

**WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE
STATE OF WYOMING)**

FINANCIAL AND COMPLIANCE REPORT

JUNE 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Wyoming Business Council
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Wyoming Business Council (the Business Council), a component unit of the State of Wyoming, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Business Council's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Business Council as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Business Council and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, Note 4 and Note 5 to the financial statements, the Business Council adopted new accounting guidance with the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Business Council's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Business Council's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal-control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

GAAP requires that Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 11, the Budgetary Comparison Schedules and Explanation of Differences between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures for the General Fund, Economic Development Fund, and Rural Rehabilitation Fund on pages 41 through 44, the Schedule of the Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability on page 45, the Schedule of the Business Council's Contributions on page 46, the Schedule of the Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability on page 47, and the Notes to the Required Supplementary Information on pages 48 and 49 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Business Council’s basic financial statements. The Combining Statements of Other Governmental Funds and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from, and relates directly to, the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2023 on our consideration of the Business Council’s internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council’s internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Business Council’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

McGee, Hearne & Paiz, LLP

Cheyenne, Wyoming
January 30, 2023

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Wyoming Business Council's (the Business Council) annual report, a component unit of the State of Wyoming (the State), presents our discussion and analysis of the Business Council's financial performance during the fiscal years that ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements

- The Business Council's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, for net position of \$58,640,903 as of June 30, 2022, a decrease of \$1,158,120 from the previous year.

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

- As of June 30, 2022, the Business Council's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$64,930,740, a decrease of \$1,286,630 from the previous year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Business Council's basic financial statements. The Business Council's annual report consists of four components in accordance with required reporting standards: (1) Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), (2) government-wide financial statements, (3) governmental funds financial statements, and (4) notes to the basic financial statements. The required supplementary information and supplementary information is included in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide short-term and long-term information about the overall financial position and activities of the Business Council, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all assets and deferred outflows of resources held and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources owed by the Business Council. Assets are reported when acquired, and liabilities are reported when incurred. The difference between the Business Council's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is its net position, which is similar to the owner's equity presented by a private-sector business.

The *Statement of Activities* reports all of the revenues and expenses of the Business Council. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are reported when incurred. The statement identifies the extent to which each function of the Business Council draws from general revenues or is self-sufficient through fees, intergovernmental aid, and other sources of revenues.

The Business Council's government-wide financial statements are presented on pages 12 through 14.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Governmental Funds Financial Statements

The governmental funds financial statements provide more detailed information about the Business Council's funds. A fund is a separate accounting entity used to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending. Except for the General Fund, the Business Council uses specific funds that have been established to satisfy legal requirements established by external parties, governmental statutes, or regulations.

The governmental funds financial statements are prepared on an accounting basis that is significantly different from that used to prepare the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds financial statements focus on information about the Business Council's short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. The governmental funds financial statements consist of a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.

The *Balance Sheet* reports information about the Business Council's current financial resources, which are its assets, liabilities and fund balances. *Assets* reported are amounts on hand at the end of the fiscal year, such as cash and amounts for receivables that are collectible within a short period of time after the end of the fiscal year. *Liabilities* include amounts that are to be paid in a short period after the end of the fiscal year. The difference between a fund's total assets and total liabilities is its *fund balance*. The fund balance generally indicates the amount available to finance next year's activities. Because the focus of this report is on current rather than long-term information, we provide an analysis that reconciles the governmental funds Balance Sheet to the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

The *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances* reports information about the Business Council's inflows, outflows, and balances of current financial resources for each of its major governmental funds and for its nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate. Amounts reported are *revenues* and *expenditures* that were collected in cash or paid in cash, respectively, during the current period or very shortly after the end of the year. Because this report excludes long-term information, we provide an analysis that reconciles the governmental funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances to the government-wide Statement of Activities.

The Business Council's governmental funds financial statements are presented on pages 15 through 18.

Notes to Financial Statements

The notes to financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of data provided in the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements. The notes are presented on pages 19 through 40.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Required Supplementary Information

The required supplementary information presents Budgetary Comparison Schedules for the Business Council's General Fund and each of its major governmental funds. The schedules present the Business Council's original and final appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as its actual inflows and outflows of financial resources. The required supplementary information also presents the Schedule of the Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability, the Schedule of the Business Council's Contributions, and the Schedule of the Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability. These schedules present information on the Business Council's share of the net pension liability in line with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, and the total OPEB liability in line with GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*. The required supplementary information is presented on pages 41 through 49.

Supplementary Information

The combining funds statements provide information for nonmajor governmental funds and are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. The combining funds statements are presented on pages 50 and 51.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Financial Position

The Business Council's net position may provide a useful indicator of its financial position. At the end of the current fiscal year, its assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$58,640,903, which represents a net investment of \$43,217 in capital assets, \$52,957,619 in restricted net position (economic development and rural rehabilitation), and \$5,640,067 in unrestricted net position. The unrestricted net position may be used to meet the Business Council's ongoing obligations.

The Business Council's gross net position decreased \$1,158,120 because of decreases in its loan receivable balances in the Economic Development Fund, and an offsetting increase in deposits with the State Treasurer.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following condensed Statements of Net Position present the Business Council's financial position for the past two years:

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION CONDENSED

	2022	2021*
ASSETS		
Current Assets	\$ 71,210,743	\$ 56,266,332
Noncurrent Assets		
Accounts receivable	224,050	-
Loans receivable	20,854,675	24,015,664
Capital and leased assets	314,897	403,524
Total assets	\$ 92,604,365	\$ 80,685,520
 DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 \$ 2,260,321	 \$ 2,162,005
 LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	\$ 27,539,595	\$ 14,136,718
Noncurrent Liabilities	6,350,027	7,358,130
Total liabilities	\$ 33,889,622	\$ 21,494,848
 DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	 \$ 2,334,161	 \$ 1,553,654
 NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 43,217	\$ 10,808
Restricted for Economic Development	48,392,084	48,711,505
Restricted for Rural Rehabilitation	4,565,535	4,730,265
Unrestricted	5,640,067	6,346,445
Total net position	\$ 58,640,903	\$ 59,799,023

* Restated for GASB Statement No, 87, *Leases*.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Statement of Activities

Net position decreased by \$1,158,120 during the current fiscal year due to a decrease in general revenues. The Business Council also experienced a decrease in expenses for the Business Ready Communities program within the Investments function that were offset by increased expenses in the Services and Regional Offices functions as the Business Council returns to normal operations after the COVID-19 pandemic.

The following condensed Statements of Activities present the Business Council's results of operations for the past two years:

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES CONDENSED

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Program revenues	\$ 2,225,025	\$ 427,922,674
General revenues	14,140,639	17,236,634
Total revenues	16,365,664	445,159,308
Expenses		
Operations	2,153,092	2,248,644
Services	4,259,285	429,589,719
Investments	10,262,433	12,091,709
Regional offices	848,974	720,761
Total expenses	17,523,784	444,650,833
Change in net position	(1,158,120)	508,475
Net Position, beginning	59,799,023	59,290,548
Net Position, ending	\$ 58,640,903	\$ 59,799,023

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Business Council's activities are reflected in its General Fund, Economic Development Fund, Rural Rehabilitation Fund, and other governmental funds. The focus of these governmental funds is to provide information about the Business Council's short-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information may be useful in assessing the Business Council's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

Balance Sheet

As of June 30, 2022, the Business Council's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$64,930,740, a decrease of \$1,286,630 from the previous year.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Of the major funds, the General Fund is the main operating fund of the Business Council. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$11,750,367, which is unavailable for current use (nonspendable or restricted) because it is associated with a long-term receivable (loans receivable). The General Fund decreased by \$785,540, which represents the change in the balance of loans receivable held in the General Fund.

The fund balance of the Economic Development Fund decreased by \$319,421, primarily due to losses on investments held within the State Treasurer's Office.

The fund balances of the Business Council's remaining funds decreased by \$181,669, which consists of activity, including losses on investments held within the State Treasurer's Office, in the Wyoming Business Council Fund.

