
South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority

Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Report

for the years ended

June 30, 2013 and 2012

State of South Carolina



Office of the State Auditor

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October 14, 2013

The Honorable Nikki R. Haley, Governor
and
Members of the Board of Directors
South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority
Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the audit of the financial statements of the South Carolina Jobs-Economic Development Authority, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, was issued by Brown CPA, LLC 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 "Richard H. Gilbert, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

Richard H. Gilbert, Jr., CPA
Deputy State Auditor

RHGjr/trb

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BROWN CPA, LLC

Independent Auditor's Report

The South Carolina Office of the State Auditor and
Board of Director South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Columbia, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority (“JEDA”), a non-major enterprise fund of the State of South Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise JEDA’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority are intended to present the financial position and results of operations of only that portion of the funds of the State of South Carolina financial reporting entity that is attributable to the transactions of the South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority, an agency of the State. They do not purport to, and do not, present the financial position of the State of South Carolina as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows, where applicable, for the year ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the *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 performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’s internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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MEMBER:
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in its financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Management has elected not to present Management’s Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

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

BROWN CPA, L.L.C.

Irmo, South Carolina
September 30, 2013

**SOUTH CAROLINA JOBS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
ENTERPRISE FUND**

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 448,307	\$ 444,236
Investments	450,000	550,000
Receivables, net	31,159	14,622
Restricted cash	185,669	194,970
Total current assets	1,115,135	1,203,828
Noncurrent:		
Investments	950,000	300,000
Accounts receivable	2,640,000	-
Total long-term assets	3,590,000	300,000
Total assets	4,705,135	1,503,828
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Unearned revenue	185,699	195,000
Total current liabilities	185,699	195,000
Long-term liabilities:		
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	22,701	23,821
Total noncurrent liabilities	22,701	23,821
Total liabilities	208,400	218,821
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted	4,496,735	1,285,007
Total net position	\$ 4,496,735	\$ 1,285,007

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**SOUTH CAROLINA JOBS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
ENTERPRISE FUND
FOR THE YEARS ENDED**

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Operating revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 669,196	\$ 625,420
Total operating revenues	<u>669,196</u>	<u>625,420</u>
Operating expenses:		
Personal services	201,408	199,030
Contractual services	65,750	49,690
Materials and supplies	2,514	3,111
Fixed charges	31,225	31,985
Travel	29,574	20,729
Bad debt	-	20,700
Total operating expenses	<u>330,471</u>	<u>325,245</u>
Operating income	338,725	300,175
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Grants	18,000	58,000
Federal grants and contracts	12,053,578	5,936,837
State grants and contracts	-	1,755,000
Award to subgrantee	(12,053,578)	(7,691,837)
Interest income	17,101	4,625
Miscellaneous	2	4,125
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>35,103</u>	<u>66,750</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	373,828	366,925
Federal capital contribution	255,900	-
Refunds to grantor income (expense)	<u>2,582,000</u>	<u>(58,000)</u>
Change in net position	3,211,728	308,925
Net position - beginning of year	<u>1,285,007</u>	<u>976,082</u>
Net position - end of year	<u><u>\$ 4,496,735</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,285,007</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

**SOUTH CAROLINA JOBS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
ENTERPRISE FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities		
Charges for services	\$ 646,661	\$ 778,421
Payments to employees and benefits thereon	(202,528)	(189,695)
Payments to suppliers	(129,063)	(105,515)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>315,070</u>	<u>483,211</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Grants and contracts	18,000	58,000
Capital Contribution	255,900	-
Payments on loans	-	(10,700)
Refund to grantor	(58,000)	(58,000)
	<u>215,900</u>	<u>(10,700)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in certificates of deposit	(550,000)	(150,000)
Interest on investments	13,800	2,026
	<u>(536,200)</u>	<u>(147,974)</u>
 Net change in cash	 (5,230)	 324,537
 Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	 639,206	 314,669
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	<u>\$ 633,976</u>	<u>\$ 639,206</u>
 Reconciliation of net operating income (loss) to net cash used by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 338,725	\$ 300,175
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used by operating activities:		
Bad debt expense	-	20,700
 Change in assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	(9,932)	(6,691)
Loans receivable	-	(10,700)
Interest receivable	(3,302)	(2,599)
Unearned revenue	(9,301)	172,991
Compensated absences and related benefits	(1,120)	9,335
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	<u>\$ 315,070</u>	<u>\$ 483,211</u>

