on employers in order to maintain the solvency of the Fund. The Commissioner may recover all payments made from this fund, including interest, from an uninsured employer who is found liable for benefits paid from the UEF. The Uninsured Cash Statement is unaudited information. The Uninsured Employer's Fund (UEF) was established January 1, 2006 to provide worker's compensation benefits to injured workers of uninsured WV employers. The revenues of the UEF are invested with the WV Investment

BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTVIRGINIA

CALENDAR NOTE

Board Meeting January 30, 2025

Board of Treasury Investments

315 70th Street, SE Charleston WV 25304 (304) 340-1564 www.wvbti.com

Board of Directors

Riley M. Moore, State Treasurer, Chairman

James C. Justice II, Governor

John B. McCuskey, State Auditor

Patrick M. Smith, CPA Appointed by the

Governor

Mark A. Mangano, Esq. Attorney Appointed by the Governor

Executive Staff

Executive Director Kara K. Hughes, CPA, MBA, CFE, CGIP

Chief Financial Officer Karl Shanholtzer, CFA, CPA, CIA

OPERATING REPORT NOVEMBER 2024

Total Net Assets Under Management

\$10,669,627,000

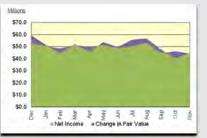
Last Month \$10,870,891,000 Beginning of Fiscal Year \$10,866,862,000



Net Assets for the Past 12 Months

Total Net Income & Changes in Fair Value

Fiscal Year \$244,977,000



Monthly Net Income & Changes in Fair Value for the Past 12 Months

Money Market Pools

As of November 30, 2024

<u>Pool</u>	30-Day <u>Avg. Yield *</u>	<u>W.A.M.</u> **	<u>Net Assets</u>
WV Money Market	4.9679%	41 Days	\$9.3 Billion
WV Gov't Money Market	4.8317%	37 Days	\$544.6 Million

* Yields represent the simple money market yield net of fees.

W.A.M. is the weighted average maturity.

WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS THE ECONOMIC STATE NOVEMBER 2024

Good Year for Financial Markets

Markets were trumped up post the election and equities, in particular, greeted the news with positive results. Bond markets were a little more sanguine, amid skepticism on Federal debt, more rate cuts and inflation fears related to a new policy outlook.

Equity Markets

With one of the strongest months in recent history, the declines in October were erased, and then some, in November. The market breadth also broadened in the month and, according to S&P, the top 5 stocks contributed only 1.3% to the S&P 500's return of 5.9% in November. This 22% of contribution in November is in contrast to, for example, the top 5 stocks in June, contributing 67% of the total index return. Small cap stocks had their best month of the year (10.9%), and are now are outperforming large cap stocks since June. Mid cap stocks followed suit (up 8.8%), whereas Non-U.S. stocks were all hurt post election. Both the stronger dollar and the potential outlook for tariffs hurt Developed Europe (EAFE -0.6%), and Emerging Markets (-3.6%).

Fixed Income

Post election, interest rates rose with the 10-Year Treasury peaking at 4.36% and the 30-year Treasury bond at 4.61%, (before ending the month at 4.10% and 4.36% respectively). By the end of the month, prices rose, and yields declined enough to provide a slightly positive return of 1.1% for the Bloomberg Aggregate Index. Shorter maturity bonds held fairly steady during the month and ended up with a return of 0.3% for the 1–3-Year Treasury Index. The Credit sector also eked out positive returns with high yield and investment grade bonds returning 1.2% and 0.4% respectively.

Looking Ahead

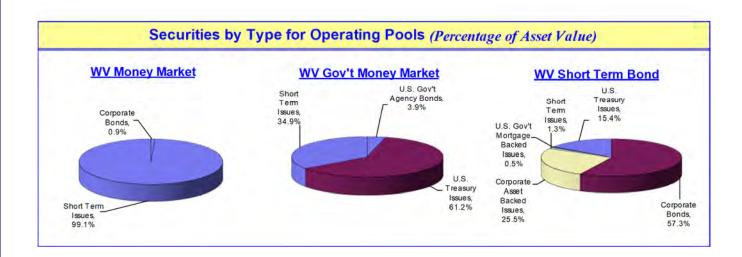
There is a lot we don't know about how the policy programs that were laid out during an election process will or will not be put into effect. We do know that the markets are "optimistically" pricing in a lot of good news. That means if it does not come to pass, disappointment is the flip side of the coin. The good news is that with only one month left in 2024, it is shaping up to be a good year for financial markets, and for that, we say "Thanksgiving" to that.

West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments Financial Highlights as of November 30, 2024

WV Short Term Bond Pool



Summary of Value and Earnings (In Thousands) Percent of Total Net Asset Nov Net **Fiscal YTD** Value Net Asset Income **Net Income** Participant Pool Value (Loss) (Loss) Accounts, 0.4% State Loan, 0.3% WV Money Market \$ 9,337,353 \$38,862 211,469 S WV Gov't Money Market 544,556 2.288 11,438 WV Short Term WV Short Term Bond 702,760 3.205 20,740 Bond, 6.6% Loans 42,666 114 528 WV Gov't Money 42,292 802 Participant Accounts 152 Market, 5.1% \$ 10,669,627 \$44,621 \$ 244,977 WV Money Market, 87.6%



WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS Schedule of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position – Unaudited

NOVEMBER 30, 2024

(IN THOUSANDS)

	WV Money Market Pool		Government ey Market Pool	WV Short Term Bond Pool		her Pools	Participant Directed Accounts	Total
Assets					_			
Investments:								
At amortized cost	\$ 9,322,126	\$	553,100	\$ -	\$	42,443	\$ 41,138	\$ 9,958,807
At fair value	-		-	701,588		-	1,004	702,592
Other assets	17,069		442	6,078		225	152	23,966
Total assets	9,339,195		553,542	707,666		42,668	42,294	10,685,365
Liabilities								
Accrued expenses, dividends payable &								
payables for investments purchased	1,842		8,986	4,906		2	2	15,738
Total liabilities	1,842		8,986	4,906		2	2	15,738
Net Position								
Held in trust for investment pool participants	9,337,353		544,556	702,760		-	-	10,584,669
Held in trust for individual investment								
account holders	-		-	-		42,666	42,292	84,958
Total net position	\$ 9,337,353	\$	544,556	\$ 702,760	\$	42,666	\$ 42,292	\$10,669,627
Additions								
Investment income:								
Interest and dividends	\$ 15,587	\$	1,232	\$ 2,761	\$	115	\$ 152	\$ 19,847
Net (amortization) accretion	23,639	φ	1,079	(14)		-	φ 152	24,704
Provision for uncollectible loans	25,059		1,079	(14)		-	-	24,704
Total investment income	39,226		2,311	2,747		- 115	152	44,551
	,		,	,				,
Investment expenses: Investment advisor, custodian bank &								
	264		22	42		1		420
administrative fees	364		23	42		1		430
Total investment expenses	364		23	42		1		430
Net investment income	38,862		2,288	2,705		114	152	44,121
Net realized gain (loss) from investments	-		-	(54)		-	-	(54)
Net increase (decrease) in fair value of								
investments			-	554		-		554
Net increase (decrease) in net position								
from operations	38,862		2,288	3,205		114	152	44,621
Participant transaction additions:	001 521		20 145	150				1 020 825
Purchase of pool units by participants	991,521		39,145	159		-	-	1,030,825
Reinvestment of pool distributions Contributions to individual investment	38,862		2,288	2,964		-	-	44,114
						2 820	1.47	2.067
accounts	-		-	-		2,820	147	2,967
Total participant transaction additions	1,030,383		41,433	3,123		2,820	147	1,077,906
Total additions	1,069,245		43,721	6,328		2,934	299	1,122,527
Deductions								
Distributions to pool participants:								
Net investment income	38,862		2,288	2,705		_	_	43,855
Net realized gain (loss) from investments	-		2,200	(54)		_	_	(54)
Total distributions to pool participants	38,862		2,288	2,651				43,801
	50,002		2,200	2,001				15,001
Participant transaction deductions:								
Redemption of pool units by participants	1,219,205		60,528	-		-	-	1,279,733
Withdrawals from individual investment								
accounts	-		-	-		110	147	257
Total participant transaction deductions	1,219,205		60,528	-		110	147	1,279,990
Total deductions	1,258,067		62,816	2,651		110	147	1,323,791
	1,250,007		02,010	2,001		110		
Net increase (decrease) in net position from								
operations	(188,822)		(19,095)	3,677		2,824	152	(201,264)
Inter-pool transfers in	-		-	-		-	-	-
Inter-pool transfers out	-		-	-		-	-	-
Net inter-pool transfers in (out)			-	-		-		
	(100		(10.555)	a		A 05 :		
Change in net position	(188,822)		(19,095)	3,677		2,824	152	(201,264)
Net position at beginning of period	9,526,175	¢	563,651	699,083	¢	39,842	42,140	10,870,891
Net position at end of period	\$ 9,337,353	\$	544,556	\$ 702,760	\$	42,666	\$ 42,292	\$10,669,627



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ISE ENGESAND

A Report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance by:

The West Virginia Land Stewardship Corporation on behalf of the Lang Reuse Agencies, Land Reuse Authorities, and Land Banks of West Virginia

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Executive Summary

Years of economic downturn have led to an overwhelming number of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties; which in turn pose significant challenges to residents and communities across the state. Property tax-delinquency often coincides with cycles of property decline. In an effort to address this challenge, The WV Legislature authorized the creation of **Land Reuse Agencies (LRAs)** and enabled LRAs to exercise the **right of first refusal**, giving them increased access to severely dilapidated properties. As a result, both the number of LRAs in operation and the positive impact that LRAs are having on West Virginia's communities have skyrocketed. LRA's are transforming dilapidated, tax-delinquent properties from dangerous and costly, into the foundation for thriving communities and economies.

This report is submitted to satisfy a requirement for report in §31-18E of the WV State Code. The report is submitted by the WV Land Stewardship Corporation on behalf of all LRAs listed on p. 8 of this report.

History of Land Reuse Legislation

Authorization of Land Reuse Agencies

For decades, West Virginia has experienced a significant increase in vacant, abandoned, dilapidated, and tax delinquent properties due to population loss and economic downturn. These properties impose a significant burden to residents, as well as municipalities and counties by increasing the cost of fire and police protection, removal of overgrown weeds and brush, and demolition of unsafe or dilapidated structures, while simultaneously lowering property values. These properties also undermine community cohesion and directly impede development and community investment.

In 2014, to combat this growing challenge, the West Virginia Legislature enacted W. Va. Code § 31-18E-1 *et seq.* authorizing the creation of Land Reuse Agencies (LRAs) by individual public bodies - either municipal or county - and Land Reuse Jurisdictions (LRJs) by combinations of municipalities and/or counties. The purpose of these Land Reuse entities is to provide a flexible tool for the purchase, rehabilitation, improvement, and/or sale of vacant, abandoned, and tax delinquent real property resulting in the elimination of blight and the return of these properties to productive use.

Today, West Virginia's growing number of LRAs embody this legislative history by tackling abandonment and supporting productive redevelopment in their jurisdictions. LRAs across the state have been responsible for new and rehabilitated housing for WV's workforce, new business development, park expansion, and floodplain mitigation- all contributing to more stable local and regional economies and stronger communities.

Land Banks and Tax-Delinquent Properties

Properties that are tax-delinquent or tied up in the process West Virginia uses to sell property tax debt pose significant challenges to West Virginians.. Across the state, land reuse professionals note that properties that are tax delinquent are far more likely to be vacant, dilapidated, or abandoned. These properties cause significant, ongoing challenges for everyone working to build local and regional economic opportunities, meet the needs of West Virginians, and stabilize communities.

Tax delinquent properties pose these challenges in part due to how easy it is for them to become mired in the tax -sale process. In some cases, tax liens on severely dilapidated properties are purchased by out-of-state private entities uninterested in rehabilitating the properties so that they could contribute to the local economy. These companies purchase liens to collect the interest generated when the original property owner pays their back taxes. However, because there is no interest in using the property itself, these companies rarely execute the deed once the time period to redeem has expired, leaving these properties to cycle back through the tax sale process over and over, perpetuating dilapidation and preventing West Virginians from putting these properties to good use.

Prior to updates to the statue, if a municipality or county identified that a tax-delinquent property was in need of remediation or was necessary for their economic development initiatives, they were faced with bidding against these companies and private investors at the tax sale to acquire the property. The enabling statue for LRAs did not allow them to purchase tax-delinquent properties at a tax sale unless there were no other bidders. This meant that the LRA could identify properties that fit within the mission of the LRA, but could not reliably acquire those properties through the tax sale process. Without the ability to intervene in this cycle, tax-delinquent property continues to pose significant threats to communities across the state.

