

**SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**June 30, 2002**

State of South Carolina



Office of the State Auditor

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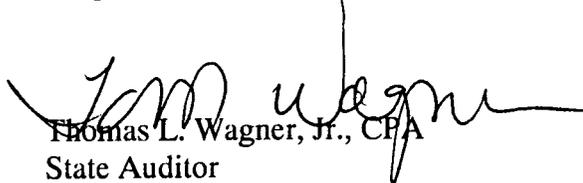
November 6, 2002

The Honorable Jim Hodges, Governor  
and  
Mr. Douglas P. Crossman, Director  
South Carolina Second Injury Fund  
Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the audit of the financial statements of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, was issued by Wilkes & Company, Certified Public Accountants, under contract with the South Carolina Office of the State Auditor.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please let us know.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA  
State Auditor

TLWjr/trb

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND  
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

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JUNE 30, 2002

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA  
State Auditor  
South Carolina Office of the State Auditor  
Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund as of and for the year ended June 30, 2002, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. 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. 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 examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and 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.

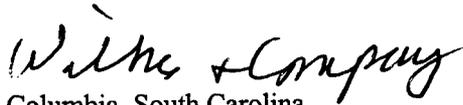
As described in Note 1, the financial statements of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund are intended to present the financial position, result of operations, and the cash flows of only that portion of the Funds of the State of South Carolina that is attributable to the transactions of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund as of June 30, 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the South Carolina Second Injury Fund adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements- and Managements Discussion and Analysis-For State and Local Governments*; and Statement No. 37, *Basic Financial Statements- and Managements Discussion and Analysis-For State and Local Governments: Omnibus*, as of July 1,2001. This results in a change in the format and content of the financial statements.

Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA  
State Auditor  
South Carolina Office of the State Auditor  
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The Management's Discussion and Analysis is not a required part of the financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.



Columbia, South Carolina  
September 16, 2002

# The South Carolina Second Injury Fund



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## Management's Discussion and Analysis

### *Overview of the Financial Statements and Financial Analysis*

This report is prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 34, *Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments*. The financial statements differ significantly, in both form and the accounting principles utilized, from prior financial statements. There are five financial statements presented: Statement of Net Assets; Statement of Activities; Statement of Revenues and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund Type; Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Fund Type; and Statement of Cash Flows. In future years, when prior-year information is available, a comparative analysis of financial data will be presented. This discussion and analysis of the Second Injury Fund's (the Fund) financial statements provides an overview of its financial activities for the year.

### *Statement of Net Assets*

The Statement of Net Assets presents the assets, liabilities, and net assets of the Fund as of the end of the fiscal year. The Statement of Net Assets presents end-of-year data concerning assets (current and noncurrent), liabilities (current and noncurrent), and net assets (assets minus liabilities). Current assets are those which are reasonably expected to be realized in cash or sold or consumed within one year. Current liabilities are obligations whose liquidation is expected to require the use of current assets.

### Condensed Statement of Net Assets – June 30, 2002

#### Assets:

Current assets	\$48,200,321
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>\$16,961</u>

<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>\$48,217,282</u></b>
---------------------	----------------------------

<b>Liabilities</b>	
Current liabilities	\$50,790,948
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$5,621,324</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>\$56,412,272</u>
<b>Net Assets (Deficit)</b>	
Invested in capital assets	\$16,961
Deficit	<u>\$(8,211,951)</u>
<b>Total net assets (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$(8,194,951)</u>

*Statement of Activities*

Changes in total net assets as presented on the Statement of Net Assets are based on the activity presented in the Statement of Activities. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenues received by the Fund, both operating and nonoperating, and the expenses paid by the Fund, operating and nonoperating, and any other revenue, expenses, gains, and losses received or spent by the Fund. Nonoperating revenues are revenues received for which goods and services are not provided.

The Statement of Activities is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Accrual accounting attempts to record the financial effects of transactions on an entity in the period in which those transactions occur rather than in the period in which cash is received or paid. Revenues are recognized when services or goods are provided. Expenses are recognized when resources are utilized in order to produce goods or services.

Condensed Statement of Activities  
For the year ended June 30, 2002

Operating revenues	\$1,460,980
Operating expenses	<u>\$(6,176,894)</u>
Operating loss	<u>\$(4,715,914)</u>
Transfers	<u>\$3,000,000</u>
Decrease in net assets	<u>\$(1,715,914)</u>
Net assets (deficit) – beginning of year, as restated	<u>\$(6,479,076)</u>
Net assets (deficit) at end of year	<u>\$(8,194,990)</u>

### ***Individual Fund Statements***

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund Type is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting with a reconciliation to the Statement of Activities. The Statement of Revenues Expenditures, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets – Proprietary Fund Type is a more detailed statement than presented on the Statement of Activities, and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting.

The final statement presented by Second Injury Fund is the Statement of Cash Flows. The Statement of Cash Flows presents detailed information about the cash activity of the Proprietary Fund Type during the year. The statement is divided into three parts. The first part deals with operating cash flows and shows the net cash used by the operating activities of the Fund. The second section reflects cash flows from investing activities and shows the interest received from investing activities. The third section reconciles the net cash used to the operating income or loss displayed on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets.

#### Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended June 30, 2002

Cash provided (used) by:	
Operating activities	\$(2,692,649)
Investing activities	<u>\$3,461,574</u>
Net change in cash	\$768,925
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning of year	<u>\$46,549,730</u>
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	<u>\$47,318,655</u>

### ***Economic Outlook***

The Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund shows an overall deficit due to the fact that it records the actuarial liability for unpaid claims. The fund is basically on a pay as you go basis and receives transfers from two other state entities when monies are needed to pay claims.

We feel both the Second Injury Fund's and Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund's overall financial positions are sound. The Fund is not aware of any facts, decisions, or conditions that can reasonably be expected to have a material impact on the Fund's economic outlook during the fiscal year that started July 1, 2002.

## **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS**

JUNE 30, 2002

	GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES	TOTAL
<b><u>ASSETS</u></b>			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 139,848	\$ 194,492	\$ 334,340
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	-	47,124,163	47,124,163
Interest Receivable - Restricted	-	741,818	741,818
Total Current Assets	139,848	48,060,473	48,200,321
Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$42,528	-	16,961	16,961
Total Assets	\$ 139,848	\$ 48,077,434	\$ 48,217,282
<b><u>LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 7,804	\$ 7,804
Claims Payable From Restricted Assets	-	47,865,981	47,865,981
Accrued Payroll	-	86,670	86,670
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	80,014	80,014
Claims and Awards	2,750,000	-	2,750,000
Funds held for others	479	-	479
Total Current Liabilities	2,750,479	48,040,469	50,790,948
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Claims and Awards	5,601,320	-	5,601,320
Accrued Compensated Absences	-	20,004	20,004
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	5,601,320	20,004	5,621,324
Total Liabilities	8,351,799	48,060,473	56,412,272
Net Assets (Deficit):			
Invested in capital assets	-	16,961	16,961
Deficit	(8,211,951)	-	(8,211,951)
Total Net Assets (Deficit)	(8,211,951)	16,961	(8,194,990)
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 139,848	\$ 48,077,434	\$ 48,217,282

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Total Governmental Activity</u>	<u>Total Business-Type Activity</u>	<u>Total</u>
Governmental Activity:					
Workmans compensation claims, net \$	4,710,115	\$ -	\$ (4,710,115)	\$ -	\$ (4,710,115)
Business Type Activity:					
Workers compensation claims	<u>1,466,779</u>	<u>1,460,980</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,799)</u>	<u>(5,799)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,176,894</u>	<u>\$ 1,460,980</u>	<u>\$ (4,710,115)</u>	<u>\$ (5,799)</u>	<u>\$ (4,715,914)</u>
Transfers			<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>
Change in Net Assets			\$ (1,710,115)	\$ (5,799)	\$ (1,715,914)
Net Assets (Deficit) – July 1, as Restated			<u>(6,501,836)</u>	<u>22,760</u>	<u>(6,479,076)</u>
Net Assets (Deficit) – June 30			<u>\$ (8,211,951)</u>	<u>\$ 16,961</u>	<u>\$ (8,194,990)</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION UNINSURED EMPLOYERS' FUND  
GOVERNMENTAL FUND**

**BALANCE SHEET**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002

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**ASSETS**

Cash	\$ <u>139,848</u>
Total Assets	\$ <u><u>139,848</u></u>

**LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY**

Funds Held for Others	\$ <u>479</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>479</u>
Fund Balance – Reserved for workers' compensation claims	<u>139,369</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ <u><u>139,848</u></u>

RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

Fund Balance Above	\$ 139,369
Recognition of liability for claims and awards on statement of net assets	<u>(8,351,320)</u>
Deficit on Statement of Net Assets	\$ <u><u>(8,211,951)</u></u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**WORKERS' COMPENSATION UNINSURED EMPLOYERS' FUND  
GOVERNMENTAL FUND  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND  
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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Expenditures:

Workers' Compensation Uninsured	
Employers' Fund claims and awards, net of recoupments of \$526,512	\$ 2,906,504
Claims adjustment expenditures	<u>169,294</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>3,075,798</u>

Transfer from Workers' Compensation Commission	339,300
Transfer from South Carolina Department of Insurance	<u>2,660,700</u>
Total Transfers	<u>3,000,000</u>

Net Change in Fund Balance (75,798)

Fund Balance - July 1 215,167

Fund Balance - June 30 \$ 139,369

RECONCILIATION TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Net Change in Fund Balance above	\$ (75,798)
Recognition of change in claims liability as an expense	<u>(1,634,317)</u>
Change in net assets on statement of activities	<u>\$ (1,710,115)</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**SECOND INJURY FUND  
PROPRIETARY FUND  
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS  
JUNE 30, 2002**

