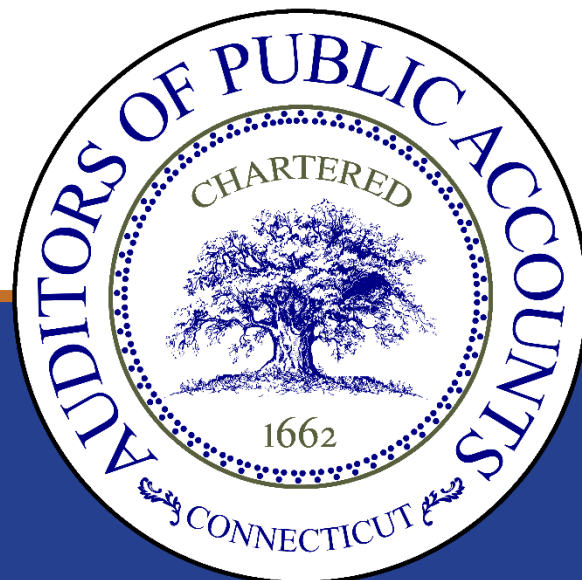


AUDITORS' REPORT

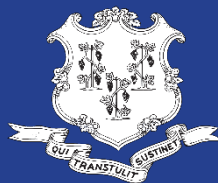
Office of the Attorney General

FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2021



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
Auditors of Public Accounts

JOHN C. GERAGOSIAN
State Auditor



CLARK J. CHAPIN
State Auditor

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT



AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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CLARK J. CHAPIN

August 23, 2023

INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to submit this audit of the Office of the Attorney General for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021 in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-90 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Our audit identified internal control deficiencies, instances of noncompliance with laws, regulations, or policies, and a need for improvement in practices and procedures that warrant the attention of management.

The Auditors of Public Accounts wish to express our appreciation for the courtesies and cooperation extended to our representatives by the personnel of the Office of the Attorney General during the course of our examination.

The Auditors of Public Accounts also would like to acknowledge the auditors who contributed to this report:

Rosa Mitchell
Kathrien E. Williams

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kathrien E. Williams".

Kathrien E. Williams
Associate Auditor

Approved:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John C. Geragosian".

John C. Geragosian
State Auditor

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clark J. Chapin".

Clark J. Chapin
State Auditor

STATE AUDITORS' FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Our examination of the records of the Office of the Attorney General disclosed the following six recommendations, of which one has been repeated from the previous audit:

Finding 1

Management of Accounts Receivable

Background

The business office maintains a master log of accounts receivables which includes the balance and account activity on all the Office of the Attorney General's and other agencies' receivables. This log is used as a documentation tool for the annual report of receivable balances provided to the State Comptroller. Each division within the Office of the Attorney General is responsible to notify the business office to add balances to the log when judgments are awarded, and settlements are agreed upon.

Criteria

The State Accounting Manual, Management of Receivables section 2.0, requires that accounts receivable records be accurately and completely maintained. The Office of the Attorney General records accounts receivable amounts for judgments resulting from litigation including statewide and multi-state settlements. The Office of the Attorney General's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to provide for accurate and complete reporting of accounts receivable and timely write-off of uncollectible accounts. Good internal controls require the proper documentation of transactions, reconciliation of accounts, and timely write-off of uncollectible accounts.

A sound information system should allow management and employees to effectively monitor various phases of cases. This includes generating an accounts receivable aging report, determining whether the case is open or closed, and reviewing payment balances. This would allow management to take proper steps to collect outstanding receivables.

Condition

We reviewed 25 closed cases and found 17 instances in which we could not determine whether settlements funds were due to the Office of the Attorney General or other agencies. The Office of the Attorney General did not review or reconcile settlement accounts receivables to the Master Accounts Receivable Log including \$10,169,556 in delinquent receivables.

In addition, the office maintained \$7,296,370 in receivables older than ten years, with the oldest balance of \$14,547 dating back to 1992. It is unlikely that the office will collect these older receivables.

The office does not have a procedure to reconcile judgement and settlement proceeds to receipts and receivables recorded. We were unable to verify the accuracy and completeness of the receivables balance.