Amendment to the Legislation

In 2017, the Legislature passed HB 2109, introduced by Cabell County delegates, which amended the enabling statute allowing LRAs to have the **Right of First Refusal.** The right of first refusal allows LRAs to purchase liens on certain tax-delinquent property within the jurisdiction of the LRA prior to the tax sale. Originally, only liens for property with an assessed value of \$25,000 or less, or properties that had been condemned qualified. In 2019, updates to the statute expanded the criteria to include liens on tax-delinquent property in the LRAs jurisdiction which:

- Has an assessed value of \$50,000 or less;
- There are municipal liens on the property that exceed the amount of back taxes owed;
- Has been on the municipality's vacant property registry for 24 consecutive months or longer;
- Was sold at a tax sale within the previous three years, was not redeemed, and no deed was secured by the lien purchaser; or
- Has been condemned.

The statute requires that the State Auditor's Office compile a list of properties which qualify for the right of first refusal and send it to each LRA prior to the tax sale. The LRA must pay the amount of back taxes and fees in full to acquire the lien. The amended statute also requires that LRAs provide notice to owners of properties adjoining any property purchase in this manner and that those adjoining owners be allowed to acquire the property from the LRA for an amount equal to the amount the LRA paid for the property.

A sunset provision was added to the Right of First Refusal and will go into effect July 1, 2025. The amended code also required any LRA that has exercised the right of first refusal to submit a report on its activities related to the purchase of tax-delinquent properties to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance prior to January 1, 2025. This report shall serve to meet this requirement.

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Land Reuse Agency Activity Today

When §31-18E-9 was first amended in 2017, there was only one LRA in West Virginia, the Huntington Land Reuse Agency. By 2019 when code was amended again, LRAs had been established in four communities: Huntington, Nitro, Morgantown, and Charleston. Now, in 2024 there are 16 LRAs in the state, operating in communities of all sizes with varying levels of resources, capacity and funding. At least six additional communities in various stages of evaluation and planning.

The Abandoned Properties Coalition (APC) continues to coordinate a robust working group of LRA representatives, facilitating the exchange of information and connecting members with national level resources. This group has worked closely with the West Virginia State Auditor's Office to collaborate on updates to the tax sale process in 2021 and streamline LRA participation in the tax sale process, especially in regards to LRA compliance with statute as LRAs exercise the right of first refusal.

West Virginia's growing number of LRAs continue to tackle the challenge of vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties daily, utilizing the right of first refusal and a variety of other tools to stabilize the communities they are a part of, promote economic stability and development, and put one of our greatest resources, our land, to work, meeting the needs of West Virginians.

Land Reuse Agencies in WV

There are currently 16 active Land Reuse Agencies in the State of West Virginia, doubling from 8 in the last 2 years.

- Huntington Urban Renewal Authority Land Bank, City of Huntington (Class II municipality), established in 2009;
- Morgantown Land Reuse and Preservation Agency, City of Morgantown (Class II municipality), established in 2018;
- Nitro Land Reuse Authority of Kanawha and Putnam Counties, City of Nitro (Class III municipality), established in 2019*;
- Charleston Land Reuse Agency, City of Charleston (Class I municipality), established in 2019*;
- South Charleston Land Reuse Agency, City of South Charleston (Class II Municipality), established in 2019*;
- Bluefield West Virginia Municipal Land Bank, City of Bluefield (Class III Municipality), established in 2019*;
- City of Dunbar Land Reuse Agency, City of Dunbar (Class III Municipality), established in 2021*;
- Princeton Land Reuse Agency, City of Princeton (Class III Municipality), established in 2022*;
- New Martinsville Land Reuse Agency, City of New Martinsville (Class III Municipality), established in 2023;
- Fayette County Land Reuse Agency, Fayette County, established in 2023*;
- Beech Bottom Land Reuse Agency, Village of Beech Bottom (Class IV Municipality); established in 2023*;
- Smithers Land Reuse Agency, City of Smithers (Class IV Municipality); established in 2023*;
- Clarksburg Urban Renewal and Land Reuse Agency, City of Clarksburg (Class II Municipality), established in 2023*;
- Hinton Land Reuse Agency, City of Hinton (Class III Municipality), established in 2023*;
- Kenova Land Reuse Agency, City of Kenova (Class III Municipality), established in 2023*;
- Weston Land Reuse Agency, City on Weston (Class III Municipality), established in 2024.

* indicates LRAs that have used the right of first refusal. Bold indicates LRAs highlighted in this report.

The Right of First Refusal: Overview

The Numbers at a Glance:

- 12 of 16 land reuse agencies have utilized the right of first refusal to acquire property in need of demolition/ remediation.
- The right of first refusal has been exercised over 350 times and has resulted in the acquisition of over 300 vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties.
- LRAs have put **over 160** properties back into productive reuse.
- 10 of 16 LRAs were created in the last 3 years.
- **Every LRA** interviewed for this report referenced the right of first refusal as key to the LRA's success in addressing vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties.

Nitro Land Reuse Authority of Kanawha and Putnam Counties

City of Nitro, WV | Class III Municipality | Established 2019

In Nitro, as in much of WV, there is a strong correlation between properties that are tax delinquent, and properties which are vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated. Addressing these properties has been the primary focus of the Nitro Land Reuse Authority since it was formed in October of 2019.

The LRA has acquired 45 properties in Kanawha and Putnam Counties through the right of first refusal. The majority of these properties posed significant health and safety risks to residents in the community. Because of this work, the City was able to leverage \$584,000 in DEP DLAP funding to demolish these unsafe structures and prepare properties for reuse.

The LRA strategically combines groups of properties and markets them to commercial and residential developers. To date, Three new housing units have been developed and four new businesses are now located in Nitro. Additionally, a new program arranged by the Nitro LRA has turned several acres of flood plain which was otherwise unusable into an apiary and outdoor educational space.

The Stats:

Properties taken into inventory, all time: 77 (14 pending) Properties using Right of First Refusal, all time: 64 (14 pending) Properties currently in inventory: 55 Parcels prepared for re-use, all time: 40 Properties put back into productive use, all time: 10

Success Story: Nitro Storage Units Nitro Land Reuse Authority of Kanawha and Putnam Counties City of Nitro, WV | Class III Municipality | Established 2019

Land Reuse Agencies most often use the right of first refusal to address properties that pose significant health and safety risk to the community. In Nitro, a former storage unit business was abandoned and caught fire. The Nitro LRA used the right of first refusal to acquire the property so that it could be demolished, eliminating the safety threats to the community and opening up commercial space for reuse along a major thoroughfare in town.









Hinton Land Reuse Agency

City of Hinton, WV | Class III Municipality | Established 2023

The availability of quality, safe housing for residents has been a primary focus of the Hinton Land Reuse Agency since its creation in 2023. Since then, Hinton has used the right of first refusal to acquire eight properties, all of them residential.

Prior to the work of the land bank, Hinton was experiencing a problem with individuals purchasing tax sale properties, conducting minimal renovation, and renting out unsafe units to local residents. The right of first refusal has allowed the LRA to strategically identify properties that are likely to be used this way and intervene before unsafe living conditions are created.

Like Nitro, Hinton has leveraged the work of the LRA to receive \$480,000 in WV DEP DLAP funding, allowing the City and the LRA to work in partnership to demolish many of the unsafe buildings in town, 12 of which are currently in the LRA inventory and will be transferred to developers and residents for reuse (housing) in January 2025.

The Stats:

Properties using Right of First Refusal, all time: 8 Properties currently in inventory: approx. 40 Properties prepared for re-use, all time: 12 Properties put back into productive use, all time: 0

Charleston Land Reuse Agency

City of Charleston, WV | Class I Municipality | Established 2019

Created in November of 2019, the Charleston Land Reuse Agency (CLRA) exercised its right of first refusal that same month, purchasing 36 liens total. Since then CLRA has acquired over 100 tax-delinquent and dilapidated properties utilizing the right of first refusal.

This has allowed the City to demolish many unsafe structures, curtail drugrelated and other criminal activity, pass property along to adjacent property owners, promote business development, and provide housing for residents.

Staff report that the right of first refusal has enabled the CLRA to :

- Donate a commercial building to a non-profit grocery store.
- By spring of 2025, 25 new housing units and four rehabilitated housing units will be in use.
- Approximately 25% of lots in inventory have or are being transferred to the City for public greenspace and parkland/ floodplain mitigation.
- Many lots transferred to adjacent property owners for side yard expansion.

The Stats:

Properties taken into inventory, all time: 132 (plus 62 pending) Properties using Right of First Refusal, all time: 162 (62 pending) Properties currently in inventory: 130

Properties prepared for re-use, all time: Over 100 Properties put back into

productive use, all time: Over 50

Success Story: Beatrice Street Charleston Land Reuse Agency

City of Charleston, WV | Class I Municipality | Established 2019

The CLRA acquired this abandoned home utilizing the right of first refusal. Once the property was acquired, the CLRA donated it to the Appalachian Service Project for their home repair program.







The nonprofit renovated the entire home and gifted it in 2024 to a grandmother raising her granddaughter who had lost their home previously. Despite her own struggles, the new homeowner has been organizing community events for neighborhood children. Through the work of CLRA, this home which was once a center of criminal activity in the neighborhood, is now having a positive impact for both the homeowner and surrounding residents. This impact is especially important because this home is immediately adjacent to a new city playground and sports courts.

The Beatrice Street home is an example of properties typically acquired through the right of first refusal: low value, posing threats to the community, but able to become a community asset through LRA intervention. Beech Bottom Land Reuse Agency

Village of Beach Bottom, WV | Class IV Municipality | Established 2023

Beech Bottom is home to West Virginia's smallest LRA, the Beech Bottom Land Reuse Agency. As a community with only 250 homes total, availability of housing and populations retention are issues of primary concern. In response, the LRA is focused on creating pathways to home ownership for residents, especially young people as well as options to stay in the community for aging residents.

The LRA exercised the right of first refusal for the first time in July of 2024, acquiring five liens. Four of those properties will be developed to house residents aged fiftyfive and older, with an eatery or small corner store planned for the other.

Momentum generated through the use of the right of first refusal has led to the donation which have allowed the LRA to sell an additional single family home at the price of \$1,500 to a young man in the community on the condition that he rehabilitate the property. Renovation on this home have already begun.

The Stats:

Properties taken into inventory, all time: 5 (Pending) Properties using Right of First Refusal, all time: 5 Properties currently in inventory: 5 (Pending)

"Without the right of first refusal the five Beech Bottom properties would have been unattainable to our [LRA].

~ Joyce Painter, Beech Bottom LRA Chair

Additional Land Bank Highlights

Bluefield Land Reuse Agency

- Purchased 41 liens at the 2024 tax sale, 39 of which they are currently waiting to take into inventory.
- These properties are being acquired for the purpose of building over 120 new workforce housing units in partnership with HUD and the local housing authority.
- Bluefield LRA representatives say that this project would have been significantly more complex without the right f first refusal.

Dunbar Land Reuse Agency

- Currently have approximately 15 properties in inventory.
- Utilized the right of first refusal on 9 properties during the 2023 tax sale and acquired 5 of them.
- Have put approximately 7 properties back into productive use.

Clarksburg Land Reuse Agency

- Have acquired or are pending acquisition on 53 properties through the right of first refusal.
- Spent a total of \$25,339 for those 53 properties, demonstrating how the right of first refusal enables LRAs to use funding responsibly.

Princeton Land Reuse Agency

- Have exercised the right of first refusal 25 times, resulting in the acquisition of 15 properties.
- Two properties have been transferred to adjacent property owners.
- The remaining properties are being marketed for commercial or residential redevelopment.

Kenova Land Reuse Agency

- Has exercised the right of first refusal approximately 20 times in 2023 and 2024.
- LRA was created to support existing property reuse efforts conducted by the City which has resulted in over 40 demolitions and approximately 40 properties put back into productive use.

Summary

Vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties cause significant negative impact on West Virginians, our economy, and our communities. Residents experience public health and safety concerns, decreased property values, and a perpetuating cycle of disinvestment. Moreover, there is a strong correlation between these properties that are tax-delinquent and properties that are vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated. across the state, land reuse agencies/ authorities (LRAs) are tackling this problem head on by acquiring taxdelinquent properties, addressing dilapidation and putting them back into productive use.

Typically, decisions made by LRAs about property acquisition are aimed at meeting the most pressing needs of the community as articulated by its residents. In most cases, this requires a combination of demolition and preparing them to be redeveloped as housing or commercial spaces. Because property tax delinquency, particularly prolonged property tax delinquency, creates cycles of dilapidation and abandonment, LRAs require a way to intervene and prevent these cycles from continuing. The right of first refusal offers LRAs a method for this type of intervention.

