

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

State of South Carolina



Office of the State Auditor

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September 30, 2014

The Honorable Nikki R. Haley, Governor
and
Members of the South Carolina Resources Authority
State of South Carolina
Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the audit of the financial statements of the South Carolina Resources Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, was issued by The Hobbs Group, 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 "Richard H. Gilbert Jr.", written in a cursive style.

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

RHGjr/cwc

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Richard H. Gilbert, Jr., CPA
Deputy State Auditor
Office of the State Auditor
Columbia, South Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of South Carolina Resources Authority (the "Authority"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Authority's 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to an express opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activity of the Authority, as of June 30, 2014, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Authority and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of South Carolina, as of June 30, 2014, the changes in its financial position, and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 6 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Columbia, South Carolina
September 17, 2014

The Halle Group, P.A.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)

This section of the annual financial report of the South Carolina Resources Authority (the "Authority") presents the analysis of the Authority's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements, which follow this section.

THE AUTHORITY

The Authority was created by Act 682 of 1988 of the South Carolina General Assembly as a public instrumentality of the State, codified as the South Carolina Resources Authority Act under Chapter 37 of Title 11 of the South Carolina Code of Laws 1976, as amended (the "Act"). The Authority's membership is that of the South Carolina Budget and Control Board, whose membership is comprised of the Governor (who serves as Chairman), the State Treasurer, the Comptroller General, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

In adopting the Act, the General Assembly found that there existed a definite need for additional sources with which to finance the then present and future needs of the people of South Carolina for water supply, sewer system, sewage, wastewater treatment facilities or other projects authorized by the General Assembly. The General Assembly further recognized that such needs might be alleviated in part through the authorization to the Authority to encourage the investment of both public and private funds for these purposes and to make loans and grants available to local governments for projects approved by the Authority. Those loans and grants were deemed necessary to promote the general health and welfare of all South Carolinians and as an incentive to foster economic growth, particularly in the rural, less developed areas of the State.

The Authority acts as a conduit to the financing activities of the local entity, but issues its debt on its own behalf. The Authority's debt is secured by obligations of the local entity to the Authority. Revenues generated by operation of the local government projects are utilized to repay the local government's obligation to the Authority.

Three issuances of debt totaling \$50.730 million were made under the Act, as follows:

- \$16.810 million South Carolina Resources Authority Series 1989, maturing April, 2019;
- \$25.980 million South Carolina Resources Authority Series 1990, maturing June, 2020; and
- \$7.940 million South Carolina Resources Authority Series 1991, maturing December, 2021.

As of June 30, 2014, all of the debt originally issued had been retired with the exception of \$5,000 principal amount of the Series 1990 bonds. Effective in October, 1994, the General Assembly enacted legislation that prohibits the Authority from issuing additional bonds except to refund bonds previously issued. Debt issued by the Authority is not a debt of the State, and neither the State's faith and credit nor its taxing power is pledged to the payment of the bonds. Bonds and the interest thereon are payable solely from the revenues generated by projects funded by bond proceeds and by local government bond obligation payments.

The entire local government bond obligations receivable represents the balance due from the Town of New Ellenton (the "Town"). The original amount of the receivable was \$5,025,000, and

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)

the local government has made one principal payment in the amount of \$65,000, leaving a principal balance of \$4,960,000. Proceeds from the issuance of the bonds were used to construct a sewer system that has not generated adequate revenues to pay debt service. A court order entered in 1997 provides that as long as the Town deposits set percentages of its revenues from the system with the bond trustee, the trustee agrees not to seek appointment of a receiver for the Town. The Town is not obligated to make any additional payments on the bonds other than those provided under the court order, and the Town's obligation to deposit a percentage of its revenues will terminate on the earlier of payment of the bonds in full or on the final maturity date of June 1, 2020. The Authority has recorded an allowance for doubtful amounts based on the present value of the future projected payments by the Town.

For many years, the State appropriated funds to supplement payment of debt service on the Authority's obligations. The Authority may elect to redeem the Series 1990 bonds prior to maturity in whole at any time or in part on any interest payment date after June 1, 2000. The State made provision in its 2007-08 appropriation act to effect such a redemption, including the entire principal then outstanding and interest accrued to the date of redemption, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500,000, provided that such redemption must not discharge the local obligation or in any way relieve the Town of its requirement to make court-ordered payments to the Authority. The Authority used the state appropriation and other funds to effect a redemption in the amount of \$2,865,000 on December 1, 2007. The Authority has set aside funds to cover all future administrative, interest and debt payments on the remaining \$5,000 outstanding when due.

