Accounts Receivable

Executive Summary

The Code of Virginia § 2.2-4800 et seq. requires the Department of Accounts, along with the Office of the Attorney General, to report on. oversee. and monitor the Commonwealth's accounts receivable In order to carry out this program. responsibility, DOA has issued policies and accounting, procedures on collecting. reporting, and writing off accounts receivable. addition. DOA provides technical In assistance to agencies and institutions and uses statistical analyses and audit reports to monitor the on-going effectiveness of agencies in managing their accounts receivable.

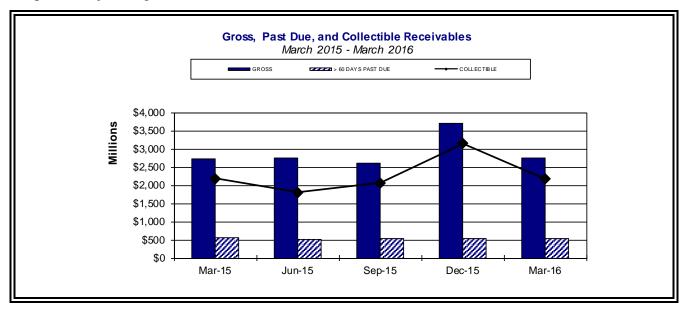
In an effort to present more meaningful information, DOA continues to exclude data from the tables (except for the final table on past due receivables) from the Department of Taxation, consisting largely of statutory assessments and non-filers assessments, and the circuit and district courts, which report judgments and fines with extremely low collection statistics.

Commonwealth agencies and institutions reported adjusted gross receivables of \$2.74

billion at March 31, 2016, with \$2.17 billion considered collectible. Receivables over 60 days past due as of March 31, 2016, totaled \$545.3 million. Of that amount, \$19.3 million was placed with private collection agencies, \$33.0 million was placed with the Division of Debt Collection and \$493.0 million was retained in-house for additional collection efforts.

It is important to note that the adjusted state receivables largely consist of unemployment taxes, tuition and fees, and billings for several indigent care programs, which present numerous special challenges in collection. "Trade receivables" typical of the private sector, which are generated by billings for the provision of goods and/or services, make up only a small portion of the state's receivables.

Further, the majority of the significant outstanding receivable balances have statutory or other restrictions specifying the distribution of any collections. The collection of the outstanding receivable balances would not provide additional resources to fund the Commonwealth's operations.



As of March 31, 2016, agencies expected to collect \$2.17 billion (79 percent) of the \$2.74 billion adjusted gross receivables. About 1 percent is due to the General Fund, primarily for benefit recoveries and sales of permits.

The balance, which contains Medicaid penalties that are no longer revertible, is due to several non-general funds.