Revenues and Expenditures

The following statements present current fiscal year revenues and expenditures compared to the prior year:

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	2022		2021		(Decrease) Increase	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	%
Revenues						
Revenue from primary government	\$ 13,628,777	83.28%	\$ 442,325,155	99.07%	\$ (428,696,378)	-96.92%
Federal revenue	2,219,730	13.56%	1,785,701	0.40%	434,029	24.31%
Investment income	(218,916)	-1.34%	427,947	0.10%	(646,863)	-151.15%
Revenue from others	730,778	4.47%	1,908,147	0.43%	(1,177,369)	-61.70%
Charges for sales and services	5,295	0.03%	2,282	0.00%	3,013	132.03%
Total revenues	\$ 16,365,664	100.00%	\$ 446,449,232	100.00%	\$ (430,083,568)	-96.33%
Expenditures						
Operations	\$ 2,630,432	14.61%	\$ 2,226,666	0.50%	\$ 403,766	18.13%
Services	4,245,149	23.57%	429,557,270	96.62%	(425,312,121)	-99.01%
Investments	10,248,502	56.91%	12,074,609	2.72%	(1,826,107)	-15.12%
Regional offices	884,977	4.91%	707,745	0.16%	177,232	25.04%
Total expenditures	\$ 18,009,060	100.00%	\$ 444,566,290	100.00%	\$ (426,557,230)	-95.95%
Other Financing Sources (Uses)						
Leases	\$ 356,766	100.00%	\$ -	0.00%	\$ 356,766	100.00%

Revenues for governmental activities were \$16,365,664 for fiscal year 2022, a decrease of 96.33% from the previous year. Revenues from primary government decreased \$428,696,378, primarily due to the receipt of \$426.1 million as a subrecipient of the State's Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act grant in the previous fiscal year. Revenues from investment income decreased \$646,863 from the previous fiscal year, primarily due to decreases in the fair value of investments held within the State Treasurer's Office.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Expenditures for governmental activities were \$17,652,294 for the current fiscal year, a decrease of 96.03% from fiscal year 2021. This decrease is primarily due to expenditures of \$426.1 million in business relief grants as part of the Business Council's Business Relief, Connect Wyoming, Agricultural Relief, and Energy Rebound Programs.

Other financing sources of \$356,766 reflect the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, and the beginning lease asset/liability of \$356,766.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ACTIVITY

Capital Assets Activity, including Leased Assets

The Business Council's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022 amounted to \$262,265, net of accumulated depreciation of \$211,684. This investment in capital assets includes furniture, fixtures and equipment; construction in progress; and intangible assets. The Business Council's investment in lease assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022 amounted to \$433,015, net of accumulated depreciation of \$168,699. The Business Council's lease assets include leases for equipment and real estate. At the end of the fiscal year, the Business Council had lease liabilities related to the equipment and real estate totaling \$271,680. The \$88,627 decrease in net capital and leased assets from the previous year is due to current-year additions of \$58,798, offset by \$147,425 in depreciation expense.

The following is a schedule of capital assets for the past two years. Additional information on the Business Council's capital and leased assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL AND LEASED ASSETS (net of depreciation)

	2022	2021*
Lease assets - equipment	\$ 21,429	\$ 34,422
Lease assets - real estate	242,887	356,766
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3,068	4,093
Intangible assets	-	8,243
Construction in progress	47,513	-
Total	\$ 314,897	\$ 403,524

* Restated for GASB Statement No. 87, Leases.

Debt Activity

The Business Council adopted GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, as of July 1, 2021, which resulted in the recognition of an additional lease liability for previously expensed lease payments. See the additional discussion and disclosure of this activity in Note 5 to the financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

For the current fiscal year, the Business Council's General Fund budget was revised primarily for net appropriations carried over from a previous fiscal year. Budgeted expenditures for the Economic Development Fund were primarily revised to carry over appropriations from a previous fiscal year. Budgeted expenditures for the Rural Rehabilitation Fund were increased primarily to allow expenditures of current-year investment income.

During March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the rapidly growing outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19). The pandemic significantly impacted economic conditions in the United States as Federal, State, and local governments reacted to the public health crisis. In addition, the State experienced decreased revenues as a result of the decline in mineral prices and production. In response to revenue declines, the governor announced Statewide budget reductions for the 2021 biennium that began in fiscal year 2021 and carried to fiscal year 2022. In August 2020, the Business Council's budget reductions were implemented with a 10% reduction to the Business Council's 2021/2022 General Fund biennium budget. The budget reduction was formalized by the Wyoming State Legislature during the 2021 General Legislative Session.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

In response to the decline in Wyoming commodities in previous years, former Governor Mead created the Economically Needed Diversity Options for Wyoming (ENDOW) Initiative. To support the ENDOW Initiative, the Wyoming State Legislature made one-time appropriations during its 2018 Budget Session to the Business Council to expand international trade efforts and improve broadband services across the State.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Wyoming Business Council, 214 West 15th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2022

ASSETS

Current Assets

Deposits with State Treasurer	\$ 44,898,613
Deposits in bank	1,445
Cash and investments with trustee	22,169,863
Accounts receivable	56,012
Interest receivable	351,648
Due from primary government	16,211
Due from Federal government	975,830
Loans receivable, net	2,741,121
Total current assets	<u>71,210,743</u>

Noncurrent Assets

Accounts receivable	224,050
Loans receivable, net	20,854,675
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation:	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3,068
Construction in progress	47,513
Lease assets, net of accumulated depreciation	264,316
Total noncurrent assets	<u>21,393,622</u>
Total assets	<u>92,604,365</u>

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension-Related Outflows	308,126
OPEB-Related Outflows	1,952,195
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>2,260,321</u>

Continued

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION, *Continued*
June 30, 2022

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 3,788,039
Liability under securities lending	22,169,863
Due to primary government	1,374,417
Compensated absences payable	59,274
Lease liabilities	148,002
Total current liabilities	<u>27,539,595</u>

Noncurrent Liabilities

Lease liabilities	123,678
Unearned revenue	19,541
Net pension liability	2,024,195
Total OPEB liability	4,182,613
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>6,350,027</u>
Total liabilities	<u>33,889,622</u>

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Pension-Related Inflows	1,627,436
OPEB-Related Inflows	706,725
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>2,334,161</u>

NET POSITION

Net Investment in Capital Assets	43,217
Restricted for Economic Development	48,392,084
Restricted for Rural Rehabilitation	4,565,535
Unrestricted	5,640,067
Total net position	<u>\$ 58,640,903</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expenses)
		Charges for Sales and Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Revenues and Changes in Net Position
				Total Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Operations	\$ 2,153,092	\$ 5,295	\$ -	\$ (2,147,797)
Services	4,259,285	-	322,205	(3,937,080)
Regional offices	848,974	-	-	(848,974)
Investments	10,262,433	-	1,897,525	(8,364,908)
Total	\$ 17,523,784	\$ 5,295	\$ 2,219,730	(15,298,759)
General Revenues				
				13,628,777
Appropriation from primary government				(218,916)
Investment (loss)				730,778
Other				<u>14,140,639</u>
				Change in net position
				(1,158,120)
				<u>59,799,023</u>
				Net Position, beginning
				<u>\$ 58,640,903</u>
				Net Position, ending

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2022

	General Fund	Economic Development Fund	Rural Rehabilitation Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS					
Deposits with State Treasurer	\$ 3,755,096	\$ 36,336,775	\$ 4,570,014	\$ 236,728	\$ 44,898,613
Deposits in Bank	1,445	-	-	-	1,445
Cash and Investments with Trustee	2,794	19,524,154	2,513,374	129,541	22,169,863
Accounts Receivable	280,062	-	-	-	280,062
Interest Receivable	105,945	235,691	9,521	491	351,648
Due from Primary Government	16,211	-	-	-	16,211
Due from Federal Government	975,830	-	-	-	975,830
Loans Receivable, net	11,750,367	11,845,429	-	-	23,595,796
Total assets	\$ 16,887,750	\$ 67,942,049	\$ 7,092,909	\$ 366,760	\$ 92,289,468
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 3,748,228	\$ 25,811	\$ 14,000	\$ -	\$ 3,788,039
Liability under securities lending	2,794	19,524,154	2,513,374	129,541	22,169,863
Due to primary government	1,359,952	-	-	14,465	1,374,417
Unearned revenue	19,541	-	-	-	19,541
Compensated absences payable	6,868	-	-	-	6,868
Total liabilities	5,137,383	19,549,965	2,527,374	144,006	27,358,728
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Loans receivable and other	11,750,367	11,845,429	-	-	23,595,796
Restricted	-	-	4,565,535	-	4,565,535
Committed	-	36,546,655	-	-	36,546,655
Assigned	-	-	-	222,754	222,754
Total fund balances	11,750,367	48,392,084	4,565,535	222,754	64,930,740
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 16,887,750	\$ 67,942,049	\$ 7,092,909	\$ 366,760	\$ 92,289,468

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE
SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds \$ 64,930,740