See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

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

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

A 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 dependent on the primary government or entity that holds one or more of the following powers:

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

The organization is fiscally independent if it holds all three of those powers. Based on the criteria, JEDA has determined it is not a component of another entity and it has no component units. This financial reporting entity includes only JEDA (a primary entity).

Most of the laws of the State and the policies and procedures specified by the State for State agencies and institutions are applicable to the activities of South Carolina Jobs — Economic Development Authority. Generally, all State departments, agencies, and colleges are included in the State's reporting entity. These entities are financially accountable to and fiscally dependent on the State.

The Board of Directors, whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, is the governing body of JEDA.

JEDA was created by Section 41-43-30 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, as a quasi-public instrument of the State, to maintain and expand job opportunities through financial assistance to small and middle market businesses. JEDA functions as a fixed asset lender providing low interest loans for the acquisition of real estate, machinery and equipment. Loans are made through the packaging and issuance of "Industrial Revenue Bonds," Direct loans and "Guarantee of Loans." Also, JEDA works cooperatively with and through existing financial institutions statewide. JEDA services a small number of loans for others including grants to qualifying entities under the Community Development Block Grant program.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

The reporting entity is part of the State primary government unit and is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina. The accompanying financial statements present the financial position and changes in financial position solely of JEDA and do not include any other funds of the State of South Carolina.

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of South Carolina Jobs — Economic Development Authority (JEDA) were prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to governmental entities. The Government 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 JEDA's accounting policies are described below.

Fund Accounting: A Proprietary Fund is used to account for activities similar to those found in the private sector. The measurement focus of Proprietary Funds is based upon determination of change in net position, financial position, and cash flows. The activities of the Authority are accounted for within an Enterprise Fund of the Proprietary Fund category. Enterprise Funds account for business-like activities that charge fees to external users for goods or services. JEDA only uses an enterprise fund.

Operating and Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Operating revenues and expenses generally are limited to items resulting from the provision of services and goods in connection with the principal ongoing operations of JEDA. Accordingly, grants and grant like transactions are reportable as operating revenues only if they are essentially the same as contracts for services (i.e., exchange transactions) and they finance programs that the proprietary fund would not otherwise undertake (i.e., the activity of the grant is inherently part of the operations of the grantor). Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. Revenue for JEDA is generally limited to fees charged to third parties resulting from the issuance and monitoring of industrial revenue bonds. JEDA charges bond issuers an annual fee, an application fee, an issuer fee, and a monitoring fee. Certain fees increase as the dollar size of the bond issuance increases.

Nonexchange transactions, in which JEDA receives value without directly giving value in return, includes grants and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which JEDA must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided on a reimbursement basis.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Budget Policy

JEDA has not received an annual appropriation the General Assembly since fiscal year 2008. The appropriation as enacted becomes the legal operating budget. 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 summary object of expenditure appropriations by program within agency within budgetary fund. Budgetary control is maintained at the summary object of expenditure level of the agency entity. Agencies may process disbursement vouchers in the States budgetary accounting system only if enough cash and appropriation authorization exist. Agencies may request transfers of appropriations among summary object categories and or among programs within the same budgetary fund.

Transfers of funds may be approved by the State Budget and Control Board under its authority or by the agency as set forth in Appropriation Act Proviso 89.10 as follows: Agencies are authorized to transfer appropriations within programs and within the agency with notification to the Division of Budget and Analyses and the State Comptroller General. No such transfer may exceed twenty percent of the program budget. Transfers from personal service accounts to other operating accounts or from other operating accounts to personal service accounts may be restricted to any level set by the Board.