Notes 3 and 4 of the Notes to Financial Statements provide additional information concerning these amounts and their impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements report information about the Authority using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. These statements offer short- and long-term financial information about its activities.

- The Statement of Net Position includes all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position, and provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in resources (assets) and the obligations to Authority creditors (liabilities). It also provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Authority and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Authority.
- All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Position. This statement measures the success of the Authority's operations over the past year and can be used to determine the Authority's profitability and credit-worthiness.
- Information about the Authority's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period is reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows. This statement reflects cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing and financing activities; and provides information about the sources, uses and changes in balance of the Authority's cash during the reporting period.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)

SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

Table 1 summarizes the Authority's Statement of Net Position for the period ending June 30, 2014, and includes comparative data to the period ending June 30, 2013.

Table 1: Summary Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	Increase (Decrease)	
			Difference	%
Assets				
Current assets	\$ 755,783	\$ 672,736	\$ 83,047	12%
Non-current assets	<u>361,695</u>	<u>417,091</u>	<u>(55,396)</u>	-13%
Total assets	<u><u>1,117,478</u></u>	<u><u>1,089,827</u></u>	<u><u>27,651</u></u>	3%
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	30	30	-	0%
Non-current liabilities	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	-	0%
Total liabilities	5,030	5,030	-	0%
Restricted net position	<u>1,112,448</u>	<u>1,084,797</u>	<u>27,651</u>	3%
Total liabilities and net position	<u><u>\$ 1,117,478</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,089,827</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,651</u></u>	3%

Overall, the Authority's Net Position increased 3%, primarily as a result of an increase in local government obligations paid by the Town to the Authority that have not yet been appropriated or expended, net of a reduction in the allowance for uncollectible amounts owed by the Town to the Authority.

Virtually all of the Authority's assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents and earnings thereon, other receivables primarily from the trustee relating to local government obligations, and any supplemental funds made available by the State through annual appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year. The State made no supplemental funds available to the Authority during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Table 2 summarizes the Authority's Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending June 30, 2014, and includes comparative data to the period ending June 30, 2013.

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
(Unaudited)

Table 2: Summary Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013	Increase (Decrease)	
			Difference	%
Operating revenues	\$ 37,853	\$ 47,799	\$ (9,946)	-21%
Operating expenses	<u>10,202</u>	<u>9,013</u>	<u>1,189</u>	13%
Operating/net income	27,651	38,786	(11,135)	-29%
Net position - beginning of year	<u>1,084,797</u>	<u>1,046,011</u>	<u>38,786</u>	4%
Net position - end of year	<u>\$ 1,112,448</u>	<u>\$ 1,084,797</u>	<u>\$ 27,651</u>	3%

The Authority's operating revenues decreased as a consequence of a decline in the change in allowance and amortization of discount for uncollectible amounts. Operating expenses increased during the period due to an increase in professional expenses.

CAPITAL ASSET AND LONG TERM DEBT ACTIVITY

The Authority has no capital assets, and has not issued debt subsequent to the Series 1991 bonds described above. Current statutory provisions provide only for the issuance of debt to refund existing obligations. The Authority does not presently anticipate the issuance of any additional short- or long-term debt. See note 4 of the notes to financial statements for additional information on the Authority's long term debt.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND OUTLOOK

As noted above, the Authority has funds available to cover all future administrative, interest and debt payments on the remaining \$5,000 outstanding when due.

