WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004 AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	3
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS	5 - 13
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	14
Government-wide Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Assets	15
Statement of Activities	16
Fund Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	17
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Assets	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	19
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) - State Road Fund	21
Notes to the Financial Statements	22
COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORT	35
Independent Auditors' Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and On Compliance and Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	36
Schedule of Findings	38



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Joint Committee on Government and Finance West Virginia Legislature

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2004, which collectively comprise the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highway's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways' management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Governmental Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and each major fund of the West Virginia Department of Transportation and of the State of West Virginia, that is attributable to the transactions of the Division of Highways. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly, the financial position of the West Virginia Department of Transportation or the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2004 and the changes in their financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, as of June 30, 2004, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the State Road (General) Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated October 1, 2004 on our consideration of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways' internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Virginia Center • 1411 Virginia Street, East • Suite 100 • Charleston, West Virginia 25301

Phone (304)-343-4126 or 1-(800)-788-3844 • Fax (304)-343-8008 • E-mail: cpa@suttlecpas.com

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(CPA)

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 13 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

October 1, 2004

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways (Division) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the Division's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2004. This section introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the Division's financial activities. Please read it in conjunction with the Division's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS - PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Net Assets - The Division's total combined net assets are \$6.1 billion as of the close of fiscal year 2004.

Changes in Net Assets - During the year the Divisions' Net Assets increased \$251 million or 4.30%. This is an improvement over the prior year, when Net Assets increased \$235 or 4.20%.

Revenues and Expenses - Total revenues increased by \$19.9 million or 2.01%. Total expenditures increased \$4.1 million or .55%. There were no significant changes in the programs carried out by the Division during the year.

Governmental Funds - Fund Balances - As of the close of fiscal year 2004, the Division's governmental funds reported combined total fund equity of \$194 million, a decrease of \$9 million in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, \$164 million represents the "unreserved fund balances" with substantially all of that in the general fund. This is approximately 16.13 % of the total governmental fund expenditures for the year.

Long-term Debt - The Division's total outstanding general obligation bonds, net of bond premiums, decreased by \$23 million (4.45%) during the current fiscal year. There were no new bond offerings during the year and principal payments reduced outstanding debt.

OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis serves as an introduction to the Division's basic financial statements. The Division's basic financial statements are comprised of three components, government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide Statements

Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the Division's financial condition. Changes in the Division's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Assets. Information on how the Division's net assets changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements focus on the individual parts of the Division, reporting the Division's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements can include the statements for governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds. The Division has only governmental funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements for more detailed information on the elements of the financial statements. The following Table summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements:

	Government-wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements
Scope	Entire Division	Activities of the Division that are not proprietary or fiduciary
Required financial statements	Statement of net assetsStatement of activities	 Balance sheet Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be depleted and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	 Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed Statement of Net Assets

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide statement of net assets and summarizes the Division's net assets as of June 30, 2004 and 2003 (amounts in thousands).

Net Assets as of June 30

	2004	<u>2003</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total current assets	\$ 284,366	\$ 282,141	0.79%
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	6,477,473	6,245,789	3.71%
Other non-current assets	2,855	3,199	(10.75%)
Total assets	6,764,694	6,531,129	3.58%
Total current liabilities	137,734	125,696	9.58%
Long term liabilities	535,465	565,250	(5.27%)
Total liabilities	673,199	690,946	(2.57%)
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	5,980,261	5,756,415	3.89%
Unrestricted	111,234	83,768	32.79%
Total net assets	<u>\$ 6,091,495</u>	<u>\$ 5,840,183</u>	4.30%

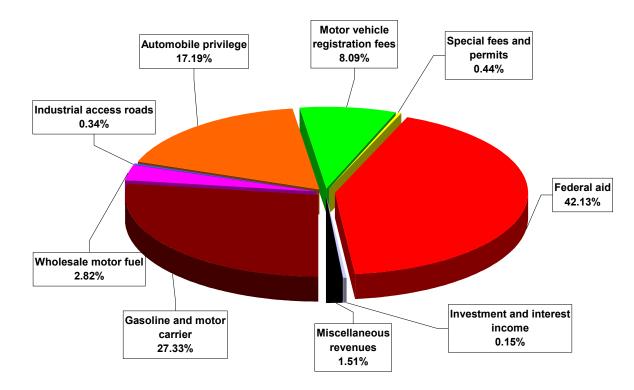
The largest component (98.17%) of the Division's net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure and others) less any related debt outstanding (excluding debt proceeds that have yet to be expended for infrastructure construction) that was needed to acquire or construct the assets. The Division uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the State; consequently, these net assets are not available for future spending. The remaining portion, unrestricted net assets, may be used at the Division's discretion.

Condensed Statement of Activities

The following condensed financial information was derived from the government-wide statement of activities and reflects how the Division's net assets changed during the fiscal year (amounts in thousands):

	<u>2004</u> <u>2003</u>			% Change
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 477,159	\$	466,273	2.33%
Licenses, fees and permits	81,577		85,880	(5.01%)
Investment and interest income	1,542		3,655	(57.81%)
Miscellaneous revenues	 15,165		18,793	(19.31%)
Total general revenues	 575,443		574,601	0.15%
Federal aid	428,112		409,555	4.53%
Charges for service	 4,461		3,965	12.51%
Total program revenues	 432,573		413,520	4.61%
Total revenues	 1,008,016		988,121	2.01%
Expenses				
Road maintenance	302,325		315,921	(4.30%)
Other road operations	364,645		329,531	10.66%
General and administration	59,163		77,619	(23.78%)
Interest on long-term debt	26,525		27,434	(3.31%)
Unallocated depreciation	4,046		2,096	93.03%
Total expenses	 756,704		752,601	0.55%
Change in net assets	251,312		235,520	6.71%
Net assets, beginning	 5,840,183		5,604,663	4.20%
Net assets, ending	\$ 6,091,495	\$	5,840,183	4.30%

Over time, increases and decreases in net assets measure whether the Division's financial position is improving or deteriorating. During the fiscal year, the net assets of the governmental activities increased by \$251 million or 4.30% percent.



The following chart depicts the revenues of the Division for the fiscal year.

Total revenues increased by approximately \$19.9 million. Total tax revenues increased by approximately \$10.9 million with the majority of the increase (\$7.1 million or 65.14%) due to a change in the gasoline and motor carrier road and wholesale motor fuel tax collection procedures. Federal aid revenue increased by approximately \$17 million or 4.17%. The following summarizes revenues for the years ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 (amounts in thousands):

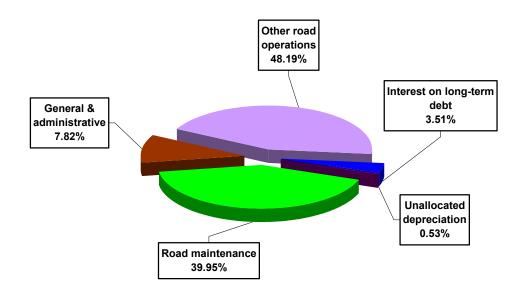
			Increase	% Increase
	 2004	2003	 (decrease)	(decrease)
Gasoline and motor carrier road tax	\$ 275,471	\$ 227,793	\$ 47,678	20.93%
Wholesale motor fuel tax	28,463	69,049	(40,586)	(58.78%)
Industrial access roads	3,465	1,891	1,574	83.24%
Automobile privilege	173,225	169,431	3,794	2.24%
Motor vehicle registration fees	81,577	85,880	(4,303)	(5.01%)
Special fees and permits	4,461	3,965	496	12.51%
Federal aid	424,647	407,664	16,983	4.17%
Investment and interest income	1,542	3,655	(2,113)	(57.81%)
Miscellaneous revenues	15,165	18,793	(3,628)	(19.31%)
	\$ 1,008,016	\$ 988,121	\$ 19,895	2.01%

The Division's primary sources of revenue for funding of ongoing administration of the Division, general maintenance and construction of the State Road System and for providing resources to match available Federal funds are derived from fuel taxes, automobile privilege taxes, motor vehicle registration and license fees, net of costs incurred by the Division of Motor Vehicles in collecting funds for deposit into the State Road Fund.

Although tax collections grew during the past five fiscal years, they did not significantly exceed official estimates. From fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2004, actual cash revenues exceeded estimates by only 1.78%. While those extra dollars allowed the Division to deal with unexpected expenses, such as major floods and severe winter weather, they did not permit the Division to undertake many new projects. In fact, some areas of expenditures were reduced during periods of less than desirable fund equity levels. Revenues are projected to remain relatively flat through fiscal year 2007, while at the same time it is anticipated that nondiscretionary costs will continue to rise. As a consequence, many programs that are operated by the Division will experience little, if any, increase in the foreseeable future and some programs may revert to lower funding levels.

The Division also relies on federal funds as a source of revenue. The federal aid is obtained in the form of reimbursable grants. Federal transportation legislation and special spending authorizations provide funds that are available for obligation by the Federal Government in specific years, and the Division expects to continue to fully obligate available funds, thus ensuring that it captures all federal dollars. Revenue under these grants is recognized when expenditures occur on specific projects that have qualified for federal participation. Federal funds received during 2004 were authorized under the "Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century" (TEA 21). TEA 21 expired in 2004 and the United States Congress is currently working on reauthorization of a new Highway Transit Bill (SAFE TEA). The results of the reauthorization are yet to be determined.