Agencies may charge vendor, interagency, and interfund payments for fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2013 appropriations in July 2013. Up to 10% of original State General Fund appropriations to an agency may be carried forward and expended in the next fiscal year. Any unexpended State General Fund monies as of June 30th in excess of 10% of original appropriations automatically lapse to the General Fund of the State on July 31 unless authorization is received from the General Assembly to carry over the funds to the ensuing fiscal year. State law does not require the use of encumbrance accounting.

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

A budgetary comparison schedule is not presented as required supplementary data since not all revenues and expenses of JEDA are legally budgeted.

Accrued Compensated Absences and Related Benefits

State employees are entitled to accrue and carry forward at calendar year end a maximum of 180 days sick leave and 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 of 45 days, but are not entitled to any payment for unused sick leave. JEDA calculates the gross compensated absences based on recorded balances of unused leave for which it expects to compensate employees for the benefits through paid time off or cash payments. The liability is inventoried at fiscal year-end current salary costs and the cost of the salary-related benefit payments. The net change in the liability is recorded in the current year in the applicable payroll expense.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The amounts shown in the financial statements as “cash and cash equivalents” represent cash on hand, deposits in banks, repurchase agreements, and cash invested in various instruments by the State Treasurer as part of the State’s internal cash management pool. Cash restricted represents cash for which a particular purpose or restriction has not yet been satisfied and is thus not available for general operations.

Because the State’s internal cash management pool operates as a demand deposit account, amounts invested in the pool are classified as cash and cash equivalents. The pool includes some long-term investments such as obligations of the United States and certain agencies of the United States, obligations of the State of South Carolina and certain of its political subdivisions, certificates of deposit, collateralized repurchase agreements, and certain corporate bonds. Most State agencies participate in the State’s internal cash management pool; however, some agency accounts are not included in the pool because of restrictions on the use of funds. For those accounts, cash equivalents include investments in short-term, highly liquid securities having a maturity date of three months or less.

The State’s internal cash management pool consists of a general deposit account and several special deposit accounts. The State records each fund’s equity interest in the general deposit account; however, all earnings on that account are credited to the General Fund of the State. JEDA records and reports its deposits in the general deposit account at cost and reports its deposits in the special deposit account at fair value. Investments held by the pool are recorded at fair value. Reported interest income on deposits and investments include interest earned, realized gains/losses, and unrealized gains/losses arising from changes in fair value of investments in the pool.

Interest earned by the agency’s special deposit accounts is posted to the agency’s account at the end of each month and is retained by the agency. Interest earnings are allocated based on the percentage of an agency’s accumulated daily interest receivable to the total undistributed interest received by the pool. Realized gains and losses are allocated daily and are included in the accumulated income receivable. Unrealized gains and losses are allocated at year-end based on the percentage ownership in the pool.

Although The State’s internal cash management pool includes some long-term investments, it operates as a demand deposit account; therefore, for credit risk information pertaining to the cash management pool, see the deposits disclosures in Note 2.

JEDA considers all highly liquid deposit accounts and investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Deposits and investments for JEDA are governed by the South Carolina Code of Laws, Section 11-9-660, “Investment of Funds”. JEDA accounts for its investments at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*. Changes in unrealized gain or loss on the carrying value of investments are reported as a component of investment income in the statement of revenue, expenses, and changes in net position.

Disclosures related to deposit risks, such as custodial credit risk, and investment risks, such as credit risks (including custodial credit risk and concentrations of credit risks) and interest rate risk are required by GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures — an amendment to GASB Statement No. 3*.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

The Board of Directors has established investment policies allowing the investment in overnight repurchase agreements or certificates of deposits. The certificates of deposit are required to be guaranteed by obligations of the United States or collateralized by pledged securities by a third party. Furthermore the investments must be in accordance with the Code of Laws of South Carolina. The policy states that the most competitive yield available should be selected for investment purchases. The investment policy does not specifically address diversification of investments.