The right of first refusal is being used by nearly all LRAs in the state, and is allowing LRAs to acquire property that requires immediate action to address significant risks to the community. Once remediated, LRAs are developing strategies for these properties to be used to meet the most pressing needs of the community. Invariably, these needs include housing for residents and commercial space for business to operate. Properties acquired through the right of first refusal are also being used for floodplain mitigation, creation of green space, and side yard expansion. Each of these use cases demonstrates a contribution to the local economy and community cohesion that would not have been possible without the right of first refusal. Despite the fact that many have been in existence for less than three years, LRAs have become major players in statewide land reuse efforts, especially efforts to address vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties. LRAs have diverted hundreds of low value, unsafe properties out of cycles of decline and back into productive use. Hundreds of dilapidated structures have been razed or rehabilitated. In the last year alone, over 30 new housing units have been created. This is the work that helps prevent crime, stops decline in property values, opens up new spaces for homes and businesses, and makes communities safer and more attractive to new residents and businesses.

The role that the right of first refusal has played in the ability of LRAs to accomplish this cannot be overstated.

Acknowledgements

The aggregation of this data, and the success of West Virginia Land Banks, would not be possible without the Abandoned Properties Coalition's **Land Reuse Team**. WVLSC is honored to work with a team of such dedicated and talented land reuse professionals working toward brighter horizons for our State.

Special thanks to:

Cris Meadows of the Hinton Land Reuse Agency Joyce Painter of the Beech Bottom Land Reuse Agency Kim Reed of the Nitro Land Reuse Authority John Butterworth of the Charleston Land Reuse Agency

We thank you for your continued support of the past, present, and future of West Virginia's Land Reuse Agencies.

Contact

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CENTRAL APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

January 2, 2025 Report to Joint Committee on Government and Finance

Senate Bill 354, passed during the 2024 Regular Legislative Session and signed into law by Governor Jim Justice, created the West Virginia Advanced Energy and Economic Corridor Authority (WVAEEC). Several members were appointed by Governor Justice on September 26, 2024. The additional members were appointed by virtue of the positions outlined in the bill. However, two (2) at large members' appointments will be effective on January 8, 2025. The Authority agreed to change its name to the Central Appalachian Highway Economic Development Corridor Authority (CAHEDA). Therefore, the West Virginia Advanced Energy and Economic Corridor Authority (WVAEEC) will be doing business as the Central Appalachian Highway Economic Development Authority (CAHEDA).

The Authority filed papers with the West Virginia Secretary of State's office (WVSOS) as a 501 (c)3, not-for-profit organization on November 18, 2024, by Nelson, Mullins, Riley and Scarborough LLP. Nelson, Mullins, Riley and Scarborough LLP is acting on behalf of CAHEDA. Nelson Mullins representatives also filed paperwork with the WVSOS to reflect the direction of the Authority to do business as CAHEDA.

The organizational meeting was held in Huntington, West Virginia on December 4, 2024. The meeting minutes, agenda and list of members are included with this correspondence. Jim Spencer was selected as the Chair and Leasha Johnson as the Vice Chair.

This information will serve as our report, and we look forward in working with you in the future.

Jim Spencer Chair

eastra Johnson

Leasha Johnson Vice Chair



CENTRAL APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

P. O. Box 5425 Huntington, WV 25703-0425

AGENDA

CAHEDA Organizational Board Meeting Brad Smith School of Business and Innovation

December 4, 2024

- I. Jim Spencer and Leasha Johnson Brief remarks about CAHEDA
- **II.** Special guest will be recognized
- III. Introduction of the Nelson Mullins team members
- **III.** Board members introductions
- **IV.** Official Business for Board of Directors
 - (a) Call to Order
 - (b) Installation of Board Members
 - (c) Introduction of the Board of Directors
 - (d) Election of Officers
 - (e) New Business
 - (i) Approval of Bylaws
 - (ii) Approval of Policies
 - (iii) Approval to Apply for 501(c)(3) status with Internal Revenue Service
 - (iv) Committees & Committee Assignments
 - (f) Next Meeting (schedule)
 - (g) Adjournment



CENTRAL APPALACHIAN HIGHWAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

P. O. Box 5425 Huntington, WV 25703-0425

Minutes of the Central Appalachian Highway Economic Development Authority (CAHEDA) Organizational Board Meeting Brad Smith School of Business and Innovation Huntington, West Virginia (Agenda Attached)

Call to Order

The Central Appalachian Highway Economic Development Authority (CAHEDA) held its organizational meeting on Wednesday, December 4, 2024, at the Brad Smith School of Business and Innovation in Huntington, West Virginia, with Chairman de facto, Jim Spencer, presiding. Having established a quorum of board members present, Spencer called the meeting to order at 1:37 p.m.

Introductory Remarks

Spencer outlined the establishment of a regional economic development authority focused on identifying economic opportunities along the I-73, 74, and 75 corridors, with specific focus on the five-county region in Southern West Virginia, including Wayne, Mingo, McDowell, Wyoming and Mercer, where the new corridor will be constructed. He stressed the necessity for collaboration among economic development agencies to tackle the challenges faced by Southern West Virginia, particularly due to the decline of the mining industry. Additionally, he noted the importance of workforce development and infrastructure in attracting new industries and supporting existing businesses, and finally, he explained that CAHEDA was created with the passage of Senate Bill 354 (SB 354) during the 2024 Regular Session of the West Virginia Legislature. Leasha Johnson, the Vice Chair de facto, echoed Spencer's sentiments, emphasizing the collaborative efforts of economic development practitioners to leverage transportation infrastructure for future growth. Johnson also discussed the importance of fostering relationships with legislative and Congressional representatives to facilitate the initiative's success.

Special Guest Introductions

Johnson introduced representatives from Senator Shelley Moore Capito's office: Chuck Flannery (State Director), Jennifer Piercy (Economic Development Director), and Alex Vaughn (Field Representative). Cody Sanders, Field Representative and Veterans Affairs Liaison with Congresswoman Carol Miller's office joined the meeting a few minutes late. Bob Plymale introduced members of the Nelson Mullins law firm and expressed gratitude for their pro bono legal work, highlighting their commitment to community service. Randall Saunders with Nelson Mullins expressed his enthusiasm for the project, emphasizing its long-term benefits for the community. Sara Payne Scarbro and Emily Brammer were introduced and recognized representing the Grant Resource Center at Marshall University.

Board Member Introductions

All present members of the Authority introduced themselves and delivered brief remarks. Marvin Woodie shared his background and experience, emphasizing his commitment to economic development in West Virginia. The meeting addressed the concerning trend of youth migration from the state, with Nancy Ritter advocating for the development of aviation professionals, and Chris Chiles discussing his roles in transportation planning and grant management. David Lieving and James Owrey conveyed their optimism about working on this initiative. Tim Burgess with Zim's Bagging in Wayne County discussed the importance of hiring local talent, while Welch Mayor Harold McBride shared his experiences in community revitalization and the challenges posed by the pandemic. Christy Laxton participated remotely, highlighting that one of our greatest assets is the collaborative nature of the group and the collective experience the members bring to the Authority. Absent from the meeting were Jason Roberts, Heather Vanater, and Terry Sammons.

Official Business for the Board of Directors

Jim Spencer had been acting as the de facto Chairman and Leasha Johnson as the de facto Vice Chairwoman throughout the creation of the Authority and through the passage of SB 354. Spencer and Johnson assumed these roles for the purpose of conducting business for the organizational meeting.

The meeting proceeded with the installation of board members. Randall Saunders read the list of members, as follows:

- Harold McBride, McDowell County economic development official
- Jim Spencer, Mercer County economic development official
- Leasha Johnson, Mingo County economic development official
- David Lieving, Wayne County economic development official
- Christy Laxton, Wyoming County economic development official
- Jason Roberts, Region 1 Planning & Development Council
- Chris Chiles, Region 2 Planning & Development Council
- Tim Burgess, West Virginia business and industry representative
- Heather Vanater, utility company/economic development representative
- Marvin Woodie, private sector/manufacturing representative
- James Owrey, private sector/energy representative
- Nancy Ritter, private sector/aviation and air mobility representative
- Terry Sammons, private sector/energy, mining and law representative
- Chandler Swope, at large member (effective January 8, 2025)
- Bob Plymale, at large member (effective January 8, 2025)

Pursuant to SB 354, all CAHEDA board members are either appointed by the Governor or have been asked to serve in their respective capacities representing their counties, agencies, or industry sectors as outlined in SB 354. David Lieving moved to accept the board member installations, as presented. The motion was seconded by Harold McBride,

unanimously approved, with Christy Laxton confirming her support for the installation via Teams Meeting.

Election of Officers

Nancy Ritter moved to propose a slate of Jim Spencer as Chair, Leasha Johnson as Vice-Chair, and Robert Plymale as Secretary/Treasurer (when his appointment is complete in January of 2025). Plymale agreed to serve in the temporary role as Secretary/Treasurer until such time as his appointment is official. The motion by Ritter was seconded by Chris Chiles and passed unanimously, with Christy Laxton confirming her vote in favor.

Bylaws and Policies Presentation

Randy Saunders with Nelson Mullins presented the bylaws to be reviewed and approved. Saunders explained that the bylaws were designed to support the organization's growth and facilitate the application for 501(c)(3) status. The group discussed the need for policies on conflict of interest and liability limitations. Board members also agreed that the bylaws could be revisited for further clarification as needed, even after they were approved.

Approval of Bylaws and Policies

The bylaws and policies were discussed by the Board members with several questions for the Nelson Mullins legal team. Following the discussion, a motion was made by Leasha Johnson to approve Resolution 2024-001 - 004 (adoption of bylaws, conflicts of interest, liability, and application for 501(c)(3) status). The motion was seconded by Harold McBride and passed unanimously.

The group discussed the process for appointing committees, highlighting the executive committee's role in establishing ad hoc committees. Members expressed the need for a structured approach to committee appointments and suggested that recommendations be brought to the board for approval at future board meetings. Additionally, the importance of maintaining communication with congressional representatives was noted.

Annual Report to Joint Committee of Government and Finance

The Board was informed that a report is due to this legislative committee prior to the regular Legislative Session on January 8, 2025. Jim Spencer acknowledged this duty and agreed to prepare the report prior to January 8, 2025.

Action Items from the Meeting

- The secretary will initiate the conflict of interest and liability insurance policy process for a vote at the next board meeting.
- Board members will review the bylaws and policies and provide feedback if there are any concerns or additions needed.
- Chairman Spencer will draft a report to the Joint Committee of Government and Finance regarding the progress of the Central Appalachian Highway Economic Development Authority.

- The Authority voted to meet in Wayne County on January 8, in McDowell County on March 12, and in Mingo County on May 14.
- The Chairman and the Executive Committee will prepare a proposed list of a potential committee structures to be discussed at the next board meeting.
- Randy Saunders and Will Donovan of Nelson Mullins are submitting the application for 501(c)(3) with the Internal Revenue Service.

Bob Plymale, Secretary

On a motion by Tim Burgess and seconded by James Owrey, all members voted to adjourn the meeting at 2:43 p.m.

Approved by:

Date: January 8, 2025

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Matthew Irby State Tax Commissioner

Larry Pack Secretary of Revenue

December 27, 2024

The Honorable Craig Blair Senate President and Co-Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 229M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

The Honorable Roger Hanshaw Speaker of the House of Delegates and Co- Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 228M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

Gentlemen:

In conformity with requirements of West Virginia Code §11-1-2b, attached is the housing index report to the Joint committee on Government and Finance. The report compares average and median costs of single dwelling residential property by county and includes various multipliers that are specified in the legislation.

If after review of the attached information you should have questions, please feel free to contact me.