The following chart depicts expenses of the Division for the fiscal year.



Total expenses increased by approximately \$4 million (.55%). The following summarizes expenditures for the years ended June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 (amounts in thousands):

	 2004	 2003	 Increase (decrease)	% Increase (decrease)
Road maintenance	\$ 302,325	\$ 315,921	\$ (13,596)	(4.30%)
Other road operations	364,645	329,531	35,114	10.66%
General and administration	59,163	77,619	(18,456)	(23.78%)
Interest on long-term debt	26,525	27,434	(909)	(3.31%)
Unallocated depreciation	4,046	2,096	1,950	93.03%
-	\$ 756,704	\$ 752,601	\$ 4,103	0.55%

The maintenance expenses of the Division are composed primarily of routine maintenance, small bridge repair, and contract paving.

Operating divisions are allocated yearly amounts for routine maintenance. The type of routine maintenance expenses incurred is dependent, to a degree, on the level of snow and ice removal that is required in a given year.

Other road operations expenditures reported in the Government-Wide Financial Statements include the total expended for all other road operations and small construction activities that fail to meet the criteria established for capitalization as infrastructure assets. A discussion of the change in actual funds expended is included in the financial analysis of the Division's Fund Financial Statements below.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION'S MAJOR FUNDS

At June 30, 2004, the Division reported fund balances of \$194 million. Of this total amount, \$164 million, 84.54%, constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for appropriation for the general purposes of the funds. The remainder of fund balance is reserved and is not available for new spending because it is dedicated for various commitments, such as inventories.

State Road Fund

The State Road Fund is the Division's General Fund. At the end of the 2004 fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$164 million and reserved fund balance was \$30 million. The total General Fund balance increased \$22 million during the year primarily due to cost containment measures instituted.

Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for road construction or reconstruction financed by the proceeds from the sale of Safe Road Bonds and matching federal highway funds on such projects. At June 30, 2004, the fund balance of the fund was \$15 thousand, which was all in the rebate arbitrage fund. The 2001 Safe Road Bond fund was closed during the year. The rebate arbitrage fund will be closed in fiscal year 2005.

State Road (General) Fund and Budgetary Highlights

The Division is dependent on revenues generated from the purchase and use of motor fuel, motor vehicle fees, privilege tax on consumer purchases of motor vehicles, and federal funding generated from motor fuel purchases. Revenues are affected by state and national economic conditions, world events affecting availability and pricing of motor fuel, and fuel consumption rates for motor vehicles. Although average fuel consumption rates for motor vehicles have remained fairly constant over the past several years, any future changes in consumption rates or structure. For five of the previous six years, tax and fee revenue collections increased over the previous year. Tax and fee revenue collections declined by approximately \$17 million in 2003: they, increased \$6.6 million during the current year. The following table summarizes tax and fee collections over the past three years (amounts in thousands):

				<u>2004 vs</u>	<u>s. 2003</u>
	2002	2003	<u>2004</u>	<u>Change</u>	%Change
Gasoline, motor carrier and wholesale fuel	\$ 300,964	\$ 296,842	\$ 303,934	\$ 7,092	2.39%
Motor vehicle registration	87,380	85,880	81,577	(4,303)	(5.01%)
Privilege tax	180,472	169,431	173,225	3,794	2.24%
	\$ 568,816	\$ 552,153	\$ 558,736	\$ 6,583	1.19%

Automobile privilege tax collections were positively impacted in 2002 by low interest rates and significant incentives offered by automobile manufacturers. It is possible that the automobile privilege taxes could decline significantly when these factors no longer exist.

The Division's actual federal revenue for fiscal year 2004 was \$354 million, to be used primarily for design, rightof-way and construction of Corridor D, Corridor H, WV 9 and other major corridors including King Coal Highway, Coalfields Expressway, WV 2, WV 10, and WV 35 and all other federal highways. As previously discussed the recognition of revenue under these grants occurs when expenditures occur on specific projects that have qualified for federal participation. The budgeted amounts for federal revenue and expenditures are based on projects that have been approved and estimates of the timing of each phase of the project. Since the timing of such expenditures are dependent on variables such as the weather, the existence of differing site conditions that require plan modification, or delays caused by environmental issues or the results of public meetings, expenditures often do not occur as planned. Federal revenue in each of the last three years is summarized below (amounts in thousands):

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Change</u>	%Change
Federal reimbursement - budgeted funds	\$ 371,548	\$ 380,079	\$ 379,564	\$ (515)	(0.14%)
Federal reimbursement - bond funds	47,139	23,129	29,830	6,701	28.97%
Federal reimbursement - emergency funds	14,469	4,456	15,253	10,797	242.30%
Total federal aid	\$ 433,156	\$ 407,664	\$ 424,647	\$ 16,983	4.17%

Although it is anticipated that revenues will increase slightly in the next fiscal year, the Division's revenue increases are not projected to keep pace with increases in costs related to retirement, health insurance, increased debt service and other increases that are non-discretionary in nature. As a result, the Division will be required to reduce expenditures on programs that are discretionary and expenditures in these areas will be managed to ensure that the Division maintains a positive fund balance. The fiscal 2005 budget reflects a budgeted decrease in fund balance of approximately \$35 million. Management is taking all necessary steps to ensure that the fund balance of the Division is maintained at levels that are adequate to ensure the soundness of the Division and is confident that adequate discretionary items exist to permit the Division to continue to operate in a fiscally sound manner. The level of funding available and the increases in non-discretionary spending may impact the Division's ability to achieve all operational objectives.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2004, the Division had invested \$6.5 billion, net of accumulated depreciation, in a range of capital assets (see note 6 for additional details). Depreciation charges for the fiscal year totaled \$250 million.

The \$232 million increase in capital assets, net of depreciation, reflects the nature of the State's road system. While the Division continues to expand the state road system, these expansions are focused primarily on upgrading existing roadways and completion of Appalachian Highway Corridors. While these are significant construction projects, the additions are offset by \$234 million in depreciation of the infrastructure. The Division expended \$497 million dollars during the year ended June 30, 2004 for additions to capital assets. Of this amount, \$466 million was related to the acquisition of right of way and construction of roads and bridges. Construction costs for completed projects in the amount of \$260 million were reclassified from construction related to Corridor H in Randolph and Hardy Counties, Corridor D in Wood County, upgrade of WV 10 in Logan County, upgrade of WV 2 in Brooke County, widening of I-64, and continued environmental studies on various projects in process.

Long-term Debt

The Division has been authorized to issue bonds by constitutional amendments and all bonds are general obligation bonds of the State of West Virginia. All bonds authorized under prior constitutional amendments have been issued. At June 30, 2004, the Division had \$494 million in outstanding bonds. The amount outstanding decreased by \$23 million (4.45%) due to principal payments of \$23 million.

The following is a summary of the amounts outstanding, including insured status and bond ratings:

AA- Aa3 AA- AAA Aaa AAA	\$	5,090
AAA Aaa	Φ	5,090
		192,660
AA- Aa3 AA-		101,445
AAA Aaa		32,290
AAA Aaa		77,710
AAA Aaa		85,235
	Aa3 AA- AAA Aaa AAA AAA Aaa AAA AAA	Aa3 AA- AAA Aaa AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA Aaa

More detailed information regarding capital asset and long-term debt activity is included in the notes to the financial statements.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)

		overnmental Activities
ASSETS		
Current assets		110 (***
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	118,620
Accounts receivable		76,819
Taxes receivable		53,359
Due from other State of West Virginia agencies		3,653
Inventories		29,462
Other assets		2,453
Total current assets		284,366
Non-current assets		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		
Land - non-infrastructure		14,650
Land improvements		3,731
Buildings		52,118
Buildings - work in progress		11,049
Furniture and fixtures		720
Rolling stock		48,269
Scientific equipment		582
Shop equipment		147
Roads		3,715,948
Bridges		1,065,741
Land - infrastructure		- 725,025
Work in progress		839,493
Total capital assets		6,477,473
Other non-current assets		2,855
Total assets		6,764,694
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable		56,049
Retainages payable		11,561
Accrued payroll and related liabilities		18,527
Due to other State of West Virginia agencies		4,660
Accrued interest payable		2,145
Current maturities of long term obligations		44,792
Total current liabilities		137,734
Non-current liabilities		
Claims and judgements		8,700
Compensated absences		54,332
General obligation bonds		472,433
Total non-current liabilities		535,465
Total liabilities		673,199
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		5,980,261
Unrestricted		111,234
Total net assets	\$	6,091,495

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral Part Of These Financial Statements . .