JEDA is authorized by the Code of Laws of South Carolina to invest in obligations of the United States and its agencies, obligations of the State of South Carolina and its political subdivisions, collateralized or federally insured certificates of deposit, certain rated obligations of corporations within the United States, and collateralized repurchase agreements.

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are recorded at face amount less an allowance for loan losses. Loans transferred from other entities are recorded at their estimated realizable value which in most cases is the outstanding principal balance and as grant program income.

Allowance for Loan Losses

The allowance for loan losses is an estimate provided on the allowance method for financial statement purposes, based on a review and evaluation by management of the collectability of the individual loans in the loan portfolios.

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents payments received for bond issue fees received in advance of bond issuance. It is the policy of JEDA to record bond issuance fees as revenue when the bonds are issued.

Bad Debt Recoveries

Bad debt recoveries are recognized as revenue when received.

Grant Program Income

Grant program income represents cash received and loans receivable transferred from other state and local government entities and nonprofit entities and income received under program income agreements. Generally, grant program income received must be expended for loans, grants, or administrative expenses based on regulations, if any, applicable to the various programs under which it was received, primarily Community Development Block Grant.

Grant Expense

Grant expense represents amounts paid to counties, municipalities and other eligible recipients for industrial development using Community Development Block Grant funds. This includes the administrative portion of the grants.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

State Appropriations

JEDA has not received an appropriation by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina in the form of an appropriation transfer since fiscal year 2008. State appropriations are recognized as revenue when received.

Net Position

If restricted and unrestricted assets are available for the same purpose, then restricted assets will be used before unrestricted assets.

Use of Estimates

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

New Accounting Pronouncement

During the current year the Authority adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Statement #63 Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. This Statement provides financial reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Additionally, this Statement identifies net position as the residual of all other elements presented in a statement of financial position.

Note 2: Deposits and Investments:

The following schedule reconciles deposits and investments within the footnotes to the statement amounts:

	<u>Statements</u>	
	06/30/2013	06/30/2012
Enterprise Funds		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 633,976	\$ 639,206
Investments	1,400,000	850,000
Total	<u>\$ 2,033,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,206</u>

	<u>Footnotes</u>	
	06/30/2013	06/30/2012
Cash on Hand	\$ 200	\$ 200
Deposits with Financial Institutions	185,669	195,070
Certificates of Deposits with Financial Institutions	1,400,000	850,000
Deposits Held by State Treasurer	448,107	443,936
Total	<u>\$ 2,033,976</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,206</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.

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 agents 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.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Assets Restricted

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Donor / Sponsor Specified \$185,669

Restricted cash is amounts received by the Authority for use towards costs and as compensation to the Authority for oversight and management of the Energy Efficient Revolving Loan Fund.

Other Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority’s deposits may not be returned or the Authority will not be able to recover collateral securities in the possession of an outside party. Section 11-13-60 of the South Carolina Code of Laws requires these funds be fully insured or collateralized. All deposits of the Authority met these requirements.

Note 3: Receivables – Significant Estimate

During fiscal year 2012 the Authority renegotiated the State Small Business Credit Initiative (“SSBCI”) with Business Development Corporation (“BDC”). Under the revised agreement the Authority will receive an annual fee of \$20,000 for calendar years 2012 through 2016 to be paid April 1, 2017. Additionally the Authority and BDC agreed that BDC shall refund to the Authority approximately 20% of amounts granted to BDC under the SSBCI, as defined by the agreement. This amount has been recorded within these statements as a refund to grantor in fiscal year 2013 in an amount equal to \$2,600,000 and is considered a significant estimate. The Authority expects to be collecting the this refund after December 31, 2016

