Eastern West Virginia
Community and Technical College

Financial Statements
Years Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012
and
Independent Auditor's Reports

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

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Suttle & Stalnaker PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Governors
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College
Moorefield, West Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), a component unit of the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 Comptroller 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 from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the College, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the College early adopted GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

The financial statements of the College as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012 were audited by other auditors whose report dated November 20, 2012 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 - 11 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2013, on our consideration of the College's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the College's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 30, 2013

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") issued directives for presentation of college and university financial statements which were adopted in Fiscal Year 2002 by Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College ("Eastern" or the "College"). The previous reporting format presented financial balances and activities by fund groups. The current format places emphasis on the overall economic resources of the College.

The discussion and analysis of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College's financial statements provides an overview of the College's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011. Management has prepared the financial statements and the related footnote disclosures along with this discussion and analysis. Responsibility for the completeness and fairness of this information rests with the College's management.

Using this report

The College's basic financial statements are designed to emulate corporate presentation models whereby all College activities are consolidated into one total. The focus of the Statement of Net Position is designed to present the College's financial position as of a point in time. This statement combines current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and other long-term resources. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, emphasizes the change in net position over the year to indicate whether there has been improvement or erosion of the College's financial health.

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

One of the most important questions asked about the College's finances is, "Is the College as a whole better off or worse off as a result of the year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position report information on the College as a whole and on its activities in a way that helps answer this question. The relationship between revenues and expenses may be thought of as the College's operating results.

These two statements report the College's net position and the changes that occur in them during the year. You can think of the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as one way to measure the College's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the College's net position is one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

You will need to consider many other nonfinancial factors, such as the trend in College recruiting, student retention, enrollment growth, academic or workforce programs created or expanded during the year, and the strength of the instructional services, to accurately assess the overall health of the College. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector institutions. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

From the data presented, readers of the Statement of Net Position are able to determine the availability of net position (assets plus deferred outflows minus liabilities minus deferred inflows) for expenditure to continue the operations of the College. They are also able to determine how much the College owes vendors and employees.

Net position is divided into three major categories. The first category, net investment in capital assets, provides the College's equity in equipment and library books owned by the College. The next net position category is restricted net position, which is divided into two categories, nonexpendable and expendable. Nonexpendable restricted net position is for the Endowment Program where funds are invested and the earnings are available for expenditure but the original investment (corpus) is not. The College does not currently have nonexpendable restricted net position since all funds of this nature would generally be directed to The Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Incorporated. Expendable restricted net position is available for expenditure by the College but have a specific purpose (i.e. time or purpose restrictions). The final category is unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position is available to the College for any lawful purpose of the College.

Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position of the College. The purpose of the Statement of Net Position is to present to the readers of the financial statements a fiscal snapshot of the College. The Statement of Net Position presents end-of-year data concerning Assets (current and noncurrent), Deferred Outflows, Liabilities (current and noncurrent), Deferred Inflows and Net Position (Assets plus Deferred Outflows minus Liabilities minus Deferred Inflows). The difference between current and noncurrent assets and liabilities are discussed in the footnotes to the financial statements.

Condensed Schedules of Net Position
June 30,

	2013	2012	2011
Assets:			
Current assets	$ 2,561,514	$ 2,598,804	$ 2,510,888
Noncurrent assets	8,702,804	8,964,274	9,085,824
Total Assets	11,264,318	11,563,078	11,596,712
Deferred Inflows:	-	-	-
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	531,446	871,636	1,113,299
Noncurrent liabilities	1,219,899	1,200,340	1,018,511
Total Liabilities	1,751,345	2,071,976	2,131,810
Deferred Outflows:	-	-	-
Net Position:			
Invested in capital assets, net of debt	7,769,113	8,080,864	8,245,645
Restricted-expendable	315,134	265,279	222,014
Unrestricted	1,428,726	1,144,959	997,243
Total Net Position	$ 9,512,973	$ 9,491,102	$ 9,464,902

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Financial Highlights:

- *Assets*

  Current assets as of June 30, 2013 decreased $37,290 from June 30, 2012. While cash increased by $86,626 due in part to increases in enrollment and grant funding, accounts receivable decreased $117,928 from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2013.

  Non-current assets showed a decrease of $261,470 as of June 30, 2013 from June 30, 2012. This is consistent with buildings and equipment being depreciated, netted with an increase in noncurrent cash and cash equivalents.

- *Liabilities*

  Current liabilities as of June 30, 2013 decreased by $340,190 from the previous year. Accounts payable reflected a decrease of $119,384 from June 30, 2012 to June 30, 2013. Unearned revenue decreased by $206,222 from June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013 as grant money was expended.

  Noncurrent or long-term liabilities represent accrued compensated absences, other post-employment benefits liability (OPEB) and a long term liability for a capital project. Included in compensated absences are employees' balances of annual leave which are in excess of one year's annual leave rate for June 30, 2013 and 2012.

- *Net Position*

  Net investment in capital assets reports a decrease of $311,751 in capital assets between June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. This is due to depreciation of the assets.

  Restricted net position shows an increase of $49,855 between June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. This is the result of the increase in collections from students of a capital fee that is expendable but restricted for capital projects.

  Unrestricted net position increased by $283,767 as of June 30, 2013 in comparison to June 30, 2012.

  In total, net position as of June 30, 2013 increased by $21,871 from June 30, 2012.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Changes in total net position as presented on the Statement of Net Position are based on the activity presented in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenues generated and expenses incurred by the College, both operating and non-operating. In addition, any other revenues, expenses, gains or losses are also reflected in this financial statement.

Operating revenues are generated by providing goods and services to the College's customers and constituencies and in the form of federally-funded and state-funded grants. *Operating expenses* are expenses incurred by the College in order to generate operating revenue and to carry out the mission of the College.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Nonoperating revenue is revenue received for which goods and services are not provided. For example, state appropriations are nonoperating because they are provided by the West Virginia Legislature to the College without the West Virginia Legislature directly receiving commensurate goods and services for those revenues.

Condensed Schedules of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Years Ended June 30,

	2013	2012	2011
Operating revenues	$ 2,072,959	$ 2,180,990	$ 2,186,626
Operating expenses	6,015,333	5,944,519	5,295,607
Operating loss	(3,942,374)	(3,763,529)	(3,108,981)
Nonoperating revenues	3,964,245	3,725,043	3,527,204
Income (loss) before other revenues, expenses, gain or losses	21,871	(38,486)	418,223
Capital projects and bond proceeds	-	5,000	10,281
Capital grants	-	54,686	37,535
Donated equipment	-	5,000	-
Increase in net position	21,871	26,200	466,039
Net Position - Beginning of year	9,491,102	9,464,902	8,998,863
Net Position - End of year	$ 9,512,973	$ 9,491,102	$ 9,464,902

Financial Highlights:

Operating revenues decreased by $108,031 in fiscal year 2013 as compared to fiscal year 2012. This decrease was primarily due to a reduction in state grants. Net tuition and fee revenue increased in 2013 by $156,188 as a result of increased enrollment. The scholarship allowance amount also increased by $65,943 in 2013 as compared to 2012. Revenue from grants and contracts reflected a decrease of $252,632 during this period. Grants and contracts are cyclical by nature and cannot be relied upon for sustained revenue from one year to the next.

