



U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

Annual Financial Report Fiscal Year 2025

November 17, 2025

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

November 17, 2025

The U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (Board) is an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the federal government. The Board performs ongoing and objective peer review of the technical and scientific validity of activities undertaken by the Secretary of Energy under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) (Public Law 97-425), as amended, including the packaging, transportation, and disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW). The Board also advises and makes recommendations to Congress and the Secretary on technical issues related to nuclear waste management and disposal.

Following is the Board's fiscal year 2025 Annual Financial Report, prepared in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-136 (Revised), Section II. This report includes an overview of our mission, strategic goals, performance objectives, and a summary of the Board's performance for the fiscal year 2025. Also included are financial statement footnotes for fiscal year ending 2025, and a statement of assurance regarding the Board's internal controls over financial reporting.

As a result of our continued commitment to maintain effective stewardship over the taxpayers' resources, the Board received an unmodified audit opinion rendered on our financial statements for fiscal year 2025 from the independent auditing firm, Davis & Associates LLC (enclosed).

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Peter Swift", is enclosed in a rectangular box.

Peter Swift
Chair
U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (Board) has produced this Annual Financial Report to meet Office of Management and Budget’s (OMB) annual financial reporting requirements for FY 2025. Pursuant to the requirements noted in the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards, included in this Management Discussion and Analysis is an overview of the Board’s mission and organizational structure.

Per OMB Circular A-123, the Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls and financial management systems that meet the objectives of the Federal Manager’s Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). With respect to any and all internal and external reviews of the Board, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Board provides reasonable assurance of the effectiveness of internal controls over operations, management systems, and financial reporting and that its internal controls over the effectiveness and efficiency of operations were in compliance with applicable laws and regulations as of September, 30, 2025, and no material weaknesses were identified in the design or operations of internal controls. Furthermore, the Board maintained its internal controls to ensure sufficient funds were available to support mission needs and ensure obligations did not exceed budget authority. The Board relies on the General Services Administration (GSA), a shared services provider, for accounting, payroll, and financial services, systems, and reporting requirements. The Board does not own, operate, or maintain any financial or payroll systems; however, the Board considers GSA’s financial system, Pegasys, as well as any other financial systems used by GSA to support the Board’s financial operations, to be reliable and effective. The Board reviewed GSA’s Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements No. 18 audit report to assist in assessing internal controls over the Board’s financial reporting. After a review of FY 2025 results in which GSA received a favorable opinion, the Board did not identify any significant issues or deviations in its financial reporting during FY 2025 and therefore believes its internal controls over financial reporting are sufficiently strong.

MISSION AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Board is an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the federal government. The Board performs ongoing and objective peer review of the technical and scientific validity of activities undertaken by the Secretary of Energy under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) (Public Law 97-425), as amended, including the packaging, transportation, and disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW). The Board also advises and makes recommendations to Congress and the Secretary on technical issues related to nuclear waste management and disposal.

The Board is a micro-agency with 11 presidentially appointed Board members (currently with 10 vacancies, pending new appointments) and twelve full-time staff. The Board’s organization is outlined in Figure 1. Board members are appointed by the President from a list of nominees submitted by the National Academy of Sciences. Nominees on the Board must be eminent in the field of science or engineering and are selected based on established records of distinguished service. The Board is nonpartisan and apolitical. By law, no nominee to the Board may be an

employee of the Department of Energy (DOE), a National Laboratory under contract to DOE, or any entity performing HLW or SNF activities under contract to DOE. Board members serve part-time and are special government employees.