	<u>06/30/2013</u>	<u>06/30/2012</u>
Receivables:		
Fees for bond issuance and monitoring	\$ 29,926	\$ 16,691
Accrued interest	11,233	7,931
Less: Allowance:		
Fees for bond issuance and monitoring	(10,000)	(10,000)
Total current	<u>\$ 31,159</u>	<u>\$ 14,622</u>
	<u>06/30/2013</u>	<u>06/30/2012</u>
Receivables:		
Due from grantee – corpus SSBCI	\$ 2,600,000	\$ –
Due from grantee – annual fee SSBCI	40,000	–
Total noncurrent	<u>\$ 2,640,000</u>	<u>\$ –</u>

Note 4: Long Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the years ended is as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2013</u>	<u>Due within 1 year</u>
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	\$ 23,821	\$ 14,884	\$ 16,004	\$ 22,701	\$ –
Totals	<u>\$ 23,821</u>	<u>\$ 14,884</u>	<u>\$ 16,004</u>	<u>\$ 22,701</u>	<u>\$ –</u>
	<u>June 30, 2011</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Due within 1 year</u>
Accrued compensated absences and related benefits	\$ 14,486	\$ 16,861	\$ 7,526	\$ 23,821	\$ –
Totals	<u>\$ 14,486</u>	<u>\$ 16,861</u>	<u>\$ 7,526</u>	<u>\$ 23,821</u>	<u>\$ –</u>

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

Note 5: Industrial Revenue Bonds

JEDA is authorized by South Carolina Code of Laws Section 41-43-110 to administer an industrial revenue bond program to benefit businesses in South Carolina. JEDA charges each borrower a nonrefundable application fee and a closing fee established by the State Budget and Control Board based upon the face value of the bonds to be issued.

A trustee handles the industrial revenue bond monies. Bonds are sold either in public markets or in private placements at the option of the borrower. The trustee issues the funds to borrowing businesses. The borrower makes principal and interest payments to the trustee who, in turn, pays the bondholder(s).

Industrial revenue bonds are generally secured by an irrevocable letter of credit (LOC). Under the terms of the LOC, when certain specified conditions of default occur and the borrower business does not make its payments, the financial institution issuing the letter of credit repays the bondholders and holds the business liable for payment of any advances made under the LOC. The letter of credit is secured by the assets of the business. Thus, neither the full faith and credit nor the taxing power of JEDA, the State of South Carolina, or any of its political subdivisions is pledged to secure payment of the bonds.

Governmental accounting standards require JEDA to present the outstanding balance of all conduit debt at fiscal year-end. The outstanding principal balance of conduit debt issued subsequent to June 30, 1995 was approximately \$3,253,972,131 and \$3,543,199,964 as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively. The aggregate amount for the conduit debt issued prior to July 1, 1995 is not available.

Note 6: Related Party Transactions

InvestSC, Inc.

InvestSC, Inc. is a non-profit corporation set up by JEDA to be a Designated Investor Group to assist the South Carolina Venture Capital Authority in accomplishing the goals of The Venture Capital Investment Act of South Carolina. The chairman of the Board of JEDA and the Executive Director serve as two of the five board members of InvestSC, Inc. The Executive Director of JEDA serves as the President of InvestSC, Inc.

State of South Carolina

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

Services received at no cost from State agencies include maintenance of limited accounting records from the Comptroller General; composite investing functions from the State Treasurer; and legal services from the Attorney General.

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

JEDA had financial transactions with various State agencies during the fiscal year. Significant payments were made to divisions of the State Budget and Control Board for retirement and insurance plans contributions and insurance coverage.

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

For fiscal year 2013 and 2012, JEDA received no in State appropriations from the Budget and Control Board, Office of Local Government as set forth in Appropriation Act. The CDBG program requires a certain amount of State funds be expended. The State appropriations are used to meet the federal match requirements. Section 41-43-50 of the 1976 Code of Laws of South Carolina authorizes JEDA to retain unexpended funds regardless of the source and expend them in subsequent fiscal years.

In May 2007, JEDA relocated their office to space rented by the South Carolina Department of Commerce. During the year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, JEDA paid approximately \$21,140 and \$23,640 for rent and other administrative expenses.