CONTACTING THE AUTHORITY

Persons needing additional information concerning this report or otherwise needing to contact the Authority may do so by writing or telephoning F. Richard Harmon, Jr., Senior Assistant State Treasurer, State of South Carolina, 122 Wade Hampton Office Building, Capitol Complex, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, telephone (803) 734-2114.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

Assets	
Current assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 101,277
Local government bond obligations receivable - current portion	88,121
Other receivables	<u>566,385</u>
Total current assets	755,783
Non-current assets	
Local government bond obligations receivable - net of current portion	<u>361,695</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,117,478</u>
Liabilities and net position	
Current liabilities	
Accrued interest payable	\$ <u>30</u>
Total current liabilities	30
Non-current liabilities	
Bonds payable	<u>5,000</u>
Total liabilities	<u>5,030</u>
Net position	
Restricted	<u>1,112,448</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 1,117,478</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Operating revenues	
Investment income	\$ 7
Change in allowance and amortization of discount for uncollectible amounts	<u>37,846</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>37,853</u>
Operating expenses	
Interest	363
Administrative	<u>9,839</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>10,202</u>
Change in net position	27,651
Net position, at beginning of year	<u>1,084,797</u>
Net position, at end of year	<u>\$ 1,112,448</u>

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flows (used by) operating activities	
Payment of administrative expenses	\$ (9,839)
Net cash flows (used by) operating activities	<u>(9,839)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest received on deposits and investments	<u>7</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>7</u>
Cash flows (used by) noncapital financing activities	
Bond interest paid	<u>(363)</u>
Net cash (used by) noncapital financing activities	<u>(363)</u>
Net (decrease) in cash	(10,195)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>111,472</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 101,277</u>
Reconciliation of net operating income to net cash used by operating activities	
Operating income	\$ 27,651
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income to net cash used by operating activities	
Decrease in local government obligations receivable	52,244
(Increase) in other receivables	(90,090)
Investment income reclassified to investing activities	(7)
Interest expense reclassified to noncapital financing activities	<u>363</u>
Total adjustments	<u>(37,490)</u>
Net cash (used by) operating activities	<u>\$ (9,839)</u>

Noncash activities

Other receivables were increased by \$90,090 from payments made by the local government to the third party trustee

The Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

The financial statements of the South Carolina Resources Authority (the “Authority”) were prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental entities. 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 Authority’s accounting policies are described below.

Reporting Entity

The Authority is a public instrument of the State of South Carolina established by the General Assembly in 1988 (in Act 682), Chapter 37, Title 11 of the South Carolina Code of Laws 1976, as amended. In taking that action, the General Assembly found “...a definite need for additional sources from which to finance the present and future needs of the people of South Carolina for the undertakings authorized by this act” (which are predominantly water supply and waste water construction and improvement projects).

Under Act 682, the Authority’s role is to issue bonds to provide the funds needed to finance water and sewer projects via the purchasing of local government obligation revenue bonds. Generally, if at any time any local government fails to effect the punctual payment of the principal or interest on its local obligations, the State Treasurer shall withhold from the local government sufficient monies from any State appropriation and apply so much as is necessary to make the payment of the principal and/or interest on the local obligation of the government. However, as more fully described in Note 3 below, this provision of State law was superseded by a court order entered in 1997 with respect to obligations of the Town of New Ellenton (the “Town”) to the Authority.

Effective October 1994, the General Assembly enacted legislation that prohibits the Authority from issuing bonds except to refund bonds previously issued.

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

The accompanying financial statements present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows solely of the Authority and do not include any other divisions, instrumentalities or any component units of the State of South Carolina.

The Authority’s debt is reported and included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the State of South Carolina as conduit debt.

Basis of Accounting

The Authority reports under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), Basic Financial Statements – and Management’s Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. GASB 34, as amended by GASB Statement No. 63 (GASB 63), established standards for external financial reporting for all state and local governmental entities, which

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

includes a statement of net position, a classification of net position into three components – net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, 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. The Authority does not have any capital assets, thus this classification is not used.

Restricted net position consists of net assets that are subject to externally imposed constraints of creditors (such as through debt covenants), contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted net position consists of net assets or deficits that do not meet the definition of “restricted net position” or “net investment in capital assets.” The Authority had no unrestricted net position at June 30, 2014.

Fund Accounting

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

A fund is a separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with related liabilities and residual equities or balances and changes therein which are segregated to carry on specific activities or attain certain objectives in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions or limitations. Separate accounts are maintained for each fund.

Funds are classified into three categories: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary. Each category is, in turn, divided into separate “fund types.” The fund used by the Authority is a proprietary fund type.