Operating expenses in fiscal year 2013 increased by $70,814 from fiscal year 2012. The increase in 2013 is due to increases in salaries and wages, student financial aid and utilities. Wages increased in 2013 by $133,899 as a result of salary increases, full staffing and the need for additional staff as enrollment has increased. Student financial aid also increased by $165,674 in 2013, as compared to 2012. This is consistent with enrollment growth. The increase in expense is offset by decreases in supplies and other services expense of $133,961 and benefits expense of $120,513. The decrease in benefits expense is a result of a reduced annual required contribution rate for the other post employment benefits liability.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Nonoperating revenue increased by $239,202 in fiscal year 2013 as compared to fiscal year 2012. Federal Pell grants showed an increase of $231,617 in 2013 compared to 2012. This is consistent with enrollment growth.

Statement of Cash Flows

The final statement presented by the College is the Statement of Cash Flows. The Statement of Cash Flows presents detailed information about the cash activity of the College during the year. Another way to assess the financial health of a College is to look at the Statement of Cash Flows. Its primary purpose is to provide relevant information about the cash receipts and cash payments of an entity during a period. The Statement of Cash Flows also helps users assess an entity's ability to generate future net cash flows, its ability to meet its obligations as they come due, and its need for external financing. For the year ended June 30, 2013, the net cash used by operating activities ($3.6 million) indicates that the College used more cash for instructional and administrative costs than it received from sources such as student tuition and certain federal and state grants.

The Statement of Cash Flows is divided into five sections.

The ***first section*** reflects cash in-flows/out-flows generated from operating activities. The ***second section*** reflects cash flows from non-capital financing activities. This section reflects the cash received and spent for nonoperating, non-investing, and noncapital financing purposes. The ***third section*** deals with cash flows from capital and related financing activities. This section deals with the cash used for the acquisition and construction of capital and related items. The ***fourth section*** reflects the cash flows from investing activities and shows the purchases, proceeds, and interest received from investing activities. The ***fifth section*** reconciles the net cash used to the operating loss reflected on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position.

Condensed Schedules of Cash Flows
Years Ended June 30,

	2013	2012	2011
Cash (used in) provided by:			
Operating activities	$ (3,633,116)	$ (3,174,235)	$ (2,660,621)
Noncapital financing activities	3,966,174	3,883,530	3,639,160
Capital and related financing activities	(250,503)	(297,586)	(615,641)
Investing activities	4,071	2,554	4,419
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	86,626	414,263	367,317
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	2,388,748	1,974,485	1,607,168
Cash and cash equivalents - End of year	$ 2,475,374	$ 2,388,748	$ 1,974,485

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Financial Highlights:

Cash flows used in operating activities increased by $458,881 in fiscal year 2013 from the previous year. An increase of $189,335 in cash flow from tuition and fees is a result of the enrollment increase. Cash flow from grants and contracts had a decrease of $228,678 from fiscal 2012 to fiscal 2013 due to a decrease in grants and contracts received and expended by the College. Cash flows for payments to and on behalf of employees increased by $156,510 in fiscal 2013 as compared to fiscal 2012 as a result of the increase in the wages and increased staffing concurrent with increased enrollment.

Cash flows from noncapital financing activities increased by $82,644 in fiscal year 2013 as compared to fiscal year 2012. This is as a result of increases in 2013 in Federal Pell grants of $231,617.

Cash flows from capital financing activities decreased in fiscal year 2013 from fiscal year 2012 by $47,083.

Cash flows from investing activities increased in fiscal year 2013 from fiscal year 2012 by $1,517. This increase was due to earning more interest on investments.

Overall cash increased by $86,626 in fiscal year 2013 as compared to fiscal year 2012.

Capital Activity

The College has agreements with the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) totaling $2,485,000. These funds were used to construct a new sewer system and access road for the College's new facility. The College will repay the WVDO "if non-operating funds become available" or "when an appropriate non-operating income stream is established" or "if the College sells or disposes of the two acres of property." The amount owed to the WVDO, in the event that one of the two previous conditions are met, is recorded as a noncurrent liability in the Statement of Net Position.

Eastern has consulted with an architect to provide plans for a 16,000 square foot wing to accommodate additional classroom space. The total project will cost approximately $4,500,000. Eastern currently has $3,000,000 available for the project. Eastern is currently seeking alternative funding sources to complete an expansion of the building on the Moorefield campus. It is anticipated that this expansion project will be underway by Spring 2014.

Economic Outlook

The College implemented a revised tuition rate of $101 for fiscal year 2013. Fiscal year 2013 year to date actual tuition and fees revenue totaled $876,894 (net of scholarship allowance). With state appropriations not keeping pace with enrollment growth, the Board of Governors submitted a request to West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education to increase the tuition rate to $112 effective Fall 2014. The increase was approved. Anticipated enrollment growth and the increased tuition rate will generate additional tuition and fees revenue to support academic and workforce education programs and services.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

State funding received for fiscal year 2012 was equal to 2009 appropriations and in fiscal year 2013 appropriations were slightly higher. However, the College anticipates a 7.5% reduction in state funding in fiscal year 2014, creating approximately a $158,000 decrease in state allocations. Linking strategic planning to the budget provided a reserve of approximately $1,000,000 in fiscal year 13 which will help Eastern to manage the decline in state funding for fiscal year 2014.

In 2006, due to high market costs during the “bid phase” of the Moorefield campus, the College was forced to eliminate critical classroom space. Due to recent increased headcount, the campus has reached its capacity. An architect provided Eastern plans for a 7,500 square foot wing that will accommodate three academic classrooms, a science and allied health lab, collaborative learning lab for developmental education and Nursing. The College has obtained $3 million to proceed with construction.

Contacting the College’s Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College and to show the College’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information contact the Executive Dean for Financial and Operations Services at Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College 316 Eastern Drive, Moorefield West Virginia 26836 or call (304) 434-8000.