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ASSETS

Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 194,492
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Restricted	47,124,163
Interest Receivable - Restricted	<u>741,818</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>48,060,473</u>
Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of \$42,528	<u>16,961</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 48,077,434</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 7,804
Claims Payable From Restricted Assets	47,865,981
Accrued Payroll	86,670
Accrued Compensated Absences	<u>80,014</u>
Total Current Liabilities	<u>48,040,469</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Accrued Compensated Absences - Noncurrent	<u>20,004</u>
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>20,004</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>48,060,473</u>
Net Assets:	
Invested in capital assets	<u>16,961</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>16,961</u>
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	<u>\$ 48,077,434</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**SECOND INJURY FUND  
PROPRIETARY FUND  
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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Operating Revenue:	
Assessments	\$ <u>1,460,980</u>
Operating Expenses:	
Administration:	
Personal services	906,637
Employer contributions	243,022
Contractual services	125,917
Fixed charges and contributions	116,047
Supplies	34,356
Travel	28,819
Depreciation	5,799
Minor uncapitalized equipment	5,736
Library books	<u>446</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>1,466,779</u>
Net Income (Loss)	(5,799)
Net Assets - July 1, as restated	<u>22,760</u>
Net Assets - June 30	<u>\$ 16,961</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**SECOND INJURY FUND  
PROPRIETARY FUND  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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Cash Flows From Operating Activities:	
Assessments and other income received	98,441,572
Claims paid	(99,686,333)
Administrative expenses paid	<u>(1,447,888)</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>(2,692,649)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest income received restricted for payment of claims	<u>3,461,574</u>
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>3,461,574</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	768,925
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	<u>46,549,730</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	<u>\$ 47,318,655</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,799)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	5,799
Assessments and other income received:	
Restricted for payment of claims	96,980,592
Claims paid	(99,686,333)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(5,791)
Accrued payroll	783
Accrued compensated absences	<u>18,100</u>
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	<u>\$ (2,692,649)</u>

THE ACCOMPANYING NOTES ARE AN  
INTEGRAL PART OF THIS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

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**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Reporting Entity**

The core of the financial reporting entity is the primary government which has a separately elected governing body. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials or the primary government are financially accountable. In turn, component units may have component units.

An organization other than a primary government may serve as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. That organization is identified herein as a primary entity.

The primary entity is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body including situations in which the voting majority consists of the primary entity's officials serving as required by law (e.g., employees who serve in an ex officio capacity on the component unit's board are considered appointments by the primary entity) and (1) it is able to impose its will on that organization or (2) there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary entity. The primary entity also may be financially accountable if an organization is fiscally dependent on it even if it does not appoint a voting majority of the board. An organization is fiscally dependent on the primary entity that holds one or more of the following powers:

- (1) Determine its budget without another government's having the authority to approve and modify that budget.
- (2) Levy taxes or set rates or charges without approval by another government.
- (3) Issue bonded debt without approval by another government.

Based on the application of the above criteria, no component units are included in the reporting entity.

Prior to July 1, 1993, the Second Injury Fund was considered to be a component unit of the State of South Carolina. Effective July 1, 1993, the Fund was considered part of the State of South Carolina's primary government and is included in the State of South Carolina's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as such. This is based on guidance provided by GASB Statement 14 *The Financial Reporting Entity*. The South Carolina Second Injury Fund was established by Section 42-7-310 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina. The funds and account groups of the Fund are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

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The Fund is administered by a Director appointed by the State Budget and Control Board. The reporting entity is part of the State primary government unit. The accompanying financial statements present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows solely of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund and do not include any other funds of the State of South Carolina. The Second Injury Fund does not have any component units.

The Second Injury Fund, per Code of Laws Section 42-9-400, established the guidelines by which to pay compensation claims in those cases where an individual having an existing permanent physical impairment incurs a subsequent disability from injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Funding for payment of compensation awards and for Fund operating costs is provided by equitable assessments upon all workman's compensation insurance carriers, self-insurers, and the South Carolina State Accident Fund (approximately 360 entities). Participation is mandatory as required by State law. Participants of the fund are responsible for the fund's liabilities. Payments of claims and awards are made directly to the carriers and self-insurers. The State of South Carolina will not be responsible for any expense or liabilities of the fund, except the State Accident Fund, who is a participant in the fund.

Per Code of Laws Section 42-7-200(a), as amended, the Second Injury Fund is responsible for administering the Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund. The Fund issues payment of awards of workers' compensation benefits which are unpaid because of employers' who fail to acquire necessary coverage for employees. Funding for payment of awards is provided from collections of the tax on insurance carriers and self-insured persons in an amount sufficient to maintain the fund. The monies are transferred from the South Carolina Department of Insurance and the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission.

**Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting**

The government uses funds and account groups to report its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with related liabilities and residual equities or balances and changes therein which are segregated to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund. Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types."

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

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Governmental funds includes the Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund, a special revenue fund. Proprietary funds include the Second Injury Fund, an enterprise fund.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, the Fund agreed to disburse the remaining funds of a self-insured workers compensation fund of a bankrupt company. The Fund handles those funds in a fiduciary/agency capacity and the activities are reported in Note 11.

**Basis of Accounting**

**Government-wide Financial Statements**

In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets and Statements of Activities, both governmental and business-like activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used.

**Fund Financial Statements**

The Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund a special revenue fund uses the modified accrual basis of accounting. The revenues are recognized when they become available and measurable. Available means those amounts that will be received within one year of the date of the financial statements. Prior to June 30, 2002 available was defined as those amounts received within 30 days. This change had no effect on beginning fund balance. The transfers from the South Carolina Insurance Commission and the South Carolina Workers' Compensation Commission are recorded when received in cash because they are not considered available until the Fund requests the transfer of funds. The request from the Fund is the event that is considered necessary to trigger the recognition of transfer.

Expenditures of this fund are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. Expenditure recognition is limited to exclude amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities since they do not affect net current assets. Because this basis of accounting differs from the manner in which the government-wide financial statements are prepared the fund financial statements include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide financial statements and the individual fund financial statements.