Refund to Grantor – In prior years the South Carolina Department of Commerce Division of Economic Opportunity transferred various loans to JEDA for no consideration. They have also transferred various agreements to JEDA in prior years under which JEDA receives grant program income. For the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, JEDA refunded \$18,000 and \$58,000, respectively to the Department of Commerce for Community Development Block Grant federal received by JEDA. These transactions are shown in these financial statements as a refund to grantor.

Additionally, as discussed in Note 12 in fiscal year 2012 JEDA received \$1,950,000 from the SC Budget and Control Board Energy Office. Additionally, for the year 2013 and 2012 JEDA transferred \$12,053,578 and \$7,691,837, respectively to Business Development Corporation of South Carolina.

Note 7: Pension Plan and Other Employee Benefits

All employees of JEDA 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 South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA), a public employee retirement system. Generally, all full-time or part-time equivalent State employees in a permanent position 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, as amended, or are eligible and elect to participate in the State Optional Retirement Program (ORP). The SCRS plan provides a life-time monthly retirement annuity benefits to members as well as disability, survivor options, annual benefit adjustments, death benefits, and incidental benefits to eligible employees and retired members.

The Retirement Division maintains five 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 South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority, P.O. Box 11960, Columbia, South Carolina 29211-1960. Furthermore, the Division and the five pension plans are included in the State of South Carolina's CAFR.

Under the SCRS, Class II members are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or completion of 28 years of credited service regardless of age. Employees who first became members of the System after June 30, 2012 are considered Class III members and are eligible for a full service retirement annuity upon reaching age 65 or upon meeting the rule of 90 requirement (i.e., the members age plus the years of service add up to a total of at least 90). 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 (AFC) multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For Class II members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 12 consecutive quarters and includes an amount for up to 45 days termination pay at retirement for unused annual leave. For Class III members, AFC is the average annual earnable compensation during 20 consecutive quarters and termination pay for unused annual leave at retirement is

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

not included. Early retirement options with reduced benefits are available as early as age 55 for Class II members and age 60 for Class III members. Class II members are vested for a deferred annuity after five years of earned service. Class III members are vested for a deferred annuity after eight years of earned service. Members qualify for a survivor’s benefit upon completion of 15 years of credited service (five years effective January 1, 2002).

Disability annuity benefits are payable to Class II members if they have permanent incapacity to perform regular duties of the member’s job and they have at least 5 years of earned service (this requirement does not apply if the disability is a result of a job related injury). Class III members qualify for disability annuity benefits provided they have a minimum of eight years of credited service. An incidental death 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 or to a working retired contributing member. There is no service requirement for death resulting from actual performance of duties for an active member. For eligible retired members, a lump-sum payment is made to the retiree’s beneficiary of up to \$6,000 based on years of service at retirement. TERI participants and retired contributing members are eligible for the increased death benefit equal to their annual salary in lieu of the standard retired member benefit.

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 earn service credit, and are ineligible to receive group life insurance benefits or disability retirement benefits. The TERI program will end effective June 30, 2018.

Effective July 1, 2012, employees participating in the SCRS were required to contribute 7.00% of all earnable compensation. The employer contribution rate for SCRS was 15.15%. Included in the total SCRS employer contribution rate is a base retirement contribution of 10.45%, .15% for the incidental death program and a 4.55% surcharge that will fund retiree health and dental insurance coverage. Employer contributions for State ORP include a 5.45% employer retirement contribution, 4.55% retiree insurance surcharge and .15% incidental death program. Authority’s actual retirement and incidental death program contributions to the SCRS for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were:

Fiscal Year <u>Ended</u>	<u>Retirement</u>		<u>Incidental Death</u>	
	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Contribution</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Contribution</u>
2013	10.450%	\$16,171	0.15%	\$232
2012	9.385%	\$13,767	0.15%	\$220
2011	9.240%	\$12,659	0.15%	\$206

Note 8: Post Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan Description

In accordance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and the annual Appropriations Act, the State provides post-employment health and dental and long-term disability benefits to retired State and school district

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

employees and their covered dependents. The Authority contributes to the South Carolina Retiree Health Insurance Trust Fund (SCRHITF) and the South Carolina Long-Term Disability Insurance Trust Fund (SCLTDITF), cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare, and long-term disability plans administered by the Insurance Benefits Division (IB), a part of the South Carolina Public Employee Benefit Authority (PEBA).