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	2013	2012
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,475,374	$ 2,388,748
Appropriations due from primary government	-	5,863
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	86,140	204,068
Prepaid assets	-	125
Total current assets	2,561,514	2,598,804
NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	313,759	263,478
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	8,389,045	8,700,796
Total noncurrent assets	8,702,804	8,964,274
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	-
TOTAL	$ 11,264,318	$ 11,563,078
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS, AND NET POSITION		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	$ 86,472	$ 205,856
Amount due to the Commission	6,103	20,217
Accrued liabilities and deposits	90,173	87,198
Compensated absences — current portion	90,669	94,114
Unearned revenue	258,029	464,251
Total current liabilities	531,446	871,636
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Compensated absences	28,577	26,161
Other post employment benefits liability	571,390	554,247
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	619,932	619,932
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,219,899	1,200,340
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:		
Total deferred inflows of resources	-	-
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	7,769,113	8,080,864
Restricted for - expendable - capital projects	315,134	265,279
Unrestricted	1,428,726	1,144,959
Total net position	9,512,973	9,491,102
TOTAL	$ 11,264,318	$ 11,563,078

EASTERN WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	2013	2012
OPERATING REVENUES:		
Student tuition and fees — net of scholarship allowance of $708,783 and $642,840 in 2013 and 2012, respectively	$ 876,894	$ 720,706
Contracts and grants:		
State	1,175,400	1,360,996
Private	8,704	75,740
Sales and services of educational activities	558	2,742
Miscellaneous	11,403	20,806
Total operating revenues	2,072,959	2,180,990
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Salaries and wages	2,151,155	2,017,256
Benefits	472,982	593,495
Supplies and other services	1,522,842	1,656,803
Rent	101,546	99,943
Utilities	101,011	100,200
Student financial aid — scholarships	1,151,019	985,345
Depreciation	500,513	480,332
Fees assessed by the Commission for operations	14,265	11,145
Total operating expenses	6,015,333	5,944,519
OPERATING LOSS	(3,942,374)	(3,763,529)
NONOPERATING REVENUES:		
State appropriations	2,100,509	2,094,052
Federal Pell grants	1,859,802	1,628,185
Investment income	3,934	2,806
Total nonoperating revenues	3,964,245	3,725,043
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET POSITION BEFORE OTHER REVENUES, EXPENSES, GAINS, OR LOSSES	21,871	(38,486)
CAPITAL PROJECTS AND BOND PROCEEDS FROM THE COMMISSION	-	5,000
CAPITAL GRANTS	-	54,686
DONATED EQUIPMENT	-	5,000
INCREASE IN NET POSITION	21,871	26,200
NET POSITION - Beginning of year	9,491,102	9,464,902
NET POSITION - End of year	$ 9,512,973	$ 9,491,102

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

	2013	2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Student tuition and fees	$ 893,702	$ 704,367
Contracts and grants	1,076,608	1,305,286
Payments to and on behalf of employees	(2,598,977)	(2,442,467)
Payments to suppliers	(1,596,552)	(1,650,816)
Payments to utilities	(219,929)	(179,435)
Payments for scholarships	(1,226,961)	(909,867)
Sales and service of educational activities	2,882	(12,502)
Fees retained by the Commission	(14,265)	(11,145)
Other (payments) receipts, net	50,376	22,344
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,633,116)	(3,174,235)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
State appropriations	2,106,372	2,255,345
Federal Pell grants	1,859,802	1,628,185
Federal Direct Loan Program — direct lending receipts	1,061,502	882,649
Federal Direct Loan Program — direct lending payments	(1,061,502)	(882,649)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	3,966,174	3,883,530
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital grants	-	54,686
Purchases of capital assets	(200,222)	(309,039)
Draws from noncurrent cash and cash equivalents	2,832	2,883
Deposits to noncurrent cash and cash equivalents	(53,113)	(46,116)
Net cash used in capital financing activities	(250,503)	(297,586)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest on investments	4,071	2,554
Net cash provided by investing activities	4,071	2,554
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	86,626	414,263
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - Beginning of year	2,388,748	1,974,485
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - End of year	$ 2,475,374	$ 2,388,748
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	$(3,942,374)	$(3,763,529)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	500,513	480,332
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	117,791	156,207
Prepaid expenses	125	14,099
Accounts payable	(107,924)	78,842
Due to Commission/Council	(14,114)	3,303
Accrued liabilities and deposits	2,975	(23,469)
Other postemployment benefits liability	17,143	177,062
Compensated absences	(1,029)	14,326
Unearned revenue	(206,222)	(311,408)
Net cash used in operating activities	$(3,633,116)	$(3,174,235)
NONCASH TRANSACTIONS: - Capital expenses in accounts payable	$ -	$ 11,460

The Accompanying Notes Are An Integral
Part Of These Financial Statements

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College) is governed by the Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Governing Board (the Board). The Board was established by Senate Bill 448.

Powers and duties of the Board include, but are not limited to, the power to determine, control, supervise, and manage the financial, business, and educational policies and affairs of the College under its jurisdiction; the duty to develop a master plan for the College; the power to prescribe the specific functions and College's budget request; the duty to review at least every five years all academic programs offered at the College; and the power to fix tuition and other fees for the different classes or categories of students enrolled at its College.

Senate Bill 448 also gives the West Virginia Council for Community and Technical College Education (the Council) the responsibility of developing, overseeing, and advancing the State of West Virginia (the State) public policy agenda as it relates to community and technical college education.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the College have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards (GASB). The financial statement presentation required by GASB provides a comprehensive, entity-wide perspective of the College's assets, liabilities, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, net position, revenues, expenses, changes in net position, and cash flows.

Reporting Entity - The College is an operating unit of the West Virginia Higher Education Fund and represents separate funds of the State that are not included in the State's general fund. The College is a separate entity, which along with all State institutions of higher education, the Council, and West Virginia Higher Education Policy Commission (the Commission, which includes West Virginia Network for Educational Telecomputing (WVNET)) forms the Higher Education Fund of the State. The Higher Education Fund is considered a component unit of the State, and its financial statements are discretely presented in the State's comprehensive annual financial report.

The accompanying financial statements present all funds under the authority of the College. The basic criterion for inclusion in the accompanying financial statements is the exercise of oversight responsibility derived from the College's ability to significantly influence operations and accountability for fiscal matters of related entities. A related foundation and another affiliate of the College are not part of the College reporting entity and are not included in the accompanying financial statements since the College has no ability to designate management, cannot significantly influence operations of these entities, and is not accountable for the fiscal matters of these entities under GASB.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Statement Presentation - GASB establishes standards for external financial reporting for public colleges and universities and requires that financial statements be presented on a combined basis to focus on the College as a whole. Net position is classified into four categories according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of College obligations. The College's net position is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets - This represents the College's total investment in capital assets, net of depreciation, and 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 position - *expendable* - This includes resources the College is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

The West Virginia State Legislature, as a regulatory body outside the reporting entity, has restricted the use of certain funds by Article 10, *Fees and Other Money Collected at State Institutions of Higher Education, of the West Virginia State Code*. House Bill 101, passed in March 2004, simplified the tuition and fee restrictions to auxiliaries and capital items. These activities are fundamental to the normal ongoing operations of the College. These restrictions are subject to change by future actions of the West Virginia State Legislature.

Restricted net position - *nonexpendable* - This includes endowment and similar type funds in which donors or other outside sources have stipulated, as a condition of the gift instrument, that the principal is to be maintained inviolate and in perpetuity, and invested for the purpose of producing present and future income, which may either be expended or added to principal. The College does not have any restricted nonexpendable net position at June 30, 2013 or 2012.

Unrestricted net position - Unrestricted net position represent resources derived from student tuition and fees, state appropriations, and sales and services of educational activities. These resources are used for transactions relating to the educational and general operations of the College, and may be used at the discretion of the Board to meet current expenses for any purpose.