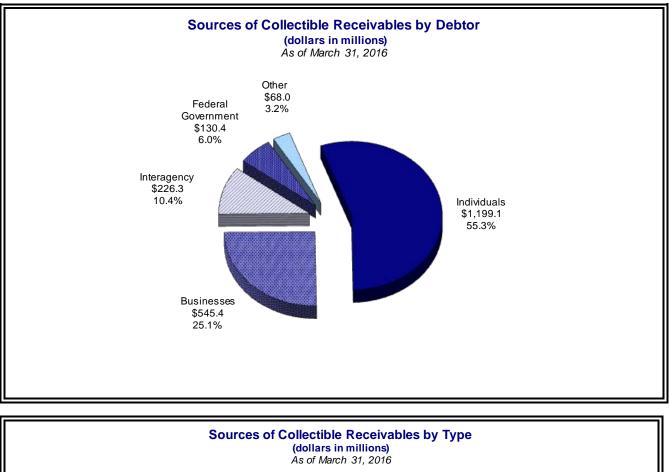
Collectible Receivables by Fund

Not Including Circuit Courts, District Courts, or Department of Taxation

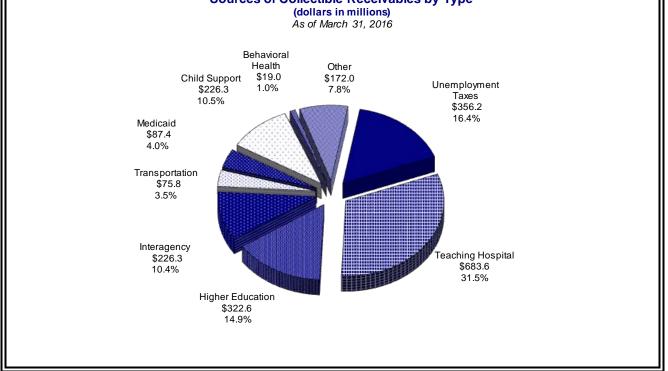
As of March 31, 2016

Fund	Source	Amount	Percent
General Fund 1%	Medicaid - Current Recoveries Social Services State Police Permits Corrections Labor and Industry Inspections Other	\$ 13,955,956 3,424,864 2,456,894 1,066,846 565,340 2,302,111	55% 14% 10% 4% 2% 9%
	Subtotal	23,772,011	94%
	Interagency Receivables	1,609,960	6%
	Total General Fund Collectible	\$ 25,381,971	100%
Nongeneral Funds 99%	Medicaid - Dedicated Penalty Fees Medicaid - Federal Reimbursements Unemployment Taxes * Transportation Child Support Enforcement Federal Government DBHDS Patient Services Hospital Enterprise Higher Education Other	\$ 60,101,963 13,323,813 356,225,822 75,843,815 226,287,938 51,684,601 19,039,602 683,639,376 85,345,903 322,581,917 25,062,522	3% 1% 17% 3% 11% 2% 1% 32% 4% 14% 14%
	Subtotal	1,919,137,272	89%
	Interagency Receivables	224,700,067	11%
	Total Nongeneral Fund Collectible	\$ 2,143,837,339	100%
All Funds	Grand Total	\$ 2,169,219,310	100%

*Note: The Virginia Employment Commission provides Unemployment Taxes Information.



Summary of Receivables by Source



Not counting Taxation and the Courts, ten agencies account for 85 percent of the Commonwealth's adjusted gross and 83 percent of the adjusted collectible accounts receivable balances.

Accounts Receivable Summary

Not Including Circuit Courts, District Courts, or Department of Taxation

As of March 31, 2016

Agency		Gross	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts			Collectible	
University of Virginia Medical Center Department of Social Services Virginia Employment Commission Department of Medical Assistance Services Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University Department of Transportation Virginia Lottery Virginia Commonwealth University University of Virginia - Academic Division	\$	757,490,281 638,793,260 399,864,233 126,640,191 92,858,179 74,491,556 73,016,070 62,533,361 46,029,601	\$	27,150,704 398,115,598 39,106,834 39,258,459 1,826,780 2,905,402 - 5,940,782 993,009	\$	730,339,577 240,677,662 360,757,399 87,381,732 91,031,399 71,586,154 73,016,070 56,592,579 45,036,592	
Virginia Information Technologies Agency	\$	45,486,528 2,317,203,260	\$	- 515,297,568	\$	45,486,528 1,801,905,692	
All Other Agencies		423,359,296	•	56,045,678		367,313,618	
Grand Total	\$	2,740,562,556	\$	571,343,246	\$	2,169,219,310	

In addition to internal administrative collection efforts, agencies have three other collection tools available to them. These are computerized matching and debt setoff programs at the Departments of Taxation, Lottery and Accounts, private collection agencies, and the Attorney General's Division of Debt Collection.

DOA requires state agencies and institutions to use the computerized matching and debt setoff programs for receivables that are 30 days or more past due. DOA also requires the use of private collection agencies on delinquent accounts that are 60 days or more past due which are not sent to the Attorney General's Division of Debt Collection. The Office of the Attorney General requires state agencies and institutions to send accounts of \$3,000 or more and 60 days or more past due to the Division of Debt Collection.

These additional collection tools recovered \$32.4 million during the quarter ended March 31, 2016. The Division of Debt Collection contributed \$1.9 million. Private collection agencies collected \$3.4 million, and the debt setoff programs (Tax, Comptroller's and Lottery) collected \$27.1 million.