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of
Net Position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental
funds. When capital assets that are used in governmental
activities are purchased or constructed, the cost of these assets
are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These
assets consist of:

Leasehold improvements	16,199	
Lease assets, net of leases payable	161,335	
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	118,296	
Intangibles	80,257	
Construction in progress	47,513	
Accumulated depreciation	(380,383)	
Total capital assets, net of leases payable		43,217

Deferred outflows of resources that are not available for the
current-period expenditures and are not reported in the
governmental funds 2,260,321

Liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that are not due and
payable with current resources and are not reported in the
governmental funds. These consist of:

Compensated absences payable	(52,406)	
Net pension liability	(2,024,195)	
Total OPEB liability	(4,182,613)	
Deferred inflows of resources	(2,334,161)	
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		(8,593,375)

Net position of governmental activities \$ 58,640,903

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Economic Development Fund	Rural Rehabilitation Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Revenue from primary government	\$ 13,628,777	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,628,777
Federal revenue	1,996,268	-	-	223,462	2,219,730
Investment income (loss)	152,753	(269,321)	(97,277)	(5,071)	(218,916)
Revenue from others	730,778	-	-	-	730,778
Charges for sales and services	5,295	-	-	-	5,295
Total revenues	16,513,871	(269,321)	(97,277)	218,391	16,365,664
Expenditures					
Operations	2,630,432	-	-	-	2,630,432
Services	3,940,921	-	67,453	236,775	4,245,149
Investments	10,198,402	50,100	-	-	10,248,502
Regional offices	884,977	-	-	-	884,977
Total expenditures	17,654,732	50,100	67,453	236,775	18,009,060
(Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(1,140,861)	(319,421)	(164,730)	(18,384)	(1,643,396)
Other Financing (Uses) Sources					
Transfers in	-	-	-	1,445	1,445
Transfers out	(1,445)	-	-	-	(1,445)
Leases	356,766	-	-	-	356,766
Total other financing sources	355,321	-	-	1,445	356,766
Net change in fund balances	(785,540)	(319,421)	(164,730)	(16,939)	(1,286,630)
Fund Balances, beginning	12,535,907	48,711,505	4,730,265	239,693	66,217,370
Fund Balances, ending	\$ 11,750,367	\$ 48,392,084	\$ 4,565,535	\$ 222,754	\$ 64,930,740

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended June 30, 2022**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (1,286,630)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Fixed asset additions	47,513	
Depreciation expense	<u>(147,425)</u>	(99,912)
Principal payments on lease obligations are an expenditure in governmental funds, but the repayment is a reduction of long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position		132,321
Certain expenses reported in the Statement of Activities that do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not recorded as expenditures on the governmental funds. In the current period, these amounts are:		
Compensated absences	6,566	
Other postemployment expense, net of amortization	487,225	
Change in defined benefit net pension liability and pension-related inflows and outflows	<u>(397,690)</u>	<u>96,101</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ (1,158,120)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation: The accompanying financial statements of the Wyoming Business Council (the Business Council) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) applicable to governmental entities. The basic financial statements include both government-wide financial statements based on the Business Council as a whole and fund financial statements.

Financial reporting entity: The Business Council was created in 1998 by the Wyoming Economic Development Act. The Business Council has been charged by Wyoming State Statutes to encourage, stimulate, and support the development and expansion of the economy of the State of Wyoming (the State) and is operated for the benefit of the public. It is governed by a Board of Directors, consisting of 13 voting members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the State Senate. The Business Council is a component unit of the State of Wyoming.

On July 1, 1998, the Business Council assumed the functions, programs, and authority of various State agencies, boards, authorities, commissions, and committees. The Business Council is also charged with administering the Wyoming Partnership Challenge Loan Program.

Government-wide financial statements: The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the Business Council as a whole. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities.

The Statement of Net Position reports all of the Business Council's financial and capital resources. Assets and liabilities are presented in order of their relative liquidity. An asset's liquidity is determined by how readily it is expected to be converted to cash and whether restrictions limit the Business Council's ability to use the resource. A liability's liquidity is based on its maturity, or when cash is expected to be used to liquidate it. The difference between the total of assets and deferred outflows and the total of liabilities and deferred inflows shows the Business Council's net position. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are placed on their use by creditors, grantors, or laws or regulations of other governments.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Business Council's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include: (1) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (2) grants and contributions, including interest on loans, which are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all appropriations from the primary government, are presented instead as general revenues.

Fund financial statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Business Council's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds. The Business Council reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund: Serves as the Business Council's primary operating fund. It accounts for all of the Business Council's financial resources except those accounted for in another fund. Revenues consist primarily of State and Federal funding.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Continued*

Economic Development Fund: Used to account for economic development efforts of the Business Council, primarily the activities of the following loan portfolios: Challenge loans, economic disaster loans, bridge loans, natural gas infrastructure loans, and Amendment IV loans. Funds within the account may also be transferred upon direction of the governor to the large project account within the revolving investment fund created by Wyoming State Statutes if required to meet loans or loan guarantees approved by the State Loan and Investments Board under that law. Revenues in the Economic Development Fund consist primarily of interest income.

Rural Rehabilitation Fund: Used to account for the operations of the rural rehabilitation program that is administered in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the U.S. Farmers Home Administration. Revenues consist primarily of interest income.

Basis of accounting:

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 at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Governmental funds financial statements: Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. “Measurable” means the amount of the transaction can be determined and “available” means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The Business Council considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if the revenues are collected within 60 days after year-end. All revenues are considered to be susceptible to accrual. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures.

The Business Council reports advance payments on its Statement of Net Position and governmental funds Balance Sheet. Advance payments for governmental fund reporting purposes arise when potential revenue does not meet both the “measurable” and “available” criteria for recognition in the current period. Advance payments also arise when resources are received by the Business Council before it has legal claim to them, as when grant funds are received prior to the occurrence of qualified expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Business Council has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for advance payments is removed from the Balance Sheet and revenue is recognized.

Budgets: Wyoming State Statutes require the Business Council to prepare and submit a biennial budget to the governor for presentation to the Wyoming State Legislature each odd-numbered year prior to the beginning of the legislative session. The Wyoming State Legislature may add, change, or delete any items in the budget proposed by the governor. Supplemental appropriations may be approved by the Wyoming State Legislature in even-numbered years.

The Wyoming State Legislature appropriates substantially cash basis budgets for programs within an agency. The State’s legal level of budgetary control is at the program level, and the governor must approve all changes in appropriations at the program level. Some appropriations lapse at the end of each biennium.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Continued*

Deposits with State Treasurer: The General Fund of the Business Council primarily operates out of an appropriation from the Wyoming State Legislature, which has been established with the Wyoming State Auditor's Office. Cash is available from this appropriation to fund expenditures as they are incurred by the Business Council. As such, the cash balance within the General Fund is assumed to be the amounts of accounts payable and certain accrued expenses within the fund, net of certain assets.

The COVID Fund of the Business Council primarily operates out of a special appropriation from the Wyoming State Legislature. Cash is available from this special appropriation to fund expenditures as they are incurred by the Business Council for the Business Relief Fund. As such, the cash balance within the COVID Fund is assumed to be the amounts of accounts payable and certain accrued expenses within the fund, net of certain assets.

For funds other than the General Fund and the COVID Fund, the Business Council's cash is pooled with other State agencies in an account managed by the State Treasurer. The account is reported at the fair value of the securities underlying the investment pool. Earnings from the investment pool are credited to the applicable accounts and funds by the State Treasurer to the Business Council monthly, utilizing a formula based on the average daily balance.

Securities lending collateral: Securities on loan for cash collateral are reported in the Balance Sheet as cash and investments with trustee. Liabilities resulting from the security lending transactions are also reported. Wyoming State Statutes permit the State Treasurer to lend its securities, through the use of agents, to broker-dealers and other entities with simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The State's agents lend securities of the type on loan at year-end for collateral in the form of cash or other securities at 100% of value for U.S. Treasury Strips and U.S. Treasury Bills and 102% of value for other securities. The State, through its agents, measures the fair value of the securities loaned against the fair value of the collateral on a daily basis. Additional collateral is obtained as necessary to ensure such transactions are adequately collateralized. Securities lent for securities collateral are classified according to the category of the collateral. At year-end, the State has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts the State owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe the State. The contract with the State's agent requires the agent to indemnify the State if the borrowers fail to return the securities (and if the collateral is inadequate to replace the securities lent) or fail to pay the State for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan. Additional information relating to the securities lending transactions as of June 30, 2022 can be obtained from the State of Wyoming's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Receivables: Receivables consist primarily of amounts due from the Federal government and other governmental entities, including the State, for amounts earned on deposits with the State Treasurer. Management believes no allowance for uncollectible amounts is necessary based on the nature of these receivables and past experience.