The Second Injury Fund an enterprise fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. These operating statements present increases and decreases in total assets.

The revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable; expenses are recognized in the period incurred, if measurable.

The Second Injury Fund individual financial statements are prepared on the same basis of accounting as the government-wide financial statements; therefore there is no reconciliation between the fund and government-wide statements.

The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the recognized standard setting body for generally accepted accounting principles applicable to governmental proprietary activities in the United States of America. The Fund applies all applicable Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements and all applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989 when not in conflict with (GASB) pronouncements. In accordance with GASB Statement 20, the Fund has elected not to implement FASB Statements 103 and after.

**Effect of Application of New Accounting Principle**

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board issued Statement No. 34 *Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments*. This new accounting and reporting standard substantially affected recognition of assets, liabilities and fund equity and presentation of the financial statements. The effects were recognition of claims liabilities in the governmental fund as a fund liability, using the direct method for the statement of cash flows, use of a classified statement of net assets and certain other changes in terminology and classification. Also effective July 1, 2001 the State of South Carolina, in conjunction with the adoption of GASB 34, changed its capitalization policy, which affected the beginning fund balances.

The net assets were restated for the following:

	<u>Governmental Fund</u>	<u>Business-Like Activity</u>
Net assets, July 1	\$ 215,167	\$ 75,018
Recognition of claims liabilities as a fund liability and expense	(6,717,003)	-
Write off of capital assets	-	(52,258)
Net assets (deficit), July 1, as restated	<u>\$ (6,501,836)</u>	<u>\$ 22,760</u>

**Budget Policy**

The South Carolina Second Injury Fund is granted an annual appropriation for administrative operating purposes by the General Assembly to be funded from the Second Injury Fund's participant's assessments. The appropriation as enacted becomes the legal operating budget for the Fund for its budgeted activities. The Appropriation Act authorizes expenditures from funds appropriated from the General Fund of the State and authorizes expenditures of total funds. The Total Funds column in the Appropriations Act for each individual budgetary unit authorizes expenditures from all budgeted resources. A revenue budget is not adopted for individual budgetary units. The agency receives no State General Funds Appropriations. The General Assembly enacts the budget through passage of line-item appropriations by program within budgetary unit within budgetary fund category, State General Fund or other budgeted funds. Budgetary control is maintained at the line item level of the budgetary entity. Agencies may process disbursement vouchers in the State's budgetary accounting system only if enough cash and appropriation authorization exist.

Transfers of funds may be approved by the State Budget and Control Board under its authority or by the agency as set forth in the 2002 Appropriation Act Proviso 72.14 as follows: Agencies are authorized to transfer appropriations within programs and within the agency with notification to the Division of Budget and Analyses and the State Comptroller General. No such transfer may exceed twenty percent of the program budget. Transfers from personal services accounts or from other operating accounts may be restricted to any level set by the Board.

During the fiscal year-end closeout period in July, agencies may continue to charge vendor, interagency, and interfund payments for the fiscal year to that fiscal year's appropriation. For the Fund, any unexpended funds as of June 30, automatically carry over to the ensuing fiscal year. State law does not require the use of encumbrance accounting.

State law does not precisely define the budgetary basis of accounting. The current Appropriation Act states that the General Assembly intends to appropriate all State funds and to authorize and/or appropriate the use of all other monies to operate State government for the current fiscal year. The State's annual budget is prepared primarily on the modified accrual basis of accounting with several exceptions, principally the cash disbursements basis for payroll expenditures.

The budget and actual comparison in Note 2 presents actual expenditures on the budgetary basis of accounting compared to the legally adopted and modified budget on a line-item expenditure basis for the Fund's administrative costs. The level of legal control for each agency is reported in a publication of the State Comptroller General's Office titled *A Detailed Report of Appropriations and Expenditures* for each fiscal year.

**Capital Assets**

Equipment acquisitions require the use of proprietary fund financial resources and are capitalized at cost in the fund upon acquisition. Purchases of equipment in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized. Depreciation of equipment is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the Funds' balance sheet. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives of five to ten years using the straight-line method of depreciation.

In compliance with the State of South Carolina's capitalization policy the cost of assets capitalized was changed from \$500 to \$5,000 and those assets previously capitalized that were less than \$5,000 were written off. Total cost of assets written off in the current year as a result of the implementation of the State's new capitalization policy was \$137,745. Accumulated depreciation of \$85,487 was also written off resulting in a net loss of \$52,258, which is shown as an adjustment to the July 1, 2001 net assets.

**Compensated Absences**

Generally all permanent full-time State employees and certain part-time employees scheduled to work at least one-half of the agency's workweek are entitled to accrue and carry forward at calendar year-end a maximum of 180 days sick leave and 45 days annual vacation leave, except that faculty members do not accrue annual leave. Upon termination of State employment, employees are entitled to be paid for accumulated unused annual vacation leave up to the maximum of 45 days, but are not entitled to any payment for unused sick leave. The South Carolina Second Injury Fund calculates the gross compensated absences liability based on recorded balances of unused leave. The entire unpaid liability for which the employer expects to compensate employees through paid time off or cash payments, inventoried at fiscal year-end current salary costs and the cost of the salary-related benefit payments is recorded as a current liability. The net change in the liability is recorded in the current year in the applicable administrative expense categories.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

The amounts shown in the financial statements as "*cash and cash equivalents*" represent cash on deposit with the State Treasurer and cash invested in various investments by the State Treasurer as part of the State's internal cash management pool.