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004 (amounts expressed in thousands)

		Program		
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Revenue (Expenses) and Changes in Net Assets
Government activities				
Road maintenance				
Expressway, trunkline & feeder & SLS	\$ 240,584	\$ -	s -	\$ (240,584)
Contract paving & secondary roads	36,451	-	-	(36,451)
Small bridge repair & replacement	12,022		-	(12,022)
Litter control program	1,637	-	•	(1,637)
Depreciation	11,631	-	-	(11,631)
Other road operations				
Interstate highways	6,256	-	51,239	44,983
Appalachian highways	2,548	-	126,286	123,738
Other federal aid programs	107,142	M0	247,122	139,980
Non federal aid improvements	12,096	-	•	(12,096)
Industrial access roads	1,967		3,465	1,498
Depreciation	234,636	-	-	(234,636)
General and administration				(1 < 0.11)
Support and administrative operations	21,302	4,461	-	(16,841)
Claims	2,716	-	-	(2,716)
Costs associated with DMV	35,145	-	-	(35,145)
Interest on long-term debt	26,525	-	-	(26,525)
Unallocated depreciation	4,046			(4,046)
	756,704	4,461	428,112	(324,131)
	General revenu Taxes:	es		· · ·
		d motor carrier		275,471
	Wholesale 1			28,463
	Automobile	privilege		173,225
		cle registration fees		81,577
	Investment and			1,542
	Miscellaneous 1	revenues		15,165
	Total general re	evenues		575,443
	Change in net a	ssets		251,312
	Net assets, begi			5,840,183
	Net assets, endi	-		\$ 6,091,495

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	State Road (General)		·····		Total Governmental Funds		
ASSETS							
Assets					<i>4</i> 1		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	118,605	\$	15	\$	118,620	
Receivables		76,819		-		76,819	
Taxes receivable		53,359		-		53,359	
Due from other State of West Virginia agencies		3,653		-		3,653	
Inventories		29,462		-		29,462	
Other assets		2,453				2,453	
Total assets		284,351	\$	15	\$	284,366	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities							
Accounts payable	\$	56,049	\$	-	\$	56,049	
Retainages payable		11,561		-		11,561	
Accrued payroll and related liabilities		18,527		-		18,527	
Due to other State of West Virginia agencies		4,660		•• •		4,660	
Total liabilities		90,797		-		90,797	
Fund balances							
Reserved for capital projects		-		15		15	
Reserved for inventories		29,462				29,462	
Unreserved, undesignated		164,092		-		164,092	
Total fund balances		193,554	.	15	.	193,569	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	284,351	\$	15	\$	284,366	

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Total fund balances - governmental funds		\$	193,569
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the st different because:	tatement of net assets	s are	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not finan are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:	cial resources and ther	efore	
Land - non infrastructure	\$ 14,	650	
Land improvements- non infrastructure		731	
Buildings	52,	118	
Buildings - work in progress	11,	049	
Furniture and Fixtures		720	
Rolling Stock and Shop Equipment	48,	269	
Scientific Equipment		582	
Shop Equipment		147	
Roads	3,715,	.948	
Bridges	1,065,	741	
Infrastructure Land	725,	025	
Work in progress	839,	493	6,477,473
Bonds issued by the Division have associated costs t available financial resources in the funds. However, thes			
statement of net assets			2,855
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current p reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	eriod and therefore ar	e not	
Accrued interest payable	(2.	,145)	
Claims and judgments	• •	.116)	
Compensated absences		.930)	
Compensated assences	(75,	~~~/	(****

(497,211)

\$

(582, 402)

6,091,495

General obligation bonds

Net assets of governmental activities

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral Part Of These Financial Statements

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)						Total
		tate Road General)		Capital Projects		vernmental Funds
Revenues					· · · · · ·	
Taxes						
Gasoline and motor carrier	\$	275,471	\$	-	\$	275,471
Wholesale motor fuel		28,463		-		28,463
Automobile privilege		173,225		-		173,225
Industrial access		3,465		-		3,465
License, fees and permits						
Motor vehicle registrations						
and licenses		81,577		-		81,577
Special fees and permits		4,461		-		4,461
Federal aid						
Interstate highways		51,211		28		51,239
Appalachian highways		126,286		-		126,286
Other federal aid programs		217,320		29,802		247,122
Investment and interest income, net of						
arbitrage rebate		844		698		1,542
Miscellaneous revenues		15,165				15,165
		977,488		30,528	_	1,008,016
Expenditures Current						
Road maintenance						
Expressway, trunkline and feeder, state and local services		246,648		-		246,648
Contract paving and secondary roads		36,451		-		36,451
Small bridge repair and replacement		19,492		-		19,492
Litter control program		1,637		-		1,637
Support and administrative operations		51,038		-		51,038
Division of Motor Vehicles operations		35,145		-		35,145
Claims		561		-		561
Capital outlay and other road operations Road construction and other road operations						
Interstate highways		59,932		60		59,992
Appalachian highways		154,471				154,471
Other federal aid programs		280,061		37,971		318,032
Nonfederal aid construction and road operations		17,898		23,912		41,810
Industrial access road		1,967		-		1,967
Debt service		<u>50,022</u> 955,323		61,943	e7	50,022
		933,323		01,745	<u>.</u>	1,017,200
Excess (deficiency) of revenues						
over expenditures		22,165		(31,415)		(9,250)
Fund balances, beginning of year		171,389		31,430		202,819
Fund balances, end of year	\$	193,554	\$	15	\$	193,569

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral Part Of These Financial Statements

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES

IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (9,250)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays of \$481,633 exceeded depreciation of (\$250,313) in the current period.	231,320
Governmental funds report the proceeds from the sale of capital assets, primarily equipment, as revenue. In the statement of activities revenues is only recognized to the extent that amounts received are in excess of the net book value of the assets sold. The net book value of assets disposed of during the year was \$363.	363
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure to governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	23,070
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. This is the amount by which the increase in compensated absences of \$7,537, accrued claims of (\$2,155) and amortization of bond issuance costs of (\$344), exceeded accretion of bond premiums of \$675 and an increase in interest payable of \$96.	5,809
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 251,312

WEST VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) - STATE ROAD FUND

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

(amounts expressed in thousands)

Revenues		Original Budget		Budget endments	,	Final Budget		Actual Amounts	Fina	iance with Il Budget - re (Negative)
Taxes Gasoline and motor carrier	\$	227,900	\$	34,100	\$	262,000	\$	272,398	\$	10,398
Wholesale motor fuel	Ψ	72,500	Ψ	(35,400)	φ	37,100	Ψ	36,920	Ψ	(180)
Automobile privilege		170,763		4,713		175,476		180,196		4,720
Motor vehicle registrations and licenses		83,600				83,600		84,724		1,124
Revenue Transfer to Industrial Access Roads		(3,000)		-		(3,000)		(2,948)		52
Federal aid		472,963		8,937		481,900		354,087		(127,813)
Miscellaneous revenues		5,400		900		6,300		5,726		(574)
		1,030,126		13,250		1,043,376		931,103		(112,273)
Expenditures										
Road construction and other road operations										
Interstate highways		70,000		-		70,000		60,449		9,551
Appalachian highways		150,000		15,000		165,000		151,956		13,044
Other federal aid programs		340,700		-		340,700		252,940		87,760
Nonfederal aid construction		20,000		-		20,000		14,080		5,920
Road maintenance				6 8 8 9				015 (05		4.075
Maintenance		243,700		6,000		249,700		245,625		4,075
Contract paving and secondary roads		30,000		6,000		36,000		33,647		2,353
Small bridge repair and replacement		15,000		5,000		20,000		18,055 1,600		1,945
Litter control program		1,600		-		1,600		1,000		-
Support and administrative operations General operations		38,768		1,250		40,018		33,084		6,934
		10,000		2,000		12,000		9,962		2,038
Equipment revolving		2,000		2,000		2,000		1,797		2,050
Inventory revolving Debt service				-		50,000		49,850		150
		50,000		-				35,006		4,549
Division of Motor Vehicles operations Waste tire		39,555		-		39,555 3,625		3,550		4,549
Claims - DOH and DMV		3,625 700				700		700		75
Clauns - DOIT and Diviv		1,015,648		35,250		1,050,898		912,301		138,597
		1,013,048		55,250		1,000,698		712,301	<u></u>	130,397
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over expenditures		14,478		(22,000)		(7,522)		18,802		26,324
Fund balance, beginning of year	. <u></u>	92,159				92,159		92,159		-
Fund balance, end of year	\$	106,637	\$	(22,000)	\$	84,637	\$	110,961	\$	26,324
		The Accompa	mying N	lotes Are An I	ntegral					

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral

Part Of These Financial Statements

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PRESENTATION - The accompanying financial statements of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways (the "Division") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

REPORTING ENTITY - The Division is an operating unit of the West Virginia Department of Transportation and represents separate funds of the State of West Virginia (the "State") that are not included in the State's general fund. The Division is a legally separate entity defined by the State constitution, and has statutory responsibility for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and improvement of all State roads. The Division is governed by a commissioner who is appointed by the Governor, but does not have a governing board separate from the State Legislature. The Division is considered a component unit of the State and its financial statements are blended with the financial statements of the primary government in the state's comprehensive annual financial report.