Attachment

Larry Pack, Cabinet Secretary, Department of Revenue CC: Joint Committee on Government & Finance Legislative Librarian

> Tax Commissioner's Office, 1001 Lee Street East, P.O. Box 11771, Charleston, WV 25339-1771 Telephone 304-558-0751 Fax 304-558-8999

Sincerely Matthew Irby

State Tax Commissioner



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DEC 27 2024

Legislative Manager

TAX YEAR 2024 AVERAGE COST DATA

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	AVERAGE COST DATA	
County	AVG APPRAISED VALUE	MULTIPLIER
19 JEFFERSON	\$ 373,559.70	2.40
33 MORGAN	\$325,459.18	2.10
02 BERKELEY	\$287,049.41	1.85
14 HAMPSHIRE	\$255,939.55	1.65
40 PUTNAM	\$245,975.67	1.58
31 MONONGALIA	\$245,912.86	1.58
36 PENDLETON	\$228,037.84	1.47
47 TUCKER	\$222,766.83	1.43
49 UPSHUR	\$215,281.02	1.39
13 GREENBRIER	\$209,923.37	1.35
46 TAYLOR	\$200,547.41	1.29
54 WOOD	\$197,631.86	1.27
37 PLEASANTS	\$195,599.07	1 26
<u>35 OHIO</u>	\$188,821.84	1.22
24 MARION	\$187,531.47	1.21
16 HARDY	\$171,253.09	1.10
38 POCAHONTAS	\$169,023.07	1.09
21 LEWIS	\$168,783.46	1.09
20 KANAWHA	\$165,588.97	1.07
17 HARRISON	\$165,077.63	1.06
01 BARBOUR	\$164,643.96	1.06
29 MINERAL	\$162,620.54	1.05
39 PRESTON	\$161,742.98	1.04
43 RITCHIE	\$159,398.71	1.03
25 MARSHALL	\$156,431.15	1.01
STATE AVERAGE	\$155,340.23	1.00
11 GLMER	\$147,873.84	0.95
18 JACKSON	\$147,517.60	0.95
42 RANDOLPH	\$146,771.02	0.94
03 BOONE	\$146,296.35	0.94
26 MASON	\$144,373.63	0.93
04 BRAXTON	\$143,339.96	0.92
32 MONROE	\$140,489.62	0.90
44 ROANE	\$138,769.28	0.89
12 GRANT	\$138,737.76	0.89
52 WETZEL	\$133,658.45	0.86
06 CABELL	\$132,850.99	0.86
45 SUMMERS	\$132,381.12	0.85
34 NICHOLAS	\$124,217.06	0.80
28 MERCER	\$113,857.00	0.73
50 WAYNE	\$110,871.24	0.71
05 BROOKE	\$109,254.34	0.70
48 TYLER	\$106,035.10	0.68
15 HANCOCK	\$105,831.72	0.68
41 RALEIGH	\$102,326.61	0.66
10 FAYETTE	\$102,065.99	0.86
23 LOGAN	\$99,807.82	0.64
	\$99,007.82	0.62
09 DODDRIDGE		
53 WIRT	\$94,720.51	0.61
22 LINCOLN	\$82,553.90	0.53
08 CLAY	\$75,412.18	0.49
07 CALHOUN	\$73,423.10	0.47
30 MINGO	\$72,916.26	0.47
55 WYOMING	\$65,415.79	0.42
51 WEBSTER	\$63,105.42	0.41
	600.074.00	0.18
27 MCDOWELL	\$28,071.80	0.10

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TAX YEAR 2024 MEDIAN COST DATA

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County	MEDIAN VALUE	MULTIPLIER
19 JEFFERSON	\$314,800.00	3.13
02 BERKELEY	\$230,510.00	2.29
33 MORGAN	\$226,400.00	2.25
40 PUTNAM	\$196,230.00	1.95
31 MONONGALIA	\$191,445.00	1.91
14 HAMPSHIRE	\$174,420.00	1.74
47 TUCKER	\$164,715.00	1.64
49 UPSHUR	\$147,170.00	1.46
46 TAYLOR	\$140,950.00	1.40
24 MARION	\$140,495.00	1.40
36 PENDLETON	\$139,530.00	
37 PLEASANTS	\$138,915.00	1.39
54 WOOD	\$137,580.00	<u>1.38</u> 1.37
20 KANAWHA	\$121,990.00	
		1.21
21 LBARS	\$121,530.00	1.21
39 PRESTON	\$120,110.00 \$110,000,00	1.20
35 OHIO	\$119,900.00	1.19
16 HARDY	\$117,205.00	1.17
29 MINERAL	\$116,840.00	1.16
13 GREENBRIER	\$116,760.00	1.16
26 MARSHALL	\$112,120.00	1.12
42 RANDOLPH	\$111,165.00	1.11
17 HARRISON	\$110,870.00	1.10
18 JACKSON	\$107,770.00	1.07
32 MONROE	\$1 03,430.00	1.03
43 RITCHIE	\$103,275.00	1.03
12 GRANT	\$1 03,205.00	1.03
26 MASON (MEDIAN)	\$100,475.00	1.00
DE CABELL	\$98,970.00	0.99
38 POCAHONTAS	\$96,850.00	0.96
11 GILMER	\$95,750.00	0.95
52 WETZEL	\$95,700.00	0.95
14 ROANE	\$94,250.00	0.94
D1 BARBOUR	\$110,580.00	0.89
3 BOONE	\$91,450.00	0.91
D4 BRAXTON	\$87,930.00	0.88
28 MERCER	\$87,480.00	0.88
IS SUMMERS	\$87,055.00	0.87
H NICHOLAS	\$85,465.00	
15 HANCOCK	\$85,085.00	0.85
		0.85
5 BROOKE	\$78,830.00	0.78
18 THER	\$77,680.00	0.77
50 WAYNE	\$77,035.00	0.77
ID FAYETTE	\$72,225.00	0.72
9 DODDRIDGE	\$69,800.00	0.69
I1 RALEIGH	\$69,700.00	0.69
is wirt	\$67,240.00	0.67
23 LOGAN	\$65,140.00	0.65
22 LINCOLN	\$61,050.00	0.61
B CLAY	\$53,280.00	0.53
7 CALHOUN	\$52,100.00	0.52
D MINGO	\$50,240.00	0.50
	\$42,335.00	0.42
1 WEBSTER	412,353.00	VI-14
51 WEBSTER 55 WYOMING	\$40,030.00	0.40

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AVERAGE COST PER SQUARE FOOT

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County	AVC Value per SqFt	MULTIPLIER	
19 JEFFERSON	124.94	2.03	
02 BERKELEY	109.82	1.78	
31 MONONGALIA	98.63	1.60	
33 MORGAN	94.03	1.53	
47 TUCKER	91.53	1.49	
40 PUTNAM	90.69	1.47	
24 MARION	82.79	1.34	
54 WOOD	80.99	1.32	
17 HARRISON	76.71	1.25	
13 GREENBRIER	75.83	1.23	
16 HARDY	75.38	1.22	
20 KANAWHA	75.29	1.22	
36 PENDLETON	73.16	1.19	
42 RANDOLPH	72.29	1.17	
35 OHIO	71.89	1.17	
46 TAYLOR	71.58	1.16	
37 PLEASANTS	69.61	1.13	
14 HAMPSHIRE	69.11	1.12	
39 PRESTON	67.77	1.10	
49 UPSHUR	66.55	1.08	
29 MNERAL	65.03	1.06	
06 CABELL	62.43	1.01	
18 JACKSON	62.20	1.01	

STATE AVERAGE	61.58	1.00
25 MARSHALL	60.29	0.98
28 MERCER	60.22	0.98
15 HANCOCK	59.99	0.97
43 RITCHIE	59.77	0.97
41 RALEIGH	59.39	0.96
21 LEWIS	58.24	0.95
12 GRANT	57.49	0.93
45 SUMMERS	57.30	0.93
26 MASON	56.29	0.91
01 BARBOUR	54.93	0.89
32 MONROE	54.10	0.88
52 WETZEL	53.61	0.87
44 ROANE	52.97	0.86
04 BRAXTON	52.89	0.86
10 FAYETTE	52.65	0.86
05 BROOXE	51.46	0.84
09 DODDRIDGE	50.59	0.82
03 BOONE	50.40	0.82
50 WAYNE	50.17	0.81
34 NCHOLAS	49.77	0.81
48 TALER	48.08	0.78
38 POCAHONTAS	48.02	0.78
53 WRT	47.17	0.77
11 GLMER	44.85	0.73
22 LINCOLN	43.39	0.70
23 LOGAN	40.29	0.65
07 CALHOUN	39.38	0.64
OB CLAY	37.78	0.61
30 MNGO	34.42	0.56
51 WEBSTER	30.33	0.49
55 WYOMING	26.03	0.42
27 MCDOWELL	16.47	0.27
MOST EXPENSIVE V	S LEAST EXPENSIVE	7.59

TAX YEAR 2024 MEDIAN COST PER SQUARE FOOT

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County	Median SRLA	MULTIPLIER	
19 JEFFERSON	132.48	2.39	
02 BERKELEY	116.70	2.10	
33 MORGAN	100.90	1.82	
31 MONONGALIA	100.63	1.81	
40 PUTNAM	93.79	1.69	
24 MARION	80.56	1.45	
54 WOOD	79.34	1.43	
47 TUCKER	76.95	1.39	
14 HAMPSHIRE	75.15	1.35	
20 KANAWAHA	72.84	1.31	
36 PENDLETON	71.46	1.29	
16 HARDY	70.34	1.27	
42 RANDOLPH	68.09	1.23	
17 HARRISON	68.07	1.23	
35 OHIO	67.23	1.21	
37 PLEASANTS	67.08	1.21	
46 TAYLOR	66.98	1.21	
39 PRESTON	66.09	1.19	
49 UPSKUR	65.40	1.18	
29 MINERAL	64.22	1.16	
18 JACKSON	60.14	1.08	
15 HANCOCK	59.91	1.08	
12 GRANT	58.09	1.05	
25 MARSHALL	57.94	1.04	
06 CABELL	57.16	1.03	
32 MONROE	56.21	1.01	
21 LEWIS	56.08	1.01	
		1.01	
28 MERCER (NEIDIAN)	55.47	1.00	
	5547	1.00	
43 RITCHIE	55.11	0.99	
26 MASON	54.83	0.99	
13 GREENBRIER	53.96	0.97	
	53.86	0.97	-
15 SUMPLERS	53.35	0.96	
D1 BARBOUR	52.79	0.95	
14 ROANE	52.18	0.94	
D5 BROOKE	49.32	0.89	
	49.11	0.89	
D4 BRAXTON	48.16	0.87	
I RALEIGH	48.14	0.87	
	48.14 47.63	0.86	
50 WAYNE		0.85	
	47.30		
34 NICHOLAS	47.16	0.85	
53 WIRT	46.35	0.84	
18 TYLER	45.22	0.82	
BB POCAHONTAS	42.88		
	42.87	0.77	
	47.00	0.76	

38 POCAHONTAS	42.88	0.77
11 GILMER	42.87	0.77
03 BOONE	42.08	0.76
22 LINCOLN	41.53	0.75
07 CALHOUN	38.38	0.69
23 LOGAN	36.63	0.66
08 CLAY	35.04	0.63
30 MINGO	30.53	0.55
51 WEBSTER	29.50	0.53
55 WYOMING	23.87	0.43
27 MCDOWELL	13.40	0.24
MOST EXPEN	SIVE VS LEAST EXPENSIVE	9.88

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Larry Pack Secretary of Revenue

Matthew Irby State Tax Commissioner

December 27, 2024

The Honorable Jim Justice Governor Building 1 State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

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Legislative Manager

The Honorable Craig Blair Senate President and Co-Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 229M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

The Honorable Roger Hanshaw Speaker of the House of Delegates and Co- Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 228M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

Gentlemen:

West Virginia Code §11-6F-4 requires the State Tax Commissioner to annually report to the Governor and the Joint Committee on Government and Finance the status of the special method for appraising, for ad valorem property tax purposes, qualified capital additions to manufacturing facilities.

If after review of the attached information you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely

Matthew-Irby State Tax Commissioner

Attachment

cc: Larry Pack, Cabinet Secretary, Department of Revenue Joint Committee on Government and Finance Legislative Librarian

> Tax Commissioner's Office, 1001 Lee Street East, P.O. Box 11771, Charleston, WV 25339-1771 Telephone 304-558-0751 Fax 304-558-8999

STATE TAX DEPARTMENT REPORT TO GOVERNOR AND JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE FOR TAX YEAR 2025 SEPTEMBER 2025

This report is submitted to the Governor and the Joint Committee on Government and Finance in accordance with provisions of West Virginia Code§ 11-6F-4 on the status of the Special Method for Appraising Qualified Capital Additions to Manufacturing Facilities for ad valorem property tax purposes.

Tax Year 2025 Status

Number of Applications Filed:14Number of Applications Certified:14Number of Applications Denied:0Number of Applications Pending:0Number of Applications Expired:3

Structure of the Valuation Method

The value of a certified capital addition which exceeds \$50 million added to an existing manufacturing facility with an original cost valuation of \$100 million or more first placed into operation for tax years beginning on or after July 1, 1997, shall be deemed to be appraised at five percent of its original cost. Beginning on and after July 1, 2011, when the new capital addition is a facility that is or will be classified under the North American Industry Classification System with a six digit code number 211112, or is a manufacturing facility that uses product produced at a facility with code number 211112, then wherever the term "100 million" is used in this subsection, the term "20 million" shall be substituted and where the term "50 million" is used, the term "10 million" shall be substituted. For capital additions certified on or after July 1, 2011, the value of the land before any improvements shall be subtracted from the value of the capital addition and the unimproved land value shall not be given salvage value treatment.

Legislative Rule Title 110, Series 6F, Property Tax Valuation of Certain Manufacturing Property, explains and clarifies the special tax valuation provisions set forth in West Virginia Code § 11-6F et. seq.

Benefits and Costs of the Valuation Method

Under this special method of valuation, qualified tangible personal property is assessed at 5% of its original cost for a period of 10 years, unless the property is an ethane cracker plant or other facility described in W. Va. Code§ 11-6F-2(e)(2), in which case the salvage value treatment of the property is for a period of 25 years, as provided in W. Va. Code§ 11-6F-4.