Because the State's internal cash management pool operates as a demand deposit account, amounts invested in the pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents. The pool includes some long-term investments such as obligations of the United States and certain agencies of the of the United States, obligations of the State of South Carolina and certain of its political subdivisions, certificates of

deposit, collateralized repurchase agreements, and certain corporate bonds. Most State agencies participate in the State's internal cash management pool; however, some agency accounts are not included in the pool because of restrictions on the use of funds. For those accounts, cash equivalents included investments in short-term, highly liquid securities having an original maturity of three months or less.

The State's internal cash management pool consists of a general deposit account and several special deposit accounts. The State records each agency's equity interest in the general deposit account; however, all earnings on that account are credited to the General Fund of the State. Agencies record and report their deposits in the general deposit account at cost. However, agencies report their deposits in the special deposit accounts at fair value. Investments in the pool are recorded at fair value. Interest earned by the agencies' special deposit accounts is posted to the agency's account at the end of each month and is retained by the agency. Interest earnings are allocated based on the percentage of an agency's accumulated daily interest receivable to the total undistributed interest received by the pool. Reported interest income includes interest earnings, realized gains/losses and unrealized gains/losses on investments in the pool arising from changes in fair value. The South Carolina Second Injury Fund only has special deposit accounts. Realized gains and losses are allocated daily and are included in the accumulated income receivable. Unrealized gains and losses are allocated at year-end based on the agency's percentage of ownership in the pool.

Although the State's internal cash management pool includes some long-term investments, it operates as a demand deposit account; therefore, for credit risk information pertaining to the internal cash management pool, see the deposits disclosures in Note 3.

#### **Statement of Cash Flows**

For purposes of this statement the South Carolina Second Injury Fund considers investments with the State of South Carolina's internal cash management pool to be cash equivalents because they are readily convertible to cash with an insignificant risk of loss in value.

#### **Unpaid Claims Liabilities**

It has been determined that the Second Injury Fund did not fall within GASB 10's definition of a public entity risk pool (PERP), because there is no actual transfer of risk to the Fund, and also the majority of the entities serviced by the fund are not governmental entities. Assessments for the current year are recognized only to the extent actually assessed to the participants. The assessments are recognized as revenues only to the extent they are used to cover the funds administrative expenses and capital outlay. Claims are recognized as a liability only to the extent that assets are available to liquidate these liabilities. Based on the fund operations and prior

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**(Continued)

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actuarial studies, it was determined that the liabilities far exceed the available assets, however since the participants are ultimately responsible for paying these liabilities and there is no transfer of risk, a liability is recognized only to the availability of assets to pay claims. Therefore the balance sheet does not include any additional claims reported to the Second Injury Fund as a claims service or an estimate of IBNR claims which are the responsibility of the participants. The payments of claims are not considered an operating expense of the fund. These are only shown on the statement of cash flows.

Prior to July 1, 1995, the Workers' Compensation Uninsured Employers' Fund was determined to be covered by GASB Statement 10 as an activity other than a public entity risk pool (PERP) which, however, does involve risk financing activities. The primary difference between a PERP and a non-PERP entity is that in a non-PERP entity the government does not transfer or pool its risks. Effective July 1, 1995, it has been determined that the Fund is a state benefit program that should follow GASB 10's guidance for measurement and recognition of claims liabilities. However, the Fund is not required to present additional disclosures, such as the claims reconciliation table required by GASB 10. GASB 10 allows the selection of fund type based upon characteristics of the fund. This activity is classified as a special revenue fund. The Fund actuarially establishes claims liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not settled, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The length of time for which such costs must be estimated varies depending on the coverage involved. Because actual claims costs depend on such complex factors as medical technology, changes in doctrines of legal liability, and damage awards, the process used in computing claims liabilities does not necessarily result in an exact amount. Claims liabilities are recomputed annually using a variety of actuarial and statistical techniques to produce current estimates that reflect recent settlements, claim frequency, and other economic and social factors. A provision for inflation in the calculation of estimated future claims costs is implicit in the calculation because reliance is placed both on actual historical data that reflects past inflation and on other factors that are considered to be appropriate modifiers of past experience. Also included in the calculation is an estimate of future recoupments by the fund from the uninsured employers. Adjustments to claims liabilities prior to July 1, 2001 were charged or credited to the general long-term debt group of accounts, however effective July 1 2001 these liabilities are recognized as a fund liability and expense. The first actuarial study for this fund was done as of June 30, 1990. Claims are reported as expenses of the special revenue fund when they are incurred. In August 2002, an actuarial study was done for the year ended June 30, 2002.

**Assessment Revenues**

Second Injury Fund assessments are recognized as enterprise fund revenues only to the extent which they are needed for administrative expenses and capital outlay of the fund, less depreciation and gain on disposal of assets recorded by the Fund.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

**Restricted Assets and Claims Payable from Restricted Assets**

Cash which is not required to pay administrative liabilities is restricted for payment of claims. The sources of funds to pay restricted claims are assessments, interest earned on deposits and other income. Also interest receivable is restricted for payment of claims. As explained in Note 1 under Unpaid Claims Liabilities, a payable of claims is recorded only to the extent of the assets available to pay claims.

