

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRIGNIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	3
Management's Discussion & Analysis	5 - 7
Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	8
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 - 18
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	19 - 20
Schedule of Findings and Responses	21 - 22
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Independent Auditors' Report on Additional Information	24
Schedule of Budget to Actual - Expenses - Cash Basis	25

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Honorable Members of the Board
Public Defender Corporation
for the Ninth Judicial Circuit
Princeton, West Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Public Defender Corporation for the Ninth Judicial Circuit (the "Corporation"), a component unit of the State of West Virginia as of June 30, 2008, and for the year then ended, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the respective financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Controller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the Corporation as of June 30, 2008, and the changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2008, the Corporation adopted a new financial reporting model and changed from following the Financial Accounting Standards Board to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Furthermore the Corporation adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 7 is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This supplementary information is the responsibility of the Corporation's management. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit such information and we do not express an opinion on it.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 12, 2008, on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the results of our audit.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Seattle & Stalaker, PLLC".

Charleston, West Virginia
November 12, 2008

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

This discussion and analysis of the Public Defender Corporation of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the State of West Virginia financial performance provides an overview of the Corporation's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, and identifies changes in the Corporation's financial position.

Overview of Basic Financial Statements

These statements are in two parts - *management's discussion and analysis* (this section) and the *basic financial statements*. The Corporation's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and are reported in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These statements include the *statement of net assets*, the *statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets*, the *statement of cash flows* and notes to the financial statements.

The *statement of net assets* presents the Corporation's assets, liabilities and net assets as of the financial statements date. Through this presentation one can decipher the health of the Corporation by taking the difference between the assets and liabilities. An increase or decrease in the Corporation's net assets from one year to the next is an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net assets* reports revenues and expenses when earned or obligated. This means that all of the current year's revenues and expenses are included regardless of when cash is paid or received, thus providing a view of financial position that is similar to that presented by most private-sector companies. This statement summarizes the cost of providing legal defense services to those individuals charged with a violation of the law but who cannot afford an attorney to defend themselves or to represent indigent persons or juveniles and mental hygiene cases as appointed by the court.

Financial Analysis of the Corporation

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
Assets		
Capital assets	\$ 12,409	\$ 10,967
Other assets	<u>97,280</u>	<u>191,607</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 109,689</u>	<u>\$ 202,574</u>
Liabilities		
Long-term liabilities	\$ -	\$ -
Short-term liabilities	<u>31,018</u>	<u>25,883</u>
Total liabilities	<u>31,018</u>	<u>25,883</u>
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets net of related debt	12,409	-
Unrestricted	<u>66,262</u>	<u>176,691</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 109,689</u>	<u>\$ 202,574</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

6

The Corporation's revenues are derived from funding from West Virginia Public Defender Services and accordingly 99% of the Corporation's revenues were derived from this funding for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

	2008	2007
Operating revenue	\$ 768,196	\$ 870,461
Operating expenses	<u>868,406</u>	<u>830,466</u>
Operating gain/loss	(100,210)	39,995
Nonoperating revenue	2,190	-
Nonoperating expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net assets	(98,020)	-
Net assets at beginning of year	<u>176,691</u>	<u>136,696</u>
Net assets at end of year	<u>\$ 78,671</u>	<u>\$ 176,691</u>

Detailed Financial Analysis of the Corporation

Cash held by the Corporation decreased by \$91,421 as a result of decreased funding from the West Virginia Public Defender Services. Accrued payroll and payroll taxes increased by \$2,244 as a result of recording taxes and benefits on compensated absences. All other assets and liabilities remained within reason between the two periods.

Operating expenses for the fiscal year increased by \$37,670. This increase is attributable to an increase personal services and employee benefits. All expenditures remained within reason to the prior fiscal year.

Revenue for the fiscal year decreased by \$97,683 as a result of decreased funding from the West Virginia Public Defender Services.

Capital Asset and Debt Activity

As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Corporation had capital assets amounting to \$86,920 and \$86,974, respectively. The Corporation's capital assets include furniture and fixtures and computer equipment. The assets were being depreciated over useful lives of three to seven years. The accumulated depreciation on the assets amounted to \$74,511 and \$76,007, respectively. There were disposals amounting to \$4,228 during the current year.

Purchases of fixed assets for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$4,174 and \$4,625, respectively.