Basis of Accounting - For financial reporting purposes, the College is considered a special-purpose government engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the College'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 statements of net position, the College considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalent balances on deposit with the State of West Virginia Treasurer's Office (the State Treasurer) are pooled by the State Treasurer with other available funds of the State for investment purposes by the West Virginia Board of Treasury Investments (BTI). These funds are transferred to the BTI and the BTI is directed by the State Treasurer to invest the funds in specific external investment pools in accordance with West Virginia Code, policies set by the BTI, and by provisions of bond indentures and trust agreements, when applicable. Balances in the investment pools are recorded at fair value or amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Fair value is determined by a third-party pricing service based on asset portfolio pricing models and other sources in accordance with GASB. The BTI was established by the State Legislature and is subject to oversight by the State Legislature. Fair value and investment income are allocated to participants in the pools based upon the funds that have been invested. The amounts on deposit are available for immediate withdrawal or on the first day of each month for the WV Short-Term Bond Pool and, accordingly, are presented as cash and cash equivalents in the accompanying financial statements.

The BTI maintains the Consolidated Fund investment fund, which consists of eight investment pools and participant-directed accounts, three of which the College may invest in. These pools have been structured as multiparticipant variable asset funds to reduce risk and offer investment liquidity diversification to the Fund participants. Funds not required to meet immediate disbursement needs are invested for longer periods. A more detailed discussion of the BTI's investment operations pool can be found in its annual audited financial report. A copy of those annual reports can be obtained from the following address: 1900 Kanawha Blvd., E. Room E-122, Charleston, WV 25305 or http://wvbti.com.

Permissible investments for all agencies include those guaranteed by the United States of America, its agencies and instrumentalities (U.S. government obligations); corporate debt obligations, including commercial paper, which meet certain ratings; certain money market funds; repurchase agreements; reverse repurchase agreements; asset-backed securities; certificates of deposit; state and local government securities; and other investments. Other investments consist primarily of investments in accordance with the Linked Deposit Program, a program using financial institutions in West Virginia to obtain certificates of deposit, loans approved by the Legislature, and any other program investments authorized by the Legislature.

Appropriations due from Primary Government - For financial reporting purposes, appropriations due from the State are presented separate from cash and cash equivalents, as amounts are not specific deposits with the State Treasurer but are obligations of the State.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - It is the College's policy to provide for future losses on uncollectible accounts, contracts, and grants receivable based on an evaluation of the underlying account, contract, and grant balances, the historical collectability experienced by the College on such balances and such other factors, which, in the College's judgment, require consideration in estimating doubtful accounts.

Noncurrent Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments - Cash, cash equivalents, and investments that are (1) externally restricted to make debt service payments and long-term loans to students, or to maintain sinking or reserve funds, (2) to purchase capital or other noncurrent assets or settle long-term liabilities, or (3) permanently restricted net position is classified as noncurrent assets in the accompanying combined statements of net position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Capital Assets - Capital assets include land, building/improvements, construction in progress, furniture and equipment, and books and materials that are part of a catalogued library. 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 the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 50 years of buildings, 7 years for library books and 3 to 10 years for furniture and equipment. The College’s capitalization threshold is $1,000.

Unearned Revenue - Revenues for programs or activities to be conducted primarily in the next fiscal year are classified as unearned revenue.

Compensated Absences and Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEBs) - GASB provides for the measurement, recognition, and display of OPEB expenditures, assets, and liabilities, including applicable note disclosures and required supplementary information. During fiscal year 2006, House Bill No. 4654 was established to create a trust fund for postemployment benefits for the State. Effective July 1, 2007, the College was required to participate in this multiple-employer cost-sharing plan, the West Virginia Retiree Health Benefit Trust Fund, sponsored by the State. Details regarding this plan and its stand-alone financial statements can be obtained by contacting the West Virginia Public Employees Insurance Agency (PEIA), State Capitol Complex, Building 5, Room 1001, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East, Charleston, WV 25305-0710 or http://www.wvpeia.com.

GASB requires entities to accrue for employees’ rights to receive compensation for vacation leave or payments in lieu of accrued vacation or sick leave as such benefits are earned and payment becomes probable. The College’s full-time employees earn up to two vacation leave days for each month of service and are entitled to compensation for accumulated, unpaid vacation leave upon termination. Full-time employees also earn 1 1/2 sick leave days for each month of service and are entitled to extend their health or life insurance coverage upon retirement in lieu of accumulated, unpaid sick leave. Generally, two days of accrued sick leave extend health insurance for one month of single coverage and three days extend health insurance for one month of family coverage. For employees hired after 1988 or who were hired before 1988 but did not choose such coverage until after 1988 but before July 1, 2001, the employee shares in the cost of the extended benefit coverage to the extent of 50% of the premium required for the extended coverage. Employees hired on July 1, 2001, or later will no longer receive sick leave credit toward insurance premiums when they retire. Additionally, all retirees have the option to purchase continued coverage regardless of their eligibility for premium credits. This liability is now provided for under the multiple employer cost-sharing plan sponsored by the State.

Certain faculty employees (generally those with less than a 12-month contract) earn a similar extended health or life insurance coverage retirement benefit based on years of service. Generally, 3 1/3 years of teaching service extend health insurance for one year of single coverage and five years of teaching service extend health insurance for one year of family coverage. The same hire date mentioned above applies to coverage for faculty employees also. Faculty hired after July 1, 2009, will no longer receive years of service credit toward insurance premiums when they retire. Employees hired after July 1, 2010 receive no health insurance premium subsidy from the College. Two groups of employees hired after July 1, 2010 will not be required to pay the unsubsidized rate: 1) active employees who were originally hired before July 1, 2010, who have a break in service of fewer than two years after July 1, 2010; and 2) retired employees who retired before July 1, 2010, return to active service after July 1, 2010, and then go back into retirement. In those cases, the original hire date will apply.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The estimated expense and expense incurred for the vacation leave or OPEB benefits are recorded as a component of benefits expense in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

Deferred Outflows of Resources - Consumption of net position by the College that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the statement of net position.

Deferred Inflows of Resources - An acquisition of net position by the College that is applicable to a future fiscal year is reported as a deferred inflow of resources on the statement of net position.

Risk Management - The State's Board of Risk and Insurance Management (BRIM) provides general and property and casualty coverage to the College and its employees. Such coverage may be provided to the College by BRIM through self-insurance programs maintained by BRIM or policies underwritten by BRIM that may involve experience-related premiums or adjustments to BRIM.

BRIM engages an independent actuary to assist in the determination of its premiums so as to minimize the likelihood of premium adjustments to the College or other participants in BRIM's insurance programs. As a result, management does not expect significant differences between the premiums the College is currently charged by BRIM and the ultimate cost of that insurance based on the College's actual loss experience. In the event such differences arise between estimated premiums currently charged by BRIM to the College and the College's ultimate actual loss experience, the difference will be recorded as the change in estimate becomes known.