Context

The Office of the Attorney General received \$16,554,067 and \$9,004,755 in settlements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Awarded judgements were \$0 and \$300 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

Effect

Poor controls over the management of receivables increases the risk that receipts are not fully collected. The management information system did not have useful data to manage accounts receivable. Also, the office may not accurately report outstanding receivable amounts to the State Comptroller.

Cause

The office did not follow its reporting and write-off procedures for departments awarded judgements. In addition, the business office was not trained to use the existing management information system to manage accounts receivable.

Prior Audit Finding

This finding has been previously reported in the last seven audit reports covering the fiscal years ended 2004 to 2019.

Recommendation

The Office of the Attorney General should strengthen internal controls over receivables and implement procedures to comply with the State Accounting Manual.

Agency Response

“The Office agrees that its management of accounts receivable has not consistently and uniformly followed the procedures outlined above. To address this issue, our IT department has developed policies and procedures for reporting accounts receivable in our LawBase system, which are consistent with the State Accounting Manual, Management of Receivables. We also have procedures to identify whether the debt belongs to the Office of the Attorney General or a client agency. We acknowledge that the staff has not been consistently and uniformly following these procedures. We have taken steps to train our business office, section chiefs, paralegals, and support staff how to properly identify the debts. Our IT department has trained our Business Office and several sections who have outstanding debts. Debts belonging to other agencies will be forwarded to those agencies. The Office is also presently working with the Office of Policy Management to develop additional policies for the proper processing of accounts receivable, including the policies and procedures for submitting uncollectible debts for write-off in a timely manner.”

Finding 2

Utilization of Core-CT Employee Self-Service

Criteria

The Core-CT Employee Self-Service electronic timesheet processing function was established in 2003 to assist state agencies in efficiently tracking and approving time and labor. The electronic timesheet process:

- Reduces paperwork for human resources units and employees
- Reduces payroll unit processing time as minimal data entry is required
- Increases accuracy because it can promptly recognize and identify certain types of data entry errors
- Displays leave accrual and compensatory time balances for the employee's convenience and automatically notifies the user of deficient leave balances
- Clears employee and supervisory approvals since timesheets are pinned rather than signed
- Allows agencies to more quickly determine whether all timesheets were submitted
- Allows agencies to more quickly assess whether an employee needs to submit a medical certificate or Family and Medical Leave documentation
- Allows employees to access their payroll history

Condition

The Office of the Attorney General utilizes paper timesheets rather than the Core-CT Self-Service electronic timesheet process. In addition, we found one instance in which a former employee's last timesheet was not entered into Core-CT.

Context

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Office of the Attorney General had 317 employees that used paper timesheets.

Effect

The division's use of paper timesheets constrains its ability to promptly and efficiently monitor its employees' time and labor.

Cause

The division is understaffed.

Prior Audit Finding

This finding has not been previously reported.

Recommendation

The Office of the Attorney General should implement the Core-CT Employee Self-Service electronic timesheet process to gain efficiencies in time and monitoring absent from its current system.

Agency Response

"The Office agrees with this finding and has been communicating with the Office of the Comptroller to move to using the electronic timesheet process. We also agree that the Human Resource Office is understaffed. We conducted interviews for a Human Resource Generalist II and now have this additional staff member on board. This HR Generalist II was transferred from another agency on December 30, 2022. The Agency is currently in the process of implementing the self-service electronic payroll system. With the addition of a couple of new practice Sections at the agency, new Time and Labor Groups were created for the appropriate routing of timesheets. All preliminary activities are mostly completed, and we anticipate that the implementation including training for staff, will be finalized by June 30, 2023."

Finding 3**Payroll/Personnel - Segregation of Duties****Criteria**

Core-CT Human Resource Management System (HRMS) Segregation of Duties Procedures for Justification and Approval provides HRMS security guidelines. These guidelines state that, for proper segregation of duties, agencies should not assign the Agency HR Specialist role to an employee who has either the Agency Payroll Specialist or Agency Time and Labor Specialist roles. Access to any combination of those roles could allow an individual to inappropriately hire and pay someone without oversight. For employees who have these combined roles, agency security liaisons must document why these employees need the dual roles and the internal control procedures to prevent inappropriate or fraudulent transactions. In addition, to maintain segregation of duties in the Office of the Attorney General's human resources/payroll unit, the business office manager is required to review, reconcile, and approve the payroll register.