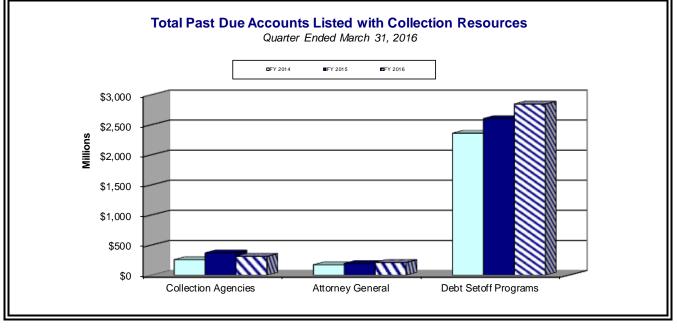
Private collection agencies returned \$13.1 million of accounts to agencies, and the Division of Debt Collection discharged \$3.1 million of accounts and returned \$669,799 of accounts to agencies.

Collectible Receivables Over 60 Days Past Due

Not Including Circuit Courts, District Courts or the Department of Taxation As of March 31, 2016

Agency		Total Over 60 Days		With Collection Agency		With Attorney General		Retained by State Agency	
Department of Social Services	\$	230,382,796	\$	9,323	\$	55,493	\$	230,317,980	
University of Virginia Medical Center		100,779,752		-		-		100,779,752	
Virginia Employment Commission		54,871,882		10,408,890		16,389,807		28,073,185	
Department of Medical Assistance Services Department of Behavioral Health		39,067,431		42,991		164,825		38,859,615	
and Developmental Services		23,477,425		-		-		23,477,425	
Virginia Commonwealth University		10,022,457		197,296		304,794		9,520,367	
Department of Transportation		9,948,298		552,468		6,829,116		2,566,714	
George Mason University		8,041,141		1,072,705		702,432		6,266,004	
Virginia Community College System		6,587,730		982,986		-		5,604,744	
University of Virginia - Academic Division		6,284,119		58,411		44,247		6,181,461	
TOTAL	\$	489,463,031	\$	13,325,070	\$	24,490,714	\$	451,647,247	
All Other Agencies		55,861,081		5,964,701		8,556,687		41,339,693	
TOTAL OVER 60 DAYS	\$	545,324,112	\$	19,289,771	\$	33,047,401	\$	492,986,940	
Uncollectible Amounts Placed for Collection,									
Including Accounts Written Off		2,824,169,474		293,295,495		178,427,103		2,352,446,876	
TOTAL COLLECTION EFFORTS	\$	3,369,493,586	\$	312,585,266	\$	211,474,504	\$	2,845,433,816	

Note: The additional amounts retained by agencies are placed for collection with several debt setoff collection programs.



Comptroller's Debt Setoff (CDS) Program

CDS is one of the debt setoff programs used by agencies to collect past due accounts receivable owed to the State, primarily by businesses and individuals acting in a business capacity. Under CDS, a payment made by the State to the debtor may be withheld, in full or in part, to satisfy the debt owed to the State. CDS collected \$1.9 million for the fourth quarter with a total of \$9.2 million collected through FY 2016. Please note the amount reported is before any refunds.

Receivable Trend Data

One way to measure an agency's effectiveness at collecting its accounts receivable is to look at how efficient collection procedures are on accounts that are more than 60 days past due. The following

table looks at trend percentages of receivables over 60 days past due as a percentage of gross receivables for the agencies with the largest amounts over 60 days past due.

Percentage of Gross Receivables Over 60 Days Past Due

		Comparative		
Agency	Percent 3/31/16	Percent 12/31/15	Percent 9/30/15	
Department of Behavioral Health and				
Developmental Services	45%	44%	43%	
Department of Social Services	36%	37%	36%	
Department of Medical Assistance Services	31%	31%	34%	
George Mason University	21%	15%	4%	
Virginia Community College System	18%	4%	18%	
Virginia Commonwealth University	16%	3%	7%	
Virginia Employment Commission	14%	39%	41%	
University of Virginia - Academic Division	14%	2%	8%	
Department of Transportation	13%	19%	34%	
University of Virginia Medical Center	13%	14%	13%	
Statewide Average - All Agencies	20%	14%	21%	

Another way to measure agency debt collection effectiveness is to compare amounts collected to amounts billed. The table below presents trend percentages for the ten agencies with the highest collectible accounts receivable balances. In total, these ten agencies are responsible for 83 percent of the Commonwealth's collectible receivables balances. as adjusted to exclude the Department of Taxation and the circuit and district courts. Percentages over 100 percent indicate the collection of prior balances as well as current billings.

