

**SOUTH CAROLINA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION**

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

State of South Carolina



Office of the State Auditor

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April 12, 2006

The Honorable Mark Sanford, Governor
and
Members of the Commission
South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the audit of the financial statements of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, and the accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards as required by OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, was issued by Rogers & Laban, PA, 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Wagner".

Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA
State Auditor

TLWjr/trb

**SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental fund and the business-type activities and each major fund of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (the "Commission") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission'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 and 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 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 to the financial statements, the financial statements of the Commission are intended to present the financial position and results of operations of only that portion of the financial reporting entity of the State of South Carolina that is attributable to the transactions of the Commission. They do not purport to and do not present the financial position of the State of South Carolina as of June 30, 2005, and changes in its financial position, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and do not include other agencies, divisions or component units of the State of South Carolina.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and business-type activities, and the major funds of the Commission as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3 through 8 is not a required part of the basic 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 measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements of the Commission taken as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.



• **SCACPA**

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1st Global Insurance Services, Inc.*

The Commission discovered that certain capital assets were misstated in the prior year as detailed in Note 14 to the Financial Statements.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 17, 2006 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grants. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards and should be read in conjunction with this report in considering the result of our audit.

Rogers & Lalan, PA

March 17, 2006

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Management of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission offers readers of this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the year ended June 30, 2005. Please read this information in conjunction with the South Carolina Employment Security Commission's financial statements and accompanying notes.

Financial Highlights

- The Commission's assets exceeded its liabilities at fiscal year ending June 30, 2005 by \$394,014,405 (shown as "total net assets"). The total amount of these funds will be used to administer the South Carolina Employment Law and meet on-going obligations to the citizens of South Carolina for unemployment benefits.
- Total Unemployment Compensation Benefits paid during the year was \$366,581,162.

Overview/Discussion of the Annual Financial Report

The discussion and analysis provides an introduction to the Commission's basic financial statements, which include the following parts: (1) entity-wide financial statements; (2) fund financial statements; and (3) notes to the financial statements.

Entity-wide Financial Statements

The entity-wide statements present a longer-term view of the Commission's finances as a whole, using accrual-basis accounting; the same accounting methods that most businesses use. There are two entity-wide financial statements:

Statement of Net Assets: This statement presents information on all of the Commission's assets and liabilities, both short-term (current) and long-term (non-current). The statement also reports the differences between assets and liabilities as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may indicate whether the Commission's financial health (financial position) is strengthening or weakening. But in order to assess the Commission's overall financial health, you would also need to consider factors such as the State's economy and the condition of the entity's capital assets, such as its buildings.

Statement of Activities: This statement presents information showing how the entities overall net assets changed during the year. The statement of activities can help to show how much it costs the Commission to provide various services. It also can help to show the extent to which each entity function covers its own costs through user fees, charges or grants. The net (expense) revenue column on the far right of this statement shows how much a particular function relies on operating and capital grants and contributions.

The entity-wide statements report two different kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities:

Most of the Commission's basic services are included here, such as general administration and employment and training services. Federal grants finance most of these services.

Business-type Activities:

These activities usually recover all or a significant portion of the costs of their services or goods by charging fees to customers. The Unemployment Compensation Fund is included in these business-type activities. This fund collects money from several different sources but the largest source generally is employer contribution for unemployment insurance taxes.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Commission's most significant funds, not the entity as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Commission uses to track specific funding sources and spending for particular purposes. The Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds:

The Commission reports most of its basic services in governmental funds. Governmental funds account for activities that the entity reports as governmental activities in its entity-wide statements. These funds focus on short-term inflows and outflows of expendable resources. All of the Commission's governmental funds are accounted for in the General Fund.

The General Fund accounts for the various federal grants and other revenue which the Commission receives for administration purposes and special projects.

Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary funds charge customers for the services they provide to generate operating revenue. The principle operating revenue of the Commission's proprietary funds are from assessments to employers and reimbursement from the federal government for the payment of unemployment benefits. The Commission's proprietary fund is used to account for the Unemployment Compensation Fund.

A brief description of the fund financial statements is as follows:

The balance sheet is the statement of expendable assets which are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or may not be used; current liabilities are assigned to the fund for which they are to be paid; and the difference between assets and liabilities is the fund balance.

The statement of revenues, expense and changes in fund balances presents the results of the governmental and business-type activities over the course of the fiscal year and information as to how the net assets changed during the year.

The statement of cash flows presents changes in cash and cash equivalents resulting from operational, financing and investing activities for the proprietary fund. This statement presents cash receipts and cash disbursement information.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statement provide required disclosures and other information that is essential to a full understanding of material data provided in the statements. These notes present information about the accounting policies, significant account balances and activities.

Entity-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the SC Employment Security Commission, assets exceeded liabilities by \$394,014,405 at the year-ended June 30, 2005 compared to \$452,163,560 for the prior year-end.

The largest portion of the Commission's net assets (97 percent) is reflected by its Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The Commission uses these assets to provide unemployment benefits to the citizens of South Carolina.

The remaining portion of the Commission's net assets (3 percent) represent capital assets and unrestricted net assets. Unrestricted net assets may be used to meet the Commission's on-going obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Commission is able to report positive balances in both the Governmental and Business-type activities and the Commission as a whole.

Governmental Activities

Total assets declined by almost \$23 million from last year due largely in part by the transfer of capital assets to the State of South Carolina and the South Carolina Department of Commerce.

There was an increase in federal grant activity, increasing both revenue and expense by approximately \$3.0 million.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ENTITY-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS
(Condensed Financial Data)
Statement of Net Assets

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
		Restated				Restated
Assets:						
Current & Other Assets	\$ 23,562,799	\$ 27,694,203	\$ 397,038,455	\$ 434,182,341	\$ 420,601,254	\$ 461,876,544
Capital Assets	3,543,930	22,128,451	-	-	3,543,930	22,128,451
Total Assets	\$ 27,106,729	\$ 49,822,654	\$ 397,038,455	\$ 434,182,341	\$ 424,145,184	\$ 484,004,995
Liabilities						
Current	\$ 11,780,764	\$ 15,554,546	\$ 16,295,308	\$ 13,501,712	\$ 28,076,072	\$ 29,056,258
Non-current	2,054,707	2,785,177	-	-	2,054,707	2,785,177
Total Liabilities	\$ 13,835,471	\$ 18,339,723	\$ 16,295,308	\$ 13,501,712	\$ 30,130,779	\$ 31,841,435
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 2,362,750	\$ 20,576,401			\$ 2,362,750	\$ 20,576,401
Restricted for unemployment benefits	-	-	380,743,147	420,680,629	380,743,147	420,680,629
Unrestricted	10,908,508	10,906,530	-	-	10,908,508	10,906,530
Total net assets	13,271,258	31,482,931	380,743,147	420,680,629	394,014,405	452,163,560
Total Liabilities & Net Assets	\$ 27,106,729	\$ 49,822,654	\$ 397,038,455	\$ 434,182,341	\$ 424,145,184	\$ 484,004,995

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
		Restated				Restated
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 9,087,905	\$ 8,319,097	\$ 313,147,518	\$ 366,629,987	\$ 322,235,423	\$ 374,949,084
Operating Grants & Contributions	107,478,307	104,636,303	13,465,859	23,411,433	120,944,166	128,047,736
Capital Grants & Contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Revenues:						
State Appropriations	130,724	176,049	-	-	130,724	176,049
Gain on Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	\$ 116,696,936	\$ 113,131,449	\$ 326,613,377	\$ 390,041,420	\$ 443,310,313	\$ 503,172,869
Expenses:						
Employment & Training Services	\$ 115,208,884	\$ 111,635,024	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115,208,884	\$ 111,635,024
Unemployment Compensation	-	-	366,581,162	493,549,031	366,581,162	493,549,031
Total Expenses	\$ 115,208,884	\$ 111,635,024	\$ 366,581,162	\$ 493,549,031	\$ 481,790,046	\$ 605,184,055
Increase/Decrease in Net Assets						
Before Transfers	1,488,052	1,496,425	(39,967,785)	(103,507,611)	(38,479,733)	(102,011,186)
Transfers:						
Transfers Between Funds	\$ (30,303)	\$ (40,404)	\$ 30,303	\$ 40,404	\$ -	\$ -
Indirect Cost Remitted to General Fund of the State	(401,878)	(253,401)	-	-	(401,878)	(253,401)
Net Capital Assets Transferred to State of South Carolina	(17,903,959)	-	-	-	(17,903,959)	-
Net Capital Assets Transferred to SC Department of Commerce	(1,363,585)	-	-	-	(1,363,585)	-
Changes to Net Assets	\$ (18,211,673)	\$ 1,202,620	\$ (39,937,482)	\$ (103,467,207)	\$ (58,149,155)	\$ (102,264,587)
Net Assets - Beginning as Restated	31,482,931	30,280,311	420,680,629	524,147,836	452,163,560	554,428,147
Net Assets - Ending	\$ 13,271,258	\$ 31,482,931	\$ 380,743,147	\$ 420,680,629	\$ 394,014,405	\$ 452,163,560

Business-Type Activities

Total assets declined by \$37 million due primarily to the decline in the cash balance, as a result of the high unemployment rate.

Net assets declined by \$40 million due to the loss for the year.

Assessments increased \$15 million over last year.

Federal revenues decreased approximately \$64 million primarily due to the decline of the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program.

Operating loss for 2005 was \$53 million as compared to \$127 million loss for the prior year.

Interest income went down almost \$10 million due to a lower Trust Fund balance and lower interest rates being paid.

Ending Net Assets for 2005 decreased by \$40 million as compared to \$103 million decrease for the prior year.

Financial Analysis of the Governments Funds

The Commission uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the Commission's government fund is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Commission's financing requirements. The Unreserved Fund balances may serve as a useful measure of an entity's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Commission's governmental fund reported combined ending fund balances of \$15,620,472, a decrease of approximately \$190,000 for the year. Approximately 52 percent of this total amount (\$8 million) constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the Commission's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because they are legally segregated for specific future uses.

Proprietary Fund

The Commission's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the entity-wide financial statements, but in more detail. Restricted net assets of the Commission at the end of the year amounted to \$381 million which are used for payment of unemployment benefits. Other information concerning this fund has been addressed in the discussion of the Commission's business type activities.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Primary changes in capital amounts during the year were related to construction in progress for buildings and software.

The Commission transferred ownership of land and buildings to the State under control of the Budget & Control Board and also transferred one project to the SC Department of Commerce.

Long-term debt fell into three areas as follows:

Capital leases payable;
Capital improvement bonds payable; and
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits.

Long-term debt is primarily comprised of accrued compensated absences.

The Commission did not enter into any new capital leases or capital improvement bonds payable during the year.