Loans and allowance for loan losses: The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued at the time the loan is 90 days delinquent unless the credit is well-secured and in the process of collection. Delinquent status is considered to be 10 days after the payment due date. In all cases, loans are placed on non-accrual status at an earlier date if collection of principal or interest in full is not expected.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Continued*

The interest on non-accrual loans is accounted for on the cash basis until the loan qualifies for return to accrual. Loans are returned to accrual status when all the principal and interest amounts contractually due are brought current and future payments are reasonably assured, or the loan is well-secured and in the process of collection.

It is the policy of the Business Council to charge off those loans in which collectability is sufficiently questionable as to no longer justify showing the loan as an asset in the financial statements. The charge-off of any loan must be approved by the Board of Directors.

The allowance for loan losses is established through a provision for loan losses charged to expense. Recoveries of amounts previously charged off are credited to the allowance. The amount of provision is based on management's evaluation of the loan portfolio, including the assessment of the likelihood of reimbursement on defaulted loans.

Capital assets: Capital assets are stated at cost in the government-wide financial statements. The Business Council's capitalization level for all capital assets is \$5,000. Depreciation on capital assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	25 years
Leasehold improvements	7 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	3-14 years
Intangible assets	3-5 years

Capital assets are accounted for as expenditures in the governmental funds financial statements. Costs for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

The intangible and construction-in-progress assets of the Business Council at June 30, 2022 are computer software and website development costs, which were capitalized in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. A capital asset is classified as intangible if: (1) it lacks physical substance, (2) it is not in a monetary form similar to cash or investment securities, does not represent a claim or right to assets in a monetary form similar to receivables, and is not a prepayment for goods or services, and (3) it has an initial useful life that extends beyond a single reporting period.

The Business Council is a lessee for equipment and real estate. The Business Council recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. Lease liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more are recognized.

At the commencement of a lease, the Business Council initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at, or before, the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Continued*

The Business Council monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability.

Compensated absences: Employees of the Business Council earn up to five weeks of vacation at a monthly rate of 16.67 hours. Vacation leave is accrued from October 1 to September 30 of each year. Leave not used at the end of the vacation accrual does not vest. In exceptional extraordinary circumstances, employees may be able to carry forward unused vacation leave. Accumulated leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources (i.e., pending payouts of unused leave owed to employees who left active service by the end of the fiscal period) is reported as an expenditure and a liability in the governmental funds financial statements. All accumulated leave is reported as an expenditure and a liability in the government-wide financial statements.

Grants payable: Grants payable occur when grantees incur qualified reimbursable expenditures on a grant prior to year-end but have not invoiced the Business Council for these amounts by the end of the current fiscal year. The Business Council expects to receive reimbursement requests that correspond to the current fiscal year by the end of the first quarter of the subsequent fiscal year. The Business Council will evaluate whether reimbursement requests received late will be grants payable in the current fiscal year or an expense in the next fiscal year. Grants payable are included as part of accounts payable.

Unearned revenue: Unearned revenue occurs when resources are received by the Business Council before it has legal claim to them. In subsequent periods when revenue recognition criteria are met, the liability for the unearned revenue is reduced and the revenue is recognized.

Defined benefit pensions: For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Wyoming Retirement System (WRS) and additions to/deductions from the WRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the WRS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB): The total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense associated with the State of Wyoming Employee Group Insurance Retiree Health Plan have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the State of Wyoming. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Deferred outflows of resources: Deferred outflows are the consumption of net position by the Business Council that are applicable to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time.

Deferred inflows of resources: Deferred inflows are the acquisition of net position by the Business Council that are applicable to a future reporting period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Continued*

Fund balances: The Business Council has implemented GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, which classifies fund balances based on spending constraints that control how resources may be used. Following are the classifications of fund balance:

Nonspendable: Amounts that are not available for current use because they are either: (1) not in spendable form, or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact, such as fund balance associated with inventories and long-term receivables.

Restricted: Amounts constrained for a specific purpose through restrictions of external parties such as a creditor, grantor, donor, or other governmental unit (e.g., Federal government), or by constitutional provision.

Committed: Amounts constrained for specific purposes imposed by formal action of the reporting governmental entity's highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned: Amounts that are neither restricted nor committed that the reporting governmental entity intends to use for a specific purpose as expressed by the governmental entity itself or by a party delegated the authority by the governmental entity.

Unassigned: Amounts not reported in the other classifications. Only the General Fund can report a positive unassigned fund balance; other governmental funds might report a negative amount in this classification.

The Business Council does not have a formal policy on the use of funds when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use. It is assumed that restricted resources are used first and then unrestricted resources as needed.

Interfund transactions: Interfund transactions are reflected either as services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are eliminated in the Statement of Activities.

Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent pronouncement: In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*, which provided guidance regarding lease accounting. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that a lease is financing the right to use an underlying asset. It requires the Business Council to recognize lease liabilities and the intangible right-to-use lease assets as lessee, and leases receivable and deferred inflows of resources as lessor. The provisions of the statement were effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 (fiscal year 2021). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, extending the provisions of this statement by 18 months to fiscal year 2022. The Business Council implemented GASB Statement No. 87 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2. Deposits with State Treasurer

Deposits for the Business Council are invested in the State Agency Pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office and are presented as follows:

Investment type:	Fair Value	Percentage
Fixed-income investments	\$ 44,898,613	100.00%

The State of Wyoming's investment pool is subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign currency risk, custodial credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Detailed information regarding the State of Wyoming's investment pool is reported in the State of Wyoming's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is available on the State Auditor's website at <http://sao.wyo.gov/publications>.

Note 3. Loans Receivable

Interest rates on loans vary from 0.0% to 4.5% and have varying maturity dates through 2050; collateral includes personal guarantees, mortgages on real estate, and liens on receivables, inventory, furniture, equipment, and crops. At June 30, 2022, loans receivable included outstanding loans to two major loan customers totaling \$7,256,920, which comprised 28.97% of gross loans receivable as of that date. One loan in the amount of \$484,950 was charged off during the year ended June 30, 2022. Loans receivable as of June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Loan Type	Gross Balance	Allowance	Net Balance
General Fund	Business Ready Communities	\$ 11,750,367	\$ -	\$ 11,750,367
Economic Development Fund	Amendment IV	148,939	148,939	-
Economic Development Fund	Economic Disaster	7,485,018	1,150,628	6,334,390
Economic Development Fund	Bridge	1,136,070	63,497	1,072,573
Economic Development Fund	Natural Gas Infrastructure	188,366	-	188,366
Economic Development Fund	Other	4,336,838	86,738	4,250,100
		<u>\$ 25,045,598</u>	<u>\$ 1,449,802</u>	<u>\$ 23,595,796</u>

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity in the government-wide financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Leasehold improvements	\$ 16,199	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,199
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	118,296	-	-	118,296
Intangible assets	435,626	-	(355,369)	80,257
Construction in progress	-	47,513	-	47,513
Total capital assets being depreciated	570,121	47,513	(355,369)	262,265
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Leasehold improvements	(16,199)	-	-	(16,199)
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	(114,203)	(1,025)	-	(115,228)
Intangible assets	(427,383)	(8,243)	355,369	(80,257)
Total accumulated depreciation	(557,785)	(9,268)	355,369	(211,684)
Capital assets, net	\$ 12,336	\$ 38,245	\$ -	\$ 50,581

Lease assets: Right-to-use lease asset activity in the government-wide financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance**	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Lease assets being depreciated:				
Equipment	\$ 64,964	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 64,964
Real estate	356,766	11,285	-	368,051
Total lease assets being depreciated	421,730	11,285	-	433,015
Less accumulated depreciation:				
Equipment	(30,542)	(12,993)	-	(43,535)
Real estate	-	(125,164)	-	(125,164)
Total accumulated depreciation	(30,542)	(138,157)	-	(168,699)
Lease assets, net	\$ 391,188	\$ (126,872)	\$ -	\$ 264,316

** As adjusted for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 4. Capital Assets, *Continued*

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions, as follows:

Operations	\$	71,783
Investments		31,530
Services		33,674
Regional offices		<u>10,438</u>
	\$	<u>147,425</u>

Note 5. Lease Obligations

The Business Council has entered into various lease agreements for office space and equipment that have been accounted for as right-to-use lease assets. The lease terms vary in range, extending through June 2024.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the following changes occurred in long-term lease liabilities:

	Beginning Balance**	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
Lease liabilities:				
Equipment	\$ 35,950	\$ -	\$ 13,120	\$ 22,830
Real estate	356,766	11,285	119,201	248,850
Total	\$ 392,716	\$ 11,285	\$ 132,321	\$ 271,680

** As adjusted for the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*.

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Years ending June 30:	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 144,644	\$ 6,609	\$ 151,253
2024	127,036	3,941	130,977
Present value of lease payments	\$ 271,680	\$ 10,550	\$ 282,230

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Retirement Commitment - WRS

Plan description: Substantially all employees of the Business Council, excluding seasonal employees, are provided with pensions through the Public Employee Pension Plan, a Statewide cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit contributory retirement plan administered by the WRS. The authority to establish and amend benefits and contribution rates rests with the Wyoming State Legislature. The WRS is granted the authority to administer the plan by Wyoming State Statutes 9-3-401 through 432. The WRS issues a publicly available financial report that may be requested from the WRS or accessed through its website at [https://retirement.wyo.gov/About/ Reports?Label=Financial#categories](https://retirement.wyo.gov/About/Reports?Label=Financial#categories).