This special valuation method for certified capital addition property was first enacted in 1997 to encourage manufacturing companies with large existing facilities within the State to undertake major expansions within the State. In 2011, the law amended to encourage the location in this State of one or more ethane cracker facilities costing more than \$2 billion and to encourage the development of downstream manufacturing facilities.

The purpose of this program is to help preserve and expand the existing tax base and preserve and create jobs at manufacturing facilities in this State.

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There are currently 14 projects qualified to receive this special method of valuing certified capital addition property. For Tax Year 2025, property taxes foregone were \$36 million.

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Larry Pack Secretary of Revenue

Matthew Irby State Tax Commissioner

December 27, 2024

The Honorable Craig Blair Senate President and Co-Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 229M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

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DEC 27 2024

Legislative Manager

The Honorable Roger Hanshaw Speaker of the House of Delegates and Co- Chairperson Joint Committee on Government and Finance Building 1, Room 228M State Capitol Complex 1900 Kanawha Blvd, East Charleston, WV 25305

Gentlemen:

In conformity with requirements of West Virginia Code §11-1C-11, attached is a report on managed timberland to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance. The report and its attachments contain a history of the managed timberland program and analysis of data reflecting the impact of the program on the State's property tax base.

If after review of the attached information you should have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely Matthew Irby

State Tax Commissioner

Attachment

cc: Larry Pack, Cabinet Secretary, Department of Revenue Joint Committee on Government and Finance

MANAGED TIMBERLAND PROGRAM

REPORT TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

DECEMBER 27, 2024

Submitted by:

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West Virginia State Tax Department Matthew Irby State Tax Commissioner

MANAGED TIMBERLAND PROGRAM

This report on the property tax aspects of the State's managed timberland program is submitted to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance pursuant to the provision of W. Va. Code § 11-1C-11(c), which reads:

(c) To aid the Legislature in assessing the impact of the managed timberland program on the State of West Virginia, the Division of Forestry and the Tax Commissioner, on or before December 31, 2001, and on December 31, each year thereafter, shall report in writing to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance of the Legislature or its designated subcommittee. The Tax Commissioner shall include in his or her report a complete and accurate assessment of the impact of the managed timberland program on the tax collections of the state, including projected increases or decreases in tax collection. The Division of Forestry shall include in its report detailed information on the number of acres designated as managed timberland and any identified Impacts of the program on the state's timber industry.

This report includes data, by county, indicating the effect the managed timberland program has on the State's property tax base for tax year 2024. Please see the Division of Forestry's annual report for information on the history of the managed timberland program, the number of acres designated as managed timberland, and the impacts the program has on this State's timber industry.

The attached spreadsheets for tax year 2024 begin by showing for each county the appraised value of timberland In the managed timberland program and the appraised value of timberland not In the managed timberland program. The last column shows the tax savings to owners participating In the managed timberland program.*

The appraised value of timberland not in the managed timberland program must always be more than the appraised value of equivalent grades of properties being classified as managed timberland In the county.** This means that the appraised value of:

- A & B grade woodland must be at least the amount of grade 1 managed timberland;
- C & D grade woodland must be at least the amount of grade 2 managed timberland; and
- E grade woodland must be at least the amount of grade 3 managed timberland.

**See CSR §110-1H-2.2.

Grades of Managed Timberland Productivity

Grade 1. Managed timberland productivity is excellent to very good.

Grade 2. Managed timberland productivity is good to fair.

^{*}To determine tax savings, appraised values are multiplied by 60 percent to determine the assessed values of the properties. The assessed values are then multiplied by the applicable class III levy rate. In a few cases, the particular managed timberland may also qualify for farm use valuation, meaning that the lower Class II levy rate rather than the higher Class III levy rate is applied.

Timberland Classification Schedule

Grade 3. Managed timberland productivity is poor.*

Class "A" - This land is adaptable for use as forest property. It may be adaptable to other profitable uses. On it is a stand of trees of commercial species, the size being from fourteen (14) to twenty (20) inches d.b.h.** and above.

Class "B" - This land is also adaptable for use as forest property. It may be adaptable for other profitable uses. There is a stand of trees of commercial species, the size being from ten (10) to fourteen (14) inches d.b.h.

Class "C" - This land is adaptable for use as forest property. On it is a stand of trees of commercial species, the size being from six (6) to ten (10) inches d.b.h.

Class "D" - This land is adaptable for use as forest property. On it is a stand of trees of commercial species, the size being from four (4) to six (6) inches d.b.h.

Class "E" - This land is adaptable for use as forest property. On it is a stand of trees of commercial species less than four (4) Inches d.b.h. This class of timberland also includes clear cut property and property subjected to total harvest where the remaining commercial species are less than four (4) inches d.b.h.***

The attached spreadsheet for tax year 2024, shows that the counties of McDowell, and Wyoming each under appraised the value of timberland not in the managed timberland program. These counties need to take corrective action for the 2025 property tax year in order to comply with CSR §110-1 H-2.2.

See CSR §110-1H-3.12 and Appendix 4 of the managed timberland rule.

** "dbh" means the diameter of trees at breast height, which is 4.5' above ground level. CRS §110-1 H-3.4.

*** See CSR §110-1H, Appendix 1.

^{*} To determine tax savings, appraised values are multiplied by 60 percent to determine the assessed values of the properties. The assessed values are then multiplied by the applicable class III levy rate. In a few cases, the particular managed timberland may also qualify for farm use valuation, meaning that the lower class II levy rate applies rather than the higher class III levy rate.

See CSR §110-1 H-2.2.

Legislative Report WV Code 11-1C-11 Tax Year 2024

	í				1	1	1				
County	MT Acreage	MT Appraisal	MT Rate/Acre	CI 3 Levy Rates		Timb Acreage		Timb Rate/Acre	1	1	Tax Diff
BARBOUR	25,563.03	\$4,184,929	\$164	0.013004	\$32,652	63,835.97	83,950,030.00	\$1,315	\$1,151	\$29,432,750	(\$229,646)
BERKELEY	9,624.94	\$1,051,321	\$109	0.025276	\$15,944	18,288.69	\$26,416,830	\$1,444	\$1,335	\$12,851,282	(\$194,897)
BOONE	107,049.67	\$21,420,827	\$200	0.025104	\$322,649	156,072.80	\$35,831,720	\$230	\$29	\$3,155,997	(\$47,537)
BRAXTON	40,489.30	\$7,397,240	\$183	0.015428	\$68,475	128,143.28	\$101,269,810	\$790	\$608	\$24,600,877	(\$227,725)
BROOKE	46.44	\$6,386	\$138	0.026568	\$102	19,448.72	\$6,341,310	\$326	\$189	\$8,756	(\$140)
CABELL	2,162.73	\$448,075	\$207	0.027472	\$7,386	85,417.24	\$48,457,140	\$567	\$360	\$778,840	(\$12,838)
CALHOUN	13,256.33	\$2,424,935	\$183	0.016518	\$24,032	82,545.91	\$54,935,580	\$666	\$483	\$6,397,358	(\$63,401)
CLAY	80,867.36	\$15,380,288	\$190	0.013956	\$128,788	100,794.07	\$49,779,980	\$494	\$304	\$24,558,327	(\$205,642)
DODDRIDGE	16,154.48	\$2,828,829	\$175	0.023424	\$39,757	71,117.05	\$83,354,100	\$1,172	\$997	\$16,105,339	(\$226,351)
FAYETTE	132,363.91	\$25,891,224	\$196	0.025620	\$398,000	165,076.11	\$71,163,320	\$431	\$235	\$31,170,063	(\$479, 146)
GILMER	34,349.48	\$6,361,403	\$185	0.018584	\$70,932	99,933.52	\$62,307,390	\$623	\$438	\$15,055,099	(\$167,870)
GRANT	39,403.42	\$6,211,254	\$158	0.016052	\$59,822	43,465.57	\$21,799,580	\$502	\$344	\$13,551,009	(\$130,512)
GREENBRIER	175,569.46	\$28,581,493	\$163	0.019094	\$327,441	116,958.56	\$73,282,930	\$627	\$464	\$81,425,371	(\$932,842)
HAMPSHIRE	87,011.47	\$7,883,067	\$91	0.017428	\$82,432	56,304.46	\$75,997,300	\$1,350	\$1,259	\$109,561,213	(\$1,145,660)
HANCOCK	0.00	\$0	\$0	0.025492	\$0	14,528.49	\$6,419,870	\$442	\$442	\$0	\$0
HARDY	41,744.44	\$3,835,457	\$92	0.015448	\$35,550	52,830.61	\$36,465,160	\$690	\$598	\$24,977,719	(\$231,513)
HARRISON	9,458.48	\$1,853,830	\$196	0.023280	\$25,894	73,490.13	\$52,486,920	\$714	\$518	\$4,901,451	(\$68,463)
JACKSON	5,916.78	\$663,062	\$112	0.024924	\$9,916	90,842.50	\$46,891,430	\$516	\$404	\$2,391,084	(\$35,757)
JEFFERSON	1,128.80	\$165,386	\$147	0.023360	\$2,318	5,447.81	\$15,588,790	\$2,861	\$2,715	\$3,064,651	(\$42,954)
KANAWHA	73,383.58	\$11,417,666	\$156	0.025196	\$172,608	489,334.55	\$129,824,250	\$265	\$110	\$8,051,567	(\$121,720)
LEWIS	42,250.24	\$7,508,975	\$178	0.017708	\$79,781	76,633.15	\$85,168,450	\$1,111	\$934	\$39,447,041	(\$419,117)
LINCOLN	11,649.43	\$1,995,927	\$171	0.024872	\$29,786	201,154.74	\$85,354,100	\$424	\$253	\$2,947,166	(\$43,981)
LOGAN	138,685.80	\$21,965,485	\$158	0.025124	\$331,117	93,489.63	\$21,415,930	\$229	\$71	\$9,803,658	(\$147,784)
MARION	22,043.84	\$4,488,815	\$204	0.024708	\$66,546	76,977.76	\$94,767,270	\$1,231	\$1,027	\$22,649,342	(\$335,772)
MARSHALL	5,239.30	\$1,082,520	\$207	0.020160	\$13,094	45,444.60	\$10,566,310	\$233	\$26	\$135,668	(\$1,641)
MASON	6,589.68	\$930,478	\$141	0.023660	\$13,209	61,396.59	\$49,146,190	\$800	\$659	\$4,344,370	(\$61,673)
MCDOWELL	65,720.82	\$10,920,936	\$166	0.022748	\$149,058	312,120.78	\$33,703,170	\$108	(\$58)	(\$3,824,324)	\$52,197
MERCER	4,532.71	\$857,172	\$189	0.022740	\$11,695	161,292.71	\$85,041,400	\$527	\$338	\$1,532,694	(\$20,912)
MINERAL	38,236.80	\$4,939,689	\$129	0.023876	\$70,764	37,678.87	\$17,659,430	\$469	\$339	\$12,981,233	(\$185,964)
MINGO	48,329.02	\$7,951,699	\$165	0.022760	\$108,588	176,957.89	\$52,718,470	\$298	\$133	\$6,446,257	(\$88,030)
MONONGALIA	9,488.80	\$1,757,112	\$185	0.021392	\$22,553	86,053.50	\$57,822,820	\$672	\$487	\$4,618,796	(\$59,283)
MONROE	33,936.43	\$3,627,385	\$107	0.021156	\$46,045	45,759.76	\$64,744,390	\$1,415	\$1,308	\$44,388,458	(\$563,449)
MORGAN	25,530.17	\$2,173,338	\$85	0.020012	\$26,096	24,351.14	\$29,847,160	\$1,226	\$1,141	\$29,118,958	(\$349,637)
NICHOLAS	166,514.54	\$33,732,163	\$203	0.019636	\$397,419	114,747.25	\$80,155,300	\$699	\$496	\$82,584,550	(\$972,978)
оню	83.06	\$17,122	\$206	0.023100	\$237	15,290.66	\$4,646,880	\$304	\$98	\$8,120	(\$113)
PENDLETON	37,874.12	\$4,360,738	\$115	0.013580	\$35,531	60,740.00	\$105,525,060	\$1,737	\$1,622	\$61,438,880	(\$500,604)
PLEASANTS	3,678.44	\$642,427	\$175	0.023832	\$9,186	36,708.62	\$32,576,740	\$887	\$713	\$2,621,972	(\$37,492)
POCAHONTAS	46,341.18	\$6,916,480	\$149	0.012936	\$53,683	42,575.15	\$81,147,240	\$1,906	\$1,757	\$81,408,725	(\$631,862)
PRESTON	79,745.65	\$12,434,371	\$156	0.021204	\$158,195	196,040.53	\$112,781,440	\$575	\$419	\$33,443,026	(\$425,476)
PUTNAM	15,551.49	\$3,122,895	\$201	0.024304	\$45,539	87,958.18	\$98,014,670	\$1,114	\$914	\$14,206,638	(\$207,167)
RALEIGH	158,662.14	\$29,341,641	\$185	0.024028	\$423,013	115,180.97	\$64,120,970	\$557	\$372	\$58,985,192	(\$850,378)
	212,992.56	\$40,027,383	\$185	0.013488	\$323,934	86,013.99	\$113,572,980	\$1,320	\$1,132	\$241,208,260	(\$1,952,050)
RANDOLPH RITCHIE	36,961.86	\$6,853,314	\$185	0.021780	\$89,559	102,218.48	\$119,735,770	\$1,320	\$986	\$36,442,739	(\$476,234)
		\$3,225,413		0.021780	\$34,440	140,876.62	\$128,028,660	\$909	\$728	\$13,030,600	(\$139,136)
	17,887.34	\$3,225,413 \$2,369,928	\$180 \$165	0.017796	\$19,310	87,864.80	\$96,304,480	\$1,096	\$931	\$13,356,679	(\$139,136)
	14,348.40		\$105	0.013580	\$18,507	38,945.99	\$39,534,910	\$1,096	\$814	\$6,322,854	(\$75,047)
TAYLOR	7,764.71	\$1,559,270	\$141	0.019782	\$18,507	82,683.92	\$35,682,320	\$432	\$291	\$13,791,056	(\$109,589)
	47,425.43	\$6,675,431		0.013244	\$20,265	75,207.24	\$52,321,570	\$696	\$520	\$4,595,400	(\$109,589) (\$59,920)
	8,839.39	\$1,554,151	\$176	0.021732		75,207.24			\$914		
	57,815.82	\$11,470,191	\$198	10	\$120,520		\$83,715,580	\$1,112 \$290	\$914	\$52,824,045	(\$555,033)
WAYNE	12,131.67	\$2,115,975	\$174	0.024564	\$31,186	179,030.43	\$51,914,850			\$1,401,940	(\$20,662)
WEBSTER	177,205.35	\$30,690,278	\$173	0.013580	\$250,064	70,497.83	\$41,046,760	\$582	\$409	\$72,486,025	(\$590,616)
WETZEL	28,086.99	\$5,054,761	\$180	0.022864	\$69,343	120,540.09	\$100,493,440	\$834	\$654	\$18,361,168	(\$251,886)
WIRT	30,425.75	\$3,538,136	\$116	0.024104	\$51,170	44,120.34	\$31,816,610	\$721	\$605	\$18,402,860	(\$266,150)
DOOD	5,055.54	\$650,221	\$129	0.022048	\$8,602	74,207.76	\$71,405,140	\$962	\$834	\$4,214,385	(\$55,751)
WYOMING	110,637.05	\$21,134,477	\$191	0.022760	\$288,612	283,380.35	\$41,666,370	\$147	(\$44)	(\$4,867,138)	\$66,466
TOTAL	2,623,805.62	\$445,692,969	\$170		\$5,294,391	5,463,296.59	\$3,356,726,270	\$ 614	\$445	\$1,166,410,110	(\$15,010,170)