Economic Factors and Next Years Rate

The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund reserves do not meet the 2.0% requirement of law; therefore, the base rates for employer contributions will continue to include a .7% surcharge, as called for by law.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission's finances for all those with interest in the Commission's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Fiscal Affairs, 1550 Gadsden Street, Post Office Box 995, Columbia, South Carolina 29202.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
JUNE 30, 2005**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Totals</u>
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,296,952	\$ 339,721,858	\$ 348,018,810
Assessments receivable	1,671,349	52,265,921	53,937,270
Benefit overpayments receivable		3,738,448	3,738,448
Due from reimbursable employers		1,166,670	1,166,670
Internal balances	5,139,565	(5,139,565)	-
Intergovernmental receivables:			
State agencies	2,376,288	967,949	3,344,237
Local governments		2,043,968	2,043,968
Other states		1,154,539	1,154,539
Federal	2,479,099	1,118,667	3,597,766
Subrecipient advances receivable	3,222,098		3,222,098
Other receivables	1,041		1,041
Inventories	96,427		96,427
Prepaid items	279,980		279,980
Total current assets	23,562,799	397,038,455	420,601,254
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	3,543,930		3,543,930
Total assets	<u>\$ 27,106,729</u>	<u>\$ 397,038,455</u>	<u>\$ 424,145,184</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Current liabilities:			
Cash overdraft	\$ -	\$ 549,529	\$ 549,529
Benefits payable		6,554,394	6,554,394
Accounts payable	4,006,303	1,141,484	5,147,787
Contributions payable		4,017,503	4,017,503
Accrued salaries and related benefits	3,932,851		3,932,851
Intergovernmental payables:			-
Federal	3,173	934,034	937,207
Other states		3,098,364	3,098,364
Current portion of capital leases payable	72,088		72,088
Current portion of capital improvement bond notes payable	321,349		321,349
Current portion of accrued compensated absences and related benefits	3,445,000		3,445,000
Total current liabilities	11,780,764	16,295,308	28,076,072
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Capital leases payable	110,596		110,596
Capital improvement bond notes payable	677,147		677,147
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	1,266,964		1,266,964
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,054,707		2,054,707
Total liabilities	<u>13,835,471</u>	<u>16,295,308</u>	<u>30,130,779</u>
NET ASSETS:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,362,750		2,362,750
Restricted for unemployment benefits		380,743,147	380,743,147
Unrestricted	10,908,508		10,908,508
Total net assets	13,271,258	380,743,147	394,014,405
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 27,106,729</u>	<u>\$ 397,038,455</u>	<u>\$ 424,145,184</u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2005**

ASSETS	General Fund
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,296,952
Assessments receivable	1,671,349
Intergovernmental receivables:	
State agencies	2,376,288
Federal	2,479,099
Interfund receivable - unemployment compensation fund	5,139,565
Subrecipient advances receivable	3,222,098
Other receivables	1,041
Inventories	96,427
Prepaid items	279,980
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 23,562,799
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 4,006,303
Accrued salaries and related benefits	3,932,851
Intergovernmental payable - federal	3,173
	<hr/>
Total liabilities	7,942,327
	<hr/>
Fund balances:	
Reserved:	
Reed Act expenditures	7,005,597
Inventories	96,427
Prepaid items	279,980
South Carolina Information Coordinating Committee	189,457
Unreserved fund balances:	
Undesignated fund balance	8,049,011
	<hr/>
Total fund balances	15,620,472
	<hr/>
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 23,562,799
	<hr/>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND (CONTINUED)

JUNE 30, 2005

RECONCILIATION TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS:

Fund balances - governmental funds \$ 15,620,472

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net
assets are different because:

Liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period
are not reported in the fund:

Bonds payable	\$ (998,496)	
Capital leases payable	(182,684)	
Accrued compensated absences	<u>(4,711,964)</u>	(5,893,144)

Assets are capitalized and depreciated in statement of net assets
and charged to expenditures in the governmental fund:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>3,543,930</u>
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Net assets - governmental funds \$ 13,271,258

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

	<u>General Fund</u>
REVENUES:	
Employer tax contingency assessments	\$ 7,343,073
Employer tax penalties and interest	1,204,708
User fees	361,131
Intergovernmental:	
State of South Carolina	130,724
Federal	107,386,178
Other	270,562
TOTAL REVENUES	<u>116,696,376</u>
EXPENDITURES:	
Current:	
Employment and training administration	46,096,792
Contingency assessments	5,181,623
Penalties and interest	397,040
Workforce Investment Act	57,858,422
Other federal programs	4,292,577
Other non-federal programs	418,225
Parking	58,730
Occupational Information Coordinating Committee	516,232
Capital outlay	1,202,317
Debt service:	
Principal	370,870
Interest	61,422
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>116,454,250</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	<u>242,126</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):	
Operating transfers	(30,303)
Indirect costs remitted to General Fund of the State	(401,878)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	<u>(432,181)</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES AND OTHER FINANCING USES	(190,055)
BEGINNING FUND BALANCES	<u>15,810,527</u>
ENDING FUND BALANCES	<u><u>\$15,620,472</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES
IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUND (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005**

RECONCILIATION TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES:

Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses for the governmental fund	\$ (190,055)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Costs of capital assets are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and are reported as capital asset additions in the statement of net assets	1,202,317
Depreciation of capital assets is reported as an expense in the statement of activities	(534,463)
Repayments of long-term debt are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and are reported as a reduction of liabilities in the statement of net assets	
Capital improvement bond notes payable	307,489
Capital leases payable	63,381
Decrease in accrued compensated absences is reported as a reduction of expenses in the statement of activities	192,033
The carrying values of capital assets disposed of are reported as expenses in the statement of activities	<u>(19,252,375)</u>
DECREASE IN NET ASSETS	<u>\$ (18,211,673)</u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2005**

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 339,721,858
Assessments receivable	52,265,921
Benefit overpayments receivable	3,738,448
Due from reimbursable employers	1,166,670
Intergovernmental receivables:	
Local governments	2,043,968
Other states	1,154,539
State agencies	967,949
Federal	<u>1,118,667</u>

Total assets	<u><u>\$ 402,178,020</u></u>
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LIABILITIES:

Current liabilities:

Cash Overdraft	\$ 549,529
Benefits payable	6,554,394
Accounts payable	1,141,484
Contributions payable	4,017,503
Intergovernmental payables:	
Federal	934,034
Other states	3,098,364
Interfund payable - general fund	<u>5,139,565</u>

Total liabilities	21,434,873
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NET ASSETS:

Restricted for unemployment benefits	<u>380,743,147</u>
Total liabilities and net assets	<u><u>\$ 402,178,020</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS -
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005**

OPERATING REVENUES:

Assessments	\$ 266,910,593
Reimbursement of unemployment compensation benefits from employers	3,276,834
Benefit overpayment recoveries	3,155,892
Intergovernmental:	
Federal	23,435,493
State agencies	4,001,791
Other states	5,119,030
Local governments	7,247,885
Total revenues	<u>313,147,518</u>

OPERATING EXPENSES:

Unemployment compensation benefits	<u>366,581,162</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>366,581,162</u>
 Operating income (loss)	 <u>(53,433,644)</u>

NONOPERATING REVENUES:

Interest income	<u>13,465,859</u>
Total nonoperating revenues	<u>13,465,859</u>
 Income (loss) before transfer	 (39,967,785)
 Transfers from general fund	 <u>30,303</u>
 Changes in net assets	 (39,937,482)

TOTAL NET ASSETS - BEGINNING	<u>420,680,629</u>
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TOTAL NET ASSETS - ENDING	<u><u>\$ 380,743,147</u></u>
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See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005**

	Unemployment Compensation Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Cash received from assessments	\$ 268,300,822
Cash received from employers	3,199,869
Cash received from benefit overpayment recoveries	3,805,500
Cash received from federal, State and local agencies	39,389,935
Benefits paid	(364,498,441)
Refund overpayments of assessments	(1,715,096)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>(51,517,411)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Fund cash overdraft	549,529
Repayment of cash overdraft	(49,449)
Repay due to general fund	40,241
Transfers from General Fund	30,303
Repay interfund payable	(3,103,519)
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	<u>(2,532,895)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Interest received	13,465,859
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>13,465,859</u>
 Net increase (decrease) in cash	 (40,584,447)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING	<u>380,306,305</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - ENDING	<u><u>\$ 339,721,858</u></u>
 Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ (53,433,644)
Net changes in assets and liabilities:	
Assessments receivable	(324,867)
Benefit overpayments receivable	649,609
Due from reimbursable employers	(76,965)
Intergovernmental receivables:	
State agencies	139,626
Local governments	(160,215)
Other states	182,643
Federal	(787,116)
Benefits payable	1,471,909
Accounts payable	370,307
Contributions payable	407,811
Intergovernmental payables:	
Federal	210,798
Other states	(167,307)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u><u>\$ (51,517,411)</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (the Commission) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body in the United States of America for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Commission's accounting principles are described below.

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 of its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The Commission has determined it has no component units. The primary government is the State of South Carolina. The State has determined that the Commission is a part of the primary government.

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 government or 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 independent if it holds all three of the following powers:

- (1) Determines its budget without another government having the authority to approve and modify that budget;
- (2) Levies taxes or set rates or charges without approval by another government; and,
- (3) Issues bonded debt without approval by another government.

Otherwise, the organization is fiscally dependent on the primary entity that holds one or more of these powers.

Enactment of the first South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Law followed action by Congress in passing the Social Security Act on August 14, 1935. The original South Carolina law, which established a free public employment service and a system of unemployment insurance, became effective June 6, 1936. In 1966, the name of the law was changed to the South Carolina Employment Security Law.

The Commission was created by Section 41-29-10 of the South Carolina Code of Laws to administer the South Carolina Employment Security Law which provides for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits, the collection of the unemployment tax from subject employers, and the operation of a statewide employment service. The administrative costs of the Commission are paid from grants primarily from the U.S. Department of Labor. The Unemployment Insurance Program collects taxes from employers covered by the law, and pays out unemployment benefits to unemployed workers under both state and federal law.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

The Employment Service Program operates as a free labor exchange where workers and jobs are brought together from local offices located throughout the State. Workers of all skills, professions and types, including veterans, migrant and seasonal farm workers, youth, older workers and the disabled are placed in suitable jobs by the local State Employment Service/Job Service. Special emphasis is given to the job placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants. The Employment Service Program is affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service.

In addition, the Commission maintains a comprehensive Labor Market Information Program. Also, the agency serves as the administering unit for the Workforce Investment Act as designated by the Governor.

The Commission is granted an annual appropriation for operating purposes as authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly. The appropriation, as enacted, becomes the legal operating budget for the Commission. The Appropriations Act authorizes expenditures from the General Fund of the State and authorizes expenditures of total funds.

The Commission, a primary entity, is an Agency and is part of the primary government of the State of South Carolina. The funds of the Commission are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. The three-member commission is elected by the South Carolina General Assembly for four-year terms.

The laws of the State and the policies and procedures specified by the State for State agencies are applicable to the activities of this entity. The reporting entity operates somewhat autonomously, but lacks full corporate powers. The accompanying financial statements present the financial position and results of operations and note disclosures of only those transactions of the State of South Carolina, the primary government, that are attributable to the Commission reporting entity defined above.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for the government's general government activities. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used; current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they are to be paid; and the differences between the assets and liabilities is the fund balance. All of the Commission's governmental funds are accounted for in the general fund.

The general fund accounts for the various federal grants and other revenue which the Commission receives for administrative purposes and special projects. Federal grants received for unemployment compensation benefits are accounted for in the proprietary fund. The primary accounts included in the general fund are as follows:

Employment and Training Administration (ETA Administrative) – The division of the U.S. Department of Labor which administers Employment Services and Unemployment Insurance includes administrative funds in the Unemployment Insurance, Employment Service (ES), and ES Reimbursable Programs.