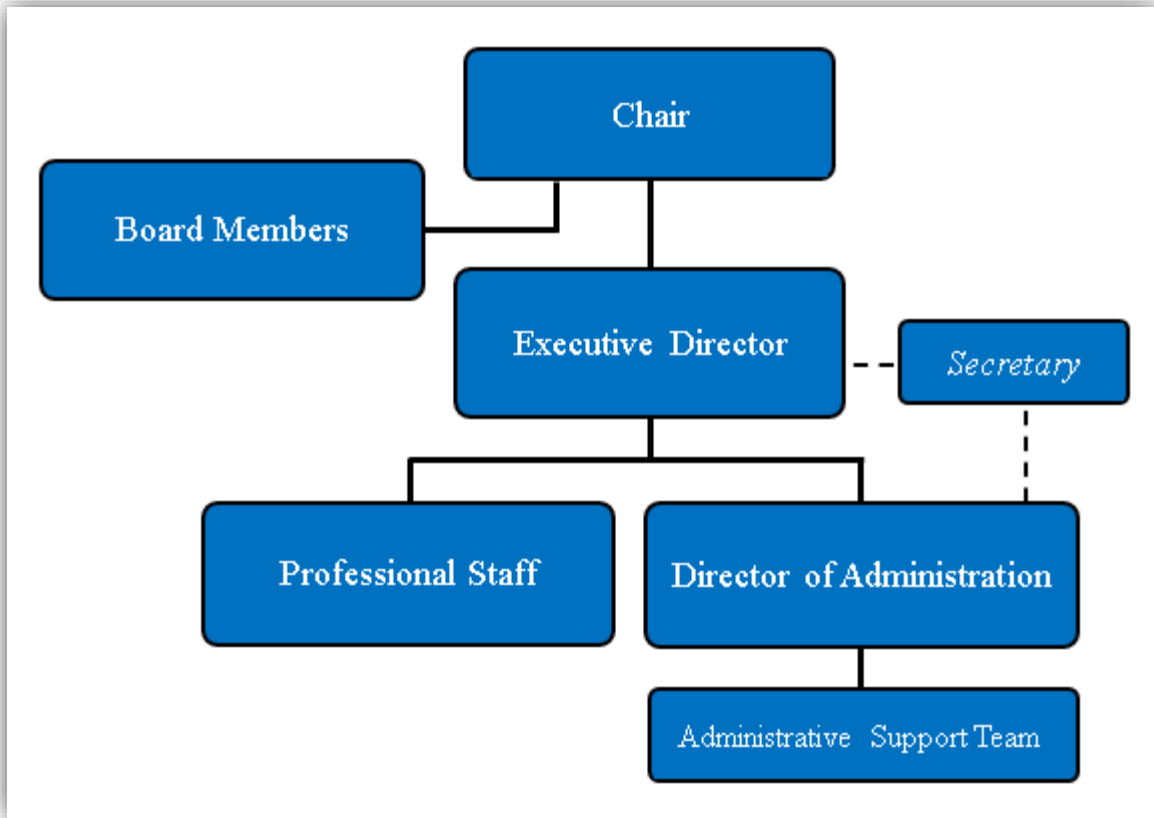


Figure 1. Organization Chart as of November 14, 2025

PERFORMANCE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND RESULTS FOR FY 2025

The Board uses annual evaluations of its performance as input in updating its performance goals (PGs) for the current year. The PGs reflect the objectives of the agency leadership and are outcome-oriented. The annual evaluations of the Board’s performance also are used as input to the development of the Board’s annual budget request.

Board FY 2025 Goals and Performance: The PGs, which are the subject of this evaluation, were included as part of the Board’s Performance Plan for FY 2025, contained in the Board’s FY 2025 Budget Request. In the following evaluation, the Strategic Objectives on which the PGs are based are stated followed by a table displaying the associated PGs and the activities undertaken by the Board to accomplish the PGs in FY 2025.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #1: *The Board will continue its evaluation of DOE activities related to implementation of the NWPA and relevant amendments to that Act. Based on its evaluation, the Board will report its findings, conclusions, and recommendations to Congress and the Secretary.*

FY 2024 – 2025 PERFORMANCE GOALS	BOARD ACTIVITIES
<p><u>PG 1-A:</u> In FY 2024, the Board will hold a public meeting on DOE’s generic disposal studies focused on SNF and HLW disposal in crystalline host rock and related topics.</p>	<p>The Board held a public meeting on May 21-22, 2024, on DOE’s generic disposal studies focused on SNF and HLW disposal in crystalline host rock and related topics: May 21-22, 2024 Meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Following the meeting, the Board issued a letter to DOE, providing its findings and recommendations: May 22, 2025 Board letter
<p><u>PG 1-B:</u> In FY 2024 through 2025, the Board plans to dedicate portions of at least two public meetings to continue its evaluation of DOE activities to develop a consent-based siting approach for a federal interim storage facility for SNF.</p>	<p>The Board held a public meeting on August 29, 2024, that included topics from DOE’s Office of Spent Fuel and High-Level Waste Disposition and the consent-based siting approach for a federal interim storage facility for SNF: August 29, 2024 Meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Following the meeting, the Board issued a letter to DOE, providing its conclusions and observations: June 9, 2025 Board letter. <p>A second public meeting, originally planned for August 2025, was postponed to FY 2026, after DOE representatives notified the Board that they were not prepared to support the meeting: November 13, 2025 Meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Board plans to submit a letter to DOE to provide its feedback in FY 2026.
<p><u>PG 1-C:</u> In FY 2024 through 2025, the Board will continue to review the technical issues DOE will need to address before it can begin the implementation of an integrated program for the nationwide transport of SNF and HLW.</p>	<p>The Board continued its review in this area, conducting monthly staff-staff meetings with DOE-NE staff and requesting and reviewing associated DOE documents.</p> <p>The Board also attended the National Transportation Stakeholders Forum, May 19–22, 2025, where DOE presented several updates on its plans to transport SNF.</p>

FY 2024 – 2025 PERFORMANCE GOALS	BOARD ACTIVITIES
	However, in 2025, a reduction in funding for R&D in the DOE program halted much of the DOE/national laboratory work in this area.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #2: *The Board will develop objective technical and scientific information that will be useful to policy makers in Congress and the Administration on issues related to SNF and HLW management and disposal. The Board will communicate such information to Congress and the Secretary in letters, reports, and testimony.*

FY 2024 – 2025 PERFORMANCE GOALS	BOARD ACTIVITIES
<p><u>PG 2-A:</u> In FY 2024, the Board will report on the system-wide implications of using large canisters for the dry storage of SNF, with a focus on the potential for direct disposal of those canisters.</p>	<p>In February 2024, the Board issued a report on the system-wide implications of using large canisters for the dry storage of SNF and on DOE R&D efforts regarding the direct disposal of SNF in large canisters: February 2024 Board Report.</p>
<p><u>PG 2-B:</u> In FY 2024, the Board will hold a public meeting on the DOE activities related to packaging, drying, and dry storage of DOE-managed SNF and HLW.</p>	<p>The Board held a public meeting on August 29, 2024, on the DOE activities related to packaging, drying, and dry storage of DOE-managed SNF and HLW: August 29, 2024 Meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Following the meeting, the Board issued a letter to DOE-EM, providing its conclusions and observations: August 7, 2025 Board letter
<p><u>PG 2-C:</u> In FYs 2024 through 2025, the Board plans to evaluate DOE research and development on the integrity of SNF canisters during storage and transportation, including research related to the consequences of a potential canister breach.</p>	<p>In FY 2025, the Board continued to collect information and evaluate DOE activities in this area. During October 21-24, 2024, the Board attended a meeting of the Electric Power Research Institute Extended Storage Collaboration Program where details of DOE-sponsored R&D on the potential for corrosion in SNF canisters were presented.</p> <p>Later in FY 2025, DOE-NE announced significant reduction in funding for research in the area of SNF canister integrity.</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE #3: *The Board will compile information and report to Congress and the Secretary on its findings, conclusions, and recommendations from experience gained during 35 years of reviewing the U.S. nuclear waste management and disposal program and from observing waste management efforts in other countries.*