Legislative Report V	NV Code 11-	1C-11 Tax	Year 2024
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County	MT Acreage	MT Appraisal	MT Rate/Acre		MT Taxes	Timb Acreage	-	Timb Rate/Acre	1		Tax Diff
BARBOUR	25,563.03	\$4,184,929	\$164	0.013004	\$32,652	63,835.97	83,950,030.00	\$1,315	\$1,151	\$29,432,750	(\$229,646)
BERKELEY	9,624.94	\$1,051,321	\$109	0.025276	\$15,944	18,288.69	\$26,416,830	\$1,444	\$1,335	\$12,851,282	(\$194,897)
BOONE	107,049.67	\$21,420,827	\$200	0.025104	\$322,649	156,072.80	\$35,831,720	\$230	\$29	\$3,155,997	(\$47,537)
BRAXTON	40,489.30	\$7,397,240	\$183	0.015428	\$68,475	128,143.28	\$101,269,810	\$790	\$608	\$24,600,877	(\$227,725)
BROOKE	46.44	\$6,386	\$138	0.026568	\$102	19,448.72	\$6,341,310	\$326	\$189	\$8,756	(\$140)
CABELL	2,162.73	\$448,075	\$207	0.027472	\$7,386	85,417.24	\$48,457,140	\$567	\$360	\$778,840	(\$12,838)
CALHOUN	13,256.33	\$2,424,935	\$183	0.016518	\$24,032	82,545.91	\$54,935,580	\$666	\$483	\$6,397,358	(\$63,401)
CLAY	80,867.36	\$15,380,288	\$190	0.013956	\$128,788	100,794.07	\$49,779,980	\$494	\$304	\$24,558,327	(\$205,642)
DODDRIDGE	16,154.48	\$2,828,829	\$175	0.023424	\$39,757	71,117.05	\$83,354,100	\$1,172	\$997	\$16,105,339	(\$226,351)
FAYETTE	132,363.91	\$25,891,224	\$196	0.025620	\$398,000	165,076.11	\$71,163,320	\$431	\$235	\$31,170,063	(\$479,146)
GILMER	34,349.48	\$6,361,403	\$185	0.018584	\$70,932	99,933.52	\$62,307,390	\$623	\$438	\$15,055,099	(\$167,870)
GRANT	39,403.42	\$6,211,254	\$158	0.016052	\$59,822	43,465.57	\$21,799,580	\$502	\$344	\$13,551,009	(\$130,512)
GREENBRIER	175,569.46	\$28,581,493	\$163	0.019094	\$327,441	116,958.56	\$73,282,930	\$627	\$464	\$81,425,371	(\$932,842)
HAMPSHIRE	87,011.47	\$7,883,067	\$91	0.017428	\$82,432	56,304.46	\$75,997,300	\$1,350	\$1,259	\$109,561,213	(\$1,145,660)
HANCOCK	0.00	\$0	\$0	0.025492	\$0	14,528.49	\$6,419,870	\$442	\$442	50	\$0
HARDY	41,744.44	\$3,835,457	\$92	0.015448	\$35,550	52,830.61	\$36,465,160	\$690	\$598	\$24,977,719	(\$231,513)
HARRISON	9,458.48	\$1,853,830	\$196	0.023280	\$25,894	73,490.13	\$52,486,920	\$714	\$518	\$4,901,451	(\$68,463)
JACKSON	5,916.78	\$663,062	\$112	0.024924	\$9,916	90,842.50	\$46,891,430	\$516	\$404	\$2,391,084	(\$35,757)
JEFFERSON	1,128.80	\$165,386	\$147	0.023360	\$2,318	5,447.81	\$15,588,790	\$2,861	\$2,715	\$3,064,651	(\$42,954)
KANAWHA	73,383.58	\$11,417,666	\$156	0.025196	\$172,608	489,334.55	\$129,824,250	\$265	\$110	\$8,051,567	(\$121,720)
LEWIS	42,250.24	\$7,508,975	\$178	0.017708	\$79,781	76,633.15	\$85,168,450	\$1,111	\$934	\$39,447,041	(\$419,117)
LINCOLN	11,649.43	\$1,995,927	\$171	0.024872	\$29,786	201,154.74	\$85,354,100	\$424	\$253	\$2,947,166	(\$43,981)
LOGAN	138,685.80	\$21,965,485	\$158	0.025124	\$331,117	93,489.63	\$21,415,930	\$229	\$71	\$9,803,658	(\$147,784)
MARION	22,043.84	\$4,488,815	\$204	0.024708	\$66,546	76,977.76	\$94,767,270	\$1,231	\$1,027	\$22,649,342	(\$335,772)
MARSHALL	5,239.30	\$1,082,520	\$207	0.020160	\$13,094	45,444.60	\$10,566,310	\$233	\$26	\$135,668	(\$1,641)
MASON	6,589.68	\$930,478	\$141	0.023660	\$13,209	61,396.59	\$49,146,190	\$800	\$659	\$4,344,370	(\$61,673)
MCDOWELL	65,720.82	\$10,920,936	\$166	0.022748	\$149,058	312,120.78	\$33,703,170	\$108	(\$58)	(\$3,824,324)	\$52,197
MERCER	4,532.71	\$857,172	\$189	0.022740	\$11,695	161,292.71	\$85,041,400	\$527	\$338	\$1,532,694	(\$20,912)
MINERAL	38,236.80	\$4,939,689	\$129	0.023876	\$70,764	37,678.87	\$17,659,430	\$469	\$339	\$12,981,233	(\$185,964)
MINGO	48,329.02	\$7,951,699	\$165	0.022760	\$108,588	176,957.89	\$52,718,470	\$298	\$133	\$6,446,257	(\$88,030)
MONONGALIA	9,488.80	\$1,757,112	\$185	0.021392	\$22,553	86,053.50	\$57,822,820	\$672	\$487	\$4,618,796	(\$59,283)
MONROE	33,936.43	\$3,627,385	\$107	0.021156	\$46,045	45,759.76	\$64,744,390	\$1,415	\$1,308	\$44,388,458	(\$563,449)
MORGAN	25,530.17	\$2,173,338	\$85	0.020012	\$26,096	24,351.14	\$29,847,160	\$1,226	\$1,141	\$29,118,958	(\$349,637)
NICHOLAS	166,514.54	\$33,732,163	\$203	0.019636	\$397,419	114,747.25	\$80,155,300	\$699	\$496	\$82,584,550	(\$972,978)
оню	83.06	\$17,122	\$206	0.023100	\$237	15,290.66	\$4,646,880	\$304	\$98	\$8,120	(\$113)
PENDLETON	37,874.12	\$4,360,738	\$115	0.013580	\$35,531	60,740.00	\$105,525,060	\$1,737	\$1,622	\$61,438,880	(\$500,604)
PLEASANTS	3,678,44	\$642,427	\$175	0.023832	\$9,186	36,708.62	\$32,576,740	\$887	\$713	\$2,621,972	(\$37,492)
POCAHONTAS	46,341.18	\$6,916,480	\$149	0.012936	\$53,683	42,575.15	\$81,147,240	\$1,906	\$1,757	\$81,408,725	(\$631,862)
PRESTON	79,745.65	\$12,434,371	\$156	0.021204	\$158,195	196,040.53	\$112,781,440	\$575	\$419	\$33,443,026	(\$425,476)
	15,551.49	\$3,122,895	\$201	0.024304	\$45,539	87,958.18	\$98,014,670	\$1,114	\$914	\$14,206,638	(\$207,167)
RALEIGH	158,662.14	\$29,341,641	\$185	0.024028	\$423,013	115,180.97	\$64,120,970	\$557	\$372	\$58,985,192	
											(\$850,378)
RANDOLPH	212,992.56 36,961.86	\$40,027,383 \$6,853,314	\$188 \$185	0.013488	\$323,934 \$89,559	86,013.99 102,218.48	\$113,572,980 \$119,735,770	\$1,320 \$1,171	\$1,132 \$986	\$241,208,260 \$36,442,739	(\$1,952,050)
ROANE	17,887.34	\$3,225,413	\$185	0.021780	\$34,440	140,876.62	\$128,028,660	\$909	\$728		(\$476,234)
SUMMERS	14,348.40	\$3,225,413	\$165	0.017796	\$19,310	87,864.80	\$128,028,660	\$909	\$931	\$13,030,600	(\$139,136)
1							\$39,534,910		-	\$13,356,679	(\$108.830)
TAYLOR	7,764.71	\$1,559,270	\$201	0.019782	\$18,507	38,945.99 82,683.92		\$1,015	\$814	\$6,322,854	(\$75.047)
		\$6,675,431	\$141	0.013244	\$53,046		\$35,682,320	\$432	\$291	\$13,791,056	(\$109,589)
YLER	8,839.39	\$1,554,151	\$176	0.021732	\$20,265	75,207.24	\$52,321,570	\$696	\$520	\$4,595,400	(\$59,920)
	57,815.82	\$11,470,191	\$198	0.017512	\$120,520	75,280.23	\$83,715,580	\$1,112	\$914	\$52,824,045	(\$555,033)
VAYNE	12,131.67	\$2,115,975	\$174	0.024564	\$31,186	179,030.43	\$51,914,850	\$290	\$116	\$1,401,940	(\$20,662)
VEBSTER	177,205.35	\$30,690,278	\$173	0.013580	\$250,064	70,497.83	\$41,046,760	\$582	\$409	\$72,486,025	(\$590,616)
ETZEL	28,086.99	\$5,054,761	\$180	0.022864	\$69,343	120,540.09	\$100,493,440	\$834	\$654	\$18,361,168	(\$251,886)
VIRT	30,425.75	\$3,538,136	\$116	0.024104	\$51,170	44,120.34	\$31,816,610	\$721	\$605	\$18,402,860	(\$266,150)
VOOD	5,055.54	\$650,221	\$129	0.022048	\$8,602	74,207.76	\$71,405,140	\$962	\$834	\$4,214,385	(\$55.751)
YOMING	110,637.05	\$21,134,477	\$191	0.022760	\$288,612	283,380.35	\$41,666,370	\$147	(\$44)	(\$4,867,138)	\$66,466
OTAL	2,623,805.62	\$445,692,969	\$170		\$5,294,391	5,463,296.59	\$3,356,726,270	\$614	\$445	\$1,166,410,110	(\$15,010,170)