Employment Security Administrative Contingency Assessment (UI Contingency Assessment) – The assessment was established by the Legislature in 1986 in response to Federal budget cuts which would have forced office closing and reductions in staff. The contingency assessment portion of the tax is accounted for in the General Fund which is used primarily to fund administrative costs and employment services, whereas the unemployment tax is used to fund unemployment compensation benefits in the Proprietary Fund.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Special Administrative Account (UI Penalties and Interest) – Employers who do not submit any reports required by the date such reports are due are subject to a penalty and must pay interest on unpaid contributions. The monies are transferred to the Administrative Account each month.

Workforce Investment Act Program (WIA) – The Commission serves as the Administrative Agency for the Governor's Workforce Investment Act in South Carolina. This includes providing staff to the State's Workforce Investment Board for Policy, Planning and Oversight; and planning for coordinated services with twelve Workforce Investment Areas of the State. In addition, the Agency provides WIA services such as intake; employability; assessment; eligibility determination; on-the-job training; job search assistance; employability development; and job placement services as well as development and maintenance of the statewide eligible providers' lists. The WIA is a federal program which implements major reforms of the nation's job training system and provides guidance for statewide and local workforce investment systems that increase the employment, retention and earning of participants, and increase occupational skill attainment by participants, and as a result, improve the quality of the workforce, reduce welfare dependency, and enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation. Key components of this reform include streamlining services through a One-Stop service delivery system; empowering individuals through information and assess to training resources through Individual Training Accounts; providing universal access to core services; increasing accountability for results; ensuring a strong role for local boards and the private sector in the workforce investment system; facilitating State and local flexibility; and improving youth programs. This program was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce effective July 1, 2005.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC). SCOICC is a consortium of agencies mandated by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. The Commission is one of eight South Carolina participating agencies. The SCOICC is chaired by the Executive Director of the Commission, and the Commission acts as fiscal agent. The primary function of the SCOICC is to improve coordination, communication, and cooperation in the development and use of occupational information to meet the common occupational information and data needs of the vocational education programs and the employment and training programs at national, state and local levels. In addition, the SCOICC is charged with giving special attention to the career and educational needs of individuals involved in career decision making. The SCOICC user fees are collected from each site that participates in the statewide telephone dial-up network. The network delivers up-to-date occupational, educational, employment and career guidance information to career decision makers and job seekers. These user fees are used to pay for program expenses such as personal services, telephone connect charges, supplies, etc. SCOICC also receives an appropriation from the State of South Carolina to support its operations.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principle ongoing operations. The principle operating revenue of the Commission's proprietary funds are from assessments to employers and reimbursement from the federal government for the payment of unemployment benefits. The Commission's proprietary fund is used to account for the Unemployment Compensation fund.

The Unemployment Compensation Fund accounts for all financial transactions related to employer tax contributions, employer reimbursements in lieu of tax contributions, and federal and other funds used for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Interest income earned on excess funds on deposit with the U.S. Treasury is retained in the fund for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

The Unemployment Compensation Fund includes the following accounts:

Basic Unemployment Compensation (UI) – This accounts for regular unemployment benefits paid to individuals. It is funded by quarterly tax remittances from employers within the state, as well as reimbursement from other states, recoupment on overpayments, and interest received on the trust fund.

Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) – This accounts for unemployment paid to ex-federal employees. It is funded by the Federal Government.

Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) – This accounts for unemployment paid to ex-servicemen. It is funded by the Federal Government.

Trade Readjustment Allowance (TRA) – This fund accounts for unemployment paid to individuals who have lost their jobs due to foreign trade. These payments are made after regular UI benefits and EB have been exhausted. It is funded by the Federal Government.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) – This provides unemployment benefits to individuals who had no rights to the regular, extended, or additional benefits under State law. It is funded 100% by the Federal Government. This program ended in the prior fiscal year and the activity now consists of collecting overpayment benefits.

Alternative Trade Adjustment Assistance Program (ATAA) – This account provides eligible individuals over the age of 50 who obtain new employment within 26 weeks of their separation with a wage subsidy to help bridge the salary gap between their old and new employment. It is funded by the Federal Government.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Commission are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body in the United States of America for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Measurement Focus, Basis of accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis method of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis method of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Commission considers revenues to be available if they are collected within one year of the end of the current reporting period.

Expenditures generally are recorded when liabilities are incurred, as under the accrual basis method of accounting.

The proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the accrual basis method of accounting. For the business-type activities, the Commission applies all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements and has elected to apply only those standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) on or before November 30, 1989 unless those pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB pronouncements.

Nonexchange Transactions

Nonexchange transactions involving financial or capital resources are transactions in which the Commission either gives value to another party without directly receiving equal value in exchange or receives value from another party without directly giving equal value in exchange. The Commission mainly engages in voluntary nonexchange transactions. This type of transaction includes most federal grants and State Capital Improvement bond proceeds. Voluntary nonexchange transactions usually involve eligibility requirements that must be met before transactions are recognized. The eligibility requirements can include one or more of the following:

- a) The recipient has met the characteristics specified by the provider.
- b) The recipient has met the time requirements specified by the provider.
- c) The provider offers resources on a reimbursement basis and the recipient has incurred the allowable costs under the applicable program.
- d) The provider's offer of resources is contingent upon a specified action of the recipient and that action has occurred.

Budget Policy

The Commission is granted an annual appropriation for operating purposes by the General Assembly. The appropriation as enacted becomes the legal operating budget for the Commission. 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 Appropriation Act for each individual budgetary unit authorizes expenditures from all budgeted resources. A revenue budget is not adopted for individual budgetary units. 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.

A budget versus actual comparison is not presented as required supplementary information for the general fund since all of the revenues and expenditures are not legally budgeted.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The amounts shown in the financial statements as "cash and cash equivalents" represent petty cash, cash on hand with the State Treasurer, cash invested in various instruments by the State Treasurer as part of the State's internal cash management pool and cash on deposit with the U.S. Treasury and in various banks.

Most State agencies, including the Commission, participate in the State's internal cash management pool. Because the cash management pool operates as a demand deposit account, amounts invested in the pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

The State Treasurer administers the cash management pool. The pool includes some long-term investments such as obligations of the United States and certain agencies 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. The pool operates as a demand deposit. For credit risk information pertaining to the cash management pool, see the deposits disclosure in Note 2.

The State's internal cash management pool consists of a general deposit account and several special deposit accounts. The State records each fund's equity interest in the general deposit account; however, all earnings on that account are credited to the General Fund of the State. The Commission records and reports its deposits in the general deposit account at cost.

Some State Treasurer accounts are not included in the State's internal cash management pool because of restrictions on the use of the funds. For those accounts, cash equivalents include investments in short-term highly liquid securities having an initial maturity of three months or less.

Receivables

Receivables consist primarily of the following:

Assessments Receivable

Assessments receivable includes employer tax contributions, contingency assessments and related penalties, interest and collection charges, net of the allowance for uncollectibles.

Unemployment tax contributions are assessed each quarter based on covered wages during the quarter. Also, effective January 1, 1986, most covered employers are assessed a special contingency assessment at the rate of six one-hundredths of one percent upon all covered wages. This contingency assessment is due in the same time and manner as the unemployment tax contribution.

Taxes and contingency assessments for a quarter are due on or before the end of the month following the close of the quarter. Amounts not paid by such date are considered delinquent and the Commission is required to notify employers of such tax delinquencies. If the delinquent amount is not paid within ten days thereafter, the Commission is directed to issue a warrant of execution upon real and personal property of the employer.

Various penalties and interest are levied on delinquent employer tax receivables for failure to timely file quarterly wage reports and timely make the required payments.

Receivables are written off by reducing the allowance account and the corresponding receivable.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Due from Reimbursable Employers

The amounts due from reimbursable employers includes those amounts attributable to the actual benefits paid on behalf of certain non-profit and governmental employers to former employees net of the allowance for uncollectibles.

Intergovernmental Receivables

The federal receivable amount represents reimbursements due under various federal grant programs in which the Commission participates. Revenues and related receivables are recognized at the time and to the extent that allowable expenditures are incurred under such programs.

The amounts due from the State in the proprietary fund represent unemployment benefit reimbursements due from other South Carolina state agencies. The benefit reimbursement receivable from other states and local governments is based on the prorata share of wages earned by the employees in those states and localities for which benefits are being paid by the Commission.

Benefit Overpayments Receivable

Overpayments of unemployment compensation benefits occur due to changes in facts or estimates upon which benefits were originally paid or by claimant fraud. Overpayments are due upon detection or discovery and are recovered by cash recoupments or withheld from subsequent benefits due the claimants. During 1986, the State enacted a law which provides for recovery of overpayments by the South Carolina Department of Revenue from State income tax refunds. Benefit overpayments attributable to reimbursable employers or federal programs are due to such employers or the Federal Government. The Commission generally uses collection on overpayments to fund current benefit obligations. Refunds are made only when there are no current benefit obligations. Benefit overpayment receivables are recorded net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition or fair market value at the date of donation in the case of gifts. The Commission follows capitalization guidelines established by the State of South Carolina. All land is capitalized, regardless of cost. Qualifying improvements that rest in or on the land itself are recorded as depreciable land improvements. Major additions and renovations and other improvements that add to the usable space, prepare existing buildings for new uses, or extend the useful life of an existing building are capitalized.

The Commission capitalizes movable personal property with a unit value in excess of \$5,000 and a useful life in excess of two years and depreciable land improvements, buildings and improvements, and intangible assets costing in excess of \$100,000. Routine repairs and maintenance are charged to operating expenses in the year in which the expense was incurred.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally 20 to 50 years for buildings and improvements and land improvements and 3 to 25 years for software, machinery, equipment, furniture and vehicles.

Benefits Payable

Benefits payable represent amounts paid after year-end for unemployment compensation benefits for weeks ending prior to June 30.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

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 work week are entitled to accrue and carry forward at calendar year-end up to maximums of 180 days sick leave and of 45 days annual vacation leave. Upon termination of State employment, employees are entitled to be paid for accumulated unused annual vacation leave up to the maximum, but are not entitled to any payment for unused sick leave. The compensated absences liability includes accrued annual leave earned for which the employees are entitled to paid time off or payment at termination.

The Commission 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 in the statement of net assets.

Indirect Cost

The Commission recovers indirect cost from federal funding sources based on a negotiated indirect cost agreement approved by the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Cost Determination. The indirect cost recovered from this agreement is used to offset the administrative costs of the Commission and services provided by other State agencies. During the period July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005, the Commission recovered approximately \$8,437,000 of indirect cost from the indirect cost agreement. Of this amount, approximately \$402,000 was remitted to the State and approximately \$8,035,000 was retained by the Commission. Indirect cost recoveries are reported as federal revenues.

Interfund Transactions

Expenditures are initially recorded in the fund making the disbursement. However, if they are properly applicable to another fund, a reimbursement must be recorded. Reimbursements from one fund to another are treated as expenditures of the reimbursing fund and a reduction of the expenditures or expenses of the reimbursed fund. The primary transaction that falls into this category is indirect costs, which are allocated to the various funds through the Commission's cost allocation system.

Transfers from funds receiving revenues to funds through which the resources are to be expended are classified as operating transfers.

Inventories

Inventories consisting primarily of supplies and printed materials benefiting more than one accounting period are accounted for under the consumption method and recognized as expenses/expenditures when used. Inventories are stated at a moving weighted average cost.

Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the fiscal year-end are recorded as prepaid items. Prepaid items benefiting more than one accounting period are accounted for under the consumption method, and recognized as expenses/expenditures when used.

These services include maintenance contracts on data processing and office equipment, equipment rentals, professional services, software cost paid in advance and insurance coverages.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Intergovernmental Payables – Federal

Amounts reflected as intergovernmental payables – federal in the General Fund represent unexpended funds received for special projects in which the Commission participates.