Generally, retirees are eligible for the health and dental benefits if they have established at least ten years of retirement service credit. For new hires beginning employment May 2, 2008 and after, retirees are eligible for benefits if they have established 25 years of service for 100% employer funding and 15 through 24 years of service for 50% employer funding.

Benefits become effective when the former employee retires under a State retirement system. Basic Long-Term Disability (BLTD) benefits are provided to active state, public school district, and participating local government employees approved for disability.

Funding Policies

Section 1-11-710 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, requires these postemployment and long-term disability benefits be funded through annual appropriations by the General Assembly for active employees to the IB and participating retirees to the PEBA, except for the portion funded through the pension surcharge and provided from the other applicable sources of the IB, for its active employees who are not funded by State General Fund appropriations. Employers participating in the RMP are mandated by State statute to contribute at a rate assessed each year by the Office of the State Budget, 4.55% of annual covered payroll for 2013 and 4.30% of annual covered payroll for 2012. The IB sets the employer contribution rate based on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Authority paid approximately \$7,041 and \$6,308 applicable to the surcharge included with the employer contribution for retirement benefits for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. BLTD benefits are funded through a person's premium charged to State agencies, public school districts, and other participating local governments. The monthly premium per active employee paid to IB was \$3.22 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The Authority recorded employer contributions expenses applicable to these insurance benefits for active employees in the amount of approximately \$78 and \$78 for the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Effective May 1, 2008 the State established two trust funds through Act 195 for the purpose of funding and accounting for the employer costs of retiree health and dental insurance benefits and long-term disability insurance benefits. The SCRHITF is primarily funded through the payroll surcharge. Other sources of funding include additional State appropriated dollars, accumulated IB reserves, and income generated from investments. The SCLTDITF is primarily funded through investment income and employer contributions.

A copy of the complete financial statements for the benefit plans and the trust funds from PEBA Retirement Benefits and Insurance Benefits, 202 Arbor Lake Drive, Suite 360, Columbia, SC 29223.

Note 9: Deferred Compensation Plans

Several optional deferred compensation plans are available to state employees and employees of political subdivisions. The multiple-employer plans, created under Internal Revenue Code Sections 457, 401(k), and 403(b) 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 the plan. Employees may withdraw the current value of

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

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 10: Commitments

JEDA did not have any commitments outstanding as of June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 to make grant awards or loans.

Note 11: Risk Management

JEDA is exposed to various risks of loss and maintains State or commercial insurance coverage for each of those risks. 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 in the prior year. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage in any of the past three years. JEDA 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 the 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 coverage's listed above are through the applicable State self-insurance plan except dependent and optional life premiums which are remitted to commercial carriers.

JEDA 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. Automobile liability and collision; and
2. 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 property, boiler and machinery, automobile liability, and medical professional liability insurance. The IRF's rates are determined actuarially.

No payments for uninsured losses were made during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012.

JEDA has not reported an estimated claims loss expenditure, and the related liability at June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10 Accounting and Financial Reporting

South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2013

for Risk Financing and Related Insurance Issues, which states that a liability for claims must be reported if information prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable and estimable for accrual that an asset has been impaired or liability has been incurred on or before June 30th and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable have not been satisfied.

In management’s opinion, claim losses in excess of insurance coverage, if any, is unlikely and if it occurred, would not be significant. Therefore, no loss accrual has been made in these financial statements. Furthermore, there is no evidence of asset impairment or other information to indicate that a loss expense and liability should be accrued at year-end.