In evaluating these percentages it is important to understand that the percentages may fluctuate based on how the different agencies conduct their business and the cycles that those businesses typically follow.

The statewide average of 102 percent indicates that for every dollar billed during the quarter ended March 31, 2016, the state collected one dollar and two cents. This rate is one percent higher than last year and four percent higher than two years ago.

Collections as a Percentage of Billings

		Comparative		
Agency	Percent 3/31/16	Percent 3/31/15	Percent 3/31/14	
University of Virginia - Academic Division	280%	252%	342%	
Virginia Commonwealth University	227%	325%	314%	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	219%	205%	206%	
Virginia Lottery	101%	101%	92%	
Department of Social Services	100%	96%	95%	
Virginia Information Technologies Agency	98%	97%	104%	
Department of Transportation	98%	111%	102%	
Department of Medical Assistance Services	51%	54%	73%	
Virginia Employment Commission	28%	23%	22%	
University of Virginia Medical Center	26%	26%	26%	
Statewide Average - All Agencies	102%	101%	98%	

Commonwealth Receivables Analysis

The following individual accounts receivable narratives describe agency collection programs and related trend information:

Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS)

DMAS is responsible for overseeing service delivery to eligible recipients, and reviewing and auditing the providers of a variety of federally and State funded health care programs. These programs include Medicaid, Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS), and State and Local Hospitalization (SLH) programs.

DMAS' collectible accounts receivable of \$87.4 million at March 31, 2016, is a \$4.4 million increase over the \$83.0 million reported at March 31, 2015. Over the same period, total past due receivables of \$43.4 million have decreased by \$7.0 million.

University of Virginia Medical Center (UVAH)

UVAH provides primary and specialty health care for Central Virginia by operating a 500bed hospital, a School of Medicine, and over 20 research centers. The majority of its receivables consist of Medicaid and Medicare reimbursements and payments from third party insurers.

UVAH collectible receivables of \$730.3 million at March 31, 2016, were a \$103.3 million increase from the \$627.0 million reported the previous year. Past due receivables increased by \$41.9 million to \$272.6 million at March 31, 2016.

Virginia Employment Commission (VEC)

VEC is responsible for paying unemployment insurance benefits to workers who have become unemployed. VEC also provides employment assistance for job seekers and analyzes and reports on a variety of labor market information.

VEC collectible receivables were \$360.8 million at March 31, 2016, a decrease of \$88.7 million from the previous year. Total past due receivables were \$62.4 million, a \$3.5 million decrease over last year. VEC collects employer tax receivables in-house. The Attorney General's Office is involved in contested cases. Unemployment benefit overpayments to individuals are referred to private collections agencies after in-house efforts have produced no results and when debtors have left the state.

Virginia Information Technologies Agency (VITA)

VITA is the state's central information technologies provider. VITA operates the information technology infrastructure for much of State government, providing both hardware and services. VITA also procures hardware and software for agencies and institutions of higher education.

VITA reported collectible receivables at March 31, 2016, of \$45.5 million, which is a decrease of \$678,010 reported in the previous year. Most of these receivables are due from other state agencies. As of March 31, 2016, \$679,578 was over 60 days past due, a decrease of \$906,463 from the previous year.

State Lottery Department (SLD)

The State Lottery Department is an independent agency responsible for operating the State's on-line lottery and scratch-off games and actively participates in four multistate games, Mega Millions, Powerball, Win for Life and Decades of Dollars. Retail merchants who sell the State Lottery games are covered by surety bonds and deposit Lottery receipts into bank accounts approved by the State Treasurer.

At March 31, 2016, the State Lottery reported net receivables of \$73.0 million, a \$176,964 increase from the previous year. Billings increased by \$10.6 million and collections increased by \$10.4 million during the March 31, 2016 quarter when compared to the March 31, 2015 quarter. At March 31, 2016, the State Lottery had \$167,254 that was over 60 days past due. The total amount owed is covered by surety bonds.