Intergovernmental Payables – Other States

The amounts reported as intergovernmental payables – other states represent amounts due as reimbursements to other states for benefits paid by those states to South Carolina claimants.

Contributions Payable

Contributions payable includes amounts received from employers in excess of current unemployment tax liabilities. The Commission retains the payments on account to cover future tax liabilities.

Net Assets / Fund Balances

The Commission records reservations for portions of its fund equity which are legally segregated for specific future uses or which do not represent available expendable resources and therefore, are not available for expenditures in the governmental fund balance sheet. Unreserved fund balances indicate that portion of fund equity, which is available for appropriations in future periods. If restricted and unrestricted assets are available for the same purpose, then restricted assets will be used before unrestricted assets.

Net assets are categorized as follows:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, costs to be recovered from future revenues, and unamortized debt expense reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt. Rather, that portion of the debt is included in the same net assets component as the unspent proceeds.

Restricted – This component of net assets consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net assets – This component of net assets consists of net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt."

At June 30, 2005, two of the Commission's reserved balances are as follows:

Reed Act – The Commission has funds totaling \$98,999,445 available under the Reed Act in the proprietary funds. These funds are granted to the Fund from the federal government from federal unemployment tax collections to be used for unemployment benefits if they are needed. Upon appropriation by the State legislature and after approval of the Governor, these funds can be used for other purposes. \$13,327,461 of these funds were appropriated by the General Assembly in prior fiscal years to partially fund the purchase of new software and information technology equipment, land acquisition, and office expansion. The \$13,327,461 was shown as a transfer from the Unemployment Compensation Fund to the General Fund upon Legislative appropriation.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Only \$6,321,864 of the funds appropriated has been expended as of June 30, 2005. The remaining appropriated funds totaling \$7,005,597 are shown as a reserved fund balance.

SCOICC – Pursuant to 2005 Appropriation Act Proviso 51.2, all user fees collected by the South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee through the Commission may be retained to use for operating the South Carolina Occupational Information System. All user fees not expended in the prior fiscal year were brought forward for use in the current fiscal year.

As provided by 2006 Appropriation Act Proviso 51.2, all user fees not expended in fiscal year 2005 may be carried forward to fiscal year 2006 for use in the SCOICC program. As of June 30, 2005, \$189,457 was carried forward and is reported as a reserved fund balance.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS:

The amount shown as cash and cash equivalents in the statement of net assets at June 30, 2005 is composed of the following:

Cash on hand	\$ 500
Deposits held by State Treasurer	11,012,025
Deposits held by U.S. Treasury	328,401,863
Other deposits	<u>8,604,422</u>
Totals	<u><u>\$ 348,018,810</u></u>

Deposits held by State Treasurer

State law requires full collateralization of all State Treasurer bank balances. The State Treasurer must correct any deficiencies in collateral within seven days. As of June 30, 2005, all State Treasurer bank balances were fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the State or its agent 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.

Deposits held by U.S. Treasury

Under the provisions of Section 904(e) of the Social Security Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to credit to the account of each state agency, on a quarterly basis, a proportionate part of the earnings of the Unemployment Trust Fund.

Other Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Fund's deposits may not be returned or the Fund will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005**

Section 11-13-60 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires these funds to be fully insured or collateralized. All deposits of the Commission met these requirements.

NOTE 3. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES/PAYABLES:

The amounts shown on the financial statements as being interfund receivables/payables represent amounts, which were collected for penalties and interest and contingency assessments in tax remittances from employers.

In addition, the Commission has not transferred all of the Reed Act funds which were appropriated to the General Fund as of June 30, 2005. Amounts due to the General Fund as of June 30, 2005 are as follows:

Reed Act Funds	\$ 4,998,156
Contingency assessments	29,034
Penalty and interest	<u>112,375</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 5,139,565</u></u>

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES:

The receivable balances at June 30, 2005 and the related amounts for allowances for uncollectibles are as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Allowances for Uncollectibles</u>	<u>Net Receivables</u>
General fund:			
Assessments receivable:			
Contingency	\$ 1,421,405	\$ 98,636	\$ 1,322,769
Penalty and interest	1,414,977	1,066,397	348,580
Totals	<u>\$ 2,836,382</u>	<u>\$ 1,165,033</u>	<u>\$ 1,671,349</u>
Intergovernmental receivables:			
State agencies	\$ 2,376,288		\$ 2,376,288
Federal	2,479,099		2,479,099
	<u>\$ 4,855,387</u>		<u>\$ 4,855,387</u>
Due from subrecipients	<u>\$ 3,222,098</u>		<u>\$ 3,222,098</u>
Other receivables	<u>\$ 1,041</u>		<u>\$ 1,041</u>
Proprietary fund:			
Assessment receivable	<u>\$ 57,880,166</u>	<u>\$ 5,614,245</u>	<u>\$ 52,265,921</u>
Due from reimbursable employers	<u>\$ 1,186,996</u>	<u>\$ 20,326</u>	<u>\$ 1,166,670</u>
Intergovernmental receivables			
State agencies	\$ 967,949		\$ 967,949
Local governments	\$ 2,063,613	\$ 19,645	\$ 2,043,968
Other states	\$ 1,154,539		\$ 1,154,539
Federal	\$ 1,118,667		\$ 1,118,667
Benefit overpayments receivable:			
Basic unemployment compensation	\$ 5,652,223	\$ 2,364,528	\$ 3,287,695
Federal employees	25,462	13,452	12,010
Ex-servicemen	73,012	45,549	27,463
Trade readjustment	39,010	7,393	31,617
Emergency unemployment compensation	504,226	124,563	379,663
Totals	<u>\$ 6,293,933</u>	<u>\$ 2,555,485</u>	<u>\$ 3,738,448</u>

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005**

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS:

A summary of capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 is as follows:

	Balances as Restated June 30, 2004	Increases	Decreases	Balances June 30, 2005
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and land improvements	\$ 3,138,977	\$ -	\$ (3,138,977)	\$ -
Construction in progress	4,394,126	693,989	(2,766,735)	2,321,380
Total capital assets not being depreciated	7,533,103	693,989	(5,905,712)	2,321,380
Other capital assets:				
Buildings and improvements	22,756,594		(22,756,594)	-
Equipment and furniture	5,775,036	508,328	(516,004)	5,767,360
Vehicles	308,080			308,080
Total other capital assets	28,839,710	508,328	(23,272,598)	6,075,440
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings and improvements	9,402,969		(9,402,969)	-
Equipment and furniture	4,582,858	509,102	(522,966)	4,568,994
Vehicles	258,535	25,361		283,896
Total accumulated depreciation	14,244,362	534,463	(9,925,935)	4,852,890
Other capital assets, net	14,595,348	(26,135)	(13,346,663)	1,222,550
Total capital assets, net	\$ 22,128,451	\$ 667,854	\$ (19,252,375)	\$ 3,543,930

See Note 14 for details of the restated balances as of June 30, 2004.

Current year's additions to construction in progress consist of \$693,989 on two software development projects. During the year, one of the projects with a cost of \$1,355,379 was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce.

Pursuant to Proviso 73.18 of the 2004-05 Appropriations Act, the Commission transferred ownership of land and buildings to the State under the control of the Budget and Control Board effective July 1, 2004. All amounts shown as decreases for land and land improvements and buildings and improvements are due to this Proviso. The Commission continues to be responsible for all costs of maintaining the properties including the costs of insurance. In addition, construction in progress of \$1,411,356 attributable to buildings was transferred subject to this Proviso. During the year, an additional \$1,959,723 was expended by the Commission on buildings owned by the State.

Total estimated costs for the software which will be capitalized by the Commission is approximately \$3,614,000 with approximately \$1,292,000 costs to complete. Outstanding commitments for this software is approximately \$1,292,000. In addition, the total estimated costs on buildings and improvements that will be owned by the State and other non-capitalized projects is approximately \$9,217,000 with approximately \$5,848,000 costs to complete. Total outstanding commitments on projects that will not be capitalized were approximately \$100,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005**

NOTE 6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2005 is as follows:

	Balance, July 1, 2004	Additions	Reductions	Balance, June 30, 2005	Due Within One Year
Capital lease payable	\$ 246,065		\$ 63,381	\$ 182,684	\$ 72,088
Capital improvement bond notes payable	1,305,985		307,489	998,496	321,349
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	4,903,997	3,253,014	3,445,047	4,711,964	3,445,000
	<u>\$ 6,456,047</u>	<u>\$ 3,253,014</u>	<u>\$ 3,815,917</u>	<u>\$ 5,893,144</u>	<u>\$ 3,838,437</u>

NOTE 7. CAPITAL PROJECTS/CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT BOND NOTES PAYABLE:

In prior years, the State authorized funds for improvements and expansion of facilities using the proceeds from State capital improvement bond notes. As capital projects are authorized by the State Budget and Control Board, the bond proceeds are allocated to the projects. Revenues from State capital improvement bonds are recorded when the expenditures are incurred. These authorized funds are requested as needed once State authorities have given approval to begin specific projects. The Commission is not obligated to repay these funds to the State until they have been drawn down. A summary of the balance of the bonds receivable from this authorization as of June 30, 2005 follows:

Act	Total Authorized	Balance Authorized and Not Drawn June 30, 2005
538 of 1987	<u>\$ 9,607,000</u>	<u>\$ 239,455</u>

The capital improvement bond notes are payable in quarterly installments plus interest. Amounts including interest required to complete payment of the obligations as of June 30, 2005, are as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal	Interest	Totals
2006	\$ 321,349	\$ 38,870	\$ 360,219
2007	332,702	24,406	357,108
2008	344,445	9,552	353,997
Totals	<u>\$ 998,496</u>	<u>\$ 72,828</u>	<u>\$ 1,071,324</u>

Maturity dates of the notes are in fiscal year 2008 with interest rates ranging from 4.413 to 5.53 percent annually. All revenues derived by the Commission from federal funds under agreement with appropriate federal authorities and other available funds are irrevocably pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

During the fiscal year, the Commission paid \$307,489 and \$52,730 in principal and interest, respectively, on the capital improvement bond notes payable.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 8. LEASES:

The Commission has two capital leases for printers requiring monthly payments of \$6,552 including interest at 4.367% maturing in fiscal year 2008. The carrying amount of the printers totaled approximately \$169,000 as of June 30, 2005. The current year's amortization expense of approximately \$69,000 on the capitalized lease assets is included in depreciation expense. Total payments on the capital leases for the year ended June 30, 2005 were \$72,072 consisting of principal of \$63,381 and interest of \$8,691.

The Commission has entered into operating leases for office space and office equipment. All of the leases are non-cancelable leases with no purchase options and their terms are greater than one year.

Payments are due on a monthly basis. Ending payment dates range from fiscal years from 2006 through 2009. Certain operating leases provide for renewal options for periods from one to five years at their fair rental value at the time of renewal. In the normal course of business, operating leases are generally renewed or replaced by other leases. The Commission is responsible for maintenance on most leased property. Rental expenditures for office space and equipment were approximately \$900,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum rental payments required under the capital lease and the noncancelable operating lease agreements with remaining terms at June 30, 2005 in excess of one year.