**Administration Expenses**

The Second Injury Fund does not allocate any administrative expenses to the Uninsured Employers Fund because by State law the Uninsured Employers' Fund cannot pay administrative expenses. The fund only pays claims and those direct costs associated with payment of the claims. See Note 11 regarding administrative expenses and the Bankruptcy Claim Fund special revenue fund. All administration expenses are reported in the enterprise fund.

**Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

**NOTE 2 - BUDGET COMPARISON TO ACTUAL**

The Administration expenses of the enterprise fund shown in the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in retained earnings are reported on the accrual basis of accounting which differs from the legally enacted budgetary basis for the year ended June 30, 2002. Adjustments of the GAAP basis of accounting to the budgetary basis consist of reversals of payroll and compensated absences accruals and the related fringe benefits, and of reflecting equipment acquisitions as expenses.

Administration expenses per statement	\$ 1,466,779
Adjustments to Budgetary Basis:	
Depreciation	(5,799)
Net Accruals:	
Personal services	(15,675)
Employer contributions	<u>(3,208)</u>
Total Actual on Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 1,442,097</u>

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

The Administration expenditures shown below are presented on the budgetary basis compared to the legally adopted and modified budget by object code category.

<u>Fiscal Year 2002</u>	<u>Legal Basis Budget</u>	<u>Actual on Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Personal Services	\$ 895,423	\$ 890,963	\$ 4,460
Employer Contributions	240,658	239,814	844
Other Operating Expenses	<u>399,248</u>	<u>311,320</u>	<u>87,928</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,535,329</u>	<u>\$ 1,442,097</u>	<u>\$ 93,232</u>

The special revenue fund does not budget and is not allocated any administrative costs. Claims and claims adjustment expenses of neither fund is a budgeted expenditure.

**NOTE 3 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

All deposits of South Carolina Second Injury Fund are under the control of the State Treasurer who, by law, has sole authority for investing State Funds.

State law requires full collateralization of all State Treasurer bank balances. The State Treasurer must correct any deficiencies in collateral within seven days. At June 30, 2002, all State Treasurer bank balances were fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the State or by its agents in the State's name.

With respect to investments in the State's internal cash management pool, all of the State Treasurer's investments are insured or registered or are investments for which the securities are held by the State or its agent in the State's name. Information pertaining to the reported amounts, fair values, and credit risk of the State Treasurer's investments is disclosed in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina.

**NOTE 4 - EQUIPMENT**

Equipment is stated at original cost. A summary of the changes in equipment and accumulated depreciation is as follows:

<u>Equipment</u>						
<u>Balance 7/01/01</u>	<u>Adjustments to Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Balance 7/1/01</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 6/30/02</u>	
\$ 197,234	\$ (137,745)	\$ 59,489	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,489	

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

		<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>				
Balance 7/01/01	Adjustments to Beginning Balance	Balance 7/1/01	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/02	
\$ 122,216	\$ 85,487	\$ 36,729	\$ 5,799	-	\$ 42,528	

The adjustments to the beginning balance were made as a result of the change in the State's capitalization policy as noted in Note 1.

**NOTE 5 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities of the Fund:

	<u>July 1, 2001</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	<u>June 30, 2002</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<b>Governmental Activity:</b>					
Claims and Awards	\$ 6,717,003	\$ 4,710,115	\$ 3,075,798	\$ 8,351,320	\$ 2,750,000
<b>Business-Type Activity:</b>					
Compensated Absences	81,918	87,292	69,192	100,018	80,014
Total	<u>\$ 6,798,921</u>	<u>\$ 4,797,407</u>	<u>\$ 3,144,990</u>	<u>\$ 8,451,338</u>	<u>\$ 2,830,014</u>

**NOTE 6 - PENSION PLAN AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board maintains four independent defined benefit plans and issues its own publicly available Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which includes financial statements and required supplementary information. A copy of the separately issued CAFR may be obtained by writing to the Retirement Division, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Columbia, South Carolina, 29223. Furthermore, the Division and the four pension plans are included in the CAFR of the State of South Carolina.

Substantially all employees of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund are covered by a pension plan through the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Retirement Division, a public employee retirement system. Generally all State employees are required to participate in and contribute to the SCRS as a condition of employment unless exempted by law as provided in Section 9-1-480 of the South Carolina Code of Laws. This plan provides retirement annuity benefits as well as disability, cost of living adjustment, death, and group-life insurance benefits to eligible employees and retirees.

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**(Continued)

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Under SCRS, employees are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or completion of 28 years credited service regardless of age. The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989, for the SCRS is 1.82 percent of an employee's average final compensation multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Early retirement options with reduced benefits are available as early as age 55. Employees are vested for a deferred annuity after five years service and qualify for a survivor's benefit upon completion of 5 years credited service. Disability annuity benefits are payable to employees totally and permanently disabled provided they have a minimum of five years credited service (this requirement does not apply if the disability is the result of a job related injury). A group-life insurance benefit equal to an employee's annual rate of compensation is payable upon the death of an active employee with a minimum of one year of credited service.