Department of Education (DOE)

Education acts as the pass-through agency for state and federal education funds and determines the allocation of funds to local school divisions under the Direct Aid to Public Education Program. Localities file expenditure reimbursement requests with the Department who then reviews the claims for accuracy and correctness. Eligible expenditures under federal grants are paid by DOE, which then draws down the money from the U. S. Department of Education.

At March 31, 2016, DOE did not have any receivables due from the Federal government under Direct Aid to Public Education. This is consistent with the prior year.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPISU)

VPISU is one of the Commonwealth's largest universities and one of two land grant institutions in the state. At March 31, 2016, the University reported net collectible receivables of \$91.0 million, a decrease of \$8.1 million over the prior year. At the same time, total past due receivables of \$8.8 million decreased by \$2.4 million over the prior year.

The University uses a variety of collection methods to encourage payments. At March 31, 2016, VPISU had \$5.2 million of accounts over 60 days past due. \$214,154 was placed with the Attorney General's Division of Debt Collection, another \$756,395 was placed with private collection agencies, and \$4.2 million was subject to additional in-house efforts.

Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS)

DBHDS operates 16 facilities around the State to treat patients. These facilities account for nearly all of the department's receivables, consisting primarily of fees due for patient care. DBHDS bills third party insurers and patient assistance programs such as Medicare and Medicaid whenever they are In other cases, the Department available. looks to responsible family members and tangible real and personal property for payment. When property is located, a lien is filed in the local courts so that when estates are liquidated, DBHDS can recover some of the costs involved in a patient's care.

At March 31, 2016, the Department reported collectible receivables of \$19.0 million, a \$1.4 million decrease over the previous year. \$34.0 million was past due, with \$23.5 million being over 60 days past due. Total past due receivables increased by \$10.5 million over the year, and accounts over 60 days past due increased by \$6.8 million. At March 31, 2016, the Department had a total of \$10.9 million of accounts placed with the Attorney General and \$1.3 million listed in Taxation's Debt Setoff Programs.

Department of Transportation (VDOT)

Depending upon how a particular road construction project is funded, VDOT receives payments from a variety of sources. These include the federal government, local government units, and for damage repairs, responsible parties or their insurers. The majority of VDOT receivables stem from these sources.

At March 31, 2016, VDOT reported \$71.6 million of collectible receivables, a decrease of \$18.5 million from the prior year. VDOT also reported \$19.9 million total past due and \$9.9 million being over 60 days past due. Past due receivables decreased by \$18.6 million over the year, while receivables over 60 days past due decreased by \$26.7 million. VDOT reports that the large majority of the accounts over 60 days past due continue to be amounts owed by cities, counties and towns participating that are on long-term construction projects with the department and where the local fund shares are provided by local debt financing.

VDOT reported placing \$10.1 million of their accounts over 60 days past due with the Attorney General's Division of Debt Collection.

Department of Social Services (DSS)

Social Services provides financial assistance to eligible individuals and families through 121 local departments of social services. The assistance programs include the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Food Stamps, and Community Services Block Grants. In addition to the assistance programs, DSS is the federally mandated state agency to provide child support enforcement assistance. Child support paid for children receiving money from an assistance program is required to be paid to reimburse the federal and state funds which provide the assistance. Overpayments assistance benefits from ineligible of participants must also be repaid to the originating funds. Receivables due from the Federal government usually are the Federal share of assistance payments and allowable cost recoveries made through the local offices during the preceding month.

At March 31, 2016, DSS reported gross receivables of \$638.8 million, an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$398.1 million and collectible receivables of \$240.7 million. Past due receivables totaled \$234.0 million, of which \$230.4 million was over 60 days past due.

Of these amounts, the Division of Child Support Enforcement (DCSE) was responsible for \$594.1 million (93 percent) of the gross receivables, \$367.8 million (92 percent) of the allowance for doubtful accounts and \$226.3 million (94 percent) of the collectible receivables.