More detailed information is presented in the notes to the financial statements.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

7

Cash Management

The Corporation's funds are deposited into a savings account at a national banking institution. This account earns interest at the going market rate. At June 30, 2008 and 2007 that rate was .25% and 2.03%, respectively. The Corporation's funds are transferred to an operating account as needed. Interest earned on the account for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 amounted to \$2,190 and \$2,392, respectively. The Corporation's cash balances in excess of \$100,000 are collateralized with a pledged security agreement of a U.S. Treasury Note.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The West Virginia Public Defender Services, the Corporation's state oversight agency, looked at various factors when approving the budget for the year ending June 30, 2009. Such factors considered include: the Corporation's case load in comparison to the number of professional and nonprofessional staff, the type, amount and rate of employee benefits, the anticipation of large or unusual cases which require additional resources, capital needs, as well as the operating environment and its operation needs.

For the year ending June 30, 2009, the Corporation has an approved budget of \$901,125. This represents a budget increase of \$1,522 from the prior year. All budgeted items are within a reasonable amount to the prior year.

Requests for information

The financial report is designed to provide an overview of the finances of the Corporation for those with an interest in the organization. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Corporation at 1460 Main Street, The Law Building, 3rd Floor, Princeton, WV 24740.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2008

ASSETS

Current assets

Cash	\$ 93,284
Prepaid expenses	3,996
Total current assets	97,280

Capital assets

Furniture and fixtures	39,602
Computer Equipment	47,318
	86,920
Less accumulated depreciation	(74,511)

Capital assets, net	12,409
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Total assets	109,689
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LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	10,957
Accrued expenses	3,123
Compensated absences	16,938
Total liabilities	31,018

NET ASSETS

Invested in capital assets, net related debt	12,409
Unrestricted	66,262
Total net assets	\$ 78,671

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Operating revenues	
West Virginia Public Defender Services Grant Revenue	\$ 768,196
Total operating revenues	<u>768,196</u>
Operating expenses	
Personal services	534,309
Employee benefits	193,768
Support services	27,059
Administrative support	13,387
Office	73,265
Other	6,294
Acquisitions	17,592
Depreciation	<u>2,732</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>868,406</u>
Operating gain (loss)	(100,210)
Non-operating revenues (expense)	
Interest income	<u>2,190</u>
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	(98,020)
Net assets, beginning of year	<u>176,691</u>
Net assets, end of year	<u><u>\$ 78,671</u></u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

10

Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash received from grants	\$ 768,196
Cash paid for expenses	(857,633)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>(89,437)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,174)
Cash received as interest	2,190
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	<u>(1,984)</u>
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	(91,421)
Cash balance, beginning of year	<u>184,705</u>
Cash balance, end of year	<u><u>\$ 93,284</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating gain (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating gain (loss)	<u>\$ (100,210)</u>
Adjustments:	
Depreciation and amortization	2,732
(Increase) decrease in operating liabilities	
Prepaid assets	2,905
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities	
Accounts payable	765
Accrued expenses	2,244
Compensated absences	<u>2,127</u>
Total adjustments	<u>10,773</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (89,437)</u></u>

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral
Part Of These Financial Statements

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

11

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

The Public Defender Corporation for the Ninth Judicial Circuit (the 'Corporation') is a not-for-profit Corporation created under authority of Article 21, Chapter 29 of the West Virginia State Code. The Corporation is a discretely presented component unit of the State of West Virginia and is funded by West Virginia Public Defender Services. The purpose of the Corporation is to provide high quality legal assistance to indigent persons, at no cost, who would be otherwise unable to afford adequate legal counsel.

Approximately 87% of the Corporation's revenues are utilized for program related purposes and 13% are for management and general purposes.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"), including Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. The financial statement presentation required by GASB Statements No. 34 provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the Corporation's assets, liabilities, net assets, revenues, expenses, changes in net assets and cash flows.

The Corporation follows all GASB pronouncements as well as Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board Opinions and Accounting Research Bulletins issued on or before November 30, 1989, and has elected not to apply the FASB Statements and Interpretations issued after November 30, 1989, to its financial statements.

Reporting Entity

The Corporation is a component unit of the State of West Virginia and is funded by West Virginia Public Defender Services. The West Virginia Public Defender Services is a part of the general fund of the state's comprehensive annual financial report. The Corporation is a separate entity and is considered a discretely presented component unit of the State of West Virginia.