	Year Ended June 30,	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
	2006	\$ 78,624	\$ 200,803
	2007	78,624	127,140
	2008	35,730	96,240
	2009	98,484	98,484
Total minimum lease payments		192,978	\$ 522,667
Less: interest		(10,294)	
Present value of minimum lease payments		\$ 182,684	

NOTE 9. PENSION PLANS:

The majority of employees of the Commission are covered by a retirement plan through the South Carolina Retirement System (SCRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board, 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.

The Retirement Division 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.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Under the 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 15 years credited service (five years effective January 1, 2002).

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 percent of all compensation. Effective July 1, 2004, the employer contribution rate became 10.80 percent, which included a 3.25 percent surcharge to fund retiree health and dental insurance coverage. The Commission's actual contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004 and 2003 were approximately \$2,865,000, \$2,849,000 and \$2,971,000 respectively, and equaled the required contributions of 7.55 percent (excluding the surcharge) for each year. Also, the Commission paid employer group-life insurance contributions of approximately \$57,000 in the current fiscal year at the rate of .15 percent of compensation.

The South Carolina Police Officers Retirement System (PORS) is a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time employees whose principal duties are the preservation of public order or the protection or prevention and control of property destruction by fire are required to participate in and contribute to the System as a condition of employment. This plan provides annuity benefits as well as disability and group-life insurance benefits to eligible employees and retirees. In addition, participating employers in the PORS contribute to the accidental death fund which provides annuity benefits to beneficiaries of police officers and firemen killed in the actual performance of their duties. These benefits are independent of any other retirement benefits available to the beneficiary.

Employees covered under PORS are eligible for a monthly pension payable at age 55 with a minimum of five years service or 25 years credited service regardless of age. In addition, employees who have five years of credited service prior to age 55, can retire yet defer receipt of benefits until they reach age 55. A member is vested for a deferred annuity with five years service. The benefit formula for full benefits effective since July 1, 1989, for the PORS is 2.14 percent of the employee's average final salary multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Disability annuity benefits and the group-life insurance benefits for PORS members are similar to those for SCRS participants. Accidental death benefits provide a monthly pension of 50 percent of the member's budgeted compensation at the time of death.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Since July 1, 1988, employees participating in the PORS have been required to contribute 6.5 percent of all compensation. Effective July 1, 2004, the employer contribution rate became 13.55 percent which, as for the SCRS, included the 3.25 percent surcharge. The Commission's actual contributions to the PORS for the years ended June 30, 2005, 2004, and 2003 were approximately \$10,900, \$11,900, and \$13,600, respectively, and equaled the required contributions of 10.3 percent (excluding the surcharge) for each year. Also, the Commission paid employer group-life insurance contributions of approximately \$210 and accidental death insurance contributions of approximately \$210 in the current fiscal year for PORS participants. The rate for each of these insurance benefits is .20 percent of compensation.

Certain State employees may elect to participate in the Optional Retirement Program (ORP), a defined contribution plan. The ORP was established in 1987 under Title 9, Chapter 17, of the South Carolina Code of Laws. The ORP provides retirement and death benefits through the purchase of individual fixed or variable annuity contracts that are issued to, and become the property of, the participants. The State assumes no liability for this plan other than for payment of contributions to designated insurance companies. To elect participation in the ORP, eligible employees must irrevocably waive SCRS membership within their first ninety days of employment. Under State law, contributions to the ORP are required at the same rates as for the SCRS, 7.55 percent plus the retiree surcharge of 3.25 percent from the employer in fiscal year 2005.

For the fiscal year, total contributions requirements to the ORP were approximately \$4,200 (excluding the surcharge) from the Commission as employer and approximately \$3,300 from its employees as plan members. 5.7 percent of the total contributions were remitted to the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board. Also, the Commission paid employer group life insurance contributions of approximately \$100 in the current fiscal year at the rate of .15 percent of compensation. 5.8 percent of the total contributions were remitted to the Retirement Division of the State Budget and Control Board. The balance was remitted directly to the respective annuity policy providers. The obligation for payment of benefits resides with the insurance companies.

The amounts paid by the Commission for pension, group-life benefits and accidental death benefits are reported as employer contribution expenditures within the applicable functional expenditure categories to which the related salaries are charged.

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, benefit and employee/employer contributions for each retirement system. Employee and employer contribution rates to SCRS (and PORS) are actuarially determined.

The surcharges to fund retiree health and dental insurance are not part of the 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 Systems do not make separate measurements of assets and pension benefit obligations for individual employers. Under Title 9 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Commission's liability under the plans is limited to the amount of contributions (stated as a percentage of covered payroll) established by the State Budget and Control Board. Therefore, the Commission's liability under the pension plans is limited to the amounts appropriated therefore in the South Carolina Appropriation Act and amounts from other applicable revenue sources. Accordingly, the Commission recognizes no contingent liability for unfunded costs associated with participation in the plans.

At retirement, employees participating in the SCRS or PORS may receive additional service credit for up to 90 days for accumulated unused sick leave.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2005

NOTE 10. POSTEMPLOYMENT 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 certain active and retired State employees and certain surviving dependents of retirees. All permanent full-time and certain permanent part-time employees of the Commission 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 requirements, 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 annual appropriations by the General Assembly to the Commission for its active employees and to the State Budget and Control Board for all participating State retirees except the portion funded through the pension surcharge and provided from other applicable sources of the Commission for its active employees who are not funded by State General Fund appropriations. The State finances health and dental plan benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. Approximately 27,000 State retirees met these eligibility requirements at June 30, 2005.

The Commission recorded employer contributions expenditures within the applicable functional expenditure categories for these insurance benefits for active employees of approximately \$3,672,000 for the year ended June 30, 2005. As discussed in Note 9, the Commission paid approximately \$1,238,000 applicable to the 3.25 percent surcharge included with the employer contributions for retirement 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.

Information regarding the cost of insurance benefits applicable to Commission retirees is not available. By State law, the Commission 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 Systems' earnings; however, a portion of the required amount is appropriated from the State General Fund annually for the SCRS and PORS benefits.

NOTE 11. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS:

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to State employees and employers of its political subdivisions. Certain employees of the Commission have elected to participate. The multiple-employer plans, created under Internal Revenue Code Section 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. The State has no liability for losses under these plans. Employees may withdraw the current value of their contributions when they terminate State employment. Employees may also withdraw contributions prior to termination if they meet requirements specified by the applicable plan.

NOTE 12. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains State or commercial insurance coverage for each of those risks except for automobile collision and losses on building contents.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks. There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage that was in force in the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded any of its coverage's in any of the prior three years. The Commission pays insurance premiums to certain other State agencies and commercial insurers to cover risks that may occur in normal operations. The insurers promise to pay to or on behalf of the insured for covered economic losses sustained during the policy period in accord with insurance policy and benefit program limits except for deductibles.

State management believes it is more economical to manage certain risks internally and to set aside assets for claim settlement. Several State funds accumulate assets and the State itself assumes substantially all risks for the following:

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

Employees elect health coverage through either a health maintenance organization or through the State's self-insured plan. All of the other coverages listed above are through the applicable State self-insured plan except dependent and optional life premiums are remitted to commercial carriers.

The Commission and other entities pay premiums to the State's Insurance Reserve Fund (IRF) which issues policies, accumulates assets to cover the risks of loss, and pays claims incurred for covered losses related to the following assets, activities, and/or events:

1. Theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets;
2. Real property;
3. Motor vehicles liability; and,
4. Torts.

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

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

The Commission obtains coverage through a commercial insurer for employee fidelity bond insurance for all employees for losses arising from theft or misappropriation, up to a maximum of \$100,000 per employee. Management believes such coverage is sufficient to preclude any significant uninsured losses for the covered risks.

The Commission has recorded insurance premium expenditures in the applicable program expenditure categories of the general fund.

In management's opinion, claims losses in excess of insurance coverage for insured risks are unlikely, and if incurred, would be insignificant to the Commission's financial position. Furthermore, there is no evidence of asset impairment or other information to indicate that a loss expenditure and liability should be recorded at year-end for such risks. Therefore, no loss accrual has been recorded.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2005**

NOTE 13. TRANSACTIONS WITH STATE AGENCIES:

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

The Commission was required to remit \$401,878 of indirect cost recoveries to the General Fund of the State.

Services received at no cost from State agencies include maintenance of certain accounting records and payroll and disbursement processing from the Comptroller General; check preparation and banking from the State Treasurer; legal services from the Attorney General; and records storage from the Commission of Archives and History.

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

The Commission 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 plan contributions, unemployment insurance, insurance coverage, office supplies, telephone and interagency mail. Payments were also made during the year to the State Accident Fund for worker's compensation insurance. The amounts of expenditures applicable to these related party transactions are not readily available. The Commission received \$130,724 from State appropriations during the year for expenditures of the SCOICC. The Commission recorded revenues of approximately \$4,002,000 for reimbursements of benefits paid to State employees and was due approximately \$968,000 for these benefits at year-end.

Effective July 1, 2005, the Workforce Investment Act program was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce pursuant to an Executive Order signed by the Governor. Because of the State's payroll system, all employees working on this program were transferred to the Department effective June 2, 2005. The pay for these employees for the month of June 2005 that was paid in July was approximately \$201,000. In addition, the Department of Commerce assumed the accrued compensated balances and related benefits attributable to these employees. The balance owed to these employees as of June 30, 2005 was approximately \$185,000. The Commission transferred net capital assets of \$1,363,585 to South Carolina Department of Commerce during June 2005 in connection with the transfer of this program.

NOTE 14. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS:

The Commission noted an error relating to capital assets balances as of June 30, 2004 that resulted in prior period adjustments. The Commission noted prior period disposals of equipment and furniture that were not recorded.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2005

The effect of accounting and reporting changes on beginning net assets for the governmental activities in the entity-wide financial statements is as follows:

Account	Balances, as previously reported	Prior Period Adjustments	Balances, as restated
Other capital assets:			
Equipment and furniture	\$ 6,744,816	\$ (969,780)	\$ 5,775,036
Vehicles	313,537	(5,457)	308,080
Total other capital assets	<u>\$ 7,058,353</u>	<u>\$ (975,237)</u>	<u>\$ 6,083,116</u>
Less accumulated depreciation:			
Equipment and furniture	5,547,052	(964,194)	4,582,858
Vehicles	263,992	(5,457)	258,535
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>\$ 5,811,044</u>	<u>\$ (969,651)</u>	<u>\$ 4,841,393</u>
Other capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,247,309</u>	<u>\$ (5,586)</u>	<u>\$ 1,241,723</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 1,247,309</u>	<u>\$ (5,586)</u>	<u>\$ 1,241,723</u>
Net assets	<u>\$ 31,488,517</u>	<u>\$ (5,586)</u>	<u>\$ 31,482,931</u>

NOTE 15. CONTINGENCIES:

Federal Grants - The various programs administered by the Commission for fiscal years June 30, 2005 and prior are subject to audit by the federal grantor agencies. At the present time, amounts, if any, which may be due federal grantors have not been determined but the Commission believes that any such amounts in the aggregate would not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Commission. Furthermore, there is no evidence to indicate that a liability should be recorded at year-end.

Litigation – The Commission is a party to various legal proceedings arising principally in the normal course of operations. The outcome of any litigation has an element of uncertainty. Because, in the opinions of management and legal counsels, the risk of loss in excess of insurance coverage for any litigation is remote, the outcome of any litigation and claims is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Commission. Therefore, an estimated liability has not been recorded.