FY 2024 – 2025 PERFORMANCE GOALS	BOARD ACTIVITIES
<p><u>PG 3-A:</u> In FY 2024 through 2025, the Board will continue its efforts to identify recent siting lessons-learned, such as those from Canada and Switzerland, which could be applicable to DOE’s effort to use a consent-based siting approach for a federal interim storage facility.</p>	<p>As a follow-up to a technical exchange with Canadian representatives during FY 2024 (prior to their site selection), and after Canada selected its site in FY 2025, the Board met with the Canadian implementer and representatives of the selected site and gained valuable insights into their success.</p> <p>During October 7-10, 2024, the Chair of the Board attended the Probabilistic Safety Assessment and Management (PSAM 17) meeting in Sendai, Japan, and made several connections with senior personnel. Among the connections is the President of Japan’s Nuclear Waste Management Organization (NUMO), the agency responsible for planning and siting a nuclear waste repository in Japan.</p>
<p><u>PG 3-B:</u> In FY 2024 through 2025, the Board will continue its technical information exchange activities with countries such as France, Sweden, and Finland, where sites for deep geologic repositories for SNF or HLW are being selected, licensed, or constructed.</p>	<p>During October 8-10, 2024, at the Integration Group for the Safety Case Symposium 2024, which focused on experiences during site selection, licensing and construction, Board staff conducted information exchanges with representatives of the French, Swedish, Swiss, and Finnish implementers. Subsequently, on November 20, 2024, the Board met in person with a senior scientist from Finland’s Posiva Oy, the Finnish implementer of that country’s deep geologic repository. The Board learned valuable information regarding engineering challenges during the construction and plans for operation of a repository.</p>
<p><u>PG 3-C:</u> In FYs 2024 through 2025, the Board will continue to monitor activities in other countries related to disposal of SNF and HLW. International disposal program information will be made available on the Board’s website as a resource for Congress and the public.</p>	<p>The Board continued to monitor the progress of repository programs in other countries and, in March 2025, published an update to its online, interactive table of repository programs: Table of Repository Programs</p>

Analysis of Financial Statements and Stewardship Information

The Board's FY 2025 budgetary resources were dedicated to meeting the Board's mission. For FY 2025, the Board was appropriated \$4,064,000 under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025, (Public Law 119-4). The Board's unobligated balances and recoveries from unpaid obligations for FY 2025 were \$1,392,321.04. The Board's total available budgetary resources were \$5,295,013.65. As of September 30, 2025, the Board's Assets and Fund Balance with Treasury was \$1,943,170.63. The agency's liabilities and net position totaled \$1,943,170.63, and the net cost of operations for FY 2025 was \$3,988,882.84.

Analysis of Systems, Controls, and Legal Compliance

DIGITAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY ACT

The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act) (Public Law 113-101) was enacted to increase accountability and transparency in federal spending and expand the requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006. The DATA Act requires executive branch agencies to report spending data using the standardized data structure established by the Treasury Department and OMB. In collaboration with our shared service provider, the Board reviewed and certified the expenditure information and posted it on the USASpending.gov website for each month in FY 2025.

DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT

The Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA) (31 U.S.C. §§ 3711-3720E), as amended, prescribes standards for carrying out federal agency collection actions and for referring an agency's uncollectible debts to the proper federal agency for collection and litigation. The act has no material effect on NWTRB because the Board operates with virtually no delinquent debt. DCIA was amended by the DATA Act to require transfer of debts outstanding for more than 120 days to the Treasury Department for collection under the Treasury Offset Program.

The Board did not identify any debts in FY 2025 that were required to be transferred to the Treasury Department.

ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT

The Anti-Deficiency Act (ADA) (31 U.S.C. §§ 1341, 1342, 1350, 1351, 1517) consists of provisions of law that were passed by the Congress (beginning in the nineteenth century and later codified in Title 31 of the United States Code) to prevent departments and agencies from spending their entire appropriations during the first few months of the year. The Act prohibits any Federal employee from entering contracts that exceed the enacted appropriations for the year and purchasing services and merchandise before appropriations are enacted.

The Board is proud to report that due to continuous strengthening and monitoring of internal controls, no ADA violations have occurred since the Board's establishment in 1987.

MANAGEMENT'S STATEMENT OF ASSURANCE

The U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal controls to support effective and efficient programmatic operations and reliable financial reporting, which includes safeguarding of assets and compliance with applicable laws and regulations (FMFIA § 2). As part of the annual audit, the Board contracted an independent audit firm that considered the Board's internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with OMB Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Internal Control*. That consideration was not an expression of opinion on NWTRB's internal controls over financial reporting. Based on the results of the evaluation, the Board can provide reasonable assurance that internal controls over financial reporting as of September 30, 2025, were operating effectively, and no material weaknesses were found in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting.



Daniel G. Ogg
Executive Director



Neysa M. Slater-Chandler, CGFM
Director of Administration

Limitations of Financial Statements

The following financial statements are prepared to report the financial position and results of operations of the reporting entity, pursuant to the requirements of 31 U.S.C. § 3515(b). The statements are prepared from the books and records of Federal entities in accordance with federal generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the formats prescribed by OMB. Reports used to monitor and control budgetary resources are prepared from the same books and records. The financial statements should be read with the realization that they are for a component of the U.S. Government.

**Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
BALANCE SHEET**

As Of September 30, 2025
(in dollars)

Assets:	
Intragovernmental Assets:	
Fund Balance With Treasury	(Note 2) \$ <u>1,843,053.22</u>
Total Intragovernmental Assets	<u>1,843,053.22</u>
Other than Intragovernmental Assets:	
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	(Note 3) <u>100,117.41</u>
Total Other than Intragovernmental Assets	<u>100,117.41</u>
Total Assets	\$ <u>1,943,170.63</u>
Liabilities:	
Intragovernmental Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,000.00
Other Liabilities	(Note 5) <u>16,807.55</u>
Total Intragovernmental Liabilities	<u>30,807.55</u>
Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	18,321.32
Federal Employee Salary, Leave, and Benefits Payable	(Note 4) <u>260,175.78</u>
Total Other than Intragovernmental Liabilities	<u>278,497.10</u>
Total Liabilities	\$ <u>309,304.65</u>
Net Position:	
Cumulative Results of Operations - All Other Funds (Consolidated Totals)	<u>\$ 1,633,865.98</u>
Total Net Position - All Other Funds (Consolidated Totals)	<u>1,633,865.98</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 1,633,865.98</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Position	\$ <u>1,943,170.63</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
STATEMENT OF NET COST
For The Year Ended September 30, 2025
(in dollars)

Program Costs:	
Gross Costs	\$ 3,988,882.84
Net Program Costs	<u>3,988,882.84</u>
Net Cost of Operations	<u><u>\$ 3,988,882.84</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For The Year Ended September 30, 2025
(in dollars)

	<u>All Other Funds (Consolidated Totals)</u>	<u>Consolidated Total</u>
Cumulative Results from Operations		
Beginning Balances	\$ 1,332,443.07	\$ 1,332,443.07
Other Adjustments	(7,801.51)	(7,801.51)
Transfers-in/out without reimbursement (+/-)	4,064,000.00	4,064,000.00
Imputed Financing	234,107.26	234,107.26
Net Cost of Operations	(3,988,882.84)	(3,988,882.84)
Net Change in Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>301,422.91</u>	<u>301,422.91</u>
Total Cumulative Results of Operations	<u>1,633,865.98</u>	<u>1,633,865.98</u>
Net Position	<u>\$ 1,633,865.98</u>	<u>\$ 1,633,865.98</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
STATEMENT OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES
For The Year Ended September 30, 2025
(in dollars)

Budgetary resources:

Unobligated balance from prior year budget authority, net (discretionary and mandatory)	(Note 12) \$	1,329,474.89
Appropriations (discretionary and mandatory)		4,064,000.00
Spending authority from offsetting collections (discretionary and mandatory)		<u>(98,461.24)</u>
Total budgetary resources		<u>\$ 5,295,013.65</u>

Status of budgetary resources:

New obligations and upward adjustments (total)	(Note 7) \$	3,902,692.61
Unobligated balance, end of year:		
Apportioned, unexpired account		92,861.27
Exempt from apportionment, unexpired accounts		1,251,955.99
Unapportioned, unexpired accounts		<u>0.00</u>
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		<u>1,344,817.26</u>
Expired unobligated balance, end of year		<u>47,503.78</u>
Unobligated balance, end of year (total)		<u>1,392,321.04</u>
Total budgetary resources		<u>\$ 5,295,013.65</u>

Outlay, net:

Outlays, net (total) (discretionary and mandatory)	(Note 10) \$	3,974,225.10
Agency outlays, net (discretionary and mandatory)		<u>\$ 3,974,225.10</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (Board) is an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the federal government. The Board performs ongoing and objective peer review of the technical and scientific validity of activities undertaken by the Secretary of Energy under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) (Public Law 97-425), as amended, including the packaging, transportation, and disposal of spent nuclear fuel (SNF) and high-level radioactive waste (HLW). The Board also advises and makes recommendations to Congress and the Secretary on technical issues related to nuclear waste management and disposal.

According to the legislative history, Congress created the Board to ensure that an ongoing independent peer review of the Department of Energy's (DOE) nuclear waste management activities would be undertaken. The Board's ongoing technical peer review is unquestionably independent and essential to acceptance by the public and the scientific community for any approach to managing nuclear waste. The Board is the only entity that performs an independent and integrated technical evaluation of all elements of the nuclear waste management system, including packaging and transporting SNF and HLW and developing a repository for the permanent disposal of the wastes.

The Board received a federal appropriation of \$4,064,000 for fiscal year 2025 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, (Public Law 119-4) which shall remain available until September 30, 2026. Furthermore, the Board received a federal appropriation of \$4,064,000 for fiscal year 2024 under the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, (Public Law 118-42) which remained available until September 30, 2025.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records of the Board in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), and the form and content for entity financial statements specified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements. GAAP for Federal entities are standards prescribed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), which has been designated the official accounting standards-setting body for the Federal Government by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. OMB Circular A-136 requires agencies to prepare financial statements, which include a Balance Sheet, a Statement of Net Cost, a Statement of Changes in Net Position, and a Statement of Budgetary Resources (SBR). The Balance Sheet presents, as of September 30, 2025, amounts of future economic benefits owned or managed by the Board (assets), amounts owed by the Board (liabilities), and amounts, which comprise the difference (net position). The Statement of Net Cost reports the full cost of the program, both direct and indirect costs of the output, and the costs of identifiable supporting services provided by other segments within the Board and other reporting entities. The SBR reports an agency's budgetary activity.