Proprietary funds are used to account for activities similar to those found in private business, where the determination of net income is necessary or useful for sound financial administration. Goods or services from such activities can be provided to outside parties (enterprise funds), to other departments/agencies primarily within the government, or to other governmental units or not-for-profit organizations on a cost reimbursement basis (internal service funds).

The proprietary fund accounts for the activities of the Authority in its capacity to issue its bonds in amounts it determines to be necessary or convenient to provide funds to carry out its purposes and powers and to pay all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of bonds. Section 11-37-60 of the State of South Carolina Code of Laws 1976, as amended, states that “the total principal amount of bonds outstanding at any one time may not exceed the sum of sixty million dollars.”

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The proprietary fund is accounted for using the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenue is recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when incurred. Under this method, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the fund are included on the Statement of Net Position. Net position has been restricted for the financing of projects recommended by the Water Resources Coordinating Council as established pursuant to the Authority's enabling legislation, debt service and payment of administrative costs. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in net position.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. All of the Authority's cash and cash equivalents are restricted.

For financial reporting purposes, the Authority classifies cash on deposit in financial institutions and repurchase agreements as cash and cash equivalents. Of its investments meeting the definition of cash equivalents and having maturities at the time of purchase of 3 months or less, the Authority's policy is to classify repurchase agreements and open ended guaranteed investment contracts as cash equivalents.

Local Government Bond Obligations Receivable

Local government bond obligations receivable consist of obligations due from the Town and are stated at amortized cost. The Authority does not consider these receivables to be investments since it is not holding them for investment purposes and is therefore not required to carry them at fair value.

Other Receivables

Other receivables represent amounts collected by the trustee from the Town that have not been remitted to the Authority.

Classification of Revenues

The Authority has classified its revenues as either operating or nonoperating revenues according to the following criteria:

Operating revenues generally result from exchange transactions to provide goods or services related to the Authority's principal ongoing operations.

Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions. These revenues include State appropriations. The State made no appropriations to the Authority during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

Budget

The Authority is not required by its enabling legislation or bond covenants to adopt a budget. Accordingly, the Authority had no legally adopted budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adoption of Accounting Standards

The Authority implemented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, GASB Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities" (GASB 65). Among other things, GASB 65 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The Authority has determined that no amounts were required to be reclassified as a result of its adoption of GASB 65.

Use of Estimates

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

Note 2. Deposits and Investments

All cash and cash equivalents and investments of the Authority are under the control of the Office of State Treasurer which, by law, has sole authority for the investment of such funds.

The following schedule reconciles the amounts reported in the Statement of Net Position to the notes.

	Notes		Statements
Deposits	\$ 681	Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 101,277
Investments	100,596		
Totals	\$ 101,277		\$ 101,277

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be recovered. As prescribed by statute, the State Treasurer is the custodian of all deposits and is responsible for securing all deposits held by banks or savings and loan associations. These deposits must be secured by deposit insurance, surety bonds, collateral securities, or letters of credit to protect the State against loss in the event of insolvency or liquidation of the institution or for any other cause. All deposits are required to be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or collateralized with securities held by the State or its agent in the State Treasurer's name as custodian.

The Authority does not maintain any deposits denominated in a foreign currency.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Investments

Investments consist of the following at June 30, 2014:

	<u>Fair Value</u>
Short Term Investments:	
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 92,998
Repurchase Agreements	<u>7,598</u>
Total	<u>\$ 100,596</u>

The Authority has not adopted a formal investment policy. The State Treasurer has full power to invest and reinvest all funds of the Authority in any of the following:

- 1) obligations of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities;
- 2) obligations of the State of South Carolina or any of its political subdivisions;
- 3) obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank;
- 4) obligations of any corporation within the United States, if such obligations bear any of the three highest ratings of at least two nationally recognized rating services;
- 5) certificates of deposit where the certificates are collaterally secured by securities of the type described in 1) and 2) and held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the amount of the certificates of deposit so secured, including interest; but this collateral is not required to the extent the certificates of deposit are insured by an agency of the federal government; and,
- 6) repurchase agreements when collateralized by securities of the type described in 1) and 2) and held by a third party as escrow agent or custodian, of a market value not less than the repurchase agreement so collateralized, including interest.

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of a failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of the investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. At June 30, 2014, all of the Authority's investments were insured and registered.