Benefits provided: The determination of retirement benefits is dependent upon the employee's initial employment date.

Service Retirement Tier 1: Full retirement at age 60 or qualifies for the Rule of 85. Early retirement is permitted at age 50 or 25 years of service. The formula for retirement equals 2.125% times the number of years of service times the three-year highest average salary for the first 15 years and 2.25% times the number of years of service times the three-year highest average salary after 15 years.

Service Retirement Tier 2: Full retirement at age 65 or qualifies for the Rule of 85. Early retirement is permitted at age 55 or 25 years of service. The formula for retirement equals 2% times the number of years of service times the five-year highest average salary.

Disability benefits: Partial or total disability retirement is available to any member who becomes incapacitated, mentally or physically, and cannot continue in the performance of his/her duties. To qualify, the member must have at least 10 years of service and must be "in service" at the time of application for disability retirement. Upon retirement for a partial disability, the member receives a monthly disability retirement benefit for the period of his/her disability equal to 50% of the normal benefit payable to the member, as if the member was eligible for normal retirement benefits. Upon retirement for a total disability, the member receives a monthly disability benefit equal to 100% of his/her service retirement benefit as if the member was eligible for normal retirement benefits. Disability benefits are payable for the life of the member or until death.

Survivor's benefits: Certain surviving dependents receive benefits based on the deceased member's compensation and their relationship to the deceased, as well as the benefit option selected by the member at the date of retirement.

Contributions: Per Title 9-3-412 and 413 of Wyoming State Statutes, effective July 1, 2021, member and employer contributions were required to be 9.25% and 9.37% of compensation, respectively. Effective July 1, 2020, member and employer contributions were required to be 9.00% and 9.12% of compensation, respectively. In accordance with Title 9-3-412(c)(ii) of Wyoming State Statutes, the Business Council has elected to pay 5.57% of the member's contribution in addition to the employer's contribution. Total contributions to the pension plan from the Business Council were \$347,350.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Retirement Commitment - WRS, *Continued*

Pension liabilities, pension expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions: At June 30, 2022, the Business Council reported a liability of \$2,024,195 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2021. The 2021 actuarial valuation incorporates changes adopted by the WRS Board, effective at its November 17, 2021 and February 17, 2022 meetings. The Business Council’s proportion of the net pension liability was based on the relationship of the Business Council’s total contributions to the plan for the year ended December 31, 2021 to the contributions of all participating employers for the same period. At December 31, 2021, the Business Council’s proportion was 0.1327583381%, which was a decrease from its December 31, 2020 proportion of 0.1422591926%.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council recognized pension (offset) of (\$266,472). At June 30, 2022, the Business Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 37,963	\$ 3,110
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	1,345,552
Changes in proportionate share of contributions	-	278,774
Contributions subsequent to measurement date	106,364	-
Changes in assumptions	163,799	-
	<u>\$ 308,126</u>	<u>\$ 1,627,436</u>

An amount of \$106,364, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from Business Council contributions subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2023. The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions at June 30, 2022 will be recognized in pension expense, as follows:

Years ending June 30:	
2023	\$ 366,479
2024	527,686
2025	302,748
2026	228,761
	<u>\$ 1,425,674</u>

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Retirement Commitment - WRS, *Continued*

Actuarial assumptions: The total pension liability in the January 1, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions adopted by the WRS Board, effective at its November 17, 2021 and February 17, 2022 meetings, and applied to the December 31, 2021 measurement date:

Inflation	2.25%
Salary Increases	2.50%-6.50%, including inflation
Payroll Growth Rate	2.50%
Cost of Living Increase	0.00%
Investment Rate of Return	6.80%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation
Post-Retirement Mortality	Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, amount-weighted, fully generational, projected with the MP-2020 Ultimate Scale. Males had no setback, with a multiplier of 100%, and females had no setback, with a multiplier of 103%.
Pre-Retirement Mortality	Mortality rates were based on the PUB-2010 General Active Mortality Table, amount-weighted, fully generational, projected with the MP-2020 Ultimate Scale. Males had no setback, with a multiplier of 100%, and females had no setback, with a multiplier of 100%.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Retirement Commitment - WRS, *Continued*

Long-term expected rate of return: The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected arithmetic returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These real rates of return are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and adding expected inflation. Each major asset class is included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of January 1, 2021. These best estimates are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Geometric Real Rate of Return</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Arithmetic Real Rate of Return</u>
Cash	2.00%	-0.50%	-0.50%
Fixed income	21.00%	1.32%	1.63%
Equity	48.50%	5.63%	7.54%
Marketable alternatives	19.00%	3.74%	4.63%
Private real assets	9.50%	4.84%	5.99%
	<u>100.00%</u>		

Experience analysis: An experience study was conducted on behalf of all WRS plans covering the five-year period ended December 31, 2020. That study provided a detailed analysis concerning the development of the long-term inflation rate, real rate of return and discount rate. The study also analyzed each major actuarial assumption (e.g., mortality, salary increases, retirement, termination, and disability) and proposed assumptions consistent with the findings.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 was 6.80%. Previously, at December 31, 2020, the discount rate was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the current contribution rate. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 6. Retirement Commitment - WRS, *Continued*

Sensitivity of the Business Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the Business Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.80%, as well as what the Business Council's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.80%)	Current Discount Rate (6.80%)	1% Increase (7.80%)
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 3,734,615	\$ 2,024,195	\$ 606,354

Pension plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued WRS financial report, which is accessible at <https://retirement.wyo.gov/About/Reports?Label=Financial#categories>.

Note 7. OPEB Commitment

General information about the OPEB plan:

Plan description: Eligible employees of the Business Council are provided with OPEB through the State of Wyoming Employee Group Insurance Retiree Health Plan (the Plan), a multiple-employer defined benefit OPEB plan administered by the State of Wyoming Employee Group Insurance (EGI). Any employee of a participating employer is eligible for retiree coverage under the Plan at premium rates established by EGI, provided that:

1. The employee had coverage in effect under the Plan for at least one year just prior to retirement; and
2. The employee is eligible to receive a retirement benefit under the WRS or Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and either:
 - a. Has reached age 50 with at least four years of service credit as an employee of one of the employing entities participating in the Plan; or
 - b. Has at least 20 years of service credit as an employee of one of the employing entities participating in the Plan. Retirement eligibility varies under the WRS. The Public Employee Pension Plan, which is the plan applicable to the Business Council, requires 25 years of service credit.

The Wyoming State Legislature has the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms of the Plan. The Plan does not issue a separate report; however, additional Plan information can be obtained from the State of Wyoming's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, which is available on the State's website at <http://sao.wyo.gov/publications>.

Benefits provided: The Plan provides medical and prescription drug benefits for retirees and their dependents through the payment of insurance premiums for life. Surviving spouses are allowed to continue coverage after the retiree's death, provided they were covered at the time of death.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. OPEB Commitment, *Continued*

Funding policy: The State finances this program on a pay-as-you-go basis, and there are no assets held in trust for pre-funding the obligations of the Plan. The Wyoming State Legislature has the authority for establishing and amending the funding policy.