Basis of Accounting

Transactions are recorded on the accrual accounting basis in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash.

Classified Activities

Accounting standards require all reporting entities to disclose that accounting standards allow certain presentations and disclosures to be modified, if needed, to prevent the disclosure of classified information.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Board follows standard federal budgetary accounting policies and practices in accordance with OMB Circular A-11, Preparation, Submission, and Execution of the Budget, dated May 2025. Budgetary accounting facilitates compliance with legal constraints and controls over the use of federal funds. Each year, Congress provides the Board appropriations to incur obligations in support of agency programs. For Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, the Board is accountable for general fund appropriations and no-year fund carryover. The Board recognizes budgetary resources as assets when cash (funds held by Treasury) is made available through a non-expenditure transfer from DOE and when spending authority from the offsetting collection is incurred.

Revenues and Other Financing Sources

The Board receives the funding needed to support its programs through appropriations. In FY 2025, the Board received multi-year appropriations that may be used, within statutory limits, for operating and capital expenditures. Prior to FY 2014, the Board received no-year appropriations. Appropriations are recognized as revenues as the related program or administrative expenses are incurred. In FY 2025 and 2024, budgetary resources for the Board included unobligated balances at the beginning of the period, transfers-in during the period, and recoveries of prior year obligations.

Revenues and Other Financing Sources (continued)

Other financing sources for the Board consist of imputed financing sources which are costs financed by other federal entities on behalf of the Board, as required by SFFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Liabilities of the Federal Government*. In certain instances, operating costs of the Board are paid out of funds appropriated to other federal agencies. In accordance with SFFAS 5, all expenses of a federal entity should be reported by that agency regardless of whether the agency will ultimately pay those expenses. Amounts for certain expenses of the Board, which will be paid by other federal agencies, are recorded in the Statement of Net Cost. A related amount is recognized in the Statement of Changes in Net Position as an imputed financing source. The Board records imputed expenses and financing sources for employee retirement plan contributions, group term life insurance, and health benefit costs, which are paid by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Personnel Compensation and Benefits

Salaries and wages of employees are recognized as accrued payroll expenses and related liabilities as earned. These expenses are recognized as a funded liability when accrued. Annual leave is accrued as it is

earned by employees and is included in personnel compensation and benefit costs. An unfunded liability is recognized for earned, but *unused*, annual leave since from a budgetary standpoint, this annual leave will be paid from future appropriations when employees use the leave. The amount accrued is based upon current pay rates for employees. Sick leave and other types of leave that are not vested are expensed when used and no future liability is recognized for these amounts.

The Board's employees participate in one of two retirement programs, either the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS), which became effective on January 1, 1987. The Board and its employees both contribute to these systems. Although the Board funds a portion of the benefits under CSRS and FERS and makes the necessary payroll withholdings (as required by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and the associated Benefits Administration Letters), it does not report assets associated with these benefit plans in accordance with SFFAS 5.

For CSRS employees, the Board contributes an amount equal to 7% of the employees' basic pay to the plan. For FERS employees, the Board contributes an amount equal to 18.4% of the employees' basic pay to the plan. For FERS-RAE and FRAE employees, the Board contributes an amount equal to 16.5% of the employees' basic pay to the plan.

Both CSRS and FERS employees are eligible to participate in the Thrift Savings Plan (TSP). The TSP is a defined contribution retirement plan intended to supplement the benefits provided under CSRS and FERS. The CSRS employees do not receive matching contributions from the Board. For FERS employees, the Board automatically contributes an amount equal to 1% of the employee's basic pay to the TSP. The Board matches employee contributions up to an additional 5% as follows:

- The first 3% of basic pay is matched dollar for dollar, and
- The next 2% of basic pay is matched at 50 cents on each dollar.

Personnel Compensation and Benefits (continued)

The OPM is responsible for reporting assets, accumulated plan benefits, and unfunded liabilities, if any, applicable to CSRS participants and FERS employees government-wide, including the Board's employees. The Board has recognized an Imputed Cost and Imputed Financing Source for the difference between the estimated service cost and the contributions made by the Board and its covered employees. The estimated cost of pension benefits is based on rates issued by OPM.

Employees are entitled to participate in the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) Program. Participating employees can obtain "basic life" term life insurance, with the employee paying two-thirds of the cost and the Board paying one-third. Additional coverage is optional, to be paid fully by the employee. The basic life coverage may be continued into retirement if certain requirements are met. OPM administers the FEGLI program and is responsible for the reporting of related liabilities. Each fiscal year, OPM calculates the U.S. Government's service cost for the post-retirement portion of basic life coverage. Because the Board's contributions to the basic life coverage are fully allocated by OPM to the pre-retirement portion of coverage, the Board has recognized the entire service cost of the post-retirement portion of basic life coverage as an Imputed Cost and Imputed Financing Source.

Assets and Liabilities

Intra-governmental assets and liabilities arise from transactions between the Board and other Federal entities. Funds with the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) comprise of most assets on the Board's balance sheet. All other assets result from activity with non-federal sources.

Liabilities represent amounts likely to be paid by the Board as a result of transactions that have already occurred. The accounts payable portion of liabilities consist of amounts owed to federal agencies and commercial vendors for goods, services, and other expenses received but not yet paid. Liabilities covered by budgetary or other resources are those liabilities of the Board for which Congress has appropriated funds, or funding is otherwise available to pay amounts due.