NOTE 16. TRANSFERS:

The Commission makes transfers from the General Fund to Unemployment Compensation accounts in the proprietary funds. The Commission is allowed to recover the cost of certain projects using Reed Act funds over a period of twenty years. These costs are not transferred until authorization is received to expend the funds. \$30,303 was transferred during the current fiscal year.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor Number	Total Expenditures	Pass-Through Expenditures to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Labor				
Direct Programs:				
Labor Force Statistics	17.002		\$ 1,165,551	\$ -
Labor Certification for Alien Workers	17.203		86,364	-
Employment Service	17.207		10,684,413	-
Unemployment Insurance	17.225		38,996,123	-
Trade Adjustment Assistance - Workers	17.245		18,978,805	-
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258		13,454,434	13,454,434
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259		14,126,739	14,126,739
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260		17,107,892	17,107,892
Workforce Incentives Grant	17.266		430,427	-
Workforce Investment Act - Incentive Grants Section 503	17.267		1,532,353	1,532,353
Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program	17.801		1,190,010	-
Local Veterans Employment Representative Program	17.804		1,658,140	-
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program	17.805		184,729	-
Passed-through from:				
Pendleton District Workforce Development Board:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A195E1	61,075	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	3A395E1	1,085	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A395E1	107,599	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A995E1	71,673	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4Y195E1	35,530	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D195E1	91,640	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	3D395E1	612	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D395E1	109,088	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D995E1	86,284	
Upper State Workforce Development Board:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4M903M5	14,603	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4M903M5	31,094	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4M903M5	28,193	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4M903M5	14,616	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4M903M5	31,052	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4M903M5	28,053	
Upper Savannah Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4119601	75,529	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4199601	27,765	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	41E9601	42,461	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4319601	99,264	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4399601	48,598	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	43E9601	42,699	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4219601	58,923	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4299601	40,206	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	42E9601	41,461	
Midlands Workforce Development Board:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A894A1	35,677	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A494A6	87,339	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4Y894A2	21,354	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D894A3	83,420	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D494A7	125,408	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	3D194A1	82	
Trident Workforce Development Board:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4110606	43,183	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4110606-2	38,001	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4110606-3	54,739	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4110606	43,183	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4110606-2	38,000	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4110606-3	54,739	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4110606	43,183	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4110606-2	38,000	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4110606-3	54,739	

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Grantor Number	Total Expenditures	Pass-Through Expenditures to Subrecipients
Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A807B1	139,885	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A507B1	155,097	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	3A207B1	1,455	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A207B1	785,974	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4Y807B1	118,003	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D807B1	112,808	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D507B1	154,072	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	3D207B1	319	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D207B1	373,025	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4E207B1	118,670	
Catawba Regional Planning Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4119961	68,808	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4129961	88,098	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4149961	92,840	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4179961	77,075	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4319961	44,071	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100CA	35,849	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4219961	45,443	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4229961	57,452	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4249961	46,312	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4279961	115,484	
Lower Savannah Council of Government:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	OCAY697ES	328,221	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	OCAY697ES	36,879	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	OCAY697ES	365,918	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	OCAY697ES	41,842	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	OCAY697ES	244,456	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	OCAY697ES	28,382	
Santee Lynches Regional Planning Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	44710Z1	134,202	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	44710Z1	557,096	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	44710Z1	13,097	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z1	37,974	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	34710Z1	3,430	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z1	421,937	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z5	1,295	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z3	5,473	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z2	4,253	
Waccamaw Regional Planning Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4149B08	406,765	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	3249B08	3,650	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4249B08	754,031	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	MI NEG	352,175	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	MI NEG 2	33,529	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4249B08a	15,075	
Lowcountry Council of Governments:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4119C01	7,323	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4319C01	7,496	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4219C01	3,673	
State Wide:				
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4T100Z1	47,144	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	3A100Z1	2,020	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4A100Z1	681,495	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4AM00Z1	53,041	
Workforce Investment Act - Adult Program	17.258	4B100Z1	11,481	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	3Y100Z1	11	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4Y100Z1	640,761	
Workforce Investment Act - Youth Activities	17.259	4B100Z1	11,481	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	3D100A1	79	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4D100A1	636,728	

**SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005**

<u>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program Title</u>	<u>Federal CFDA Number</u>	<u>Pass-Through Grantor Number</u>	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Pass-Through Expenditures to Subrecipients</u>
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100WS	72,273	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100SC	40,406	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100TW	21,677	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100A1	199,122	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100SL	28,963	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4C99DP1	214,005	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100A2	12,111	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4R100SR	7,624	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	44710Z4	4,253	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	MI NEG	124,402	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	EM1288303	182,794	
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers	17.260	4B10021	11,481	
Workforce Investment Act - Incentive Grants Section 503	17.267	3I10021	34,920	
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			131,023,312	46,221,417
U.S. Department of Education				
Vocational Education - Occupational & Employment Information - State Grants	84.346		153,807	
U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
Disaster Unemployment Assistance	97.034		14,532	
TOTAL FEDERAL ASSISTANCE			\$ 131,191,651	\$ 46,221,417

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards has been prepared on the accrual basis method of accounting.



**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**

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

We have audited the financial statements of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated March 17, 2006. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. However, we noted certain matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matters coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over financial reporting that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the Commission's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements. The reportable conditions are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 05-1 to 05-10.

A material weakness is a reportable condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the reportable conditions described on the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as items 05-1 through 05-10 are material weaknesses.

We also noted other matters involving the internal control over financial reporting which are described as Other Management Letter Comments as detailed on page 51.

Compliance and Other Matters

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



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This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Governor, Commissioners and management of the Commission and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified part.

Rogers + Lalan, PA

March 17, 2006



**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE
TO EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133**

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

Compliance

We have audited the compliance of South Carolina Employment Security Commission (the Commission) with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that are applicable to its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2005. The Commission's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to its major federal program is the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Commission's compliance based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Commission's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on the Commission's compliance with those requirements.

In our opinion, the Commission complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2005. However, the reports of our auditing procedures disclosed instances of noncompliance with those requirements that are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 05-5 to 05-10.

Internal Control Over Compliance

The management of the Commission is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Commission's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133.



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We noted certain matters involving the internal control over compliance and its operation that we consider to be reportable conditions. Reportable conditions involve matter coming to our attention relating to significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the internal control over compliance that, in our judgment, could adversely affect the Commission's ability to administer a major federal program in accordance with the applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants. Reportable conditions are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 05-5 through 05-10.

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that noncompliance with the applicable requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants that would be material in relation to a major federal program being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Our consideration of the internal control over compliance would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be reportable conditions and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all reportable conditions that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that the reportable conditions described above are material weaknesses.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Governor, Commissioners and management of the Commission and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rogers + Lalan, PA

March 17, 2006

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements:

1. An unqualified opinion dated March 17, 2006 on the financial statements of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2005 was issued.
2. Reportable conditions that were determined to be material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting were noted as described below. All reportable conditions are considered to be material weaknesses.
3. There were no instances of noncompliance that would be material to the financial statements noted.

Federal Awards:

4. Reportable conditions relating to internal control over compliance resulting from the audit of the major federal award programs are reported.
5. An unqualified opinion on compliance for major programs dated March 17, 2006 was issued.
6. Audit findings relative to the major federal award programs are reported on this schedule as required by Section 510(a) of Circular A-133.
7. The major programs of the Commission are as follows:

<u>CFDA #</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>
17.207	Employment Service
17.225	Unemployment Insurance
17.258	Workforce Investment Act - Adult
17.259	Workforce Investment Act - Youth
17.260	Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Workers
17.267	WIA Incentive Grants_Section 503 Grants to States
17.801	Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program
17.804	Local Veterans' Employment Representative Program

8. The dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs was \$3,000,000.
9. The Commission was determined not to be a low-risk auditee.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

05-1. WEAKNESSES IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Condition: Our audit disclosed various weaknesses in the area of financial management, record keeping and reporting. These weaknesses include the following:

1. The Commission is not recording all adjusting journal entries proposed by the auditors and the fund balances per the general ledger do not agree with the audited financial statements.
2. The Commission's general ledger contains some funds with balances that should be closed out to zero. There is an allowance for doubtful account recorded in a fund with no receivable balance.

3. The Commission is recording operating transfers between funds as an expenditure in one fund and recording the credit to the other fund directly to fund balance instead of recording them as transfers in each fund.
4. Adjusting journal entries to correct certain prior year-end balances made by the Commission were recorded in the current year's revenue and expenditure accounts causing the current year's revenues and expenditures to be misstated.

The same findings were cited in the schedule of findings and questioned costs in prior years.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles and good internal controls require records that support financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Effect: The Commission is not producing accurate financial information.

Cause: The Commission is not maintaining its records in a manner that allows the preparation of accurate financial statements.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission post all audit adjustments to their general ledger and correctly record transactions between funds. If the adjustments cannot be posted to the general ledger, the adjustments should be posted to trial balances that the Commission provides for audit purposes. The Commission should adjust off old balances for which there is no support.

05-2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE OVERSTATED

Condition: The Commission overstated accounts payable by approximately \$12,100 because they included one voucher that should not have been recorded in the current fiscal year.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require expenses to be recorded in the proper fiscal year.

Effect: Accounts payable was overstated.

Cause: The Commission did not ensure the accuracy of amounts included in accounts payable.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure the accuracy of all amounts included in accounts payable.

05-3. CAPITAL ASSETS DISPOSALS NOT RECORDED TIMELY

Condition: The Commission did not timely remove capital assets disposed of in prior fiscal years, which resulted in an overstatement in the costs of capital assets in the amount of approximately \$975,000 and an overstatement in accumulated depreciation in the amount of approximately \$970,000. The net effect was recorded as a prior period adjustment. This same finding was cited in prior years' management letters. In addition, we noted various items during our capital asset observation that were still on the Commission's capital asset listing that were obsolete or were being cannibalized for parts.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require that disposals be recorded in a timely manner.

Effect: Prior year capital assets were overstated.

Cause: Failure to ensure that all disposals were recorded in a timely manner.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure that all transactions are recorded in a timely manner.

05-4. ENTRIES POSTED IMPROPERLY

Condition: Our audit disclosed that the Commission made an entry to correct the balance in the prepaid expense account and the other side of the entry was posted to a cash account instead of an expense account. The accounting staff advised us that they could not post it to an expense account since the books were already closed for the year.

In another instance, a cash balance was adjusted for several reconciling items from a number of years ago and the other side of the entry was posted as a debit in a liability account creating a year-end debit balance in the account. The second entry was one that had been adjusted by an audit adjustment in prior years that the Commission had not posted to its books.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles require that adjustments be posted to the proper account. The balance of one account should not be adjusted to an incorrect balance so that another account balance can be adjusted.

Effect: The posting of these entries caused the cash balance to be overstated by approximately \$35,600 and liabilities to be understated by \$192,700.

Cause: Failure of accounting staff to timely make adjustments before the books of account were closed and failure to record audit adjustments.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission ensure that all entries are posted to the proper accounts. Provisions should be made to allow entries that are not posted prior to the closing of the books to be posted correctly for the financial statements.