In addition, through its participation in PEIA and third-party insurers, the College has obtained health, life, prescription drug coverage, and coverage for job-related injuries for its employees. In exchange for payment of premiums to PEIA and the third-party insurer, the College has transferred its risks related to health, life, prescription drug coverage, and job-related injuries.

Classification of Revenues - The College has classified its revenues according to the following criteria:

Operating Revenues **-** Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as (1) student tuition and fees, net of scholarship discounts and allowances; (2) sales and services of auxiliary enterprises, net of scholarship discounts and allowances; (3) most federal, state, local, and nongovernmental grants and contracts; and (4) sales and services of educational activities.

Nonoperating Revenues **-** Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, such as gifts and contributions, and other revenues that are defined as nonoperating revenues by GASB, such as state appropriations, federal Pell grants, investment income, and sale of capital assets (including natural resources).

Other Revenues **-** Other revenues consist primarily of capital grants and gifts.

Use of Restricted Net Position - The College has not adopted a formal policy regarding whether to first apply restricted or unrestricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. Generally, the College attempts to utilize restricted net position first when practicable, however the College has not utilized the restricted net position for capital projects.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Federal Financial Assistance Programs - Federal Direct Loan receivables are not included in the College's statements of net position, as the loans are repayable directly to the U.S. Department of Education. In 2013 and 2012, the College received and disbursed approximately $1,061,000 and $883,000, respectively, under the Federal Direct Loan Program on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education, which is not included as revenue and expense on the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position.

The College also distributes other student financial assistance funds on behalf of the federal government to students under the federal Pell Grant program. The activity of this program is recorded in the accompanying financial statements. In 2013 and 2012, the College received and disbursed approximately $1,860,000 and $1,628,000, respectively, under this federal student aid program. Prior to 2010, the College did not distribute student financial assistance funds on behalf of the federal government to students under the federal Pell Grant program. Pell Grant funds distributed for 2009 were made through Southern West Virginia Community and Technical College.

Scholarship Allowances - Student tuition and fee revenues, and certain other revenues from students, are reported net of scholarship allowances in the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position. Scholarship allowances are the difference between the stated charge for goods and services provided by the College and the amount that is paid by students and/or third parties making payments on the student's behalf.

Financial aid to students is reported in the financial statements under the alternative method as prescribed by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. Certain aid, such as loans, funds provided to students as awarded by third parties, and Federal Stafford Loans, is accounted for as a third-party payment (credited to the student's account as if the student made the payment). All other aid is reflected in the financial statements as operating expenses or scholarship allowances, which reduce revenues. The amount reported as operating expense represents the portion of aid that was provided to the student in the form of cash. Scholarship allowances represent the portion of aid provided to the student in the form of reduced tuition. Under the alternative method, these amounts are computed on a College basis by allocating the cash payments to students, excluding payments for services, on the ratio of total aid to the aid not considered to be third-party aid.

Government Grants and Contracts - Government grants and contracts normally provide for the recovery of direct and indirect costs, subject to audit. The College recognizes revenue associated with direct costs as the related costs are incurred. Recovery of related indirect costs is generally recorded at fixed rates negotiated for a period of one to five years.

Income Taxes - The College is exempt from income taxes, except for unrelated business income, as a governmental instrumentality under federal income tax laws and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service, as described in Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Cash Flows - Any cash and cash equivalents escrowed, restricted for noncurrent assets, or in funded reserves have not been included as cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statements of cash flows.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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 expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties - Investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate, credit, and overall market volatility. Due to the level of risk associated with certain securities, it is reasonably possible that changes in risk and values will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Reclassifications - Certain amounts in the 2012 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2013 presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the 2012 net position or changes in net position.

Newly Adopted Statements Issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board - The College has adopted GASB Statement No. 63, *Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*. The objective of this statement is to provide guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources deferred inflows of resources, and net position in the statement of financial position and related disclosures. The adoption of this statement resulted in the addition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to the statements of net position.

The College has early adopted GASB Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*. This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The adoption of this statement resulted in the addition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources to the statements of net position.

The College early adopted GASB Statement No. 66, Technical Corrections – 2012: An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 10 and 64. This statement improves accounting and financial reporting for a governmental financial reporting entity by resolving conflicting guidance that resulted from issuance of GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting Governmental Fund Type Definitions, and GASB Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

Recent Statements Issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board - The GASB has issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions,* effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. This statement enhances the information provided in the financial statements regarding the effects of pension-related transactions, the pension obligations of the entity, and the resources available to satisfy those obligations. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 68 may have on its financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The GASB also issued Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations*, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2013. This statement provides guidance on measurement and reporting of combinations and disposals of government operations. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 69 may have on its financial statements.

The GASB also issued Statement No. 70, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Financial Guarantees*, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013. Early application is encouraged. This statement requires a state or local government guarantor that offers a nonexchange financial guarantee to another organization to recognize a liability on its financial statements when it is more likely than not that the guarantor will be required to make a payment to the obligation holders under the agreement. In addition the Statement requires: (1) A government guarantor to consider qualitative factors when determining if a payment on its guarantee is more likely than not to be required. Such factors may include whether the issuer of the guaranteed obligation is experiencing significant financial difficulty or initiating the process of entering into bankruptcy or financial reorganization; (2) An issuer government that is required to repay a guarantor for guarantee payments made to continue to report a liability unless legally released. When a government is released, the government would recognize revenue as a result of being relieved of the obligation; (3) A government guarantor or issuer to disclose information about the amounts and nature of nonexchange financial guarantees. The College has not yet determined the effect that the adoption of GASB Statement No. 70 may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The composition of cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, was held as follows:

	2013		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Cash on deposit with State Treasurer/BTI	$ 2,474,164	$ 313,759	$ 2,787,923
Cash in bank	910	-	910
Cash on hand	300	-	300
	$ 2,475,374	$ 313,759	$ 2,789,133

	2012		
	Current	Noncurrent	Total
Cash on deposit with State Treasurer/BTI	$ 2,311,779	$ 263,478	$ 2,575,257
Cash in bank	76,669	-	76,669
Cash on hand	300	-	300
	$ 2,388,748	$ 263,478	$ 2,652,226

Amounts held by the State Treasurer included $313,759 and $263,478 of restricted cash for purposes specified by West Virginia State Code as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

The combined carrying amount of cash in the bank was $910 and $76,669, at June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The combined bank balance was equal to the carrying amount of cash in the bank at both June 30, 2013 and 2012. The bank balances were covered by federal depository insurance as noted below or were collateralized by securities held by the State's agent. Regarding federal depository insurance, accounts are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000.