Note 12: Grant Activity

JEDA in the current year had two new agreements as follows:

Federal Grants and Contracts – For the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 JEDA received \$12,053,578 and \$5,936,837 under the Federal Government State Small Business Credit Initiative agreement. Under this agreement JEDA may receive up to a cumulative total of \$17,990,415 over a five year period. The purpose of the program is to assist the State of South Carolina in increasing the amount of capital made available by private lenders to small businesses. This program is being administered with the consent of the grantor, by Business Development Corporation of South Carolina (“BDC”) a for profit business development corporation established and existing pursuant to Chapter 37 of Title 33 (the “BDC Act”). JEDA’s responsibility is limited to monitoring the activities of the program administered by BDC. Payments made to BDC have been recorded in these financial statements as an award to subgrantee.

State Grants and Contracts – For the fiscal year 2012 JEDA received \$1,950,000 from the State of South Carolina Budget and Control Board Energy Office. Under this agreement JEDA may receive up to a cumulative total of \$5,000,000 during the grant period ending April 30, 2015. As part of the grant agreement JEDA can keep up to 10% of the total award for administrative costs. JEDA has recorded \$185,699 and \$195,000 as unearned revenue fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 related to this grant. The purpose of the program is to provide funding from State Energy Program, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, for the creation of energy efficient and renewable energy improvements revolving loan fund. This program is being administered with the consent of the grantor, by Business Development Corporation of South Carolina (“BDC”). JEDA’s responsibility is limited to monitoring the activities of the program administered by BDC. Payments made to BDC have been recorded in these financial statements as an award to subgrantee.

Note 13: Federal Capital Contribution

During fiscal year 2012 the Authority received \$255,900 from the U.S. Department of Justice as part of the nationwide settlement with banks over the use of derivatives.

Note 14: Subsequent Events Review

Management has reviewed the activity of JEDA subsequent to year-end through September 30, 2013, the date the statements were available to be issued, for items of significance that would be required by professional standards to be disclosed in these statements. No items of significance were noted.

BROWN CPA, LLC

Independent Auditor's Report On Supplementary Information

The South Carolina Office of the State Auditor and
Board of Director South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Columbia, South Carolina

Our report on our audit of the basic financial statements of South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority for the year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 appears on page 1. That report was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The summarized schedule of condensed financial information on the following page for the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements, and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

BROWN CPA, L.L.C.

Irmo, South Carolina
September 30, 2013

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MEMBER:
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SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

**SOUTH CAROLINA JOBS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
SUMMARIZED SCHEDULE OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Condensed Statement of Net Position		
Assets		
Current	\$ 1,115,135	\$ 1,203,828
Noncurrent	3,590,000	300,000
Total Assets	4,705,135	1,503,828
Liabilities and Net Position:		
Liabilities:		
Current	185,699	195,000
Long-term	22,701	23,821
Total Liabilities	208,400	218,821
Net position - unrestricted	\$ 4,496,735	\$ 1,285,007

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Charges for Services	\$ 686,299	\$ 634,170
Capital Grants and contributions	12,327,478	7,749,837
Less: Program Expenses	(330,471)	(325,245)
Net program revenue (expense)	12,683,306	8,058,762
Less: transfers out to state agencies / funds	(9,471,578)	(7,749,837)
Increase (Decrease) in net Position	3,211,728	308,925
Net Position, Beginning of Year	1,285,007	976,082
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 4,496,735	\$ 1,285,007

The above information is provided in accordance with the requirements of the South Carolina Office of Comptroller General Audited Financial Statement Manual.

See Independent Accounts Report on Supplementary Information

BROWN CPA, LLC

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

The South Carolina Office of the State Auditor and
Board of Director South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority
Columbia, South Carolina

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the business type activities of the South Carolina Jobs – Economic Development Authority (“JEDA”), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise JEDA’s basic financial, statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

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Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

BROWN CPA, L.L.C.

Irmo, South Carolina
September 30, 2013

Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings

There were no comments reported in the prior year.

Comments from 2013 Audit with Management's Response

There are no comments reported in the current year.