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

05-5. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – LABOR FORCE STATISTICS – CFDA # 17.002; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – CFDA # 17.207; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE – WORKERS – CFDA # 17.245; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – ADULT PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.258; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES – CFDA # 17.259; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – DISLOCATED WORKERS – CFDA # 17.260; WORKFORCE INCENTIVES GRANT – CFDA # 17.266; DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.801; LOCAL VETERANS' EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.804 – FEDERAL EXPENDITURES OVERSTATED

Condition: The Commission over reported federal expenditures by approximately \$3,816,000 on the schedule of federal expenditures because they did not adjust the expenditures for the additional payables found after the books were closed and did not take into account prior year journal entries made after the books were closed. The schedule was adjusted for these adjustments. \$3,222,000 of this amount is due to the fact that the Commission reported all advances to subrecipients under the Workforce Investment Act grants as expenditures since the program was being transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce effective July 1, 2005. The same finding was cited in the prior year's report.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles and the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A – 133 require the preparation of accurate financial information.

Effect: There was a misstatement of expenditures on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Cause: The Commission did not adjust its general ledger records or its schedule of federal expenditures.

Recommendation: The expenditures reported on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards must equal the actual current year federal expenditures.

05-6. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE – WORKERS – CFDA # 17.245 – FEDERAL EXPENDITURES UNDERREPORTED

Condition: The Commission understated federal expenditures on the schedule of federal awards by approximately \$1,441,000 as a result of the lack of coordination between the management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the management of the other funds. The schedule was adjusted for this understatement. The same finding was cited in the prior year's management letter.

Criteria: Generally accepted accounting principles and the Single Audit Act and OMB Circular A – 133 require the preparation of accurate financial information.

Effect: There was a misstatement of expenditures on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Cause: The Commission did not reconcile expenditures between accounting records of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and accounting records of the other funds.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the management of other funds coordinate between the two departments to ensure there is communication regarding transactions that effect the two departments, to ensure that proper amounts are used to prepare the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

05-7. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – CFDA # 17.207; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225 – COMMISSION DID NOT VERIFY THAT ENTITIES WERE NOT SUSPENDED OR DEBARRED

Condition: The Commission did not have a system in place to determine whether any contracts were entered into with an entity that was on the listing of suspended or debarred entities. The Commission entered into contracts without verifying that the entity was not suspended or debarred. Our audit determined that no payments were made to any entity that was suspended or debarred.

Criteria: Federal regulations prohibit the awarding of any contract in excess of \$25,000 to any suspended or debarred entities.

Effect of Condition: The Commission could have made payments to an entity that was not eligible for federal funds and would have been required to refund the amounts involved to the federal government.

Cause of Condition: The Commission was not aware of this requirement.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure that no contracts are awarded to entities that are suspended or debarred.

05-8. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – ADULT PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.258; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES – CFDA # 17.259; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – DISLOCATED WORKERS – CFDA # 17.260; WIA INCENTIVE GRANTS_SECTION 503 GRANTS TO STATES – CFDA # 17.267 – REQUIRED REPORTS NOT FILED TIMELY

Condition: The Commission submitted the following reports after the federal deadlines:

ETA 8413 for CFDA # 17.225 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was due on August 1, 2005 was submitted on August 10, 2005.

ETA 586 for CFDA # 17.225 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was due on July 20, 2005 was submitted on July 22, 2005.

ETA 9076 A-F for CFDA #'s 17.258, 17.259, and 17.260 for the period ended September 30, 2004 which was due on November 15, 2004 was submitted on November 19, 2004.

SF 269 for CFDA # 17.267 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was due on September 30, 2005 was submitted on November 14, 2005.

A similar finding was cited in the prior year's schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In addition, the Commission could not locate copies of certain reports for CFDA #'s 17.258, 17.259 or 17.260 for us to review and did not have documentation that the ETA 9002 series of reports or the VETS-200 series of reports were timely filed.

Criteria: Federal grant requirement for the filing of various reports.

Effect: Reports were not filed by the required deadline.

Cause: Unknown.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Commission ensure that all reports are filed in a timely manner and maintain documentation of these reports and the dates that they were filed.

05-9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225 – FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL BENEFITS UNDERPAID

Condition: Our testing of benefit payments disclosed that the Commission had underpaid unemployment benefits to former member of military personnel. The Commission sent the recipient the underpaid amounts after we advised them of the condition.

Criteria: The Federal Regulations and the Commission's manuals contain the requirements for the calculation of unemployment benefits due to former military personnel.

Effect: Unemployment benefits were not paid in the proper amount.

Cause: Commission personnel used the incorrect military pay grade in the calculation of the benefits.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Commission implement procedures to ensure that the correct pay grades are used in calculating the benefit amounts.

05-10. JOBS TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT – CFDA # 17.250 – GRANT FUNDS NOT RETURNED

Condition: The Commission still has cash on hand of \$3,173 which is due to the Department of Labor for the Jobs Training Partnership Act Program that ended June 30, 2001. In addition, the records for this program reflect an account payable of \$517 that has still not been paid.

Criteria: Federal regulations require the Commission to timely refund any grant funds remaining upon the termination of the program.

Effect: The Commission has not refunded unspent grant funds and has an old accounts payable on their books that may not be due.

Cause: Unknown.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission investigate the status of the accounts payable and refund all unspent federal funds to the Department of Labor.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

OTHER MANAGEMENT LETTER COMMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

A. SUBRECIPIENT PAID IN EXCESS OF GRANT AMOUNT

Our audit disclosed that the Commission had sent funds to a recipient in excess of the grant amount under the Workforce Investment Act. The total approved grant was \$177,806 and the Commission had advance funds totaling \$189,082. The recipient had only spent \$169,448 as of June 30, 2005.

We recommend that the Commission implement procedures to ensure that funds are not advanced to subrecipients in excess of the approved budget.

B. ERRORS ON OPERATING LEASE CLOSING PACKAGE

Our review of the operating lease closing package submitted to the Comptroller General disclosed that the Department showed the difference between the amount that their records had for lease expenditures and the Comptroller General's amount as a negative amount of \$28,114 instead of as a positive amount. The Commission's records reflected a higher amount than the Comptroller General's and the difference should have been shown as a positive amount based on the closing package instructions. In addition, we determined that the Commission was not reconciling the lease expenditures per their books to the Comptroller General's records as required.

We recommend that the Commission take additional care in completing the operating lease closing package and reconcile the amounts shown in their records with the Comptroller General's records.

C. FUNCTIONING INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT NEEDED

The Commission has an Internal Audit Department but they perform monitoring visits and review of subrecipients audit reports. The Commission should consider structuring the internal audit department so that it reports directly to the Board of Commissioners. The scope of the internal audit would include performing reviews of the field offices as well as the offices in Columbia. Areas to be reviewed would include payroll payoffs, new hires and terminations, capital assets and supply inventory verifications, timesheets, reconciliations of various general ledger accounts including cash as well as internal controls over the various areas. The same finding was cited in prior years' management letter comments.

We again recommend that the Commission put in place a functioning internal audit staff, which we think would eliminate some of the problems encountered during our audit.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

**SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004**

- 04-6** This finding was considered corrected by the Atlanta Office of the Employment and Training Administration and the Washington Office of Inspector General, Department of Labor. However, this finding was cited by the audit firm for the audit ending June 30, 2005.
- 04-7** This finding was considered corrected by the Atlanta Office of the Employment and Training Administration and the Washington Office of Inspector General, Department of Labor. However, this finding was cited by the audit firm for the audit ending June 30, 2005.
- 04-8** This finding was corrected and timely submittal of all required reports were certified by the Employment and Training Administration. However, this finding was cited by the audit firm for the audit ending June 30, 2005.

Audit Contact: Dianne Richardson, Accounting Manager

Date: April 26, 2006

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

APPENDIX A

COMMISSIONERS
J. William McLeod
Becky D. Richardson
McKinley Washington, Jr.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Roosevelt T. Halley
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April 26, 2006

**South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Corrective Action Plan**

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission respectfully submits the following comments and Corrective Action Plan for the audit of the year ended June 30, 2005.

Name and address of the independent public accounting firm: Rogers & Laban, P.A.,
1919 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29201.

Audit Period: July 1, 2004 through June 30, 2005

Comments: The following management comments are offered regarding the audit and its findings:

1. Management is pleased to note that there were no questioned costs as a result of this audit.
2. Management also notes that work on the audit for the year ending June 2005 was actually taking place in February and March 2006; therefore any proposed audit entries are after the fact and cannot be reflected in the agency fund balances as of June 30, 2005.
3. Lastly, management would like it noted that many of the findings issued are one percent or less of the total expenditures. Materiality should be established by the audit firm and complied with throughout all findings.

FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**05-1. WEAKNESSES IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, RECORD
KEEPING AND REPORTING**

Condition: Our audit disclosed various weaknesses in the area of financial management, record keeping and reporting. These weaknesses include the following:

1. The Commission is not recording all adjusted journal entries proposed by the auditors and the fund balances, per the general ledger, do not agree with the audited financial statements.
2. The Commission's general ledger contains some funds with balances that should be closed out to zero. There is an allowance for doubtful accounts recorded in a fund with no receivable balance.
3. The Commission is recording operating transfers between funds as an expenditure in one fund and recording the credit to the other fund directly to the fund balance instead of recording them as transfers in each fund.
4. Adjusting journal entries to correct certain prior year-end balances made by the Commission were recorded in the current year's revenue and expenditure accounts causing the current year's revenues and expenditures to be misstated.

The same findings were cited in the schedule of findings and questioned costs in prior years.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission post all audit adjustments to their general ledger and correctly record transactions between funds. If the adjustments cannot be posted to the general ledger, the adjustments should be posted to trial balances that the Commission provides for audit purposes. The Commission should adjust old balances for which there is no support.

Response: The Commission does not record all adjusted journal entries proposed by the auditors and fund balances do not agree to the audited financial statements due to the audit period ended June 30 of the year and entries were received 9 to 13 months later; therefore, the next year's beginning balance (the previous year's ending balance) cannot be adjusted. Also, all proposed journal entries are at the summary level and not at the detail level; therefore, entries cannot be posted appropriately. This is the first year the audit firm has proposed utilizing the trial balance as a source to post the adjusted journal entries, thereby alleviating the need for detail entries.

South Carolina State Budget Proviso 57.3 allows the Commission to pay prior year expenditures out of current year funds due to federal grants being two or three year agreements. By admission of the auditor, if the expenditure overstates the current period, it was understated in the prior period.

05-2. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE OVERSTATED

Condition: The Commission overstated accounts payable by approximately \$12,100 because they included one voucher that should not have been recorded in the current fiscal year.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure the accuracy of all amounts included in accounts payable.

Response: The Commission included the \$12,100 in accounts payable because the invoice was dated June 30, 2005 and was processed by the State Comptroller General and State Treasurer as thirteenth month voucher(s). Since the State Comptroller and State Treasurer act as banking agents for the Commission, vouchers processed in the thirteenth month are recorded as payables.

05-3 CAPITAL ASSETS DISPOSALS NOT RECORDED TIMELY

Condition: The Commission did not timely remove capital assets disposed of in prior fiscal years, which resulted in an overstatement in the costs of capital assets in the amount of approximately \$975,000 and an overstatement in accumulated depreciation in the amount of approximately \$970,000. The net effect was recorded as a prior period adjustment. This same finding was cited in prior years' management letters. In addition, we noted various items during our capital asset observation that were still on the Commission's capital asset listing that were obsolete or were being cannibalized for parts.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure that all transactions are recorded in a timely manner.

Response: While the Commission records all disposals as they are received, the Commission conducted a one hundred percent audit of all offices and all inventories have been adjusted to actual. The fixed asset closing package is the source document reference in the condition. The closing package reflected adjustments to beginning balances when the entry to remove all the equipment should have been reflected as retirements in the current year, entry for removal was July 2004, thus the ending balance is still equal to the amount stated in the closing package.