Legislative Report WV Code 11-1C-11 Tax Year 2024

County	MT Acreage	MT Appraisal	MT Rate/Acre	CI 3 Levy Rates	MT Taxes	Timb Acreage	Timb Appraisal	Timb Rate/Acre	R/A DIF	Appraisal Diff	Tax Diff
BARBOUR	25,563.03	\$4,184,929	\$164	0.013004	\$32,652	63,835.97	83,950,030.00	\$1,315	\$1,151	\$29,432,750	(\$229,646)
BERKELEY	9,624.94	\$1,051,321	\$109	0.025276	\$15,944	18,288.69	\$26,416,830	\$1,444	\$1,335	\$12,851,282	(\$194,897)
BOONE	107,049.67	\$21,420,827	\$200	0.025104	\$322,649	156,072.80	\$35,831,720	\$230	\$29	\$3,155,997	(\$47,537)
BRAXTON	40,489.30	\$7,397,240	\$183	0.015428	\$68,475	128,143.28	\$101,269,810	\$790	\$608	\$24,600,877	(\$227,725)
BROOKE	46.44	\$6,386	\$138	0.026568	\$102	19,448.72	\$6,341,310	\$326	\$189	\$8,756	(\$140)
CABELL	2,162.73	\$448,075	\$207	0.027472	\$7,386	85,417.24	\$48,457,140	\$567	\$360	\$778,840	(\$12,838)
CALHOUN	13,256.33	\$2,424,935	\$183	0.016518	\$24,032	82,545.91	\$54,935,580	\$666	\$483	\$6,397,358	(\$63,401)
CLAY	80,867.36	\$15,380,288	\$190	0.013956	\$128,788	100,794.07	\$49,779,980	\$494	\$304	\$24,558,327	(\$205,642)
DODDRIDGE	16,154.48	\$2,828,829	\$175	0.023424	\$39,757	71,117.05	\$83,354,100	\$1,172	\$997	\$16,105,339	(\$226,351)
FAYETTE	132,363.91	\$25,891,224	\$196	0.025620	\$398,000	165,076.11	\$71,163,320	\$431	\$235	\$31,170,063	(\$479,146)
GILMER	34,349.48	\$6,361,403	\$185	0.018584	\$70,932	99,933.52	\$62,307,390	\$623	\$438	\$15,055,099	(\$167,870)
GRANT	39,403.42	\$6,211,254	\$158	0.016052	\$59,822	43,465.57	\$21,799,580	\$502	\$344	\$13,551,009	(\$130,512)
GREENBRIER	175,569.46	\$28,581,493	\$163	0.019094	\$327,441	116,958.56	\$73,282,930	\$627	\$464	\$81,425,371	(\$932,842)
HAMPSHIRE	87,011.47	\$7,883,067	\$91	0.017428	\$82,432	56,304.46	\$75,997,300	\$1,350	\$1,259	\$109,561,213	(\$1,145,660)
HANCOCK	0.00	\$0	\$0	0.025492	\$0	14,528.49	\$6,419,870	\$442	\$442	\$0	\$0
HARDY	41,744.44	\$3,835,457	\$92	0.015448	\$35,550	52,830.61	\$36,465,160	\$690	\$598	\$24,977,719	(\$231,513)
ARRISON	9,458.48	\$1,853,830	\$196	0.023280	\$25,894	73,490.13	\$52,486,920	\$714	\$518	\$4,901,451	(\$68,463)
ACKSON	5,916.78	\$663,062	\$112	0.024924	\$9,916	90,842.50	\$46,891,430	\$516	\$404	\$2,391,084	(\$35,757)
EFFERSON	1,128.80	\$165,386	\$147	0.023360	\$2,318	5,447.81	\$15,588,790	\$2,861	\$2,715	\$3,064,651	
KANAWHA	73,383.58	\$11,417,666	\$156	0.025196	\$172,608	489,334.55	\$129,824,250	\$2,661	\$110	\$8,051,567	(\$42,954)
EWIS	42,250.24	\$7,508,975	\$178	0.017708	\$79,781	76,633.15	\$85,168,450	\$1,111	\$934	\$39,447,041	
INCOLN	11,649.43	\$1,995,927	\$170	0.024872	\$29,786	201,154.74	\$85,354,100	\$424	\$253		(\$419,117)
OGAN	138.685.80	\$21,965,485	\$158	0.025124	\$331,117			\$229	1	\$2,947,166	(\$43,981)
ARION						93,489.63	\$21,415,930	-	\$71	\$9,803,658	(\$147,784)
	22,043.84	\$4,488,815	\$204	0.024708	\$66,546	76,977.76	\$94,767,270	\$1,231	\$1,027	\$22,649,342	(\$335,772)
ARSHALL	5,239.30	\$1,082,520	\$207	0.020160	\$13,094	45,444.60	\$10,566,310	\$233	\$26	\$135,668	(\$1.641)
ASON	6,589.68	\$930,478	\$141	0.023660	\$13,209	61,396.59	\$49,146,190	\$800	\$659	\$4,344,370	(\$61,673)
ACDOWELL	65,720.82	\$10,920,936	\$166	0.022748	\$149,058	312,120.78	\$33,703,170	\$108	(\$58)	(\$3,824,324)	\$52,197
MERCER	4,532.71	\$857,172	\$189	0.022740	\$11,695	161,292.71	\$85,041,400	\$527	\$338	\$1,532,694	(\$20,912)
MINERAL	38,236.80	\$4,939,689	\$129	0.023876	\$70,764	37,678.87	\$17,659,430	\$469	\$339	\$12,981,233	(\$185,964)
AINGO	48,329.02	\$7,951,699	\$165	0.022760	\$108,588	176,957.89	\$52,718,470	\$298	\$133	\$6,446,257	(\$88,030)
ONONGALIA	9,488.80	\$1,757,112	\$185	0.021392	\$22,553	86,053.50	\$57,822,820	\$672	\$487	\$4,618,796	(\$59,283)
IONROE	33,936.43	\$3,627,385	\$107	0.021156	\$46,045	45,759.76	\$64,744,390	\$1,415	\$1,308	\$44,388,458	(\$563,449)
ORGAN	25,530.17	\$2,173,338	\$85	0.020012	\$26,096	24,351.14	\$29,847,160	\$1,226	\$1,141	\$29,118,958	(\$349,637)
NICHOLAS	166,514.54	\$33,732,163	\$203	0.019636	\$397,419	114,747.25	\$80,155,300	\$699	\$496	\$82,584,550	(\$972,978)
оню	83.06	\$17,122	\$206	0.023100	\$237	15,290.66	\$4,646,880	\$304	\$98	\$8,120	(\$113)
ENDLETON	37,874.12	\$4,360,738	\$115	0.013580	\$35,531	60,740.00	\$105,525,060	\$1,737	\$1,622	\$61,438,880	(\$500,604)
LEASANTS	3,678.44	\$642,427	\$175	0.023832	\$9,186	36,708.62	\$32,576,740	\$887	\$713	\$2,621,972	(\$37,492)
OCAHONTAS	46,341.18	\$6,916,480	\$149	0.012936	\$53,683	42,575.15	\$81,147,240	\$1,906	\$1,757	\$81,408,725	(\$631,862)
RESTON	79,745.65	\$12,434,371	\$156	0.021204	\$158,195	196,040.53	\$112,781,440	\$575	\$419	\$33,443,026	(\$425,476)
UTNAM	15,551.49	\$3,122,895	\$201	0.024304	\$45,539	87,958.18	\$98,014,670	\$1,114	\$914	\$14,206,638	(\$207,167)
ALEIGH	158,662.14	\$29,341,641	\$185	0.024028	\$423,013	115,180.97	\$64,120,970	\$557	\$372	\$58,985,192	(\$850,378)
ANDOLPH	212,992.56	\$40,027,383	\$188	0.013488	\$323,934	86,013.99	\$113,572,980	\$1,320	\$1,132	\$241,208,260	(\$1,952,050)
ITCHIE	36,961.86	\$6,853,314	\$185	0.021780	\$89,559	102,218.48	\$119,735,770	\$1,171	\$986	\$36,442,739	(\$476,234)
OANE	17,887.34	\$3,225,413	\$180	0.017796	\$34,440	140,876.62	\$128,028,660	\$909	\$728	\$13,030,600	(\$139,136)
UMMERS	14,348.40	\$2,369,928	\$165	0.013580	\$19,310	87,864.80	\$96,304,480	\$1,096	\$931	\$13,356,679	(\$108,830)
AYLOR	7,764.71	\$1,559,270	\$201	0.019782	\$18,507	38,945.99	\$39,534,910	\$1,015	\$814	\$6,322,854	(\$75,047)
UCKER	47,425.43	\$6,675,431	\$141	0.013244	\$53,046	82,683.92	\$35,682,320	\$432	\$291	\$13,791,056	(\$109,589)
YLER	8,839.39	\$1,554,151	\$176	0.021732	\$20,265	75,207.24	\$52,321,570	\$696	\$520	\$4,595,400	(\$59,920)
PSHUR	57,815.82	\$11,470,191	\$198	0.017512	\$120,520	75,280.23	\$83,715,580	\$1,112	\$914	\$52,824,045	(\$555,033)
AYNE	12,131.67	\$2,115,975	\$174	0.024564	\$31,186	179,030.43	\$51,914,850	\$290	\$116	\$1,401,940	(\$20,662)
EBSTER	177,205.35	\$30,690,278	\$173	0.013580	\$250,064	70,497.83	\$41,046,760	\$582	\$409	\$72,486,025	(\$590,616)
ETZEL	28,086.99	\$5,054,761	\$180	0.022864	\$69,343	120,540.09	\$100,493,440	\$834	\$654	\$18,361,168	(\$251,886)
IRT	30,425.75	\$3,538,136	\$116	0.024104	\$51,170	44,120.34	\$31,816,610	\$721	\$605	\$18,402,860	(\$266,150)
DOD	5,055.54	\$650,221	\$129	0.022048	\$8,602	74,207.76	\$71,405,140	\$962	\$834	\$4,214,385	(\$55,751)
YOMING	110,637.05	\$21,134,477	\$191	0.022760	\$288,612	283,380.35	\$41,666,370	\$147	(\$44)	(\$4,867,138)	\$66,466
						2					
OTAL	2,623,805.62	\$445,692,969	\$170		\$5,294,391	5,463,296.59	\$3,356,726,270	\$614	\$445	\$1,166,410,110	(\$15,010,170)

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Legislative Report WV Code 11-1C-11 Tax Year 2024