The financial statements of the Division are intended to present the financial position, and the results of operations of only that portion of the financial reporting entity of the West Virginia Department of Transportation and the State of West Virginia, that is attributable to the transactions of the Division. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the West Virginia Department of Transportation or the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2004 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management has considered all potential component units to be included in the Division's reporting entity by applying the criteria set forth in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These criteria include consideration of organizations for which the Division is financially accountable, or organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the Division are such that exclusion would cause the Division's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Since no organizations meet these criteria, the Division has no component units.

The Division of Motor Vehicles is an operating division of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, which collects certain revenues for expenditure by the Division. The expenditures related to the collection of these revenues are recorded in the State Road Fund of the Division.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information of all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units, if any. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these government-wide statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function, segment or component unit are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods or services provided by a given function, segment, or component unit. Program revenues also include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function, segment, or component unit. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Resources that are dedicated internally are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. The Division does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net assets are restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net assets.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Division's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, fiduciary funds and similar component units, and major component units, if applicable. However, the fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds, if applicable, are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION -

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - The governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Division considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year. Principal revenues subject to accrual include gasoline and wholesale fuel taxes, automobile privilege taxes, federal reimbursements and other reimbursements for use of materials and services.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. Modifications to the accrual basis of accounting for the governmental fund financial statements include:

- Employees' vested annual leave is recorded as expenditures when utilized. The amount of accumulated annual leave unpaid at June 30, 2004, has been reported only in the government-wide financial statements.
- Division employees earn sick leave benefits, which accumulate, but do not vest. When separated from employment with the Division, an employee's sick leave benefits are considered ended and no reimbursement is provided. However, an employee may convert, at the time of retirement, any unused accumulated sick leave to pay a portion of the employee's post employment health care insurance premium or to increase service credits for retirement purposes. The liability for accumulated sick leave for employees has been recorded only in the government-wide financial statements.
- The Division pays 100% of the health insurance premium for retirees who elected to participate in the health insurance plans prior to July 1, 1988 and 50% of the premium for retirees who elected to participate prior to July 1, 2001. The liability for accumulated post-retirement health insurance has been reported only in the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Principal and interest on general long-term debt are recorded as fund liabilities when due or when amounts have been accumulated in the debt service fund for transfer to the fiscal agent or for payment to be made early in the following year.
- Claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

FUND ACCOUNTING - The Division uses funds to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The following summarizes the major governmental funds that are presented in the accompanying financial statements:

- State Road (General) Fund This fund serves as the Division's general fund and is used to account for all financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The State Road Fund is funded primarily by dedicated highway user taxes and fees and matching federal highway funds.
- Capital Projects Fund This fund accounts for financial resources to be used for road construction or reconstruction financed by proceeds from the sale of the Safe Road Bonds and matching federal highway funds.

INTERFUND ACTIVITY - As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges from the government's various functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned. The Division processes certain routine payments, such as payroll through the State Road Fund and allocates those costs to the Capital Project Fund based on individual projects charged. The interfund balances at June 30, 2004 are a result of these routine payments and transfers.

BUDGETING AND BUDGETARY CONTROL - The Division's expenditures are subject to the legislative budget process of the State, with annual budgets adopted utilizing the cash basis of accounting. The cash basis is modified at year-end to allow for payment of invoices up to 31 days after year-end for goods or services received prior to year-end. Appropriated budgeted expenditures, which lapse 31 days after the end of the fiscal year, are incorporated into the Division's overall financial plan, which includes revenue estimates developed by the Division and the State's executive branch. Expenditures are budgeted using natural categories of activity including specific categories of construction, maintenance, and operations, as well as special items. Any revisions that alter overall budgeted expenditures for an expenditure category must be approved by the State Legislature.

The Division's State Road (General) Fund which includes the State Road Fund and A. James Manchin Fund has a legislatively approved budget. However, the capital projects fund, debt service fund, and certain monies reported within the State Road Fund for accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America purposes, are not considered appropriated funds in accordance with the Division's budgetary reporting policy. Accordingly, these funds have not been reported in the Division's Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) - State Road Fund. A reconciliation of the excess of revenues over expenditures and other financing uses for the year ended June 30, 2004, on the budgetary basis to the GAAP basis for the State Road fund follows:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Excess of revenues over expenditures - budgetary basis Basis of accounting differences (budgetary to GAAP) Unbudgeted funds	\$ 18,802 1,127 2,236
Excess of revenues over expenditures - GAAP basis.	\$ 22,165

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Cash and cash equivalents are short-term investments with original maturities of 90 days or less. Cash and Cash equivalents principally consist of amounts on deposit in the State Treasurer's Office (STO) that are pooled funds managed by the West Virginia Investment Management Board (IMB). In addition, the Division makes interest-earning deposits in certain investment pools maintained by the IMB that are available to the Division with overnight notice. Interest income from these investments is prorated to the Division at rates specified by the IMB based on the balance of the Division's deposits maintained in relation to the total deposits of all state agencies participating in the pool. Because these deposits are held in the IMB investment pools, no other disclosures related to safekeeping, credit or market risk, or GASB 3 risk are required. However, market risk exists as the value of the investment pools underlying investment assets may decline because of an increase in interest rates or a decline in stock prices. The carrying value of the deposits reflected in the financial statements approximates fair value and approximates the value of the shares in the external investment pool.

The STO has statutory responsibility for the daily cash management activities of the State's agencies, departments, boards, and commissions. The STO determines which funds to transfer to the IMB for investment in accordance with the West Virginia Code, policies set by the IMB, and provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements when applicable. The IMB is governed by a thirteen-member Board of Trustees. The Governor, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer are members of the Board and the other members are appointed by the Governor. The Board was formed in 1997 to serve as the Trustee to hold certain public pension funds and insurance funds, as well as to provide prudent fiscal administration, investment, and management of the Consolidated Pension Fund and the State's operating funds.

The Division's cash and cash equivalents were comprised of the following at June 30, 2004:

Investments with IMB	\$ 83,700
Cash	34,675
Cash in transit	245
	\$ 118,620

INVENTORIES - Inventories are stated at weighted average cost generally using the "consumption Method" whereby expenditures are recognized in the period in which inventory usage, as opposed to purchase, occurs. The portion of fund balance relating to inventories is reported as "Reserve for inventories" in the Government Fund Financial Statements.

CAPITAL ASSETS - Capital assets, which include buildings, non-infrastructure land, furniture and fixtures, rolling stock, scientific equipment, shop equipment and infrastructure assets (which are normally immovable and of value only to the Division, such as roads, bridges, and similar items), are reported in the statement of net assets in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Division as follows:

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- Non-infrastructure assets with a useful life of at least three years and:
 - A cost of five thousand dollars or more for machinery, equipment, rolling stock, furniture and fixtures; or
 - An acquisition cost of twenty-five thousand dollars or more for buildings at the date of acquisition; and
- Infrastructure assets with a cost in excess of one million dollars.

Purchased and constructed capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated fixed assets are recorded at their fair market value at the date of donation.

The estimates of historical costs of buildings and other improvements were based on values that were compiled in 1983. Building and non-infrastructure land have been recorded at cost since 1983. Infrastructure constructed from July 1, 1980 to July 1, 2001 has been recorded at estimated historical cost. The estimated historical cost for years 1980-2001 was based on capital outlay expenditures reported by the West Virginia Department of Transportation in the annual reports for those years, less an amount estimated for the historical cost of the acquisition of land for right-of-way. The Division has not capitalized any infrastructure expenditures for assets constructed prior to July 1, 1980, as permitted by GASB 34. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the asset's value or materially extend an asset's useful life are not capitalized. Interest incurred during construction of capital facilities is not capitalized.

Capital assets utilized in the governmental funds are recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund financial statements. Depreciation expense is recorded in the government-wide financial statements.

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. There is no depreciation recorded for land and construction in progress. Generally, estimated useful lives are as follows:

- Machinery and equipment: 5 20 years
- Buildings: 40 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 3 20 years
- Rolling stock: 1 20 years
- Scientific equipment: 2 25 years
- Infrastructure: roads 30 years
- Infrastructure: bridges 50 years

ACCOUNTS AND TAXES RECEIVABLE - Accounts receivable in all funds report amounts that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and are stated net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Governmental fund type receivables consist primarily of amounts due from the Federal government. Interest and investment revenue receivable in all funds consist of revenues due on each investment. Taxes receivable in governmental funds represent taxes subject to accrual, primarily gasoline and wholesale fuel taxes and automobile privilege taxes, which are collected within forty-five days after year end. The uncollectible amounts are based on collection experience and a review of the status of existing receivables.

OTHER ASSETS - Other assets represent payments that reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as other assets in both government-wide and fund financial statements. They are composed primarily of amounts on deposit with West Virginia Workers' Compensation Fund.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

CLAIMS - Claims awarded against the Division in the West Virginia State Court of Claims must be approved and funded by legislative action. Expenditures in the fund financial statements for such claims are recognized to the extent that claims awarded are approved and funded by the Legislature. A liability for unfunded claims is recorded in the government-wide financial statements when management and the Division's legal section determine that it is probable that a loss has occurred and the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such claims are segregated as either tort or contract actions and estimates of loss are based on an analysis of the individual claims and historical experience.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES - Division employees generally earn vacation and sick leave on a monthly basis. Vacation, up to specific limits, is fully vested when earned, and sick leave, while not vesting to the employee prior to retirement, can be carried over to subsequent periods. Any unused vacation and sick leave accumulated at employee retirement vests to the employee and may be provided in the form of post-retirement payment of all or a portion of the employee's health insurance premiums, or as service credits for retirement purposes. Expenditures for compensated absences are recognized as incurred in the governmental fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements present the cost of accumulated compensated absences as a liability.

POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - The Division pays 100% of the health insurance premium for retirees who elected to participate in the health insurance plans prior to July 1, 1988 and 50% of the premium for retirees who elected to participate between that date and July 1, 2001. Employees who were eligible and elected to participate in the Division's health insurance plan at July 1, 1988 and 2001, and who had continuous participation in the Plan since those dates, are eligible for the post retirement benefits. Employees hired subsequent to July 1, 2002 are not eligible for these benefits. Expenditures for post retirement health insurance premiums are recognized as incurred in the governmental fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements present the cost of accumulated post-retirement health insurance as a liability.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS - The Division's employees are covered by the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), a multi-employer cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan. PERS covers substantially all employees of the Division, with employer contributions prescribed by the State Legislature as a percentage of covered payroll.

PREMIUMS, DISCOUNTS AND ISSUANCE COSTS - In the government-wide financial statements long-term debt and other long-term obligations are presented in the columns for governmental activities. Where material, bond and note premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt. Bonds and notes payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges in other assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt. In the governmental fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures.

ARBITRAGE REBATE LIABILITY - The capital project fund accounts for arbitrage rebate payable, if any, as a liability of the fund. The change in the obligation is recorded as an adjustment to current year interest revenue.

NOTE 2 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable at June 30, 2004 consisted of the following:

Federal aid billed and not paid	\$ 8,102
Federal aid earned but not billed	63,026
Total federal aid receivable	71,128
Other receivables	7,741
Combined total receivables	78,869
Less: allowance for uncollectibles	(2,050)
Net accounts receivable	<u>\$ 76,819</u>

Accounts receivable representing federal aid earned but not billed relate principally to the Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) participating share of expenditures on highway projects.

NOTE 3 - TAXES RECEIVABLE

Taxes receivable at June 30, 2004 consisted of the following:

Automobile privilege taxes Gasoline and motor fuel taxes	\$ 24,125 25,970
Registration fees	\$ <u>3,264</u> 53,359

NOTE 4 - DUE FROM/TO OTHER STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AGENCIES

Amounts due from other State of West Virginia agencies at June 30, 2004 consisted of the following:

The Department of Motor Vehicles	\$ 2,636
The Department of Administration	319
National Guard	103
Adjutant General	30
The Governor's Office	239
The Bureau of Employment Programs	27
West Virginia State Police	104
West Virginia Building Commission	40
Other agencies	 155
	\$ 3.653

Amounts due to other State of West Virginia agencies at June 30, 2004 consisted of the following:

Public Employees Insurance Agency Public Employee's Retirement	\$	1,174 1,111
Bureau of Employment Programs		2,298
Division of Corrections		49
Other agencies		28
	<u>\$</u>	4,660

NOTE 5 - INVENTORIES

Inventories at June 30, 2004 consisted of the following:

Materials and supplies Equipment repair parts Gas and lubrication supplies	\$	20,299 7,566 1,597
	<u>\$</u>	29,462

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2004, was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2003	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2004
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land - non infrastructure	\$ 14,650	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,650
Land - infrastructure	647,247	77,833	55	725,025
Construction-in-process - buildings	8,105	10,480	7,536	11,049
Construction-in-progress - roads	524,201	238,245	154,304	608,142
Construction-in-progress - bridges	196,222	149,448	114,319	231,351
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,390,425	476,006	276,214	1,590,217
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	64,787	15,802	956	79,633
Furniture and fixtures	3,454	533	61	3,926
Land improvements - non infrastructure	5,041	155	-	5,196
Rolling stock	171,689	11,874	6,379	177,184
Shop equipment	3,040	-	-	3,040
Scientific equipment	2,027	76	-	2,103
Infrastructure - roads	6,186,254	144,399	6,369	6,324,284
Infrastructure - bridges	1,185,983	115,977		1,301,960
Total capital assets being depreciated	7,622,275	288,816	13,765	7,897,326
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	24,939	3,532	956	27,515
Furniture and fixtures	3,008	254	56	3,206
Land improvements - non infrastructure	1,205	260	-	1,465
Rolling stock	123,201	11,447	5,733	128,915
Shop equipment	2,816	77	-	2,893
Scientific equipment	1,414	107	-	1,521
Infrastructure - roads	2,399,108	209,637	409	2,608,336
Infrastructure - bridges	211,220	24,999		236,219
Total accumulated depreciation	2,766,911	250,313	7,154	3,010,070
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	4,855,364	38,503	6,611	4,887,256
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 6,245,789</u>	<u>\$ 514,509</u>	<u>\$ 282,825</u>	<u>\$ 6,477,473</u>

Current year depreciation totaling \$246,267 was allocated as separate line items in the statement of activities under the major functions of the Division of Maintenance and Improvements. The remaining \$4,046 unallocated depreciation expense is included as a separate line item in the statement of activities. Infrastructure depreciation is primarily related to construction type activities; depreciation of shop and rolling stock assets is primarily related to maintenance type activities; and depreciation of buildings and improvements and furniture and fixtures support all of the various activities of the Division.

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

A summary of depreciation on each capital asset type follows:

Asset Type	Depreciation
Buildings and improvements	\$ 3,532
Furniture and fixtures	254
Land improvements	260
Total unallocated	4,046
Rolling stock	11 447
0	77
1 1 1	107
Total road maintenance	11,631
Infrastructure - roads	209,637
Infrastructure - bridges	24,999
Total other road operations	234,636
Total depreciation expense	\$ 250.313
Infrastructure - roads Infrastructure - bridges	10 11,63 209,63 24,99

NOTE 7 - RETAINAGES PAYABLE

The Division has entered into an arrangement with the West Virginia Investment Management Board whereby amounts retained from payments to contractors may, at the option of the contractor, be deposited in an interest bearing account in the contractor's name. Retainage payments are made to the contractor when contracts are satisfactorily completed. The funds on deposit in these accounts are not reported as assets of the Division. At June 30, 2004, retainages payable on contracts had been reduced by these amounts on deposit in such accounts by approximately \$3,580.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term obligations at June 30, 2004, and changes for the fiscal year then ended are as follows:

	Issue Date	Interest Rates	Maturity Through	Beginning Balance			Ending Balance	
General obligation bonds payable from tax revenue:								
Better highway bonds	1973	5.625%- 6.10%	02/01/2006	\$ 10,815	5 \$ -	\$ 5,725	\$ 5,090	
Safe road bonds	1998	4.30%- 5.25%	06/01/2023	199,750) -	7,090	192,660	
Safe road bonds	1999	4.30%- 5.75%	06/01/2017	103,270) -	1,825	101,445	
Safe road bonds	2000	5.50%- 5.75%	06/01/2025	110,000) -	-	110,000	
Safe road bonds	2001	3.50%- 5.50%	06/01/2013	93,665	<u> </u>	8,430	85,235	
Total general obligation bonds Bond premium				517,500 <u>3,456</u>		23,070 675	494,430 2,781	
Total general obligation bonds payable net of premium				520,950	<u> </u>	23,745	497,211	
Claims and judgments Compensated absences				6,961 81,460	,	145 9,772	9,116 73,930	
Total long-term obligations				<u>\$ 609,383</u>	<u>\$ 4,536</u>	<u>\$ 33,662</u>	<u>\$ 580,257</u>	

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

General obligation bond issues are authorized by constitutional amendments and are general obligations of the State of West Virginia. Legislation implementing the amendments require that debt service on the bonds be paid from the State Road Fund and, to the extent that there are insufficient funds therein, from a levy of an annual state tax. All bonds authorized under prior constitutional amendments have been issued and include amounts outstanding above.

Debt service expenditures for debt service funds included interest of \$26,952 for the year ended June 30, 2004. Total debt service costs, exclusive of coupon redemption costs, for each of the next five years and thereafter, on general obligation bonds payable and liquidated through debt service funds, are as follows:

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010- 2014	2015- 2019	2020- 2024	2025	Total
General obligation bonds payable from tax revenue:										
Better highway bonds	\$ 3,909 5	\$ 1,567 \$	- \$	-	- \$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	- 5	\$ 5,476
State road bonds	46,087	48,431	49,997	49,996	49,999	225,589	144,532	117,595	23,519	755,745
Total general obligation bonds	49,996	49,998	49,997	49,996	49,999	225,589	144,532	117,595	23,519	761,221
Less: interest	25,781	24,628	23,532	22,201	20,799	80,239	45,907	22,425	1,279	266,791
Total principal	24,215	25,370	26,465	27,795	29,200	145,350	98,625	95,170	22,240	494,430
Bond premium	563	475	400	336	277	663	67		-	2,781
Total principal and bond premium	<u>\$ 24,778</u>	<u>5 25,845</u> <u>\$</u>	26,865 \$	28,131	<u>\$ 29,477</u>	<u>\$ 146,013</u>	<u>\$ 98,692</u>	<u>\$ 95,170</u> §	<u>5 22,240</u>	<u>\$ 497,211</u>

The portion of long-term and short-term compensated absences, claims payable, and general obligation bonds are as follows:

	pensated osences	 ims and gments	O Be	General bligation onds and remium	Total		
Short-term liability	\$ 19,598	\$ 416	\$	24,778	\$	44,792	
Long-term liability	 54,332	 8,700		472,433		535,465	
	\$ 73,930	\$ 9,116	\$	497,211	\$	580,257	

During the year ended June 30, 1972, the State was authorized by constitutional amendment to issue \$500,000 of general obligation bonds to fund highway and road construction projects known as Better Highway Bonds. During the year ended June 30, 1997, the State was authorized by constitutional amendment to issue \$550,000 of general obligation bonds to fund highway and road construction projects know as Safe Road Bonds. These bonds will be repaid from revenues of the State Road Fund. Safe Road Bonds of \$220,000 were issued during July 1998; \$110,000 were issued during July 2000; and an additional \$110,000 were issued during July 2001.