Fund Balance with Treasury

The Treasury processes the Board's receipts and disbursements. The Fund Balance with Treasury is the aggregate amount of the agency's accounts with Treasury for which the agency is authorized to liquidate obligations, pay funded liabilities, and make expenditures. The fund balance is increased through the receipt of non-expenditure Treasury warrants for appropriations, positive non-expenditure transfers, and other expenditure inflows of funds. The Fund Balance with Treasury is reduced through non-expenditure Treasury Warrants for recessions, negative non-expenditure transfers, disbursements, and other expenditure cash outflows of funds.

The Board's funds with the Treasury are cash balances from appropriations as of the fiscal year-end from which the Board is authorized to make expenditures and pay liabilities resulting from operational activity.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, plant, and equipment (PP&E) have been defined in the Federal Government as tangible items owned by the Federal Government and having an expected useful life of greater than two years. The following policies will be effective for PP&E: (1) PP&E will be reported at acquisition cost, and (2) the capitalization threshold for asset acquisitions is established at \$10,000 (individual assets) and \$100,000 (bulk assets) and have the following useful life:

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
IT Equipment	5 years
Office Furniture	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	Remaining Lease Term

Prepaid and Deferred Charges

Payments in advance of the receipt of goods and services are recorded as prepaid charges at the time of prepayment and recognized as expenses when the related goods and services are received.

Liabilities

Liabilities represent amounts expected to be paid as the result of a transaction or event that has already occurred. Liabilities covered by budgetary resources are liabilities incurred which are covered by realized

budgetary resources as of the balance sheet date. Available budgetary resources include new budget authority, spending authority from the offsetting collections, recoveries of unexpired budget authority through downward adjustments of prior year obligations, and unobligated balances of budgetary resources at the beginning of the year. Unfunded liabilities are not considered to be covered by such budgetary resources. Examples of unfunded liabilities are actuarial liabilities for future Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) payments and annual leave. The Government, acting in its sovereign capacity, can abrogate liabilities arising from other than contracts.

Contingencies

The criteria for recognizing contingencies for claims are (1) a past event or exchange transaction has occurred as of the date of the statements; (2) a future outflow or other sacrifice of resources is probable; and (3) the future outflow or sacrifice of resources is measurable (reasonably estimated). The Board recognizes material contingent liabilities in the form of claims, legal action, administrative proceedings, and environmental suits that have been brought to the attention of legal counsel that the ultimate resolution of these proceedings, actions, and claims, will not materially affect the financial position or results of operations.

Net Position

Net position consists of unexpended appropriations and cumulative results of operations. Unexpended appropriations represent amounts of budget authority to include unobligated or obligated balances not rescinded or withdrawn. Cumulative results of operations are comprised of the following: (1) the difference between revenues and expenses, (2) the net amount of transfers of assets in and out without reimbursement, and (3) donations, all since inception of the fund(s).

NOTE 2: FUND BALANCE WITH TREASURY

The Board's Fund Balance with Treasury comes from unobligated balances at the beginning of the period and transferred in during the period. No trust, revolving or other fund type is used to fund the Board's activities. The Board operates with a multi-year fund and a no-year fund, where the fund balance of the previous fiscal year is carried forward to the next fiscal year.

	<u>2025</u>
Status of Fund Balance with Treasury	
1) Unobligated Balance	
a) Available	\$ 1,392,321.04
b) Unavailable	0.00
2) Obligated Balance not yet Disbursed	450,732.18
Total	\$1,843,053.22

NOTE 3: GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of September 30, 2025, the Board shows an equipment total cost of \$337,299.86 and a net book value of \$100,117.41. The Accumulated Depreciation to date is \$237,182.45. The depreciation calculation method used for IT equipment is the straight line with a useful life of 5 years and office furniture is straight line with a useful life of 10 years.

NOTE 3: GENERAL PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, NET - continued

<u>2025</u>	Equipment	Furniture	Total
Cost	\$188,972.50	\$148,327.36	\$337,299.86
Accum. Depr.	\$188,972.50	\$48,209.95	\$237,182.45
Net Book Value	<u>\$0.00</u>	<u>\$100,117.41</u>	<u>\$100,117.41</u>

NOTE 4: LIABILITIES NOT COVERED BY BUDGETARY RESOURCES

Liabilities of the Board are classified as liabilities covered or not covered by budgetary resources.

Other than Intragovernmental	
Unfunded Leave	<u>\$ 204,594.04</u>
Total Other than Intragovernmental	<u>204,594.04</u>
Total liabilities not covered by budgetary resources	204,594.04
Total liabilities covered by budgetary resources	<u>104,710.61</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 309,304.65</u>

NOTE 5: OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities with the public for the year ended September 30, 2025 consist of Accrued Funded Payroll and Leave, Employer Contributions and Payroll Taxes Payable, Unfunded Leave, benefits payable in the amounts shown below.

Other Intragovernmental Liabilities consists of Other Liabilities without reciprocals and Other Current Liabilities-Benefits Contributions Payable.