Condition

During the audited period, we noted the lack of staffing and segregation of duties in the human resources/payroll unit. The unit only consisted of the principal human resource specialist and the payroll clerk. The principal HR specialist has written access to the Core-CT human resources and payroll systems, which enables the employee to hire and pay employees. In addition, the unit does not appear to have compensating controls since the payroll clerk reported to the human resources specialist. Although the agency

implemented procedures to have the business office manager review, reconcile and approve the payroll, this procedure has not been performed since March 2020. As of March 28, 2022, the principal HR specialist is the only employees in the unit.

Context The human resources/payroll unit processed transactions for 317 employees.

Effect When an employee has access to payroll and human resources functions, there is increased risk that fraudulent transactions can be processed and not detected.

Cause The division is understaffed.

Prior Audit Finding This finding has not been previously reported.

Recommendation The Office of the Attorney General should ensure it maintains proper segregation of duties by focusing on reviewing staffing, Core-CT human resources roles and assigned responsibilities.

Agency Response "The Office agrees with this finding and is taking appropriate action to ensure segregation of duties. The payroll clerk position now resides in the Agency's Business Office. We have requested that the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) create a posting for a payroll clerk. We anticipate interviewing and hiring a payroll clerk. With the payroll position being moved to the Business Office, the Office will monitor staffing structure and responsibilities periodically to ensure that there remains a segregation of duties. The Office also agrees that the Human Resource Office is understaffed. Therefore, we have hired a Human Resource Generalist II who began with the Agency on December 30, 2022."

Finding 4

Absence of Medical Certificates on File

Criteria Per Section 5-247-11 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies provides that an acceptable medical certificate, which must be in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Administrative Services and signed by a licensed physician or other practitioner whose method of healing is recognized by the state, will be required of an employee by his appointing authority to substantiate a request for sick leave for any period of absence consisting of more than five consecutive working days.

The Department of Administrative Services recommends that state employees absent for health reasons use the Employee Medical Certificate (P-33A) Form.

Division policy states that supervisors are responsible for ensuring that employees properly use sick leave. Employees should report an absence due to illness or injury as soon as possible. Employees must submit an acceptable medical certificate to the Human Resources Unit for an absence of more than five consecutive days. Various collective bargaining agreements specify the same policy.

Condition

Our review of ten medical leaves of absence disclosed three instances in which the agency did not have the required medical certificates or Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) form on file.

- One employee who was out on FLMA for 14 days did not have the form on file.
- Two employees out on sick leave for 12 and 15 days did not have the required medical certification on file.

Context

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021, 29 employees were on medical leave for more than five consecutive days, totaling 2,984 hours. We judgmentally selected ten employees' medical leaves for review, totaling 1,870 hours.

Effect

There is an increased risk that employees may abuse their use of sick leave when medical certificates are not submitted.

Cause

The division does not adequately monitor employees for compliance with the state's medical certificate requirements. The division's policy does not specifically require the use of the P-33A Employee Medical Certificate form. Instead, it currently accepts a medical note in lieu of the certificate for absences greater than five consecutive days.

Prior Audit Finding

This finding has not been previously reported.

Recommendation

The Office of the Attorney General should improve its monitoring of employee medical leave to ensure that its employees provide medical certificates in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Administrative Services.

Agency Response

"The Office agrees with this finding. Proper medical documentation is required and received from the employees. Given COVID conditions, the documentation was not properly filed in the employees' medical files. With the additional Human Resources staff, the Office will be able to better monitor the use of employees' sick time. Pursuant to the applicable collective bargaining

agreements, Human Resources will require the use of the P-33A Employee Medical Certificate form and said form will be placed into the employee's medical file."