Items noted during the audit firms observation as being obsolete or cannibalized for parts is left to the discretion of the area director/cost center manager. In many instances, as equipment is replaced, the old equipment is kept until it is determined that all transfer processes and usefulness of the machines are expended. For financial purposes, the Commission accounts for equipment based on if it is in the area assigned. Obsolescence determination is at the discretion of the area director/cost center manager.

05-4. ENTRIES POSTED IMPROPERLY

Condition: Our audit disclosed that the Commission made an entry to correct the balance in the prepaid expense account and the other side of the entry was posted to a cash account instead of the expense account. The accounting staff advised us that they could not post it to an expense account since the books were already closed for the year. In another instance, a cash balance was adjusted for several reconciling items from a number of years ago and the other side of the entry was posted as a debit in a liability account creating a year-end debit balance in the account. The second entry was one that had been adjusted by an audit adjustment in prior years that the Commission had not posted to its books.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission ensure that all entries are posted to the proper accounts. Provisions should be made to allow entries that are not

posted prior to the closing of the books to be posted correctly for the financial statements.

Response: The first entry cited in the condition was made on the trial balance the Commission provides for audit purposes. The correct entry was made in the Commission accounting records in the month of July 2005 expensing the amount and reducing the prepaid account. The Commission will ensure that all entries are posted to the proper accounts.

FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARD

05-5. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – LABOR FORCE STATISTICS – CFDA # 17.002; EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – CFDA # 17.207; UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE – WORKERS- CFDA # 17.245; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – ADULT PROGRAM - CFDA # 17.258; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES – CFDA # 17.259; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – DISLOCATED WORKERS – CFDA # 17.260; WORKFORCE INCENTIVES GRANT – CFDA # 17.266; DISABLED VETERANS' OUTREACH PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.801; LOCAL VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM – CFDA # 17.804

Condition: The Commission over reported federal expenditures by approximately \$3,816,000 on the Schedule of Federal Expenditures because they did not adjust the expenditures for the additional payables found after the books were closed and did not take into account prior year journal entries made after the books were closed. The schedule was adjusted for these adjustments. \$3,222,000 of this amount is due to the fact that the Commission reported all advances to sub recipients under the Workforce Investment Act grants as expenditures since the program was being transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce effective July 1, 2005. The same finding was cited in the prior year's report.

Recommendation: The expenditures reported on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards must equal the actual current year federal expenditures.

Response: The additional benefit payables cited totaled approximately \$600,000, which was not established until the middle of August 2004; this also includes subrecipient expenses that were not reported until August 2004. These additional payables were booked for financial statement purposes as payables at June 30, 2004, when the actual expense was booked in August 2004. This entry was reversed in the current year financial statements and additional benefit payables established in August 2005 were presented in the financial statements. The actual expense for these payables was booked in August 2005. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes these expenditures in the period which they were expensed. As stated in the condition the Commission expensed all sub recipient advances since the program was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce effective July 1, 2005.

**05-6. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; TRADE
ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE-WORKERS – CFDA #17.245 –
FEDERAL EXPENDITURES UNDERREPORTED**

Condition: The Commission understated federal expenditures on the schedule of federal awards by approximately \$1,441,000 as a result of the lack of coordination between the management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the management of the other funds. The schedule was adjusted for this understatement. The same finding was cited in the prior year's management letter.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the management of other funds coordinate between the two departments to ensure there is communication, regarding transactions that effect the two departments, to ensure that proper amounts are used to prepare the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Response: The Commission once again does not agree with this finding or with the opinion of the audit firm. Coordination between the two managements exists and is not a financial condition but an opinion of the auditor. The \$1,441,000 includes \$475,589 of benefits payables not established until August 2005, \$600,000 benefits payables established in August 2004 but actually paid in August 2004 and the remainder is benefit overpayment recoupments thereby reducing the expenditures. Coordination between the audit firm and the management of the Unemployment Insurance Fund would have determined the amount stated in the schedule of federal awards to be correct.

**05-7. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE – CFDA # 17.207; UNEMPLOYMENT
INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225 – COMMISSION DID NOT VERIFY
THAT ENTITIES WERE NOT SUSPENDED OR DEBARRED**

Condition: The Commission did not have a system in place to determine whether any contracts were entered into with an entity that was on the listing of suspended or debarred entities. The Commission entered into contracts without verifying that the entity was not suspended or debarred. Our audit determined that no payments were made to any entity that was suspended or debarred.

Recommendation: The Commission should ensure that no contracts are awarded to entities that are suspended or debarred.

Response: The Commission has established procedures to verify entities on the Excluded Parties List System and the Commission coordinates with the State Materials Management Office for contractual agreements for which they have approval authority.

05-8. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE – CFDA # 17.225; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – ADULT PROGRAM – CFDA #17.258; WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT – YOUTH ACTIVITIES – CFDA # 17.259; WORKFORCE INVEST ACT – DILOCATED WORKERS – CFDA # 17.260; WIA INCENTIVE GRANTS – SECTION 503 GRANTS TO STATES – CFDA #17.267 – REQUIRED REPORTS NOT FILED TIMELY

Condition: The Commission submitted the following reports after the federal deadlines:

ETA 8413 for CFDA # 17.225 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was submitted on August 10, 2005.

ETA 586 for CFDA # 17.225 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was due on July 20, 2005 was submitted on July 22, 2005.

ETA 9076 A-F for CFDA #'s 17.258, 17.259, 17.260 for the period ended September 30, 2004 was due on November 15, 2004 was submitted on November 19, 2004.

SF 269 for CFDA # 17.267 for the period ended June 30, 2005 which was due on September 30, 2005 was submitted on November 14, 2005.

A similar finding was cited in the prior year's schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In addition, the Commission could not locate copies of certain reports for CFDA #'s 17.258, 17.259 or 17.260 for us to review and did not have documentation that the ETA 9002 series of reports or the VETS 200 series of reports were timely filed.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Commission ensure that all reports are filed in a timely manner and maintain documentation of these reports and the dates that they were filed.

Response: The Commission prepares ETA 8413 from reports received from Bank of America. The Bank of America reports are often late and some months must be resubmitted by the bank due to errors. The Commission will contact Bank of America to ensure their timeliness.

The Commission agrees that ETA 586 was submitted two (2) days passed the due date. The Commission will take steps to ensure that this report is submitted timely.

The Commission agrees that ETA 9076 A-F was submitted on November 19, 2004. This finding is corrected as of June 30, 2005, as the Workforce Investment Act was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce.

SF 269 for CFDA #17.267 for the period ended June 30, 2005 was due on September 30, 2005. As recognized by the audit firm in a previous finding, the Workforce Investment Act was transferred to the South Carolina Department of Commerce on July 1, 2005. Transferred with this program was all reporting requirements and cash draw down capabilities. In order to report for June 30, due on September 30, the Commission would have needed access to the online systems maintained by the U. S. Department of Labor. Since Commerce had access to the WIA systems, it cannot have two separate entities accessing the same system. Commerce was and is the State Administrator of WIA. The regional office for the Department of Labor contacted the Commission in November and asked that the Commission close this grant which the Commission did once forms were electronically sent from Washington.

The Commission agrees with the citing in the above finding for CFDA #'s 17.258, 17.259, and 17.260 stating the Commission was unable to locate reports because these were the June 2005 reports due August 15, 2005. Once again, the Commission did not have access to the on-line system to submit these reports and all expenditures incurred by the Commission were sent to the Department of Commerce in early August.

The Commission will maintain a file for the certifications of receipt for the ETA 9002 and VETS 200 series of reports.

05-9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE # 17.225 – FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL BENEFITS UNDERPAID

Condition: Our testing of benefit payments disclosed that the Commission had underpaid unemployment benefits to former member of military personnel. The Commission sent the recipient the underpaid amounts after we advised them of the condition.

Recommendation: We recommend that management of the Commission implement procedures to ensure that the correct pay grades are used in calculating the benefit amounts.

Response: As stated in the above finding, the Commission sent the recipient the underpaid amounts, however, UCX wages are rarely assigned improperly. The reason attributable to such an error would be illegible DD214 data due to shading on the military document. The Commission will magnify the Pay Grade block on the scanned DD214 to ensure correct pay grade. If the information is not legible, the Commission UCX coordinator will confirm the entry with the appropriate military facility.

05-10. JOBS TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT – CFDA # 17.250 – GRANT FUNDS NOT RETURNED

Condition: The Commission still has cash on hand of \$3,173 which is due to the Department of Labor for the Jobs Training Partnership Act Program that ended June 30, 2001. In addition, the records for this program reflect an accounts payable of \$517 that has still not been paid.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission investigate the status of the accounts payable and refund all unspent federal funds to the Department of Labor.

Response: The Commission will investigate the status of the accounts payable and return all unspent funds to the Department of Labor.

OTHER MANAGEMENT LETTER COMMENTS

A. SUBRECIPIENT PAID IN EXCESS OF GRANT AMOUNT

Condition: Our audit disclosed that the Commission had sent funds to a recipient in excess of the grant amount under the Workforce Investment Act. The total approved grant was \$177,806 and the Commission had advanced funds totaling \$189,082. The recipient had only spent \$169,448 as of June 30, 2005.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission implement procedures to ensure that funds are not advanced to sub recipients in excess of the approved budget.

Response: The Commission agrees with this finding and has implemented procedures to ensure funds are not advanced in excess of budget.

B. ERRORS ON OPERATING LEASE CLOSING PACKAGE

Condition: Our review of the operating lease closing package submitted to the Comptroller General disclosed that the Department showed the difference between the amount that their records had for lease expenditures and the Comptroller General's amount as a negative amount of \$28,114 instead of as a positive amount. The Commission's records reflected a higher amount that the Comptroller General's and the difference should have been shown as a positive amount based on the closing package instructions. In addition, we determined that the Commission was not reconciling the lease expenditures per their books to the Comptroller General's records as required.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Commission take additional care in completing the operating lease closing package and reconcile the amounts shown in their records with the Comptroller General's records.

Response: The Commission agrees with the finding and will ensure amounts are reconciled.

C. FUNCTIONING INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT NEEDED

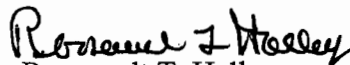
Condition: The Commission has an Internal Audit Department but they perform monitoring visits and review of sub recipients audit reports. The Commission should consider structuring the internal audit department so that it reports directly to the Board of Commissioners. The scope of the internal audit would include performing reviews of the field offices as well as the offices in Columbia. Areas to be reviewed would include payroll payoffs, new hires and terminations, capital assets and supply inventory verifications, timesheets, reconciliations of various general ledger accounts including cash as well as internal controls over the various areas. The same finding was cited in prior years' management letter comments.

Recommendation: We again recommend that the Commission put in place a functioning internal audit staff, which we think would eliminate some of the problems encountered during our audit.

Response: The Commission has established an additional line of authority between the Commissioners and the Director of Internal Audit and Review. With the transfer of the administration of the Workforce Investment Act to the Department of Commerce, monitoring and audit resolution previously performed by this department has also been transferred. However, the EEO responsibilities and the Migrant Seasonal Farm Worker monitoring remain. The department will begin implementing the recommendations of the auditors.

If there are any questions, or if additional information is needed, please contact Dianne Richardson, Accounting Manager, at (803) 737-2560.

Sincerely,


Roosevelt T. Halley
Executive Director

RTH:sc

REF: AS-4