Effective January 1, 2001, Section 9-1-2210 of the South Carolina Code of Laws allows employees eligible for service retirement to participate in the Teacher and Employee Retention Incentive (TERI) Program. TERI participants may retire and begin accumulating retirement benefits on a deferred basis without terminating employment for up to five years. Upon termination of employment or at the end of the TERI period, whichever is earlier, participants will begin receiving monthly service retirement benefits which will include any cost of living adjustments granted during the TERI period. Because participants are considered retired during the TERI period, they do not make SCRS contributions, do not earn service credit, and are ineligible to receive group life insurance benefits or disability retirement benefits.

Since July 1, 1988, employees participating in the SCRS have been required to contribute 6.0 percent of all compensation. Effective July 1, 2001, the employer contribution rate was 10.4 percent which included a 2.85 percent surcharge to fund retiree health and dental insurance coverage. The Fund's actual contributions to the SCRS for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002 were \$67,260, and equaled the required contributions of 7.55 percent (excluding the surcharge) for the year. Employer contributions for fiscal year 2001 were \$65,622 and for fiscal year 2000 were \$61,967. Also, the Fund paid employer group-life insurance contributions of \$1,336 in the current fiscal year at the rate of .15 percent of compensation.

The amounts paid by the South Carolina Second Injury Fund for pension and group-life benefits are reported as employer contributions.

Article X, Section 16, of the South Carolina Constitution requires that all State operated retirement systems be funded on a sound actuarial basis. Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, prescribes requirements relating to membership, benefits, and employee/employer contributions for each pension plan. Employee and employer contribution rates to SCRS are actuarially determined. The surcharges to fund retiree health and dental insurance are not part of the

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**(Continued)

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actuarially established rates. Annual benefits, payable monthly for life, are based on length of service and on average final compensation (an annualized average of the employee's highest 12 consecutive quarters of compensation).

The System does not make separate measurements of assets and pension liabilities for individual employers. Under Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Fund's liability under the plan is limited to the amounts of contributions (stated as a percentage of covered payroll) established by the State Budget and Control Board. Therefore, the Fund's liability under the pension plan is limited to the contribution requirements for the applicable year from amounts appropriated therefore in the South Carolina Appropriation Act and amounts from other applicable revenue sources. Accordingly, the Fund recognizes no contingent liability for unfunded costs associated with participation in the plan.

At retirement, employees participating in the SCRS receive additional service credit (at a rate of 20 days equals one month of service) for up to 90 days for accumulated unused sick leave.

**Post-Employment and Other Employee Benefits**

In accordance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and the annual Appropriation Act, the State of South Carolina provides certain health care, dental, and life insurance benefits to active and certain retired State employees and certain surviving dependents of retirees. All permanent full-time employees of the South Carolina Second Injury Fund are eligible to receive these benefits. The State provides post employment health and dental benefits to employees who retire from State service or who terminated with at least 20 years of State service who meet one or more of the eligibility requirement, such as age, length of service, and hire date. Generally those who retire must have at least 10 years of retirement service credit to qualify for State-funded benefits. Benefits are effective at date of retirement when the employee is eligible for retirement benefits. These benefits are provided through the Fund's applicable revenue sources for active employees and the State Budget and Control Board for all participating State retirees except the portion funded through the pension surcharge and provided from other applicable revenue sources of the State General Fund appropriations. The State finances health and dental plan benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Currently, approximately 21,000 State retirees meet these eligibility requirements.

The South Carolina Second Injury Fund recorded employer contribution expenses for these insurance benefits for active employees in the amount of \$74,412 for the year ended June 30, 2002. As discussed above, the Fund paid \$25,385 applicable to the retiree health/dental benefits surcharge described above, which is included with the employer contributions for South Carolina Retirement Systems benefits. These amounts were remitted to the South Carolina Retirement Systems for distribution to the Office of Insurance Services for retiree health and dental insurance benefits.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

Information regarding the cost of insurance benefits applicable to the South Carolina Second Injury Fund retirees is not available. By State law, Fund has no liability for retirement benefits. Accordingly, the cost of providing these benefits for retirees is not included in the accompanying financial statements.

In addition, the State General Assembly periodically directs the Retirement Systems to pay supplemental (cost of living) increases to retirees. Such increases are primarily funded from System's earnings; however, a portion of the required amount is appropriated from the State General Fund annually for the SCRS benefits.

**Deferred Compensation Plans**

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to State employees and employers of its political subdivisions. Certain employees of the agency have elected to participate. The multiple-employer plans, created under Internal revenue code sections 457, 401(k), and 403(b) are administered by third parties and are not included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. Compensation deferred under the plans is placed in trust for the contributing employee. Employees may withdraw the current value of their contributions when they terminate State employment. Employees may also withdraw the current value of their contributions prior to termination if they meet requirements specified by the applicable plan. The State has no liability for losses under the plans.

**NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASE**

The Second Injury Fund paid \$109,443 in fiscal year 2002 for rental of office, space from a party outside of state government, under an operating lease. In August, 2000, the Fund signed a lease, which expires in October, 2005.

The Fund is obligated under these leases as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Amounts
2003	\$ 110,043
2004	114,333
2005	114,905
2006	<u>38,302</u>
Total Minimum Payments Required	<u>\$ 377,583</u>

**NOTE 8 - TRANSACTIONS WITH STATE ENTITIES**

The Fund has significant transactions with the State of South Carolina and various State agencies.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

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Services received at no cost from State agencies include maintenance of certain accounting records and payroll and disbursement processing from the Comptroller General and check preparation, banking and investment functions from the State Treasurer.