Amounts with the State Treasurer and the Municipal Bond Commission as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, are comprised of the following investment pools:

The BTI has adopted an investment policy in accordance with the "Uniform Prudent Investor Act." The "prudent investor rule" guides those with responsibility for investing the money for others. Such fiduciaries must act as a prudent person would be expected to act, with discretion and intelligence, to seek reasonable income; preserve capital; and, in general, avoid speculative investments. The BTI's investment policy is to invest assets in a manner that strives for maximum safety, provides adequate liquidity to meet all operating requirements, and achieves the highest possible investment return consistent with the primary objectives of safety and liquidity. The BTI recognizes that risk, volatility, and the possibility of loss in purchasing power are present to some degree in all types of investments. Due to the short-term nature of BTI's Consolidated Fund, the BTI believes that it is imperative to review and adjust the investment policy in reaction to interest rate market fluctuations/trends on a regular basis and has adopted a formal review schedule. Investment policies have been established for each investment pool and account of the BTI's Consolidated Fund. Of the BTI's Consolidated Fund pools and accounts in which the College invests, all are subject to credit risk. The following BTI investment risk information has been extracted from the notes to BTI's financial statements.

WV Money Market Pool - Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. For the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the WV Money Market Pool has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. A Fund rated "AAAm" has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. "AAAm" is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. As this pool has been rated, specific information on the credit ratings of the underlying investments of the pool have not been provided.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Money Market Pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated AA- by Standard & Poor's (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standard & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury issues.

At June 30, 2013 and 2012, the WV Money Market Pool investments had a total carrying value of $2,495,868,000 and $2,786,968,000, respectively, of which the College's ownership represents 0.10% and 0.08%, respectively.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

WV Government Money Market Pool - Credit Risk - For the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, the WV Government Money Market Pool has been rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's. A Fund rated "AAAm" has extremely strong capacity to maintain principal stability and to limit exposure to principal losses due to credit, market, and/or liquidity risks. "AAAm" is the highest principal stability fund rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. As this pool has been rated, specific information on the credit ratings of the underlying investments of the pool have not been provided.

The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Government Money Market Pool by limiting the pool to U.S. Treasury issues, U.S. government agency issues, money market funds investing in U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Treasury issues and U.S. government agency issues. The pool must have at least 15% of its assets in U.S. Treasury issues.

At June 30, 2013 and 2012, the WV Government Money Market Pool investments had a total carrying value of $287,184,000 and $299,629,000, respectively, of which the College's ownership represents 0.01% and 0.01%, respectively.

WV Short Term Bond Pool - Credit Risk - The BTI limits the exposure to credit risk in the WV Short Term Bond Pool by requiring all corporate bonds to be rated A by Standards & Poor's (or its equivalent) or higher. Commercial paper must be rated at least A-1 by Standards & Poor's and P-1 by Moody's. Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities must be rated AAA by Standard & Poor's and Aaa by Moody's. As this pool has not been rated, the following table provides information on the credit ratings of the WV Short Term Bond Pool's investments (in thousands):

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

	Credit Rating*		2013		2012	
Security Type	Moody's	S&P	Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets	Carrying Value	Percent of Pool Assets
Corporate asset-backed securities	Aaa	AAA	$ 53,681	8.72 %	$ 95,628	18.99 %
	Aaa	NR *	59,810	9.71	38,524	7.64
	B1	CCC **			896	0.18
	B3	BB **			311	0.06
	B3	BBB- **			53	0.01
	B3	CCC **			280	0.06
	Ca	CCC **	308	0.05	586	0.12
	Ca	D **	95	0.02		
	Caa1	CCC **	932	0.15		
	Caa2	CCC **			186	0.04
	Caa3	CCC **			243	0.05
	Caa3	D **	367	0.06	26	0.01
	Caa3	NR **	24	0.00		
	NR	AAA	37,411	6.07		
	NR	AA+	2,514	0.41	3,900	0.77
	NR *	NR *	3,819	0.62	3,786	0.75
			158,961	25.81	144,419	28.68
Corporate bonds and notes	Aa2	AA+	3,002	0.49	9,025	1.79
	Aa2	AA	12,731	2.07		
	Aa2	AA-	9,192	1.49		
	Aa3	AA-	33,034	5.36	15,666	3.11
	Aa3	A+	11,693	1.90		
	Aa3	A			23,032	4.57
	A1	AA+	13,295	2.16		
	A1	AA	4,118	0.67	12,145	2.41
	A1	A+	47,500	7.71	30,684	6.09
	A1	A	13,522	2.19		
	A2	A+	9,348	1.52		
	A2	A	47,709	7.75	39,064	7.76
	A2	A-	5,052	0.82		
	A3	A-	7,986	1.30	7,755	1.54
	A3	BBB+			3,006	0.60
	Baa1	A- **	2,416	0.39	4,162	0.83
	Baa2	A- **	6,959	1.13	6,709	1.33
			227,557	36.95	151,248	30.03
U.S. agency bonds	Aaa	AA+	9,986	1.62	45,024	8.94
U.S. Treasury notes***	Aaa	AA+	140,154	22.76	44,251	8.79
U.S. agency mortgage backed securities****	Aaa	AA+	73,692	11.97	77,065	15.30
Money market funds	Aaa	AAAm	5,457	0.89	41,610	8.26
			$615,807	100 %	$503,617	100 %

* NR = Not Rated

** The securities were not in compliance with BTI Investment Policy at June 30, 2013 and/or 2012. The securities were in compliance when originally acquired, but were subsequently downgraded. BTI management and its investment advisors have determined that it is in the best interests of the participants to hold the securities for optimal outcome.

*** U.S. Treasury issues are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

**** U.S. agency mortgage backed securities are explicitly guaranteed by the United States government and are not subject to credit risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

At June 30, 2013 and 2012, the College's ownership represents 0.03% and 0.06%, respectively, of these amounts held by the BTI.

Interest Rate Risk **-** Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. All the BTI's Consolidated Fund pools and accounts are subject to interest rate risk.

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Money Market Pool:

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market Pool:

	2013		2012	
Security Type	**Carrying Value (In thousands)**	**WAM (Days)**	**Carrying Value (In thousands)**	**WAM (Days)**
Repurchase agreements	$ 229,326	3	$ 90,204	3
U.S. Treasury notes	279,755	132	330,865	122
U.S. Treasury bills	34,993	77	237,978	37
Commercial paper	970,395	43	853,470	35
Certificates of deposit	259,000	66	110,000	10
U.S. agency discount notes	445,784	47	738,706	44
Corporate bonds and notes	10,000	60	36,000	48
U.S. agency bonds/notes	66,603	139	189,691	68
Money market funds	200,012	1	200,054	1
	$ 2,495,868	52	$ 2,786,968	46

The overall weighted average maturity of the investments of the WV Government Money Market Pool cannot exceed 60 days. Maximum maturity of individual securities cannot exceed 397 days from date of purchase, except for government floating rate notes, which can be up to 762 days. The following table provides information on the weighted average maturities for the various asset types in the WV Government Money Market Pool:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

	2013		2012	
Security Type	**Carrying Value (In thousands)**	**WAM (Days)**	**Carrying Value (In thousands)**	**WAM (Days)**
Repurchase agreements	$ 101,500	3	$ 91,900	3
U.S. Treasury notes	50,112	103	103,324	111
U.S. Treasury bills	4,999	76	4,999	62
U.S. agency discount notes	125,474	67	76,397	52
U.S. agency bonds/notes	5,000	34	23,004	9
Money market funds	99	1	5	1
	$ 287,184	50	$ 299,629	54