	FY 2025	
	Current	Total
Intragovernmental		
Benefit Contributions Payable	\$ 16,807.55	\$ 16,807.55
Total Intragovernmental	<u>\$ 16,807.55</u>	<u>\$ 16,807.55</u>
Total Other Liabilities	<u>\$ 16,807.55</u>	<u>\$ 16,807.55</u>

NOTE 6: LEASES

Entity as Lessee

The Board leases office space at 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1300, Arlington, VA which is an intragovernmental lease as defined by SFFAS No. 54. The lease entered in July 2012 became effective August 2012 and was scheduled to expire July 2017. The lease was extended effective August 1, 2017, and is now scheduled to expire July 31, 2027. Furthermore, the Board leased additional office space at 2300 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 1305, Arlington, VA. The additional lease which is also an intragovernmental lease as defined by SFFAS No. 54, was effective July 1, 2020, and also is scheduled to expire July 31, 2027.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments as required by the lease and occupancy agreement:

<u>Fiscal Year Ended</u>	<i>Occupancy Agreement Number</i>		<u>FY Total</u>
	<i>(Suite)</i>		
	AVA08273 (Suite 1300)	AVA09084 (Suite 1305)	
	<u>Minimum Lease Payments</u>		
30-Sep-26	\$265,973	\$123,847	\$389,820
31-Jul-27	\$216,478	\$103,866	\$320,344
Total	\$482,451	\$227,713	\$710,164

NOTE 7: APPORTIONMENT CATEGORIES OF NEW OBLIGATIONS AND UPWARD ADJUSTMENTS: DIRECT VS. REIMBURSABLE OBLIGATIONS

Apportionment is a plan, approved by OMB, to spend resources provided by one of the annual appropriations acts, a supplemental appropriations act, a continuing resolution, or a permanent law (mandatory appropriations). Resources are apportioned by the Treasury Account Fund Symbol (TAFS). The apportionment identifies amounts available for obligation and expenditure.

It specifies and limits the obligations that may be incurred, and expenditures made (or makes other limitations, as appropriate) for specified time periods, programs, activities, projects, objects, or any combination thereof. An apportioned amount may be further subdivided by an agency into allotments, sub-allotments, and allocations. The Board is not subject to apportionment, nor does it have reimbursable authority. Therefore, all obligations are direct, exempt.

Exempt \$3,902,692.61

NOTE 8: UNDELIVERED ORDERS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD

Undelivered orders represent the value of goods and services ordered and obligated that have not been received. This amount includes any orders for which advance payment has been made but for which delivery or performance has not yet occurred.

The amount of the Board's budgetary resources obligated for undelivered orders was \$346,021.57 as of September 30, 2025.

	<u>2025</u>
Federal Undelivered Orders	\$ 31,145.61
Non Federal Undelivered Orders	314,875.96
Total Undelivered Orders	<u>\$ 346,021.57</u>

NOTE 9: EXPLANATION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SBR AND THE BUDGET OF THE US GOVERNMENT

SFFAS No. 7, *Accounting for Revenue and Other Financing Sources and Concepts for Reconciling Budgetary and Financial Accounting*, requires an explanation of material differences between budgetary resources available, the status of those resources and outlays as presented in the SBR to the related actual balances published in the Budget of the United States Government (Budget).

The budget will include FY2025 actual budgetary execution information is scheduled for publication in February 2026, which will be available through OMB's website at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>. Accordingly, information required for such disclosure is not available at the time of publication of these financial statements. Balances reported in the FY 2024 SBR and the related FY 2025 President's Budget reflect the following:

	(In Millions)			
FY2024	Budgetary Resources	New Obligations & Upward Adjustments (Total)	Distributed Offsetting Receipts	Net Outlays
Statement of Budgetary Resources	\$6	\$5	\$0	\$4
<i>Budget of the U.S. Government</i>	\$6	\$4	\$0	\$4
Difference	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$1</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>

The difference between the Statement of Budgetary Resources and the Budget of the United States Government for budgetary resources, obligations incurred, and net outlays are primarily due to rounding. A portion of the difference in the budgetary resources is due to expired unobligated balances being reported in the SBR but not in the Budget of the United States Government.

NOTE 10: RECONCILIATION OF NET COST TO OUTLAYS

The Board has reconciled its budgetary obligations and non-budgetary resources available to its net cost of operations.

For year ending September 30, 2025 (CY)

	<u>Intragovernmental</u>	<u>Other than Intragovernmental</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net Operating Cost (SNC)	\$ 1,451,797.71	\$ 2,537,085.13	\$ 3,988,882.84
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
Property, plant, and equipment depreciation		(27,029.74)	(27,029.74)
(Increase)/Decrease in Liabilities not affecting Budgetary Outlays:			
Accounts payable	-	230,003.23	230,003.23
Federal employee salary, leave, and benefits payable		20,706.33	20,706.33
Other liabilities	(4,230.30)	-	(4,230.30)
Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budgetary Outlays			
Imputed costs	(234,107.26)	-	(234,107.26)
Total Components of Net Operating Cost Not Part of the Budget Outlays	(238,337.56)	223,679.82	(14,657.74)
Net Outlays (Calculated Total)	<u>\$ 1,213,460.15</u>	<u>\$ 2,760,764.95</u>	<u>\$ 3,974,225.10</u>
Related Amounts on the Statement of Budgetary Resources			
Outlays, net			\$ 3,974,225.10
Agency Outlays, Net			<u>\$ 3,974,225.10</u>

NOTE 11: INTER-ENTITY COSTS

NWTRB recognizes certain inter-entity costs for goods and services that are received from other federal entities at no cost or at a cost less than the full cost. Certain costs of the providing entity that are not fully reimbursed are recognized as imputed cost and are offset by imputed revenue. Such imputed costs relate to employee benefits. NWTRB recognizes as inter-entity costs the amount of accrued pension and post-retirement benefit expenses for current employees. The assets and liabilities associated with such benefits are the responsibility of the administering agency, OPM. For the periods ended September 30, 2025, and 2024, respectively, inter-entity costs were as follows:

	<u>2025</u>
Office of Personnel Management	<u>\$234,107.36</u>
Total Imputed Financing Sources	<u>\$234,107.36</u>