Other services received at no cost from the various divisions of the State Budget and Control Board include retirement and health plan administration, personnel management, assistance in the preparation of the State Budget, review and approval of certain budget amendments, procurement services and other centralized functions.

The Fund had financial transactions with various State agencies during the fiscal year. Significant payments were made to divisions of the State Budget and Control Board for retirement and insurance plans contributions, vehicle rental, insurance coverage, office supplies, printing, telephone, and interagency mail. Significant payments were also made for unemployment and workers' compensation coverage for employees. The amounts of 2002 expenses applicable to transactions with State entities are not readily available. As a self-insurer, the State Accident Fund pays assessments to the Fund and is also reimbursed by the Fund for claims it has paid. The Fund collected assessments from the State Accident Fund (SAF) in the amount of \$7,409,956 and reimbursed claims to the SAF in the amount of \$9,596,275 for workers compensation claims the SAF had paid. The Fund provided no services free of charge to other state agencies during the fiscal year.

**NOTE 9 - ASSESSMENTS**

The Second Injury Fund assesses all insurance carriers, self-insurers (including the State Accident Fund). Each carrier, under regulation prescribed by the Workers' Compensation Commission, shall make payments to the Fund in an amount equal to that proportion of one hundred seventy-five percent of the total disbursement made from the Fund during the preceding fiscal year less the amount of net assets in the Fund as of June thirtieth of the preceding fiscal year which the total normalized premiums of such carrier bore to the total normalized premiums of all carriers for the preceding calendar year. An employer who has ceased to be a self-insurer shall continue to be liable for any assessments into the Fund on account of any benefits paid by him during such calendar year. Any assessment levied or established in accordance with this section constitutes a personal debt of every employer or insurance carrier so assessed and is due and payable to the Second Injury Fund when payment is called for by the Fund. Assessments are done in September of each year and substantially collected by December of each year.

**NOTE 10 - RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Fund is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains State or commercial insurance coverage for certain risks. The only risks known to the Fund's management that is not insured are for policy deductibles. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses to the Fund. The Fund has not had any claims in the past three years. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior year. The Fund pays insurance premiums to certain other State agencies and commercial insurers to cover risk that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered premium losses sustained during the policy period in accord with the insurance policy and benefit program limits. Several State funds accumulate assets and the State itself assumes substantially all risks for the following:

1. Claims of covered employees for health and dental insurance benefits (Office of Insurance Services); and
2. Claims of covered public employees for long-term disability and group-life insurance benefits (Office of Insurance Service).
3. Claims of covered public employees for workers' compensation insurance benefits (State Accident Fund).
4. Claims of covered public employees for unemployment compensation insurance benefits (Employment Security Commission).

The Fund and other entities pay premiums to the states Insurance Reserve Fund (IRF) which issues policies, accumulate assets to cover the risks of loss and pays claims incurred for covered losses related to the following Fund assets, activities, and/or events.

1. Personal property and equipment - Eighty percent of each loss is covered by the IRF. Losses are subject to a \$250 deductible.
2. Data processing equipment - Coverage is up to \$300,000 per loss with a \$250 deductible.
3. Torts - General tort liability up to \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

The IRF is a self-insurer and purchases reinsurance to obtain certain services and specialized coverage and to limit losses in the areas of property, boiler and machinery, and automobile liability. The IRF's rates are determined actuarially.

State agencies are the primary participants in the State's Health and Disability Insurance Fund and in the IRF.

SOUTH CAROLINA SECOND INJURY FUND

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2002**

(Continued)

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The Fund purchases insurance through a private carrier for employee fidelity bond insurance coverage for all employees to cover losses of up to \$50,000 arising from theft or misappropriations. Management believes based on exposure and likelihood of loss that this coverage is sufficient.

The Fund has not recorded an estimated claims expense related to insurance policy deductibles and policy limits because there is no evidence of asset impairment or other information to indicate a loss should be recorded as of June 30, 2002.

**NOTE 11 - BANKRUPTCY CLAIM FUND - SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

In the fiscal year 1999 the Fund assumed the claims payment function for a bankrupt company's self-insured workers compensation fund. During fiscal year 2002, the Fund did not receive any funds related to this fund except \$168 of interest income was earned. Of the total resources of \$4,535 available in fiscal year 2002, \$4,056 was paid to satisfy the workers compensation claims and related expenses. At June 30, 2002, \$479 was available for payment of claims. More funding may be made available through the bankruptcy court or recovery of third party liens, of which the amount recoverable is unknown at this time. After all monies available for payment of these claims are collected and disbursed, the Fund has no further liability for payment of the bankrupt company's claims.

Any reimbursement for administrative expense of the Fund would only be made from any remaining funds after all claims have been satisfied but it is not expected that there will be any remaining funds to reimburse such expenses.

**NOTE 12 - GASB 31 ADJUSTMENTS**

Effective January 1, 1998, the Division adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. This statement requires that most investments of governmental entities be stated at fair value rather than at cost. For internal (and external) investment pools, this statement requires the equity position of each fund that sponsors the pool to be reported as assets in those funds. The unrealized gains included in cash and cash equivalents of the proprietary fund at June 30, 2002 were \$715,307.