OPEB liabilities, OPEB expense, and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB: At June 30, 2022, the Business Council reported a liability of \$4,182,613 for its proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability. The collective total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the collective total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022. The Business Council's proportion of the collective total OPEB liability was based on a projection of the Business Council's expected benefit payments during the measurement period attributable to retirees of the Business Council relative to the expected benefit payments during the measurement period attributable to all retirees of the Plan, actuarially determined. The projection of the sharing of benefit-related costs is based on an established pattern of practice. At June 30, 2022, the Business Council's proportion was 0.31717%, which was an increase from its June 30, 2021 proportion of 0.29746%.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council recognized OPEB expense of \$397,690. At June 30, 2022, the Business Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 410,488	\$ 398,858
Changes in assumptions	777,456	307,867
Expected payments subsequent to measurement date	49,970	-
Change in proportionate share of expected payments	714,281	-
	<u>\$ 1,952,195</u>	<u>\$ 706,725</u>

An amount of \$49,970, reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the Business Council's benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date, will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2023.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. OPEB Commitment, *Continued*

The other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in the Business Council’s OPEB expense, as follows:

Years ending June 30:		
2023	\$	171,346
2024		171,346
2025		171,346
2026		171,346
2027		204,909
Thereafter		<u>305,207</u>
	\$	<u>1,195,500</u>

Actuarial assumptions: The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022 using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Measurement Date	June 30, 2021 (based on July 1, 2020 census data)
Inflation	2.25%
Salary Increases	2.50%-6.50%
Mortality Rates	
Pre-Retirement:	General: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 General Employee, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.
	Safety: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 Safety Employee, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.
Post-Retirement:	General: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 Non-Safety Healthy Retiree, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.
	Safety: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 Safety Healthy Retiree, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.
Disabled:	General: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 General Disabled, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.
	Safety: Headcount-Weighted Pub-2010 Safety Disabled, projected generationally with two-dimensional scale MP-2020.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. OPEB Commitment, *Continued*

Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

Pre-Medicare: 7.50%, decreasing annually until reaching the ultimate trend rate of 4.50%.

Medicare: 7.50%, decreasing annually until reaching the ultimate trend rate of 4.50%.

Participation Rate 65% will elect coverage and 30% will cover a spouse.

Spouse Age Differential Males are assumed to be two years older than females.

Cost Method Entry age normal. Under this method, the actuarial accrued liability is based on a prorated portion of the present value of all benefits earned to date over expected future working lifetime as defined by the GASB. The proration is determined so that the cost, with respect to service accrued from the date of hire, is recognized as a level percentage of pay over the year. The normal cost is equal to the prorated cost for the year of the valuation.

Benefits Excluded Benefits related to retiree dental and life insurance have been excluded from this valuation.

The healthcare trend rate assumptions were developed using Segal's internal guidelines, which are established each year using data sources such as the Segal Health Trend Survey, internal client results, trends from other published surveys prepared by the Standard & Poor's Dow Jones Indices, consulting firms and brokers, and Consumer Price Index statistics published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Significant assumptions are based on an experience study that covered a five-year period ended December 31, 2020. Significant assumptions varied within the various retirement plans within the WRS.

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.16% at June 30, 2021, which represents a decrease from the discount rate of 2.21% utilized for the June 30, 2020 measurement date. As the Plan is unfunded, the Plan has no fiduciary net position from which to make future benefit payments. Therefore, the discount rate is based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7. OPEB Commitment, Continued

Sensitivity of the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following table presents the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 2.16%, as well as what the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.16%)	Current Discount Rate (2.16%)	1% Increase (3.16%)
Proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability	\$ 5,198,913	\$ 4,182,613	\$ 3,414,723

Sensitivity of the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The table below presents the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability, as well as what the Business Council's proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one-percentage-point lower or one-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Pre-Medicare	6.50%	7.50%	8.50%
Medicare	6.50%	7.50%	8.50%
Proportionate share of the collective total OPEB liability	\$ 3,451,808	\$ 4,182,613	\$ 5,174,956

Note 8. Retirement Commitment - Deferred Compensation Plan

The State offers its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The deferred compensation plan, accounted for by the State and available to all Business Council employees, permits employees to defer a portion of their compensation until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. All compensation and earnings deferred are held in trust or custodial accounts for the exclusive benefit of program participants and their beneficiaries.

Investments are managed and controlled by the deferred compensation plan's trustee, not the Business Council, under various investment options. The employee chooses the investment option(s) and the contribution amount when participating in the deferred compensation plan. These investments and the related liability to the employees are not included in the Business Council's financial statements as an agency since the deferred compensation plan is managed on a Statewide basis.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 8. Retirement Commitment - Deferred Compensation Plan, *Continued*

Wyoming State Statutes require matching contributions to the plan for each participating employee. Currently, the match established and appropriated by the Wyoming State Legislature for each participating employee is \$20 per month. Matching contributions made by the Business Council to the deferred compensation plan for the year ended June 30, 2022 totaled \$6,680.

Note 9. Risk Management

State self-insurance: The Business Council participates in the State's self-insurance program, which was created to handle property, casualty, and liability insurance claims brought against the State. The State generally does not maintain reserves; losses are covered by a combination of appropriations from the State's General Fund in the year the payment occurs and by assessing State agencies for specific types of claims for the fiscal year. Claims paid by the Business Council for the year ended June 30, 2022 totaled \$586.

Employee medical, life, long-term disability, vision, and dental insurance: The Business Council's employees participate in the State's Group Insurance plan. Under this plan, the State co-administers employee medical insurance with a third-party administrator. The State self-insures medical costs and assumes all the risk for claims incurred by plan participants. The Business Council does not retain any risk of loss for the life, long-term disability, vision and dental insurance plans as the insurance providers assume all the risk for claims incurred by the participants.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council contributed up to \$955, \$1,453, \$1,907 and \$2,185 (for single, dependent, married, and family coverage, respectively) per month for insurance premiums, plus 90% of the monthly premiums in excess of these amounts for each covered participant toward these plans, excluding long-term disability and vision premiums. Participants are responsible for paying premium charges in excess of this amount plus long-term disability and vision premiums. Total group insurance premiums paid by the Business Council for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$682,571.

Workers' compensation: Wyoming State Statute 27-14-101 created the Wyoming Workers' Compensation Act (the Act). The Act requires all employers engaged in extra-hazardous employment to obtain liability coverage for the payment of benefits to employees for job-related injuries and diseases through the Workers' Compensation Fund. Eligible employers that comply with the provisions of the Act are generally protected from suit by employees. Employers not required by the Act to participate in this program may elect to do so at their option. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council's contributions to the Workers' Compensation Fund were \$33,063.

Unemployment compensation: The Business Council does not carry unemployment insurance but pays the cost of actual claims incurred. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council paid \$532 in unemployment claims.

Note 10. Transactions with Related Parties

The Business Council pays for services provided by the State for certain phone service, computer processing, motor pool vehicles, State plane usage, loan exam services, and central mail. Total amounts expended for these services for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$101,814.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 10. Transactions with Related Parties, *Continued*

The Wyoming Office of Tourism pays the Business Council for certain support services in the areas of fiscal and contract compliance, human resources, payroll and information technology. The total amount received for these services for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$78,000.

The Business Council has entered into several agreements with the University of Wyoming (UW) to fund various sponsorships, in addition to various projects that include the Market Research Center, Research Product Center, Manufacturing - Works, Small Business Development Centers, Small Business Innovation Research - Small Business Technology Transfer, Procurement Technical Assistance Center, Technology Business Center, Natural Resource Energy Explore program, and the Center for Business & Economic Analysis. Total amounts expended to UW for the year ended June 30, 2022 were \$2,075,826, of which \$1,051,707 is included in accounts payable as of June 30, 2022. The Business Council is committed for amounts remaining under these agreements in the amount of \$775,706 as of June 30, 2022.

The Business Council, together with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), operates a Federal award from the Environmental Protection Agency for the Brownfield Revolving Loan Program. The Business Council and DEQ have a memorandum of understanding in place for the administration of the program. The Business Council serves as the lead fiscal agent and will service the loans, and DEQ oversees project management. No funds are to be paid to either party as a result of the memorandum.

The Business Council was awarded a \$21,250 Federal subgrant from the Wyoming Department of Agriculture to provide funding for farm walls in various communities across the State of Wyoming. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Business Council expended \$2,167 and was reimbursed the same amount by the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. The subgrant was closed out during the year ended June 30, 2022.