Effective July 1, 2007, the Corporation determined that it had been applying the wrong financial reporting model and converted from the following FASB to the GASB. This change required significant change in the financial reporting presentation and disclosure.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

12

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial Statement Presentation

As required by GASB 34, the Corporation displays net assets in three components, if applicable: invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted, and unrestricted.:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt

This represents the Corporation's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding debt obligations related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Restricted net assets

Restricted net assets are assets whose use or availability has been restricted and the restrictions limit the Corporation's ability to use the resources to pay current liabilities. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Corporation's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as needed.

Unrestricted net assets

Unrestricted net assets represent resources derived from state appropriations. These resources are used for transactions relating to the providing of legal assistance to indigent persons, at no cost, who would otherwise be unable to afford adequate legal counsel, and may be used at the discretion of the board of directors to meet current expenses for any purposes.

Basis of Accounting

For financial reporting purposes, the Corporation is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the Corporation's financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting with a flow of economic resources measurement focus. Revenues are reported when earned and expenses when materials or services are received.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of net assets, the Corporation considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

13

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, and equipment. Capital assets are stated at cost at the date of acquisition or construction, or fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. Depreciation is computed using an accelerated method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 3 to 7 years. The Corporation's capitalization threshold is \$1,000. Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 was \$2,732.

Compensated Absences

Employees earn vacation leave based on years of service. Employees with less than 5 years of continuous full-time employment during any period earn 15 days per year. Employees with 5 years, but less than 10 years of full-time employment during any continuous 10-year period earn 20 days, and employees with more than 10-years of full-time employment during any continuous period of 15 years or more earn 25 days per year. All annual leave in excess of 18 days at the close of the fiscal year is forfeited by the employee. The Corporation also grants sick leave at a rate of 1.5 days per month worked. Sick leave in excess of 30 days is forfeited at the close of the fiscal year. The Corporation does not accrue any liability for sick leave because no amount is paid at the time of separation of employment. The liability is now provided for under the multiple employer cost-sharing plan sponsored by the State.

The Corporation has not adopted GASB Statement No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. The Corporation has no postemployment benefits other than pension with using United Healthcare Insurance Company for its health coverage and not participating in West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency.

The estimated expense incurred for the vacation leave is recorded as a component of benefits expense on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net asset.

The estimated expense and expense incurred for the vacation leave is recorded as a component of employee benefits on the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

Risk Management

The Corporation has obtained general, property, casualty and liability coverage for itself and its employees thru a third party insurance company. Any loss in excess of the \$2,000,000 policy limit will be bourne by the Corporation.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

14

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In addition, through its participation in United Health Care Insurance Company, the Corporation has obtained health, life, prescription drug coverage, and coverage for job related injuries for its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to United Health Care Insurance Company, the Corporation has transferred its risks related to health, life, prescription drug coverage, and job related injuries.

West Virginia has a single private insurance company, BrickStreet Insurance, which provides workers' compensation coverage to all employers in the state. Other private insurance companies began to offer coverage to private-sector employers July 1, 2008 and to government employers beginning July 1, 2012. Nearly every employer in the State, who has a payroll must have coverage. The cost of all coverage is paid by the employers. BrickStreet retains the risk related to the compensation of injured employees under the program.

The Corporation has classified its revenues according to the following criteria:

- Operating revenues - Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as most federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts.
- Nonoperating revenues - Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of non-exchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, and other revenues that are defined as nonoperating revenues by GASB Statement No. 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting and GASB Statement No. 34, such as state appropriations and investment income.

Income Taxes

The Corporation is exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Corporation is classified by the Internal Revenue Service as an other than a private foundation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Recent Statements Issued By GASB

The GASB has issued Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. This statement addresses the obligations of existing pollution events. It provides guidance on whether any components of a remediation should be recognized as a liability. The Corporation has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 49 may have on the financial statements.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 51, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2009. This statement provides guidance regarding whether and when intangible assets should be considered capital assets for financial reporting purposes. The Corporation has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 51 may have on the financial statements.