The overall effective duration of the investments of the WV Short Term Bond Pool cannot exceed 731 days. Maximum effective duration of individual securities cannot exceed 1,827 days (five years) from date of purchase. The following table provides information on the effective duration for the various asset types in the WV Short Term Bond Pool:

	2013		2012	
Security Type	**Carrying Value (in Thousands)**	**Effective Duration (Days)**	**Carrying Value (in Thousands)**	**Effective Duration (Days)**
U. S. Treasury bonds/notes	$ 140,154	491	$ 44,251	366
Corporate bonds/notes	227,557	293	151,248	242
Corporate asset-backed securities	158,961	471	144,419	250
U.S. agency bonds/notes	9,986	583	45,024	23
U.S. agency mortgage-backed securities	73,692	60	77,065	13
Money market funds	5,457	1	41,610	1
	$ 615,807	358	$ 503,617	180

***Other Investment Risks* -** Other investment risks include concentration of credit risk, custodial credit risk, and foreign currency risk. None of the BTI's Consolidated Fund's investment pools or accounts is exposed to these risks as described below.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the BTI's Consolidated Fund pool or account's investment in a single corporate issuer. The BTI investment policy prohibits those pools and accounts permitted to hold corporate securities from investing more than 5% of their assets in any one corporate name or one corporate issue.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 3 - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the BTI will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Repurchase agreements are required to be collateralized by at least 102% of their value, and the collateral is held in the name of the BTI. Securities lending collateral that is reported on the BTI's statement of fiduciary net assets is invested in a pool managed by the securities lending agent. In all transactions, the BTI or its agent does not release cash or securities until the counterparty delivers its side of the transaction.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. None of the BTI's Consolidated Fund's investment pools or accounts holds interests in foreign currency or interests valued in foreign currency.

Deposits **-** Custodial credit risk of deposits is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Deposits include nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. None of the above pools contain nonnegotiable certificates of deposit. The BTI does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk.

NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, are as follows:

	2013	2012
Student tuition and fees, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $251,274 and $239,711 in 2013 and 2012, respectively	$ 60,000	$ 79,673
Due from Commission/Council	4,734	124,083
Accrued interest receivable	135	272
Other accounts receivable	21,271	40
	$ 86,140	$ 204,068

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset transactions for the College for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, is as follows:

	2013			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000
Other capital assets:				
Building/improvements	$ 7,695,077	$ 2,895	$ -	$ 7,697,972
Equipment	3,104,323	185,867	-	3,290,190
Total other capital assets	10,799,400	188,762	-	10,988,162
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building/improvements	463,657	156,216	-	619,873
Equipment	1,684,947	344,297	-	2,029,244
Total accumulated depreciation	2,148,604	500,513	-	2,649,117
Other capital assets, net	$ 8,650,796	$ (311,751)	$ -	$ 8,339,045
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000
Other capital assets	10,799,400	188,762	-	10,988,162
Total cost of capital assets	10,849,400	188,762	-	11,038,162
Less accumulated depreciation	2,148,604	500,513	-	2,649,117
Capital assets, net	$ 8,700,796	$ (311,751)	$ -	$ 8,389,045

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	2012			
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Capital assets not being depreciated				
Land	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000
Other capital assets:				
Building/improvements	$ 7,695,077	$ -	$ -	$ 7,695,077
Equipment	2,788,772	315,551	-	3,104,323
Total other capital assets	10,483,849	315,551	-	10,799,400
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building/improvements	307,909	155,748	-	463,657
Equipment	1,360,363	324,584	-	1,684,947
Total accumulated depreciation	1,668,272	480,332	-	2,148,604
Other capital assets — net	$ 8,815,577	$ (164,781)	$ -	$ 8,650,796
Capital asset summary:				
Capital assets not being depreciated	$ 50,000	$ -	$ -	$ 50,000
Other capital assets	10,483,849	315,551	-	10,799,400
Total cost of capital assets	10,533,849	315,551	-	10,849,400
Less accumulated depreciation	1,668,272	480,332	-	2,148,604
Capital assets — net	$ 8,865,577	$ (164,781)	$ -	$ 8,700,796

As of June 30, 2013, the College had no outstanding construction commitments.

The College maintains certain collections of inexhaustible assets to which no value can be practically determined. Accordingly, such collections are not capitalized or recognized for financial statement purposes. Such collections include contributed works of art that are held for exhibition. These collections are neither disposed of for financial gain nor encumbered in any means.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 6 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of long-term obligation transactions for the College for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, is as follows:

	2013				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Accrued compensated absences	$ 120,275	$ -	$ (1,029)	$ 119,246	$ 90,669
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	619,932	-	-	619,932	-
Other postemployment benefit liability	554,247	69,133	(51,990)	571,390	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,294,454	$ 69,133	$ (53,019)	$ 1,310,568	$ 90,669

	2012				
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Current Portion
Accrued compensated absences	$ 105,949	$ 14,326	$ -	$ 120,275	$ 94,114
Funds due to West Virginia Development Office	619,932	-	-	619,932	-
Other postemployment benefit liability	377,185	227,193	(50,131)	554,247	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,103,066	$ 241,519	$ (50,131)	$ 1,294,454	$ 94,114

NOTE 7 - LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Future minimum payments under operating leases, which consist primarily of office space, with initial or remaining terms of one year or more, as of June 30, 2013, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	
2014	$ 98,333
2015	90,333
2016	17,806
	$ 206,472

Total rent expense for operating leases amounted to $90,765 and $97,972 for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 8 - OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

In accordance with GASB, OPEB costs are accrued based upon invoices received from PEIA based upon actuarial determined amounts. At June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 the noncurrent liability related to OPEB costs was $571,390, $554,247, and $377,185, respectively. The total OPEB expense incurred and the amount of OPEB expense that relates to retirees was $69,133 and $55,007 respectively, during 2013 or 80%. The total OPEB expense incurred and the amount of OPEB expense that relates to retirees was $227,193 and $53,087, respectively, during 2012 or 23%. The total OPEB expense incurred and the amount of OPEB expense that relates to retirees was $204,611 and $39,428, respectively, during 2011 or 19%. As of and for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, there was one retiree receiving these benefits.

During the 2012 Legislative session, the State took proactive measures to address the unfunded liability which will take effect in future fiscal years and fully fund the liability by 2037.

NOTE 9 - STATE SYSTEM OF HIGHER EDUCATION INDEBTEDNESS

The College is a State institution of higher education and the College receives a State appropriation to finance its operations. In addition, it is subject to the legislative and administrative mandates of State government. Those mandates affect all aspects of the College’s operations, its tuition and fee structure, its personnel policies, and its administrative practices.

The State has chartered the Commission with the responsibility to construct or renovate, finance, and maintain various academic and other facilities of the State’s universities and colleges. As of June 30, 2011, the College had completed the construction of its new facility, which is being funded as noted below.