The Division's Safe Road Bonds are subject to the arbitrage rebate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, which requires 90% of interest earnings in excess of interest expended to be paid to the Internal Revenue Service. The Division has no arbitrage rebate liability as of June 30, 2004.

NOTE 8 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (Continued)

The following summarizes the estimated claims liability for the current year and that of the preceding two years.

	Year I June 30		Year Ended June 30, 2003		Year Ended June 30, 2002	
Estimated claims liability, July 1	\$	6,961	\$	5,095	\$	11,200
Additions for claims incurred during the year		3,346		3,246		2,787
Changes in estimates for claims of prior periods		(845)		(785)		(8,877)
Payments on claims		(762)		<u>(595</u>)		(15)
Estimated claims liability, June 30	\$	8,700	\$	6,961	<u>\$</u>	5,095

At June 30, 2004, approximately \$28,624 of tort claims and \$4,376 of construction claims, including non-incremental claims, were pending against the Division in the West Virginia State Court of Claims. With respect to these claims, the Division has an estimated obligation of \$8,700, recorded in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, based on management's evaluation of the nature of such claims and consideration of historical loss experience for the respective types of action. Such claims will be recognized primarily as expenditures of the State Road Fund if, and when, they are approved for payment by the Legislature in accordance with legal statutes. Also included in claims are claims that have been settled in the court of claims and approved for payment through legislative action. These amounts total approximately \$416. During the normal course of operations, the Division may become subject to other litigation. No provision has been made in the financial statements for liabilities, if any, from such litigation.

The Division's obligation for accrued vacation leave time includes leave time and related costs expected to be paid to employees in the future and are determined using wage levels in effect at the date the obligation is calculated. Also included in this amount is the Division's unfunded obligation of approximately \$5,901 arising in connection with legislation to fund portions of employee post retirement health insurance costs for retired employees. These liabilities are generally liquidated by the State Road Fund.

Upon retirement, an employee may apply unused sick leave or annual leave, or both to reduce their future insurance premiums paid to the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency or to obtain a greater benefit under the West Virginia Public Employees Retirement System. These liabilities are generally liquidated by the State Road Fund.

NOTE 9 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Division enters into certain transactions with various agencies of the State of West Virginia. The following summarizes the nature and terms of the most significant transactions:

• The Division leases from the Department of Administration substantially all of State Office Building No. 5 and a portion of State Office Building No. 3 which are owned by the State Building Commission. The Division may be released from its obligation only at the option of the lessor. The Division is obligated under these operating leases, which expire December 31, 2004 for rental payments of approximately \$1.8 million annually. Management expects the leases to be renewed upon expiration.

NOTE 9 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA (Continued)

- The Division's employees participate in various benefit plans offered by the State of West Virginia. Employer contributions to these plans are mandatory. During the year ended June 30, 2004 the Division incurred payroll related expenditures of approximately \$29,662 for employee health insurance benefits provided through the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency and approximately \$17,721 in employer matching contributions to the State Public Retirement System.
- The Division is insured under the State Workers' Compensation Plan. During the year ended June 30, 2004 the Division paid approximately \$9,898 for employee workers' compensation benefits, which are paid into funds administered by the West Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission.
- The Division made payments to the Department of Military Affairs and Public Safety, Division of Public Safety for various services performed. These expenditures, which were authorized by the Legislature, amounted to approximately \$5,481 during the year ended June 30, 2004.

NOTE 10 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The amount of unexpended balances of highway design and construction contracts entered into by the Division with various contractors approximated \$512,623 at June 30, 2004.

The Division participates in several federal programs which are subject to audit by the federal awarding agency. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the federal awarding agency cannot be determined at this time. The Division expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial to the financial position of the Division. The Division records these disallowed audit adjustments for questioned costs in the period the audit is finalized.

During the year ended June 30, 1989, the Division in-substance defeased Huntington Bridge Revenue Bonds dated January 1, 1965, by authorizing the West Virginia Municipal Bond Commission (MBC), the bond fiscal agent, to purchase U.S. government securities which will mature on dates to coincide with the remaining principal and interest payments. At June 30, 2004, \$940 of these bonds were outstanding and are considered defeased. Accordingly, the assets and liability for these defeased bonds have been excluded from the Division's financial statements.

NOTE 11 - RETIREMENT PLAN

PLAN DESCRIPTION - The Division contributes to the West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board. Chapter 5, Article 10 of the West Virginia State Code assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the PERS Board of Trustees. Employees who retire at or after age 55 and have completed 25 years of credited service 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 final average salary, multiplied by the number of years of the employee's credited service at the time of retirement. PERS also provides deferred retirement, early retirement, death, and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Building Five, Charleston, West Virginia 25305 or by calling (304) 558-3570.

NOTE 11 - RETIREMENT PLAN (Continued)

FUNDING POLICY - The PERS funding policy has been established by action of the State Legislature. State statute requires that plan participants contribute 4.5% of compensation. The current combined contribution rate is 15% of annual covered payroll, including the Division's contribution of 10.5% which is established by PERS. The Division's contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2004, 2003, and 2002 were \$17,721, \$16,663, and \$15,717, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Division is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; employee health and life coverage; and natural disasters. The State of West Virginia established the Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM), the Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), and the Workers' Compensation Commission (WCC) to account for and finance uninsured risks of losses for state agencies, institutions of higher education, and component units.

BRIM is a public entity risk pool that provides coverage for general, property, medical malpractice, and automobile liability. PEIA is also a public entity risk pool and provides coverage for employee and dependent health, life and prescription drug insurance. The WCC provides coverage for work related accidents and is considered an insurance enterprise fund. The Division retains the risk of loss on certain tort and contractor claims in excess of the amount insured or covered by BRIM's insurance carrier. Other than the amounts disclosed in Note 8, amounts of settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in the past three years. The Division has evaluated this potential risk of loss as discussed in Note 8.

Through its participation in the PEIA and WCC, the Division has obtained health coverage and coverage for job related injuries for its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to PEIA and WCC, the Division has transferred its risks related to health coverage and job related injuries of employees. These entities issue publicly available financial reports that include financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to these specific entities.

COMPLIANCE AND INTERNAL CONTROL REPORT



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Joint Committee on Government and Finance West Virginia Legislature

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways as of and for the year ended June 30, 2004, which collectively comprise the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 1, 2004. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division Highways' financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division Highways' ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. Reportable conditions are described in the accompanying schedule of findings as items 2004-1 through 2004-7.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe none of the reportable conditions described above is a material weakness. We also noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting, which we have reported to management of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, and the Joint Committee on Government and Finance in a separate letter dated October 1, 2004.

The Virginia Center • 1411 Virginia Street, East • Suite 100 • Charleston, West Virginia 25301 Phone (304)-343-4126 or 1-(800)-788-3844 • Fax (304)-343-8008 • E-mail: cpa@suttlecpas.com

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division Highways' financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 2004-2 through 2004-6. Additionally, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance that we have reported to management of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, and the Joint Committee on Government and Finance in a separate letter dated October 1, 2004.

This report is intended for the information of the audit committee, management of the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways and the Joint Committee on Government and Finance.

Sutthe & Stabasker, PLIC

October 1, 2004

2004-1	Information Systems Controls
Criteria:	The management of the Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate information systems internal controls. Furthermore, an integral part of an entity's internal control structure is the effective segregation of duties, which involves assigning responsibilities for authorizing transactions, recording transactions and maintaining custody of assets to different individuals, thus reducing the risk of errors or fraud occurring and not being detected.
Condition:	The Division operates a wide variety of computer applications, many of which affect federal and state programs' data. During our review of the information systems controls we noted the following:
	• Through the West Virginia Information System & Communication Department of the State of West Virginia (IS&C), the Division did have a vulnerability test conducted on all access points from the IS&C systems to the firewall at the Division's system access point. However, the vulnerability test performed did not include a test of the internal network or the wireless networks utilized by the Division. By completing this review, the Division increases assurance that network devices and server platforms are protected from current and emerging threats and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the Division has not had a code review on all online/e-commerce applications utilized by the Division. Also, there are no policies and procedures in place for conducting periodic vulnerability testing and intrusion testing of the various computer systems maintained by the Division. (Partially noted in prior year)
	• Programmers in the Division's Information Services Department have access to production programs in the REMIS system and the Project Record System (PRS). This access grants the Division's Information Services Department personnel the same rights as a business user of the application, which allows them access to data and transaction authority. (Also, partially noted in the prior year)
	• The Division's Information Services Department is not notified immediately upon the termination of employees. Lack of notification to the Information Services Department in a timely basis increases the risk of unauthorized access to the information systems and data. Furthermore, the Division maintains several user accounts which are not for specific employees of the Division.
	• The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) Cash Register System stores user account passwords in clear unencrypted text. Storing passwords in clear, unencrypted text increases the risk that a user account's password could be

compromised by another user.