The GASB has issued Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, effective for fiscal years beginning July 1, 2009. This statement addresses recognition, measurement and disclosure of information regarding derivative instruments entered into by state and local governments. The Corporation has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 53 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of capital asset transactions for the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2008:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Computer property	\$ 49,729	\$ 1,750	\$ (4,161)	\$ 47,318
Furniture and fixtures	<u>37,245</u>	<u>2,424</u>	<u>(67)</u>	<u>39,602</u>
Total capital assets	<u>86,974</u>	<u>4,174</u>	<u>(4,228)</u>	<u>86,920</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Computer property	(41,175)	(2,112)	(4,161)	(39,126)
Furniture and fixtures	<u>(34,832)</u>	<u>(620)</u>	<u>(67)</u>	<u>(35,385)</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(76,007)</u>	<u>(2,732)</u>	<u>(4,228)</u>	<u>(74,511)</u>
Capital assets, net	<u>\$ 10,967</u>	<u>\$ 1,442</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,409</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

16

NOTE 4 - DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLAN

The Corporation contributes to the West Virginia Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board. Chapter 5, Article 10 of the West Virginia State Code assigns the authority to establish and amend benefits provisions to the PERS Board of Trustees. Employees who retire at or after age 60 with five or more years of contributory service or who retire at or after age 55 and have completed 25 years of credited service are eligible for retirement benefits as established by State statute. Retirement benefits are payable monthly for life, in the form of a straight-line annuity equal to two percent of the employee's final average salary multiplied by the number of years of the employee's credited service at the time of retirement. PERS also provides deferred retirement, early retirement, death and disability benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the West Virginia Consolidated Public Retirement Board, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Building Five, Charleston, West Virginia 25305 or by calling (304) 558-3570.

FUNDING POLICY - The PERS funding policy has been established by action of the State Legislature. State statute requires that plan participants contribute 4.5% of compensation. The current combined contribution rate is 15% of annual covered payroll, including the Corporation's contribution of 10.5% which is established by PERS. Total contributions to PERS for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$81,190, \$73,029, and \$71,581 respectively. Which consisted of \$56,833, \$51,120, and \$50,107 from the Corporation and \$24,357, \$21,909, and \$21,474 from the covered employees, respectively.

Under the Plan guidelines, if an employee is hired by the Corporation and joins the Plan after they have been previously employed by another state agency, this employee has the ability to make a retroactive purchase of prior service time or "buy-back." Under the current contract with the West Virginia Public Defender Services office of the State of West Virginia, the Corporation will only fund the employer portion of such buy-backs on a case by case scenario after consideration by the West Virginia Public Defender Services. West Virginia Public Defender Services expressly declines to purchase retroactive service credit. For the year ended June 30, 2008, the Corporation did not authorize the employer portion of any buy-backs for Plan participants.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
 FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

NOTE 5 - CONCENTRATIONS

The Corporation maintains its account balances in two accounts at a local financial institution. The accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000. The Corporation's bank balance at June 30, 2008 was \$104,076. Additionally the Corporation has obtained a treasury bond from the respective financial institution with a par value of \$750,000.

The Corporation receives approximately all of its funding from West Virginia Public Defender Services. A significant reduction in this level of support would have a significant adverse effect on the Corporation.

NOTE 6 - LONG TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions for the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2008:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Current Portion</u>
Compensated absences	\$ 14,811	\$ 2,127	\$ -	\$ 16,938	\$ 16,938
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 14,811	\$ 2,127	\$ -	\$ 16,938	\$ 16,938

NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Corporation leases various equipment and facilities under operating lease agreements. Aggregate payments under these agreements were \$36,859 for the year ended June 30, 2008. Future minimum rental commitments are as follows as of June 30, 2008:

<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>	
2009	\$ 33,208
2010	33,208
2011	<u>32,991</u>
	<u>\$ 99,407</u>

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

18

NOTE 8 - CONTINGENCIES

The Corporation is on a reimbursement plan with the State of West Virginia, Workforce WV, Unemployment Compensation Division, (Workforce) whereby they no longer pay quarterly premiums. When a liability arises regarding the payment of unemployment, the Corporation will be assessed 100% of the awarded claim filed and payment to Workforce would be made at that time. Any liability arising from the dismissal of employment is uncertain at this time; however, management believes such amounts if any, to be immaterial.

The Corporation's programs are funded from state sources, principal of which is programs of the West Virginia Public Defender Services. State grants received for specific purposes are subject to audit and review by grantor agencies. Such audits and reviews could result in requests for reimbursements to grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under the terms of the grants. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by grantor agencies cannot be determined at this time, although management believes such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 9 - CASH HELD AT FISCAL YEAR END

At June 30, 2008, the Corporation held cash and cash equivalents of \$93,284 consisting of unexpended 2007/2008 West Virginia Public Defender Service grant funds. West Virginia Public Defender Services considered this amount in determining the appropriate level of disbursements in the succeeding fiscal year necessary to fund the Corporation's normal operating activities.