During the 2021 General Legislative Session, the Wyoming State Legislature earmarked \$55,910 of the Business Council's General Fund appropriation for administrative and operational expenses associated with the Wyoming Council for Women's Issues. In accordance with 2021 Session Laws, Chapter 0069, Section 085, the Business Council entered a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to transfer the earmarked funds to the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) for administration of the Wyoming Council for Women's Issues. The Business Council transferred \$55,910 to the DWS under the agreed-upon MOU during the year ended June 30, 2022.

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies

Relationship with primary government: The Business Council receives a significant portion of its revenues directly from the State of Wyoming and the continued operation of the Business Council is dependent upon actions of the Wyoming State Legislature.

Federal grants: Grant monies received and disbursed by the State are for specific purposes and are subject to audit by the grantor agency. Such audits may result in requests for reimbursement due to disallowed expenditures. Based upon prior experience, the Business Council does not believe that such disallowances, if any, would have a material effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Business Council.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 11. Commitments and Contingencies, *Continued*

Loans: Loans approved by the Business Council's Board of Directors but undistributed as of June 30, 2022 totaled \$5,747,062. These will be funded by a combination of State appropriations and restricted net position.

Other commitments and contingencies: The Business Council has contracted and/or committed funds for various projects, services or other items arising in the normal course of operations. The amounts remaining to complete these commitments totaled approximately \$27,876,505 as of June 30, 2022. These commitments will be funded by a combination of restricted/committed fund balance and current- and prior-year State appropriations and Federal revenues.

Note 12. COVID-19 Pandemic and Subsequent Event

During March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the rapidly growing outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19). The pandemic significantly impacted economic conditions in the United States as Federal, State, and local governments reacted to the public health crisis.

Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) was passed by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Biden on March 11, 2021. Under ARPA, the State of Wyoming was given \$1 billion to assist in economic recovery and continuing COVID expenses. Of this funding, the Business Council has been allocated \$3.15 million for broadband initiatives and a Growth Diagnostics and Capability Building project.

In January 2023, the Business Council received \$19,029,100 in Federal ARPA funding for the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). The SSBCI program provides funding to governments to empower small businesses to access capital needed to invest in job-creating opportunities as the United States continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

The Business Council has entered into various agreements subsequent to June 30, 2022, primarily with local governments, for economic development infrastructure projects effective through December 31, 2026. These agreements are valued at up to, but no more than, \$8,204,367. These agreements will be funded by a combination of State appropriations and Federal revenues.

The Business Council distributed \$2,486,218 after June 30, 2022 from the Business Ready Communities program for loans approved but undistributed as of June 30, 2022.

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, two loans totaling \$2,426,288 and four grants totaling \$23,870,733 were approved under the provisions of the Business Ready Communities program. These funds will be distributed out of State appropriations pending approval by the State Loan and Investments Board.

Subsequent to June 30, 2022, one loan for \$70,000 was approved under the provisions of the Economic Development Fund.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 13. Subsequent Events, *Continued*

In September 2022, the Business Council's Board of Directors approved the write-off of an economic disaster loan held in the Economic Development Fund in the amount of \$107,892. The loan was fully allowed for as of June 30, 2022.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES

Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund					
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Encumbrances	Total Actual and Encumbrances	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final				
Revenues						
Revenue from primary government	\$ 21,505,440	\$ 50,662,697	\$ 9,283,417	\$ -	\$ 9,283,417	\$ (41,379,280)
Federal revenue	3,126,462	2,032,125	579,570	-	579,570	(1,452,555)
Investment income	-	-	49,955	-	49,955	49,955
Revenue from others	305,683	493,866	806,484	-	806,484	312,618
Charges for sales and services	-	-	104,225	-	104,225	104,225
Total revenues	24,937,585	53,188,688	10,823,651	-	10,823,651	(42,365,037)
Expenditures						
Operations	5,756,256	6,945,463	4,979,817	1,035,011	6,014,828	930,635
Services	3,472,209	5,404,111	2,170,160	2,801,545	4,971,705	432,406
Investments	969,120	1,356,918	249,927	488,890	738,817	618,101
Investment-ready communities	14,650,000	39,393,721	3,383,284	22,434,677	25,817,961	13,575,760
Regional offices	90,000	88,475	40,463	-	40,463	48,012
Total expenditures	24,937,585	53,188,688	10,823,651	26,760,123	37,583,774	15,604,914
(Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (26,760,123)	\$ (26,760,123)	\$ (26,760,123)

Continued

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES, *Continued*
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Economic Development Fund		Total Actual and Encumbrances	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Encumbrances		
Revenues						
Revenue from primary government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	1,017,926	1,017,926	619,308	-	619,308	(398,618)
Revenue from others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for sales and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	1,017,926	1,017,926	619,308	-	619,308	(398,618)
Expenditures						
Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	1,017,926	1,017,926	65,009	35,390	100,399	917,527
Investment-ready communities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	1,017,926	1,017,926	65,009	35,390	100,399	917,527
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 554,299	\$ (35,390)	\$ 518,909	\$ 518,909

Continued

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES, *Continued*
Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Rural Rehabilitation Fund		Total Actual and Encumbrances	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual	Encumbrances		
Revenues						
Revenue from primary government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment income	259,143	259,143	45,987	-	45,987	(213,156)
Revenue from others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charges for sales and services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	259,143	259,143	45,987	-	45,987	(213,156)
Expenditures						
Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	259,143	259,143	70,102	27,500	97,602	161,541
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment-ready communities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional offices	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	259,143	259,143	70,102	27,500	97,602	161,541
(Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (24,115)	\$ (27,500)	\$ (51,615)	\$ (51,615)

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BUDGETARY
INFLOWS AND OUTFLOWS AND GAAP REVENUES AND
EXPENDITURES FOR THE GENERAL FUND, ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT FUND, AND RURAL REHABILITATION FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2022**

	General Fund	Economic Development Fund	Rural Rehabilitation Fund
Sources/Inflows of Resources			
Actual amounts "available for appropriation" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedules	\$ 10,823,651	\$ 619,308	\$ 45,987
Differences in accrual basis revenues and cash basis budgetary amounts	5,690,220	(888,629)	(143,264)
Total revenues reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 16,513,871	\$ (269,321)	\$ (97,277)
Uses/Outflows of Resources			
Actual amounts "charged to appropriations" from the Budgetary Comparison Schedules	\$ 37,583,774	\$ 100,399	\$ 97,602
Differences in accrual basis expenditures and cash basis budgetary amounts	(46,689,165)	(85,689)	(57,649)
Encumbrances	26,760,123	35,390	27,500
Total expenditures reported on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	\$ 17,654,732	\$ 50,100	\$ 67,453

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

**Public Employee Pension Plan
Last Nine (9) Fiscal Years***

	Business Council's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	Business Council's Covered Payroll	Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
2014	0.1780020440%	\$ 2,706,344	\$ 3,071,787	88.10%	81.10%
2015	0.1756957922%	3,100,490	3,105,431	99.84%	79.08%
2016	0.1672581167%	3,896,023	2,993,370	130.16%	73.40%
2017	0.1571502750%	3,799,108	3,045,573	124.74%	73.42%
2018	0.1635561589%	3,728,002	2,878,864	129.50%	76.35%
2019	0.1527083007%	4,650,412	2,657,878	174.97%	69.17%
2020	0.1474092413%	3,464,009	2,623,742	132.03%	76.83%
2021	0.1422591926%	3,091,804	2,592,364	119.27%	79.24%
2022	0.1327583381%	2,024,195	2,420,068	83.64%	86.03%

** The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the calendar year-end that occurred within the fiscal year. This schedule is to be built prospectively until it contains 10 years of data.*

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**SCHEDULE OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL'S CONTRIBUTIONS
Public Employee Pension Plan
Last Nine (9) Fiscal Years***

	Statutorily Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Statutorily Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Covered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2014	\$ 214,638	\$ 214,638	\$ -	\$ 3,014,582	7.12%
2015	235,816	235,816	-	3,094,695	7.62%
2016	247,089	247,089	-	2,952,081	8.37%
2017	239,037	239,037	-	2,855,879	8.37%
2018	229,039	229,039	-	2,736,429	8.37%
2019	228,792	228,792	-	2,666,725	8.58%
2020	229,703	229,703	-	2,589,661	8.87%
2021	228,882	228,882	-	2,509,667	9.12%
2022	217,849	217,849	-	2,324,967	9.37%

** This schedule is to be built prospectively until it contains 10 years of data.*

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF THE BUSINESS COUNCIL'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY

**State of Wyoming Employee Group Insurance Retiree Health Plan
Last Five (5) Fiscal Years***

	Business Council's Proportion of the Total OPEB Liability	Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability	Business Council's Covered Payroll	Business Council's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability
2018	0.21917%	\$ 1,733,616	N/A	N/A	0.00%
2019	0.19464%	1,984,249	N/A	N/A	0.00%
2020	0.29515%	2,792,138	N/A	N/A	0.00%
2021	0.29746%	3,886,730	N/A	N/A	0.00%
2022	0.31717%	4,182,613	N/A	N/A	0.00%

** This schedule is to be built prospectively until it contains 10 years of data.*

See Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 1. Basis of Presentation - Budgetary Comparison Schedules

The Wyoming Business Council (the Business Council) adopts a biennial budget that is approved by the Wyoming State Legislature. The Business Council allocates the biennial budget to an annual budget for internal management purposes. These annualized budgets are presented in the accompanying Budgetary Comparison Schedules. Additionally, these Budgetary Comparison Schedules are prepared using encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments are recorded as expenditures and liabilities in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation.