2004-1	Information Systems Controls (Continued)
Context:	Information systems controls potentially can affect all federal and state programs and are critical to the daily operations of the Division.
Cause:	Policies and procedures have not been adequately updated and information system controls may have not been monitored by the Division.
Effect:	Unauthorized access to critical information systems may occur and not be detected.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division complete a vulnerability assessment of the internal network environment including the related wireless networks. In addition, we recommend that the Division complete a code review on all online/e-commerce applications. Both of these reviews could be conducted under a statewide contract that is currently in place with IS&C. Furthermore, we recommend that the Division develop policies and procedures for conducting periodic vulnerability and intrusion testing of the various computer systems maintained by the Division.
	Also, we recommend that the Division remove programmer access from production applications and develop policies and procedures regarding programmer access. If this access is necessary, mitigating controls such as monitoring of programmer access and activities within the production application should be performed and documented.
	In addition, we recommend that the Division establish policies and procedures to ensure that the Information Services Department is notified immediately of all employee terminations. The Division should also identify and document user accounts not utilized by employees but needed within the servers, such as application and system accounts. User accounts deemed as unnecessary should be disabled or removed.
	Furthermore, we recommend that the Division contact the vendor of the DMV Cash Register System and request that passwords be encrypted.
Management Response:	Management Response: Agree. We recognize and agree with the need for a vulnerability assessment of the internal network. We will consult with the Information Services and Communications Division about using the statewide contract for this service, determine the costs and present a proposal to the DOT Business Manager for review and approval consideration. However, please note that we do not consider the wireless networks referenced to be vulnerable. Wireless use within DOT network is restricted to point-to-point access between MAC addresses only. The DOT network offers no wireless access points or hot spot connections that a hacker could exploit.
	Management Response: Disagree. We have only one minor e-commerce application (NASCAR plates). This application was rewritten after the previous problem and there have been no known problems since then. Before investing in a code review by the statewide contract vendor, we would strongly consider abandoning this application.

2004-1 Information Systems Controls (Continued) Management Response: Agree. The Information Services and Communications Division provides 24 hour/seven day intrusion detection by contract with Trust Wave. This service monitors all traffic from the State's network (backbone) coming into the DOT network and all traffic coming out of the DOT network onto the State's network (including the Internet). As answered in previous audits, we have recommended to IS&C that statewide policies are needed for the intrusion detection program and we will continue to support this need. We will evaluate the need for DOT policies and procedures pending the results of a vulnerability assessment of the DOT network or after statewide policies have been issued. Management Response: Agree. We do have a measure of controls in place, such as supervisory monitoring, end product review and approval by management responsible for the system and we limit the installation of application and systems changes to the production environment to our supervisory personnel. The Division will also review the duties and responsibilities of the programming personnel to ascertain if these functions can be further separated. We will document the processes and controls we have currently and will continue to review our processes for improvement. Management Response: Agree. We revoke or remove user access of terminated employees as early as reasonable. We realize that there is a delay between the time an employee physically leaves employment and is dropped from the payroll. However, we can only identify terminations when an employee leaves the payroll. Only Human Resources Division knows when a terminating employee will leave the payroll. Therefore, we are dependent upon notification from Human Resources Division of an employee's pending departure in order to minimize our delay in revoking or removing user access. We will work with Human Resources Division management to receive the needed information on departing employees. Also, we will identify and document user accounts needed within servers and disable or delete unnecessary accounts.

Management Response: Agree. This is not as risky as it might seem, since these passwords are stored on a server in a locked room accessible physically and electronically only by a few Information Services Division employees. While it is recognized that the standard is to encrypt passwords, Information Services is not responsible for this particular system and cannot commit DMV funds for this change. Therefore, Information Services will communicate this recommendation to the responsible DMV management for their decision.

2004-2	Accounts Receivable Collection and Financial Reporting
Criteria:	Article V of the Constitution of West Virginia states in part that, "the legislative, executive and judicial departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others." Furthermore, Article 10, Section 6 of the Constitution of West Virginia states in part that, "credit of the state shall not be granted to, or in aid of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the state ever assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, township, corporation or person." Furthermore, the Division's accounts receivable policies and procedures state that entities with past due balances will have credit discontinued until the account is brought current.
Condition:	We noted that management of the Division has extended credit to other entities, including State agencies and political subdivisions that have accounts receivable balances that are past due. Thus, the Division significantly decreases their ability to collect these balances through the regular collection process. (Also noted in prior year)
Context:	The total allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2004 was approximately \$2.1 million. The total accounts receivable for this category of transactions as of June 30, 2004 was approximately \$7.0 million.
Cause:	Management of the Division has extended credit to entities, including other State agencies and political subdivisions of the State that have accounts receivable balances that are past due.
Effect:	The extension of credit to other State agencies and political subdivisions could be construed as the Division appropriating funds, thus usurping the constitutional authority the legislature.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division suspend the extension of credit to entities, including other State agencies and political subdivisions with past due balances until the account is brought current. Also, we recommend that the Division evaluate the requirements of West Virginia State Code and determine if revisions to and/or exclusions to the Code should be considered.
Management Response:	Management Response: The Division of Highways agrees with the recommendation that a policy be developed to analyze the accounts for Accounts Receivable. We will incorporate the policy dealing with the collections into the existing collection policy for the Accounts Receivable Section. We also offer the following comments. Please remember the state once again suffered many disasters the past year and WVDOH may have extended credit to counties, cities or towns affected. But these will be reviewed and analyzed during the current year.

2004-2

Accounts Receivable Collection and Financial Reporting (Continued)

- 1. The Division of Highways does cease credit extension for entities that have past due balances. For hauling permit and escort services accounts through our Maintenance Division, and our "SS" accounts (bid letting and specs) no further charges are allowed until the balance is paid in full. Trucks often have to wait at the state line because we will not issue permits or provide escorts on an overdue account. When entities that have leases with Property Management for sign (logo) rental or property rentals become delinquent, they are notified that their lease will be cancelled or their signs removed.
- 2. In the case of governmental entities, the situation is more complicated. The Division aggressively employs every legal recourse available to collect debts from entities such as County Commissions, Public Service Divisions, Towns, School Boards, Prisons, and State Agencies. We have a record of taking many of these entities to the Court of Claims for collection, where we have been overwhelmingly successful. However this is often a more complex situation than can be dealt with a simple refusal of services. For example, we have had Emergency Services Organizations with an outstanding balance need gasoline for an ambulance or a school board for its buses. Often in rural areas we are the only source for gasoline in emergency situations. During the past several years the number of governmental entities obtaining gasoline from the Division of Highways has significantly decreased. It has been our goal to eliminate this service completely, but emergency situations arise where this is impossible. We receive calls from members of the legislature requesting the Division's services for their constituency in dire circumstances such as water hauling during a drought or assistance from flood damage. Some of these situations are on an emergency status from the Governor's Office and some are not. The Division of Highways asserts that government must provide for its citizens particularly in exigent circumstances. The Division has responded to these requests with this premise rather than a strictly financial one. The Division seeks guidance from the Legislature for handling matters such as these and requests for services to governmental entities from the Governor's Office on a non-emergency basis to entities indebted to the Division. The Division is currently carrying balances for many government entities for water emergency services.

The Division does not agree that the extension of credit to entities with outstanding balances "significantly decreases their ability to collect these balances through the regular collection process". There are two applicable time periods for the collection of debts. We have 2 years to collect non-contractual debts and 10 years to collect debts incurred by contract. The Statute of Limitations begins to run when the debt is incurred or the contract is signed. Therefore, subsequent debts have no effect on collecting a prior debt that has a different Statute of Limitations. During the applicable time period Accounts Receivable, the Claims Division, and ultimately the Legal Division work systematically to obtain payment. Prior to the Statute of Limitations expiring, the debt is referred to the Legal Division where a determination is made whether to file a lawsuit. Many factors are considered primarily being if the entity has sufficient funds or assets to satisfy a judgment. If it appears feasible to file a lawsuit, a case is filed in Circuit Court.

2004-2

Accounts Receivable Collection and Financial Reporting (Continued)

The Division, in conjunction with the Division of Purchasing has managed to incorporate into the next fuel card contract the opportunity to allow the vendor to assign fuel card for vendors who wish to purchase fuel from the Division. This change will allow the Accounts Receivable to become the responsibility of the fuel card vendor and not the Division. If the fuel card vendor drops an agency for nonpayment the Division does not plan to sell fuel to that customer.