Finding 5

Lack of Annual Performance Evaluations

Criteria	Per Section 5-237-1 of the State Personnel Regulations, an annual evaluation is to be filed for each employee at least three months prior to the employee's annual increase date. The Office of the Attorney General Office Manual outlines guidelines for annual performance evaluations and the awarding of annual increments. The policy requires that each employee be subject to periodic performance evaluations as governed by their applicable collective bargaining agreement. If an employee is not a member of a union, their supervisor or manager may issue periodic performance evaluations. These evaluations may include goal setting, performance measurement, performance feedback, and documentation of employee progress.
Condition	Our review of 15 employee personnel files found that 14 did not have performance evaluations completed during the audit period. We noted that all 14 employees received annual increases during the audit period. In addition, one managerial employee had not received an annual performance evaluation since they began working at the agency in 2011.
Context	The Office of the Attorney General had 317 employees as of June 30, 2021. We judgmentally selected 15 employees' personnel files for review.
Effect	Management's ability to develop employee performance plans, track career development and make informed personnel decisions is significantly diminished without written performance evaluations. In addition, the lack of evaluations may call into question the legitimacy of the annual increases.
Cause	Administrative controls were inadequate for ensuring the completion of performance evaluations.
Prior Audit Finding	This finding has not been previously reported.

Recommendation

The Office of the Attorney General should promptly prepare evaluations in accordance with Section 5-237-1 of the State Personnel Regulations and office policy.

Agency Response

"The Office agrees with this finding. Over the past few years, the Office has found that the State's Performance Appraisal System (PARS) was not an effective tool for measuring the performance of our attorneys. Therefore, the Office established a committee of management and union attorneys who worked with the National Association of Attorneys General to create a performance evaluation tool to foster communications between supervisors and attorneys, to address goal and objective setting and to measure performance. Our attorneys began using this tool on July 1, 2022, and the evaluation will be completed on each attorney on or before June 30, 2023, and a copy will be placed in each attorney's personnel file. Also, with the additional staff, Human Resources will be able to ensure that, performance evaluations on support staff are completed each year going forward on a timely basis consistent with the applicable collective bargaining agreement."

Finding 6**Lack of Compensatory Time Approvals****Criteria**

Support staff covered by a collective bargaining agreement may receive compensation time for work over 40 hours per week. In granting compensatory time, agencies must consider several factors including the state's fiscal condition and the necessity and type of work. Prior to authorizing compensatory time, the section chief must request authorization from Human Resources and/or the Assistant Deputy Attorney General for Administration and Management.

The Office of the Attorney General Office Manual Section 3.11.14, requires advance supervisory approval of overtime and compensatory time. The policy also requires that the employee and supervisor keep accurate records of overtime and compensatory time earned and supervisory approval of employee timesheets indicating approval of the time. Compensatory time is awarded in increments of four hours. The office will only grant compensatory time to an employee who was not preapproved in extreme circumstances. In those cases, the assistant attorney general and section chief must submit a justification for the delay in submitting the request to the Assistant Deputy Attorney General for Administration and Management.

Condition


Our review found one employee who earned 21.75 unapproved hours of compensatory time of their 39.75 hours of compensatory

time earned. Two employees' compensatory time exceeded their approved time by one and 23.5 hours.

Context	Twenty-six employees in fiscal year 2020 and 118 employees in fiscal year 2021 earned compensatory time totaling 1,004 and 1,221, hours, respectively. We judgmentally selected ten employees with earned 258.25 hours in compensatory time.
Effect	Compensatory time was not preapproved in compliance with collective bargaining agreements and agency policies. There was increased risk that employees may inappropriately earn compensatory time.
Cause	The agency does not adequately document and maintain the approvals for compensatory time.
Prior Audit Finding	This finding has not been previously reported.
Recommendation	The Office of the Attorney General should strengthen internal controls to ensure compliance with agency compensatory time policies and collective bargaining agreements.
Agency Response	"The Office agrees with this finding. During 2020 and 2021, our attorneys worked many hours defending the Governor, Department of Public Health, and other state agencies in COVID related lawsuits, including challenges to the Governor's executive orders, challenges to absentee voting, etc. Some attorneys requested and were approved for compensatory time. To assist with these cases, some support staff were requested to work overtime to assist with typing, scanning, and copying. In 2020, the staff averaged three hours a month in compensatory time. In 2021, this time averaged less than one hour a month. To improve continued compliance with the policies and procedures regarding compensatory and overtime, the Office shall review the policies and procedures with supervisors to ensure that they request compensatory and overtime in a timely manner, understanding that emergencies do arise periodically which prevent advance approvals. Also, the payroll clerk shall be copied on all approvals of compensatory and overtime which have been approved and shall maintain records of all of the approved time. During each pay period, the payroll clerk shall review each employee's time and attendance to ensure that the employee is awarded the correct hours of compensatory time or overtime."