	1				1	1	1		1	1	1
County	MT Acreage	MT Appraisal	MT Rate/Acre			Timb Acreage	1	Timb Rate/Acre	1	f Appraisai Diff	Tax Diff
BARBOUR	25,563.03	\$4,184,929	\$164	0.013004	\$32,652	63,835.97	83,950,030.00	\$1,315	\$1,151	\$29,432,750	(\$229,646)
BERKELEY	9,624.94	\$1,051,321	\$109	0.025276	\$15,944	18,288.69	\$26,416,830	\$1,444	\$1,335	\$12,851,282	(\$194,897)
BOONE	107,049.67	\$21,420,827	\$200	0.025104	\$322,649	156,072.80	\$35,831,720	\$230	\$29	\$3,155,997	(\$47,537)
BRAXTON	40,489.30	\$7,397,240	\$183	0.015428	\$68,475	128,143.28	\$101,269,810	\$790	\$608	\$24,600,877	(\$227,725)
BROOKE	46.44	\$6,386	\$138	0.026568	\$102	19,448.72	\$6,341,310	\$326	\$189	\$8,756	(\$140)
CABELL	2,162.73	\$448,075	\$207	0.027472	\$7,386	85,417.24	\$48,457,140	\$567	\$360	\$778,840	(\$12,838)
CALHOUN	13,256.33	\$2,424,935	\$183	0.016518	\$24,032	82,545.91	\$54,935,580	\$666	\$483	\$6,397,358	(\$63,401)
CLAY	80,867.36	\$15,380,288	\$190	0.013956	\$128,788	100,794.07	\$49,779,980	\$494	\$304	\$24,558,327	(\$205,642)
DODDRIDGE	16,154.48	\$2,828,829	\$175	0.023424	\$39,757	71,117.05	\$83,354,100	\$1,172	\$997	\$16,105,339	(\$226,351)
FAYETTE	132,363.91	\$25,891,224	\$196	0.025620	\$398,000	165,076.11	\$71,163,320	\$431	\$235	\$31,170,063	(\$479,146)
GILMER	34,349.48	\$6,361,403	\$185	0.018584	\$70,932	99,933.52	\$62,307,390	\$623	\$438	\$15,055,099	(\$167,870)
GRANT	39,403.42	\$6,211,254	\$158	0.016052	\$59,822	43,465.57	\$21,799,580	\$502	\$344	\$13,551,009	(\$130,512)
GREENBRIER	175,569.46	\$28,581,493	\$163	0.019094	\$327,441	116,958.56	\$73,282,930	\$627	\$464	\$81,425,371	(\$932,842)
HAMPSHIRE	87,011.47	\$7,883,067	\$91	0.017428	\$82,432	56,304.46	\$75,997,300	\$1,350	\$1,259	\$109,561,213	(\$1,145,660)
HANCOCK	0.00	\$0	\$0	0.025492	\$0	14,528.49	\$6,419,870	\$442	\$442	\$0	\$0
HARDY	41,744.44	\$3,835,457	\$92	0.015448	\$35,550	52,830.61	\$36,465,160	\$690	\$598	\$24,977,719	(\$231,513)
HARRISON	9,458.48	\$1,853,830	\$196	0.023280	\$25,894	73,490.13	\$52,486,920	\$714	\$518	\$4,901,451	(\$68,463)
JACKSON	5,916.78	\$663,062	\$112	0.024924	\$9,916	90,842.50	\$46,891,430	\$516	\$404	\$2,391,084	(\$35,757)
JEFFERSON	1,128.80	\$165,386	\$147	0.023360	\$2,318	5,447.81	\$15,588,790	\$2,861	\$2,715	\$3,064,651	(\$42,954)
KANAWHA	73,383.58	\$11,417,666	\$156	0.025196	\$172,608	489,334.55	\$129,824,250	\$265	\$110	\$8,051,567	(\$121,720)
EWIS	42,250.24	\$7,508,975	\$178	0.017708	\$79,781	76,633.15	\$85,168,450	\$1,111	\$934	\$39,447,041	(\$419,117)
INCOLN	11,649.43	\$1,995,927	\$171	0.024872	\$29,786	201,154.74	\$85,354,100	\$424	\$253	\$2,947,166	(\$43,981)
LOGAN	138,685.80	\$21,965,485	\$158	0.025124	\$331,117	93,489.63	\$21,415,930	\$229	\$71	\$9,803,658	(\$147,784)
ARION	22,043.84	\$4,488,815	\$204	0.024708	\$66,546	76,977.76	\$94,767,270	\$1,231	\$1,027	\$22,649,342	(\$335,772)
ARSHALL	5,239.30	\$1,082,520	\$207	0.020160	\$13,094	45,444.60	\$10,566,310	\$233	\$26	\$135,668	(\$1,641)
ASON	6,589.68	\$930,478	\$141	0.023660	\$13,209	61,396.59	\$49,146,190	\$800	\$659	\$4,344,370	(\$61,673)
CDOWELL	65,720.82	\$10,920,936	\$166	0.022748	\$149,058	312,120.78	\$33,703,170	\$108	(\$58)	(\$3,824,324)	\$52,197
MERCER	4,532.71	\$857,172	\$189	0.022740	\$11,695	161,292.71	\$85,041,400	\$527	\$338	\$1,532,694	(\$20,912)
AINERAL	38,236.80	\$4,939,689	\$129	0.023876	\$70,764	37,678.87	\$17,659,430	\$469	\$339	\$12,981,233	(\$185.964)
AINGO	48,329.02	\$7,951,699	\$165	0.022760	\$108,588	176,957.89	\$52,718,470	\$298	\$133	\$6,446,257	(\$88,030)
ONONGALIA	9,488.80	\$1,757,112	\$185	0.021392	\$22,553	86,053.50	\$57,822,820	\$672	\$487	\$4,618,796	(\$59,283)
ONROE	33,936.43	\$3,627,385	\$107	0.021156	\$46,045	45,759.76	\$64,744,390	\$1,415	\$1,308	\$44,388,458	(\$563,449)
ORGAN	25,530.17	\$2,173,338	\$85	0.020012	\$26,096	24,351.14	\$29,847,160	\$1,226	\$1,141	\$29,118,958	(\$349,637)
ICHOLAS	166,514.54	\$33,732,163	\$203	0.019636	\$397,419	114,747.25	\$80,155,300	\$699	\$496	\$82,584,550	(\$972,978)
оню	83.06	\$17,122	\$206	0.023100	\$237	15,290.66	\$4,646,880	\$304	\$98	\$8,120	
ENDLETON	37,874.12	\$4,360,738	\$115	0.013580	\$35,531	60,740.00	\$105,525,060	\$1,737	\$1,622	\$61,438,880	(\$113)
LEASANTS	3,678.44	\$642,427	\$175	0.023832	\$9,186	36,708.62	\$32,576,740	\$887	\$713	\$2,621,972	(\$500,604)
OCAHONTAS	46,341.18	\$6,916,480	\$149	0.012936	\$53,683	42,575.15	\$81,147,240	\$1,906	\$1,757	\$81,408,725	(\$37,492)
RESTON	79,745.65	\$12,434,371	\$156	0.021204	\$158,195	196,040.53	\$112,781,440	\$575			(\$631,862)
UTNAM	15,551.49	\$3,122,895	\$201	0.021204	\$45,539	87,958.18	\$98,014,670	\$1,114	\$419 \$914	\$33,443,026 \$14,206,638	(\$425,476)
ALEIGH	158,662.14			0.024028				\$557	\$372		(\$207,167)
		\$29,341,641	\$185		\$423,013	115,180.97	\$64,120,970			\$58,985,192	(\$850,378)
	212,992.56	\$40,027,383	\$188	0.013488	\$323,934	86,013.99	\$113,572,980	\$1,320	\$1,132	\$241,208,260	(\$1,952,050)
OANE	36,961.86	\$6,853,314	\$185	0.021780	\$89,559	102,218.48	\$119,735,770 \$128,028,660	\$1,171	\$986	\$36,442,739	(\$476.234)
	17,887.34	\$3,225,413	\$180	0.017796	\$34,440	140,876.62		\$909	\$728	\$13,030,600	(\$139,136)
	14,348.40	\$2,369,928	\$165	0.013580	\$19,310	87,864.80	\$96,304,480	\$1,096	\$931	\$13,356,679	(\$108,830)
AYLOR	7,764.71	\$1,559,270	\$201	0.019782	\$18,507	38,945.99	\$39,534,910	\$1,015	\$814	\$6,322,854	(\$75,047)
UCKER	47,425.43	\$6,675,431	\$141	0.013244	\$53,046	82,683.92	\$35,682,320	\$432	\$291	\$13,791,056	(\$109,589)
YLER	8,839.39	\$1,554,151	\$176	0.021732	\$20,265	75,207.24	\$52,321,570	\$696	\$520	\$4,595,400	(\$59,920)
PSHUR	57,815.82	\$11,470,191	\$198	0.017512	\$120,520	75,280.23	\$83,715,580	\$1,112	\$914	\$52,824,045	(\$555,033)
AYNE	12,131.67	\$2,115,975	\$174	0.024564	\$31,186	179,030.43	\$51,914,850	\$290	\$116	\$1,401,940	(\$20,662)
EBSTER	177,205.35	\$30,690,278	\$173	0.013580	\$250,064	70,497.83	\$41,046,760	\$582	\$409	\$72,486,025	(\$590,616)
ETZEL	28,086.99	\$5,054,761	\$180	0.022864	\$69,343	120,540.09	\$100,493,440	\$834	\$654	\$18,361,168	(\$251,886)
IRT	30,425.75	\$3,538,136	\$116	0.024104	\$51,170	44,120.34	\$31,816,610	\$721	\$605	\$18,402,860	(\$266,150)
OOD	5,055.54	\$650,221	\$129	0.022048	\$8,602	74,207.76	\$71,405,140	\$962	\$834	\$4,214,385	(\$55,751)
YOMING	110,637.05	\$21,134,477	\$191	0.022760	\$288,612	283,380.35	\$41,666,370	\$147	(\$44)	(\$4,867,138)	\$66,466
OTAL		445,692,969	\$170		\$5,294,391		\$3,356,726,270				

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WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Division of Highways

1900 Kanawha Boulevard East • Building Five • Room 110 Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0430 • (304) 558-3505

Alanna J. Keller, P.E. Charleston, V Deputy Secretary of Transportation Deputy Commissioner of Highways Jimmy Wriston, P. E. Secretary of Transportation Commissioner of Highways

January 2, 2025

Delivered Electronically

The Honorable Craig Blair West Virginia Senate President 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Building One, Room 229M Charleston, West Virginia 25305

The Honorable Roger Hanshaw West Virginia Speaker 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Building One, Room 228M Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Joint Committee on Government and Finance 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East Building One, Room 214W Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Dear Senate President Blair, Speaker Hanshaw, and Committee Members:

Please find enclosed a report on the Division of Highways' Design-Build Program in 2024.

I appreciate your continued support and interest in highway matters. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact my office.

Sincerely,

fring Plan, P.C.

Jimmy D. Wriston, P.E. Secretary of Transportation/ Commissioner of Highways

JW:DLBb

Enclosure

West Virginia Division of Highways Design-Build Program Experience



Report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance

January 2, 2025

Report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance Division of Highways Experience on Design-Build Projects January 2, 2025

This report has been prepared in accordance with West Virginia Code Chapter 17, Article 2D, Highway Design-Build Pilot Program (See Appendix A).

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As per the legislation, "the Commissioner of the West Virginia Division of Highways may expedite the construction of projects by combining the design and construction elements of a highway or bridge project into a single contract as provided in this article. On or before January 15, 2014, and annually thereafter the commissioner shall prepare and submit to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance a written report evaluating the experience of the Division of Highways with each project, including whether the division realized any cost or time savings, the number and cost of change orders, the quality of work performed, the number of bids received and other issues the commissioner considers appropriate."

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WVDOH Design-Build Program – 2024

In 2024, the West Virginia Division of Highways (WVDOH) awarded 10 projects through the Design-Build project delivery method.

The Design-Build approach streamlines project execution by combining the design and construction phases under a single contract. This method allows a contractor and an engineering firm to collaborate, often enabling design and construction activities to proceed concurrently. While this can accelerate the project's early stages, WVDOH has noted that for large and complex projects, the ultimate completion timeline may not always be significantly shortened.

A key advantage of Design-Build is that it allows contractors to tailor the project design to leverage their specific strengths while ensuring the final product aligns with the original contract requirements. This approach has proven particularly effective for certain projects, such as ADA ramp installations and bridge construction, where WVDOH has achieved notable success.

The quality of work produced through the Design-Build method has been consistent with that of the traditional Design-Bid-Build process. Additionally, the number of contractors bidding on WVDOH Design-Build projects has grown since the program's inception, fostering increased competition, more competitive bids, and a broader range of proposals.

Despite a slight reduction in its use over the past year, Design-Build remains a vital tool for WVDOH, facilitating the timely delivery of projects while maintaining high standards in design and construction. Following a comprehensive evaluation of outcomes since the Legislature approved the method, WVDOH has finalized and published a Design-Build Manual to guide the program's future implementation. The agency plans to focus Design-Build efforts on projects where this approach delivers clear benefits to the traveling public.

Since July 1, 2019, WVDOH has shifted from tracking Design-Build program expenditures to monitoring contractual obligations, aligning its procedures with federal funding requirements.

Project List

Contract ID	Project Name	State Project Number	Letting Date	Award Amount	# Bids	# of C.O	Fundin g Type
2022260002	E Baltimore St +6	S326-2/27-1.00 00	2/13/2024	\$329,200.00	4	0	Federal
2023350014	South Wheeling +1	S335-18-0.09 00	2/13/2024	\$879,600.00	4	0	Federal
2020000933	Chapline Hill Rd +3	\$335-6-0.09 00	3/12/2024	\$270,775.00	3	0	Federal
2020000951	National Rd +3	\$335-40-2.77 00	3/12/2024	\$339,800.00	3	0	Federal
2020000972	Fort Boreman Dr +4	U354-ADA-25.00	3/12/2024	\$567,000.00	2	1	Federal
2020000971	US 33 ADA +12	U344-ADA-25 00	8/13/2024	\$802,700.00	5	1	Federal
2020000979	JONES AVE ADA RAMPS +2	U310-61-7.55 00	8/13/2024	\$733,613.44	2	0	Federal
2024310003	DON KNOTTS BLVD +9	S331-119-12.58 00	8/13/2024	\$1,150,442.4 8	4	0	Federal
2020000975	DISTRICT 8 ADA RAMPS	U342-92-33.32 00	10/8/2024	\$1,681,415.9 3	3	0	Federal
2023140013R2	SEDAN BRIDGE	\$314-29-8.73 00	12/17/202 4	\$3,540,805.0 0	2	0	Federal

It should be noted that all contracts, whether design-bid-build or design-build, will have at least one administrative change order to finalize and close out the project because of the software used to manage the schedule and funds for the projects.

Appendix A

West Virginia Code §17-2D

Highway Design-Build Pilot Program

https://code.wvlegislature.gov/17-2D/