2004-3	Independent Engineer's Cost Estimate
Criteria:	Section 157-1-7.7b of the Code of State Rules requires the director of the division initiating the request for service to be responsible for preparing an independent engineer's cost estimate prior to the receipt of the fee proposal from the consultant.
Condition:	For one (Project number U325-19/73-0.09 00 STP-1973 (001)E) out of the 20 proposals which required independent engineer's cost estimates to be performed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2004, the estimate was not prepared by the Division until after the consultant's price proposal was received.
Context:	Total expenditures for architectural and engineering services were approximately \$76.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2004.
Cause:	Due to staff and time limitations, the Division has been unable to prepare the independent engineer's cost estimate prior to receipt of the fee proposal from the consultant.
Effect:	The Division is in noncompliance with the Code of State Rules and cost estimates prepared by the Division risk being influenced by submitted proposals.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division continue to devote the necessary resources to ensure that the Code of State Rules and its policies and procedures are followed and cost estimates are prepared in a timely manner.
Management Response:	Management Response: WVDOH has made considerable progress in addressing this finding and will continue to undertake various actions to address this issue, including devoting additional resources to preparation of the independent engineer's cost estimate. The Division feels that the previous actions undertaken, and the additional resources taken this past year will ensure that future cost estimates will be prepared in a timely manner.

2004-4	Procurement of Architectural and Engineering Services
Criteria:	Chapter 5A, Article 8, Section 9 of the West Virginia Code states in part that: "The head of each agency shall make and maintain records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and essential transactions of the agency designed to furnish information to protect the legal and financial rights of the state and of persons directly affected by the agency's activities." Section 157-1-7.3n of the Code of State Rules states in part that: "A written expression of interest made by the consultant indicating his desire to perform a particular project, task or service. This shall include, as a minimum, a current qualification questionnaire, location of where work would be performed, cost accounting information statement" Further, Section 157-1-7.16 states: "Record Keeping. Unless otherwise noted, all documentation under this procedure will be retained on file at the Division of Highways and would be available for review by the FHWA."
	In addition, Section 157-1-7.3bb of the Code of State Rules requires the selection committee for the procurement of architectural and engineering services to consist of the Secretary of Transportation, the Commissioner of Highways, the State Highway Engineer and the next lower level of management below the State Highway Engineer under whose direction the work will be performed.
Condition:	We noted the following during our review of documentation related to the procurement of architectural and engineering services:
	• For several of the projects reviewed, the reasons for why a vendor was selected and the interviews of consultants were not documented. (Noted in prior year)
Context:	Total expenditures for architectural and engineering services were \$76.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2004.
Cause:	The Division was unable to locate some of the documentation and policies and procedures of the Division do not clearly specify the documentation which should be maintained.
Effect:	The Division was unable to provide supporting documentation related to compliance with the West Virginia State Code.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division strengthen their policies and procedures regarding required documentation for the procurement of architectural and engineering services and/or seek clarification from the State of West Virginia Legislature regarding the applicable documentation and the related requirements of the West Virginia State Code.
Management Response:	Management Response: WVDOH continues to disagree with the consultant interview part of the finding. The Division feels that the necessary documentation is contained in the files. The memo from the pre-selection committee states that everyone on the short-list has been interviewed by at least one member of the pre- selection committee. WVDOH and FHWA have recently agreed to the evaluation criteria required and the procedure to be used in identifying why a vendor was selected.

2004-5	Evaluation of Consultant's Work
Criteria:	Chapter 5A, Article 8, Section 9 of the West Virginia Code states in part that: "The head of each agency shall make and maintain records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures and essential transactions of the agency designed to furnish information to protect the legal and financial rights of the state and of persons directly affected by the agency's activities." Further, Section 157-1-7.10 of the code of State Rules states that: "Upon completion or performance termination of the consultant's work, the responsible Division will prepare a report recording its evaluation of the consultant's efforts. A copy shall be sent to the consultant for review and comment and any written comments received shall be attached to the final report. All consultants with active contracts shall be evaluated in March of each year on each active project. On contracts where the final product has been accepted by the Division but the final invoices have not been paid, the consultant will not need to be evaluated"
Condition:	We noted the following during our review of the Division's evaluation of consultants' work:
	• The March annual consultant evaluations could not be located for six out of twenty active projects reviewed. The projects numbers were X312-H-81.35 00; U330-52-29.70; S306-64-17.45 00; E302-901/5.34 00; S330-65/5-1.08 00 BR0655(008)E; and X325-19/80-0.00 DPR 0077-088(E), L.A. 1. (Also noted in prior year)
	• For one project reviewed, there were no progress notes, even though a "Notice to Proceed" was given to the consultant. The project number was X325-19/80-0.00/(DPR 0077-088)E. (Also noted in the prior year)
Context:	Total expenditures for architectural and engineering services were \$76.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2004.
Cause:	The Division indicated that evaluations are performed at the preliminary field review, final field review, and final grade review and that these evaluations may be retained by the project manager in the project files. As of the date of fieldwork, these evaluations had not been provided.
Effect:	The Division was unable to provide supporting documentation related to compliance with the West Virginia State Code.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division strengthen their policies and procedures regarding required documentation for the evaluation of consultants.
Management Response:	Management Response: All evaluations of consultant work will be placed in the files in the Consulting Services Section of the Engineering Division. The WVDOH has undertaken new efforts to prepare consultant evaluations at each major milestone of the project. The Division will amend the WVDOH procedures to reflect this new procedure for Consultant Evaluations.

2004-6	Pre-payment for Materials
Criteria:	Chapter 12, Article 3, Section 9 of the West Virginia Code states in part that: "Every board or officer authorized by law to issue requisitions upon the auditor for payment of money out of the State treasury, shall, before any such money is paid out of the State treasury, certify to the auditor that the money is for which such requisition is made is needed for present use for the purposes for which it was appropriated." Furthermore, the management of the Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate controls to ensure proper accounting for materials purchased and the authorization of payment for materials purchased.
Condition:	During the year ended June 30, 2004, the Division processed a payment in the amount \$6 million, of which approximately \$3.4 million was for structural steel that was approved by the construction company vendor, steel company vendor, and the Division's third-party contracting inspector as being fabricated and stored at the steel company's shipping yard. However, upon further review, the Division determined that the structural steel had not been fabricated even though documentation submitted to the Division indicated that it had been.
Context:	The total amount paid for materials not fabricated was approximately \$3.4 million. The total amount of expenses for the Division is approximately \$757 million.
Cause:	Currently, the cause is under investigation.
Effect:	The Division paid for materials that were not available for delivery and is in noncompliance with West Virginia State Code and the Federal Code. In addition, the Division lost approximately \$11,978 in interest on State funds due to the prepayment of materials.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division, in conjunction with the United States Department of Transportation, Inspector General continue its investigation and determine the appropriate action to take. Furthermore, we recommend that the Division pursue the appropriate collection for interest lost on the prepayment of materials. The Division has implemented new policies and procedures to address this situation; therefore, we recommend that the Division monitor the new policies and procedures put into place for material stored off project site to determine if additional changes to the policies and procedures are necessary.
Management Response:	Management Response: WVDOH has implemented new procedures to address these findings, and will continue to monitor this situation on all current and future projects. WVDOH is cooperating with FHWA in the on-going investigation.

2004-7	Authorization of Overtime Pay
Criteria:	The management of the Division is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate controls related to the approval and authorization of overtime pay for employees of the Division.
Condition:	We requested the top 100 amounts of overtime paid during the 2003 calendar year and noted that overtime paid to these individual employees ranged from approximately \$12,000 to \$36,000. Furthermore, overtime hours ranged from 294 hours to 1,161 hours and total hours ranged from 2,507 to 3,392 hours worked.
Context:	The total amount of overtime paid for these 100 employees was approximately \$1,600,000 during the calendar year 2003.
Cause:	Adequate policies and procedures and internal controls may not exist for the approval of overtime compensation.
Effect:	Amounts claimed as overtime compensation may be excessive for the tasks performed.
Recommendation:	We recommend that the Division review their policies and procedures for approval and authorization for overtime pay to determine if changes are needed. Furthermore, we recommend that management review overtime paid to determine the appropriateness of the amount charged and the effectiveness of the hours worked. In addition, we recommend that the Division work with the West Virginia Division of Personnel and review their policies and procedures for determining which employees are eligible for overtime and ensure that the policies and procedures are in compliance with the new Federal overtime laws and regulations.
Management Response:	Management Response: Agrees. While there are no written policies or procedures governing the use of overtime, there has been much internal discussion concerning this issue.
	First of all, "some flexibility" must be granted to those who may authorize the use of overtime. This flexibility must be grounded in a reasonable need to perform work in an overtime situation.
	Second, management must clearly define the "appropriate" uses for overtime, while keeping in mind the safety of employees, the traveling public, and effect on local and state economies.
	Third, in emergency situations, it is a "given" that overtime will increase. These emergency situations usually consist of snow and ice removal and also flooding that has frequently occurred.