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

Honorable Members of the Board
Public Defender Corporation
for the Ninth Judicial Circuit
Princeton, West Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of the Public Defender Corporation for the Ninth Judicial Circuit (the "Corporation") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated November 12, 2008, which contained a matter of emphasis paragraph that the Corporation during the year ended June 30, 2008 adopted a new financial reporting model and changed from following the Financial Accounting Standards Board to the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Controller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified a deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2008-01 to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

The Corporation's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Corporation's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

We noted certain matters that we have reported to management of the Corporation in a separate letter dated November 12, 2008.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Public Defender Corporation for the Ninth Judicial Circuit Board of Directors, management of the Corporation, West Virginia Public Defender Corporation, Federal and State awarding agencies, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.



Charleston, West Virginia
November 12, 2008

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

2008-01

Financial Reporting

Criteria:

The Corporation's financial reporting process should be designed to ensure that financial statements prepared by management are fairly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Condition:

The Corporation's general ledger required numerous adjustments identified during the audit process to ensure that the financial statements were prepared in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, the Corporation determined that it had been following the wrong financial reporting model and changed from following the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) reporting model instead of the GASB reporting model as required.

Context:

The adjustments made to the Corporation's financial statements included adjustments to accrued expenses, prepaid assets, net assets and employee benefits. These adjustments had the effect on the Corporation's financial statements of increasing expenses by approximately \$1 thousand, increasing total assets by approximately \$4 thousand, increasing net assets by approximately \$2 thousand and increasing total liabilities by approximately \$3 thousand. The total assets, liabilities, unrestricted revenues and expenses of the Corporation as of June 30, 2008 were approximately \$110 thousand, \$31 thousand, \$770 thousand and \$868 thousand, respectively. The financial statements and footnotes required numerous changes and additional note disclosures to be in compliance with the GASB financial reporting model.

Cause:

The Corporation does not have established financial reporting processes and procedures to accumulate and record information necessary to report the financial statements in accordance with GAAP as prescribed by GASB.

Effect:

Management's financial statements are not being maintained in accordance with GAAP as prescribed by GASB.

Recommendation:

Management should develop policies and procedures to prepare GAAP basis financial statements in accordance with the GASB reporting model. In addition to preparing GAAP basis financial statements as prescribed by GASB at year-end, GAAP basis statements should then be prepared throughout the year to provide management with additional information for decision-making purposes.

PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

22

**Management's
Response/Views of
Responsible Officials:**

Please be advised that the Public Defender Corporation for the 9th Judicial Circuit (PDC) operates with a cash basis budget and a pure accrual system. We recognize that this creates issues that are difficult to manage. Also, keep in mind that we were following directives by our former auditors in preparing our financial statements. The management of the PDC with oversight by the Board of Directors, has established, and maintains a strong ethical climate, so that our affairs are conducted to the highest standards of personal and non-profit corporate conduct. We have also established an effective system of internal controls. We recognize that there are issues to correct and we will be working on reconciling these issues.

The Corporation will develop policies and procedures to prepare Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) by the end of the calendar year. GAAP basis financial statements will be prepared throughout the remainder of the fiscal year to ensure the Corporation has additional information for decision-making purposes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
ON ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Honorable Members of the Board
Public Defender Corporation
for the Ninth Judicial Circuit
Princeton, West Virginia

Our report on our audit of the basic financial statements of the Public Defender Corporation for the Ninth Judicial Circuit for the year ended June 30, 2008 appears on pages 3 and 4. That audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule of budget to actual - expenses - cash basis is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC'.

Charleston, West Virginia
November 12, 2008

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PUBLIC DEFENDER CORPORATION
 FOR THE NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
 SCHEDULE OF BUDGET TO ACTUAL - EXPENSES - CASH BASIS
 YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Under/(Over) Budget to <u>Actual</u>
Personal services	\$ 534,928	\$ 532,182	\$ 2,746
Employee benefits	195,629	191,524	4,105
Support services	35,734	27,059	8,675
Administrative services	24,020	13,387	10,633
Office	76,094	69,595	6,499
Other	11,100	6,294	4,806
Acquisitions	22,098	17,592	4,506
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>\$ 899,603</u>	<u>\$ 857,633</u>	<u>\$ 41,970</u>