From March 31, 2015 to March 31, 2016, gross receivables increased by \$25.5 million and collectible receivables increased by \$5.3 million. Total past due receivables increased by \$12.1 million and receivables over 60 days past due increased by \$12.0 million.

Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT)

DRPT is responsible for overseeing Virginia's railroads, providing funding and project resources for public transportation, and researching feasible alternatives for DRPT works closely with commuters. VDOT, the railroads, local governments, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, and the Federal Transit Authority.

At March 31, 2016, DRPT had gross and net receivables of \$21.0 million. The majority of this money is due via an interagency transfer from VDOT. DRPT reported \$1.2 million of past due receivables at March 31, 2016.

Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU)

VCU, based in Richmond, offers more than 200 degree programs to over 32,000 students in a variety of fields ranging from accounting to pharmacy at both undergraduate and graduate levels.

At March 31, 2016, VCU had \$56.6 million of collectible receivables, a \$13.2 million increase from March 31, 2015. Total past due accounts were \$12.6 million, a \$3.4 million increase from March 31, 2015. Accounts over 60 days past due (\$10.0 million) increased by \$1.2 million from the prior year. Billings increased by \$61.0 million to \$140.5 million and collections increased by \$61.0 million to \$319.5 million for the March 31, 2016 quarter, when compared to the March 31, 2015 quarter. The following table is prepared to present the March 31, 2016, aging information in conformity with the provisions of the *Code of Virginia* § 2.2-603.E.(ii).

Taxation and the Circuit and District Courts accounted for 72 percent (\$2.06 billion) of the

Commonwealth's total \$2.87 billion past due accounts receivable at March 31, 2016. Another 18 agencies accounted for 27 percent (\$767.8 million), leaving 60 other agencies to comprise the last one percent at \$41.7 million.

Agencies with the Largest Volume of Past Due Receivables

Agency	 Total Past Due	1	to 180 Days Past Due	18	1 to 365 Days Past Due	 Over One Year
Department of Taxation Localities' Circuit and District Courts	\$ 1,698,545,588 365,316,667	\$	209,604,471 35,421,651	\$	146,926,657 63,648,365	\$ 1,342,014,460 266,246,651
Total - Taxation Assessments and Court Fines and Fees	\$ 2,063,862,255	\$	245,026,122	\$	210,575,022	\$ 1,608,261,111
All Other Large Dollar Agencies:						
University of Virginia Medical Center	272,556,631		236,749,205		25,144,721	10,662,705
Department of Social Services	234,017,284		11,201,997		11,175,768	211,639,519
Virginia Employment Commission	62,431,565		12,639,725		8,060,190	41,731,650
Department of Medical Assistance Services	43,405,291		12,245,708		7,571,420	23,588,163
Department of Behavioral Health						
and Developmental Services	33,957,609		24,908,459		27,264	9,021,886
Department of Transportation	19,901,366		10,836,896		2,607,460	6,457,010
University of Virginia - Academic Division	14,264,822		11,906,375		1,800,675	557,772
Virginia Community College System	12,640,086		11,318,867		1,188,227	132,992
Virginia Commonwealth University	12,623,286		6,410,954		1,907,071	4,305,261
George Mason University	10,544,265		8,626,769		1,340,998	576,498
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	8,824,157		7,651,575		607,148	565,434
Department of Health	8,355,383		8,039,692		179,791	135,900
Old Dominion University	7,396,867		6,152,234		1,009,812	234,821
Virginia Port Authority	7,074,644		7,057,399		9,694	7,551
Virginia Workers' Compensation Commission	5,590,349		1,377,764		1,664,210	2,548,375
Department of General Services	5,036,783		1,624,369		718,463	2,693,951
Department of Motor Vehicles	4,710,725		3,083,020		130,562	1,497,143
Norfolk State University	4,468,266		4,144,610		38,503	285,153
Total - Largest Dollar Volume Agencies	\$ 767,799,379	\$	385,975,618	\$	65,181,977	\$ 316,641,784
All Other Agencies	41,720,699		24,826,660		4,560,595	12,333,444
Grand Total Past Due Receivables	\$ 2,873,382,333	\$	655,828,400	\$	280,317,594	\$ 1,937,236,339

As of March 31, 2016