Note 2. Explanation of Differences - Budgetary Comparison Schedules

The schedule on page 44 is an explanation of differences between budgetary inflows and outflows and GAAP revenues and expenditures for the General Fund, Economic Development Fund, and Rural Rehabilitation Fund for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Note 3. Retirement Commitment

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms between the initial measurement date reflected below and the December 31, 2021 measurement date.

Changes in assumptions: Healthcare trend rates were updated, along with the assumptions relating to mortality rates, retirement rates, withdrawal rates, disability rates, and salary increase rates, based on the Wyoming Retirement System's (WRS) December 31, 2020 actuarial experience study. Further, there have been various assumption changes from the initial measurement date reflected below through the December 31, 2021 measurement date, as indicated in the table below:

Measurement Date (WRS Year-End)	Discount Rate	Investment Rate of Return	Inflation Rate	Salary Increase Rate	Payroll Growth Rate	Cost of Living Increases
2014	7.75%	7.75%	3.25%	4.25%-6.00%	4.25%	0.00%
2015	7.75%	7.75%	3.25%	4.25%-6.00%	4.25%	0.00%
2016	7.75%	7.75%	3.25%	4.25%-6.00%	4.25%	0.00%
2017	7.75%	7.75%	3.25%	4.25%-6.00%	4.25%	0.00%
2018	7.00%	7.00%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	2.50%	0.00%
2019	7.00%	7.00%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	2.50%	0.00%
2020	7.00%	7.00%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	2.50%	0.00%
2021	6.80%	6.80%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	2.50%	0.00%

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
Year Ended June 30, 2022

Note 4. Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions Commitment

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms between the June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2021 measurement dates.

Changes in assumptions: The plan has experienced the following changes in assumptions:

Measurement Date (Year Ended)	Discount Rate	Inflation Rate	Salary Increase Rate	Pre-Medicare HTC*	Medicare HTC*
2016	2.85%	2.50%	2.50%-6.50%	6.50%	7.50%
2017	3.58%	2.50%	2.50%-6.50%	6.50%	7.50%
2018	3.87%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	7.60%	8.10%
2019	3.51%	2.50%	2.50%-6.50%	7.20%	7.60%
2020	2.21%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	7.20%	7.60%
2021	2.16%	2.25%	2.50%-6.50%	7.50%	7.50%

* Healthcare trend rate.

In addition, the following assumptions are updated annually as necessary:

- Healthcare claims costs based on recent experience.
- Retiree contributions.
- Health care trend rates.
- Spouse age differential.
- Mortality rates, retirement rates, withdrawal rates, and disability rates based on the WRS's December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2020 actuarial experience studies.

OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The Wyoming Business Council's (the Business Council) nonmajor governmental funds are described below:

Wyoming Business Council Fund: Used primarily to account for revenues of the Wyoming First program, telephone commissions, and net profits from sales of promotional merchandise.

COVID Fund: Used to account for the operations of the Business Relief Fund program that is administered in accordance with the terms set by the Wyoming State Legislature. Revenues consist of pass-through Federal funding authorized by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022**

	Wyoming Business Council Fund	COVID Fund	Total
ASSETS			
Deposits with State Treasurer	\$ 236,728	\$ -	\$ 236,728
Cash and Investments with Trustee	129,541	-	129,541
Interest Receivable	491	-	491
Total assets	\$ 366,760	\$ -	\$ 366,760
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities			
Liability under securities lending	\$ 129,541	\$ -	\$ 129,541
Due to primary government	14,465	-	14,465
Total liabilities	144,006	-	144,006
Fund Balances			
Assigned	222,754	-	222,754
Total fund balances	222,754	-	222,754
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 366,760	\$ -	\$ 366,760

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS**

Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Wyoming Business Council Fund	COVID Fund	Total
Revenues			
Federal revenue	\$ -	\$ 223,462	\$ 223,462
Investment (loss)	(5,071)	-	(5,071)
Total revenues	<u>(5,071)</u>	<u>223,462</u>	<u>218,391</u>
Expenditures			
Services	<u>13,313</u>	<u>223,462</u>	<u>236,775</u>
Total expenditures	<u>13,313</u>	<u>223,462</u>	<u>236,775</u>
(Deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>(18,384)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(18,384)</u>
Other Financing Sources			
Transfers in	1,445	-	1,445
Transfers out	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>1,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,445</u>
Net change in fund balances	<u>(16,939)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(16,939)</u>
Fund Balances, beginning	<u>239,693</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>239,693</u>
Fund Balances, ending	<u>\$ 222,754</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 222,754</u>

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Year Ended June 30, 2022

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Total Federal Expenditures	Passed Through to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development:				
Community Development Block Grant Program	14.228	N/A	\$ 1,948,169	\$ 1,947,934
Total U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>1,948,169</u>	<u>1,947,934</u>
U.S. Small Business Administration:				
State Trade and Export Promotion Pilot Grant Program	59.061	N/A	104,634	34,324
Total U.S. Small Business Administration			<u>104,634</u>	<u>34,324</u>
U.S. Department of Agriculture:				
Rural Business Development Grant	10.351	N/A	47,000	-
Passed through the State of Wyoming:				
Specialty Crop Block Grant Program - Farm Bill	10.170	N/A	6,500	-
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			<u>53,500</u>	<u>-</u>
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency:				
Brownfields Assessment & Cleanup Cooperative Agreements	66.818	N/A	55,594	55,594
Total U.S. Environmental Protection Agency			<u>55,594</u>	<u>55,594</u>
U.S. Department of the Treasury:				
Passed through the State of Wyoming:				
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund	21.019	N/A	(50,417)	-
Total U.S. Department of the Treasury			<u>(50,417)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures of Federal awards			<u>\$ 2,111,480</u>	<u>\$ 2,037,852</u>

See Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported on the accompanying Wyoming Business Council (the Business Council) Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years. The Business Council provided \$2,037,852 of Federal funds to subrecipients.

Note 2. De Minimis Cost Rate

The Business Council did not elect to use the 10% de minimis cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3. Basis of Presentation

The Schedule includes the Federal award activity of the Business Council under programs of the Federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Business Council, it is not intended to, and does not, present the financial position, changes in net assets, or cash flows of the Business Council.



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

To the Board of Directors
Wyoming Business Council
Cheyenne, Wyoming

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Wyoming Business Council (the Business Council), a component unit of the State of Wyoming, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Business Council's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon, dated January 30, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Business Council's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Business Council's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Business Council's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Business Council's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.



Cheyenne, Wyoming
January 30, 2023



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR
EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON
INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE
REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

To the Board of Directors
Wyoming Business Council
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Wyoming Business Council's (the Business Council) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the *Office of Management and Budget Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Business Council's major Federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. The Business Council's major Federal programs are identified in the Summary of Independent Auditor's Results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs.

In our opinion, the Business Council complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major Federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS); the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*); and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Business Council and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major Federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Business Council's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Business Council's Federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Business Council's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and, therefore, is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Business Council's compliance with the requirements of each major Federal program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the Business Council's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Business Council's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Business Council's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program on a timely basis. *A material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a Federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

McGee, Hearne & Paiz, LLP

Cheyenne, Wyoming
January 30, 2023

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
Year Ended June 30, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major Federal program:

- Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- Significant deficiency(ies) identified? Yes None Reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major Federal program: Unmodified

- Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200.516(a)? Yes No

Identification of major Federal program:

<u>Assistance Listing</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
14.228	Community Development Block Grant/ State's Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes No

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

None.

III. FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

None.

WYOMING BUSINESS COUNCIL

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
Year Ended June 30, 2022

There were no findings for the year ended June 30, 2021.