STATUS OF PRIOR AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

Our [prior audit report](#) on the Office of the Attorney General contained one recommendation, which has been repeated or restated with modifications during the current audit.

Prior Recommendation	Current Status
The Office of the Attorney General should improve internal controls over the accounting of its receivables to ensure that all divisions notify the business office of all receivables from judgements and settlements.	 Recommendation 1

OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

We have audited certain operations of the Office of the Attorney General in fulfillment of our duties under Section 2-90 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The scope of our audit included, but was not necessarily limited to, the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021. The objectives of our audit were to evaluate the:

1. Office's internal controls over significant management and financial functions;
2. Office's compliance with policies and procedures internal to the department or promulgated by other state agencies, as well as certain legal provisions; and
3. Effectiveness, economy, and efficiency of certain management practices and operations, including certain financial transactions.

Our methodology included reviewing written policies and procedures, financial records, minutes of meetings, and other pertinent documents; interviewing various personnel of the office, as well as certain external parties; and testing selected transactions. Our testing was not designed to project to a population unless specifically stated. We obtained an understanding of internal controls that we deemed significant within the context of the audit objectives and assessed whether such controls have been properly designed and placed in operation. We tested certain of those controls to obtain evidence regarding the effectiveness of their design and operation. We also obtained an understanding of legal provisions that are significant within the context of the audit objectives, and we assessed the risk that illegal acts, including fraud, and violations of contracts, grant agreements, or other legal provisions could occur. Based on that risk assessment, we designed and performed procedures to provide reasonable assurance of detecting instances of noncompliance significant to those provisions.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

The accompanying Financial Information is presented for informational purposes. This information was obtained from various available sources including, but not limited to, the office's management and the state's information systems, and was not subjected to the procedures applied in our audit of the department. For the areas audited, we identified:

1. Deficiencies in internal controls;
2. Apparent non-compliance with laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, policies, and procedures; and
3. A need for improvement in management practices and procedures that we deemed to be reportable.

The State Auditors' Findings and Recommendations section of this report presents findings arising from our audit of the Office of the Attorney General.

ABOUT THE AGENCY

Overview

The [Attorney General](#) is an elected constitutional officer whose duties are set forth in Title 3, Chapter 35 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Attorney General is the chief civil legal officer of the state, serves as legal counsel to all state agencies, and is authorized to represent the people in all civil legal matters involving the state to protect the public interest.

The mission of the office is to represent and advocate for the interests of the state and its citizens, ensure that state government acts within the law, protect public resources for present and future generations, preserve and enhance the quality of life for all state citizens, and ensure that the rights of the most vulnerable citizens are safeguarded. The office is divided into 15 sections that serve as legal counsel to state agencies: (1) Antitrust and Government, (2) Child Protection, (3) Collection/Child Support, (4) Consumer Protection, (5) Consumer Assistance, (6) Employment Rights, (7) Environment, (8) Financial and Revenue Services, (9) General Litigation, (10) Health and Education, (11) Infrastructure and Economic Development, (12) Privacy and Data Security, (13) Public Safety, (14) Special Litigation & Charities, and (15) Workers' Compensation and Labor Relations.

William Tong was sworn in as Attorney General in January 9, 2019, and continues to serve in that capacity.

Significant Legislative Changes

There were no legislative changes with any significant effect on the operations of the Office of the Attorney General during the audited period.

Financial Information

General Fund Receipts

General Fund receipts for the audited period, as compared to the preceding fiscal year, are as follows:

General Fund Receipts	Fiscal Year		
	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	2020 – 2021
Negotiated Settlements	\$ 10,880,840	\$ 5,724,725	\$ 10,856,332
Civil Penalties for Court Judgement	4,368,669	300	-
Recovery for Attorney Fees	19,738	577,901	523,189
Other General Fund Receipts	104,144	9,279	2,786
Total	\$ 15,373,391	\$ 6,312,205	\$ 11,382,307

General Fund receipts primarily consist of revenues from litigation of civil cases. The Office of the Attorney General also collects revenue on behalf of other state agencies, which are subsequently transferred to those agencies. Office operations are primarily funded through a General Fund appropriation. General Fund receipts fluctuate due to the size of settlements, which can vary substantially from year to year. General Fund receipts decreased by \$9,061,186 for the 2020 fiscal year and increased by \$5,070,102 for the 2021 fiscal year.