During the year ended June 30, 2005, the Commission issued $167 million of 2004 Series B 30-year Revenue Bonds to fund capital projects at various higher education institutions in the State. The College was approved to receive $8 million of these funds. State lottery funds will be used to repay the debt, although College revenues are pledged if lottery funds prove insufficient. The College has recognized approximately $7,528,000 from these committed funds through June 30, 2013.

NOTE 10 - WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OBLIGATION

In previous years, the College entered into two financial assistance agreements with the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) for $685,000 to construct a new sewer system and $2,000,000 for the access road for the College’s facility at 316 Eastern Drive. As of June 30, 2013 a total of $619,932 has been drawn on these two agreements. Under the terms of both agreements, the College agrees to repay the WVDO “if nonoperating funds become available or when an appropriate nonoperating income stream is established” or “if the College sells or disposes of the two acres of property.”

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 11 - UNRESTRICTED NET POSITION

The College did not have any designated unrestricted net position as of June 30, 2013 or 2012.

	2013	2012
Total unrestricted net position before OPEB liability	$ 2,000,116	$ 1,699,206
Less OPEB liability	571,390	554,247
	$ 1,428,726	$ 1,144,959

NOTE 12 - RETIREMENT PLANS

Substantially all full-time employees of the College participate in the Teachers' Insurance and Annuities Association — College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF).

Effective January 1, 2003, higher education employees enrolled in the basic 401(a) retirement plan with TIAA-CREF have an option to switch to the Educators Money 401(a) basic retirement plan (Educators Money). New hires have the choice of either plan. As of June 30, 2013 and 2012, no employees were enrolled in Educators Money.

The TIAA-CREF is a defined contribution benefit plan in which benefits are based solely upon amounts contributed, plus investment earnings. Employees who elect to participate in this plan are required to make a contribution equal to 6% of total annual compensation. The College matches the employees' 6% contribution. Contributions are immediately and fully vested. In addition, employees may elect to make additional contributions to TIAA-CREF, which are not matched by the College.

Total contributions to the TIAA-CREF for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, were $185,158, $170,918, and $154,734, respectively, which consisted of contributions of $92,579, $85,459, and $77,367 for 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, from both the College and covered employees.

The College's total payroll for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011, was $2,144,079, $2,024,521, and $1,843,647, respectively; total covered employees' salaries in TIAA-CREF were $1,535,859, $1,435,277, and $1,301,084 in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013 AND 2012

NOTE 13 - FOUNDATION (UNAUDITED)

The Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College Foundation, Inc. (the "Foundation"), which was incorporated in fiscal year 2001, is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State and has as its purpose "to support, encourage and assist in the development and growth of the College, to render service and assistance to the College, and through it to the citizens of the State of West Virginia." Oversight of the Foundation is the responsibility of a separate and independently elected Board of Directors, not otherwise affiliated with the College. In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board of Directors of the Foundation employs management, forms policy, and maintains fiscal accountability over funds administered by the Foundation. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Foundation are not included in the accompanying financial statements because they are not controlled by the College and because they are not significant.

The Foundation's net assets totaled approximately $38,777 and $29,200 at June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The net assets include amounts which are restricted by donors to use for specific projects or departments of the College and its affiliated organizations. Contributions to the Foundation, which are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements, totaled $12,167 and $1,749 for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. No contributions were made to the College during either the year ended June 30, 2013 or 2012.

NOTE 14 - AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION

The College has an affiliation agreement with Eastern Workforce Opportunity Regional Center and Services ("Eastern WORCS"). Although Eastern WORCS has been created "to foster and support applied research and workforce development" at the College, it is a separate nonprofit organization incorporated in the State of West Virginia. Oversight of Eastern WORCS is the responsibility of a separate and independently elected Board of Directors. Accordingly, the financial statements of Eastern WORCS are not included in the accompanying financial statements because the economic resources held by Eastern WORCS do not entirely or almost entirely benefit the College. No contributions were made to the College during either the year ended June 30, 2013 or 2012.

NOTE 15 - CONTINGENCIES

The nature of the educational industry is such that, from time to time, claims will be presented against the College on account of alleged negligence, acts of discrimination, breach of contract, or disagreements arising from the interpretation of laws or regulations. While some of these claims may be for substantial amounts, they are not unusual in the ordinary course of providing educational services in a higher education system. In the opinion of management, all known claims are covered by insurance or are such that an award against the College would not have a significant financial impact on the financial position of the College.

Under the terms of federal grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the terms of the grants. Such audits could lead to reimbursement to the grantor agencies. The College's management believes that disallowances, if any, will not have a significant financial impact on the College's financial position.

NOTE 16 - NATURAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The following tables represent operating expenses within both natural and functional classifications for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012:

2013

	Salaries and Wages	Benefits	Supplies and Other Services	Rent	Utilities	Scholarships	Depreciation	Fees Assessed by the Commission	Total
Instruction	$ 732,024	$ 101,671	$ 226,998	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,060,693
Public service	187,308	33,697	368,069	2,500	-	-	-	-	591,574
Academic support	429,812	94,494	191,612	16,870	-	-	-	-	732,788
Student services	268,395	72,119	70,414	900	-	-	-	-	411,828
General institutional support	477,230	165,174	627,395	-	-	-	-	-	1,269,799
Operations and maintenance of plant	56,386	5,827	37,875	81,276	101,011	-	-	-	282,375
Student financial aid	-	-	-	-	-	1,151,019	-	-	1,151,019
Auxiliary	-	-	479	-	-	-	-	-	479
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,513	-	500,513
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,265	14,265
Total	$ 2,151,155	$ 472,982	$ 1,522,842	$ 101,546	$ 101,011	$ 1,151,019	$ 500,513	$ 14,265	$ 6,015,333

2012

	Salaries and Wages	Benefits	Supplies and Other Services	Rent	Utilities	Scholarships	Depreciation	Fees Assessed by the Commission	Total
Instruction	$ 632,312	$ 82,936	$ 219,179	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 934,427
Public service	183,600	41,358	540,257	2,130	-	-	-	-	767,345
Academic support	462,113	98,189	151,386	35,000	-	-	-	-	746,688
Student services	223,562	64,137	77,825	670	-	-	-	-	366,194
General institutional support	465,268	301,535	629,450	35	-	-	-	-	1,396,288
Operations and maintenance of plant	50,401	5,340	36,729	62,108	100,200	-	-	-	254,778
Student financial aid	-	-	-	-	-	985,345	-	-	985,345
Auxiliary	-	-	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	1,977
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	480,332	-	480,332
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,145	11,145
Total	$ 2,017,256	$ 593,495	$ 1,656,803	$ 99,943	$ 100,200	$ 985,345	$ 480,332	$ 11,145	$ 5,944,519

Suttle & Stalnaker PLLC
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Board of Governors
Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College
Moorefield, West Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Eastern West Virginia Community and Technical College (the College), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the College's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the College's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Suttle & Stalnaker, PLLC

Charleston, West Virginia
October 30, 2013