NOTE 12 - NET ADJUSTMENTS TO UNOBLIGATED BALANCE, BROUGHT FORWARD, OCTOBER 1

The Unobligated Balance Brought Forward from the prior fiscal year has been adjusted for recoveries of prior year paid and unpaid obligations. The Adjustments to Unobligated Balance Brought Forward, October 1, as of September 30, 2025, consisted of the following:

	<u>2025</u>
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward from Prior Year, October 1	\$1,151,413.55
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations, unpaid	185,862.85
Balance withdrawn to Treasury (expiring fund)	(7,801.51)
Unobligated Balance from Prior Year Budget Authority, Net	<u>1,329,474.89</u>

NOTE 13 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, management has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through November 15, 2025, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT ASSURANCE

Summary of Financial Statement Audit

Audit Opinion	Unmodified					
Restatement	No					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

Summary of Management Assurances¹

Effectiveness of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (FMFIA § 2)

Audit Opinion	Unmodified					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

Effectiveness of Internal Controls over Operations (FMFIA § 2)

Audit Opinion	Unmodified					
Material Weaknesses	Beginning Balance	New	Resolved	Consolidated	Reassessed	Ending Balance
None	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ The Board does not provide management assurance related to Federal Managers’ Financial Integrity Act § 4 or Section 803(a) of the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act as it does not own or operate a financial management system. The Board obtains accounting services from a federal shared service provider and inherently relies on their financial system internal controls.

NUCLEAR WASTE TECHNICAL REVIEW BOARD
Independent Auditor's Report
September 30, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

Board Members

The U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

In our audit of the fiscal year 2025 financial statements of the U.S. Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (Board), we found

- the Board's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- no material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting based on the limited procedures we performed;¹ and
- no reportable noncompliance for fiscal year 2025 with provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements we tested.

The following sections discuss in more detail (1) our report on the financial statements, which includes required supplementary information (RSI)² and other information included with the financial statements; (2) our report on internal control over financial reporting; and (3) our report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements.

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

In accordance with standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 24-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, we have audited the Board's financial statements. The Board's financial statements comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2025; the related statements of net cost, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the fiscal year then ended; and the related notes to the financial statements. In our opinion, the Board's financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the Board's financial position as of September 30, 2025, and its net cost of

¹A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. 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.

²The RSI consists of the Management's Discussion and Analysis, which is included with the financial statements.

operations, changes in net position, and budgetary resources for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with U.S. generally accepted 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 Board 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- preparing, measuring, and presenting the RSI in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- preparing and presenting other information included in the Board's agency financial report, and ensuring the consistency of that information with the audited financial statements and the RSI; and
- designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to (1) obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and (2) issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit of the financial statements conducted in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement or a material weakness 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, including omissions, are considered to be 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 U.S. generally accepted 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 our audit of the financial statements 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 Board's internal control over financial reporting. 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.
- Perform other procedures we consider necessary in the circumstances.

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 financial statement audit.

Required Supplementary Information

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles issued by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) require that the RSI be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by OMB Circular A-136 (Revised), and FASAB, which considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in appropriate operational, economic, or historical context.

We have applied certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. These procedures consisted of (1) inquiring of management about the methods used to prepare the RSI and (2) comparing the RSI for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during the audit of the financial statements, in order to report omissions or material departures from FASAB guidelines, if any, identified by these limited procedures. We did not audit and we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI because the limited procedures we applied do not provide sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

the Board's other information contains a wide range of information, some of which is not directly related to the financial statements. This information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements or the RSI. Management is responsible for the other information included in the Board's agency financial report. The other information comprises the information included in the agency's financial report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information

and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In connection with our audit of the Board's financial statements, we considered the Board's internal control over financial reporting, consistent with our auditor's responsibilities discussed below.

Results of Our Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described below and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies³ or to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over financial reporting. Given these limitations, during our 2025 audit, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified.

Basis for Results of Our Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We performed our procedures related to the Board's internal control over financial reporting in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards and Office of Management and Budget audit guidance.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Board management is responsible for designing, implementing, and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Consideration of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the Board's financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2025, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards, we considered the Board's internal control relevant to the financial statement 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 Board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the Board's internal control over financial reporting. We are required to report all deficiencies that are considered to be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not consider all internal controls relevant to operating objectives, such as those controls relevant to preparing performance information and ensuring efficient operations.

³A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Definition and Inherent Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel. The objectives of internal control over financial reporting are to provide reasonable assurance that

- transactions are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition, and
- transactions are executed in accordance with provisions of applicable laws, including those governing the use of budget authority, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements due to fraud or error.

Intended Purpose of Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and the results of our procedures, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over financial reporting. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards in considering internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, this report on internal control over financial reporting is not suitable for any other purpose.

Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

In connection with our audits of the Board's financial statements, we tested compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements consistent with our auditor's responsibilities discussed below.

Results of Our Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Our tests for compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements disclosed no instances of noncompliance for fiscal year 2025 that would be reportable under U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards. However, the objective of our tests was not to provide an opinion on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Board. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Basis for Results of Our Tests for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

We performed our tests of compliance in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

the Board management is responsible for complying with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Board.

Auditor's Responsibilities for Tests of Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

Our responsibility is to test compliance with selected provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Board that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the Board's financial statements and perform certain other limited procedures. Accordingly, we did not test compliance with all provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements applicable to the Board. We caution that noncompliance may occur and not be detected by these tests.

Intended Purpose of Report on Compliance with Laws, Regulations, Contracts, and Grant Agreements

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of compliance with selected provisions of applicable laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with U.S. generally accepted government auditing standards in considering compliance. Accordingly, this report on compliance with laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements is not suitable for any other purpose.

Davis & Associates

Columbia, Maryland

November 15, 2025