In the 2020 fiscal year, the office co-led a coalition of 48 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in securing a \$600 million settlement from Equifax. The State of Connecticut received \$4.79 million from the settlement.

In the 2021 fiscal year, the office was involved in several multi-state data breach settlements. The office received a \$3.8 million settlement from Anthem, Inc. and \$1.09 million from Home Depot. In addition, the office is expected to receive a \$7,921,070 million settlement from Indivior to resolve various civil fraud allegations impacting Medicaid and other public healthcare programs.

General Fund expenditures for the audited period, as compared to the preceding fiscal year, are as follows:

General Fund Expenditures	Fiscal Year		
	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	2020 – 2021
Personal Services and Employee Benefits	\$ 28,099,427	\$ 29,931,493	\$ 31,749,327
Purchases and Contracted Services	396,135	416,176	331,899
Premises and Property Expenses	95,435	66,897	73,752
Motor Vehicle Costs	16,774	18,551	14,599
Information Technology	214,483	227,801	147,839
Communications	60,834	73,048	79,878
Purchased Commodities	121,943	75,411	141,453
Capital Outlays-Equipment	-	41,414	17,662
Total	\$ 29,005,031	\$ 30,827,038	\$ 32,580,162

Expenditures remained relatively steady during the audited period. Small increases in personal services and minor fluctuations in other categories are normal and expected.

Federal and Other Restricted Accounts Fund

Federal and Other Restricted Accounts Fund receipts for the audited period, as compared to the preceding fiscal year, are as follows:

Federal and Other Restricted Receipts	Fiscal Year		
	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	2020 – 2021
Federal Restricted	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 96,868
Non-Federal Restricted Aid	2,275,022	800,000	800,000
Non-Federal Grants	60,000	40,000	20,000
Total	\$ 2,335,022	\$ 840,000	\$ 916,868

Federal and Other Restricted Accounts Funds receipts decreased by \$1,495,022 for the 2020 fiscal year and increased by \$76,868 for the 2021 fiscal year. Amounts vary year to year based on settlements.

Federal and Other Restricted Accounts Fund expenditures for the audited period, as compared to the preceding year, are as follows:

Federal and Other Restricted Expenditures	Fiscal Year		
	2018 – 2019	2019 – 2020	2020 – 2021
Personal Services and Employee Benefits	\$ -	\$ 686,261	\$ 670,092
All Other Expenditures	2,275,022	480,442	244,276
Total	\$ 2,335,022	\$ 1,166,703	\$ 914,368

Total expenditures increased by \$281,108 for the 2020 fiscal year and decreased by \$252,335 for the 2021 fiscal year. The fluctuations are due to cost-share payments for multi-state investigations. This cost varies from year to year.

Capital Improvements and Other Purpose Fund

Capital Improvements and Other Purpose Fund expenditures totaled \$0 and \$10,325, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, and 2021, respectively.

Capital Equipment Fund

Capital Equipment Fund expenditures totaled \$190,410 and \$353,128, during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, and 2021, respectively. The increase in expenditures was due the purchase of new office equipment and audio-visual equipment to replace the outdated office equipment.

Second Injury Fund Costs

All expenses incurred by the office on behalf of the Second Injury Fund managed by the State Treasurer were paid from the Second Injury and Compensation Assurance Fund in accordance with Section 31-355 (d) of the General Statutes. Personal services for employees charged directly to the Second Injury Fund totaled \$2,007,933 and \$1,913,450 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, and 2021, respectively.

Funds Awaiting Distribution and Escrow Account for Settlements

The Funds Awaiting Distribution Fund and an escrow account were used to delineate the collection and distribution of settlements due to the office, other state agencies, or consumers. The Funds Awaiting Distribution Fund is a temporary suspense account for receipts awaiting final distribution to consumers. The escrow account is a bank account used to deposit receipts for contingencies in cases in which the outcome is dependent on factors yet to occur. Distributions are made in accordance with corresponding court orders. The Funds Awaiting Distribution Fund's balances were \$704,256 and \$373,963 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020, and 2021, respectively.