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. This risk is managed within the portfolio using effective duration. Effective duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a bond or a portfolio of bonds to interest rate movements given a 50 basis point change in interest rates. It takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change and provides a measure of risk that changes proportionately with market rates. As more fully described below, at June 30, 2014, all of the Authority's investments were short term with an overall effective duration of 0.09.

SOUTH CAROLINA RESOURCES AUTHORITY
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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following schedule presents the Authority's interest rate risk.

	Fair Value	Effective Duration
Short Term Investments:		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 92,998	0.09
Repurchase Agreements	7,598	-
Total	\$ 100,596	0.09

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations to the Authority. The investment policy for credit quality of debt securities states that securities must bear an investment grade rating from at least two of the national rating agencies. Credit quality of cash reserves must carry a rating of A1/P1/F1 or D1 from at least two nationally recognized rating services. In the event that the rating of a security falls below investment grade, that security may continue to be held contingent upon an evaluation of the longer term investment merits of the security. Credit risk ratings are not required for obligations of the U.S. government or those obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government. As of June 30, 2014, the Authority's rated debt investments consisted of U.S. Treasury securities and Treasury Tri-Party Repurchase agreements, the underlying securities of which are obligations of the U.S. government.

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the government's investment in a single issuer. At June 30, 2014, the Authority had approximately 93% of its investments in U.S. Treasury securities and 7% of its investments in an overnight repurchase agreement with the Bank of New York, which the repurchase agreement was fully collateralized by United States Treasury obligations.

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely impact the fair value of an investment. At June 30, 2014, the Authority did not have any deposits or investments denominated in foreign currencies.

Note 3. Local Government Bonds Obligations Receivable

Local government bonds obligations receivable represents the balance due from the Town with an effective interest rate of approximately 7.19% with a final maturity date of June 2020. The original amount of the receivable was \$5,025,000 and the local government has made one principal payment in the amount of \$65,000 leaving a principal balance of \$4,960,000. The funds were used to construct a sewer system and the system has not generated adequate revenues to pay the debt service. A court order entered into in 1997 provides that as long as the Town deposits set percentages of its revenues from the system with the Trustee, the Trustee agrees not to seek appointment of a receiver for the Town.

The Town is not obligated to make any additional payments on the bonds other than those provided under the court order. The court order provides that the Town will no longer be required to deposit a percentage of its revenues once the bonds have been paid in full or upon the final maturity date of June 1, 2020. Provided the Town maintains compliance with its deposit requirements under the court order, the State Treasurer must not intercept distributions of

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

appropriations or revenues to the Town, and the Town's payment obligations to the Authority are discharged in accordance with the Town's original debt amortization schedule. Based on this court order, the outstanding principal on the Town's debt is \$1,600,000 at June 30, 2014.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the Town remitted a total of \$90,090 in accordance with the court order. The Authority has estimated future payments by the Town based on historical collections, and estimates that the present value of those future payments is \$449,816. The amount estimated to be collected in the next fiscal year is \$88,121 and is reflected on the Authority's Statement of Net Position as a current asset and described as Local government bond obligations receivable – current portion. The amount estimated to be collected in all years subsequent to next fiscal year is \$361,695 and is reflected on the Authority's Statement of Net Position as a non-current asset and described as Local government bond obligations receivable – net of current portion. The Authority has recorded an allowance for uncollectible amounts of \$1,150,184 based on the present value of the future projected payments by the Town.

The change in the estimate of the present value of future payments by the Town from the prior year and the amortization of the discount to present value is \$37,846, and is reflected on the Authority's Statement of Activities as operating revenue and described as Change in allowance and amortization of discount for uncollectible amounts.

At June 30, 2014, the trustee held a total of \$566,385 in amounts paid by the Town to the trustee which are pledged and due but have not yet been remitted to the Authority. The Authority recorded these amounts as other receivables on the Statement of Net Position because they were available only for expenditure in accordance with its enabling legislation, to satisfy its debt service obligations and administrative costs pursuant to the bond documents, or otherwise in accordance with the court order. The Authority has further determined that its entire net position is restricted because of these externally imposed constraints.

Note 4. Bonds Payable

Local Government Program Revenue Bonds payable at June 30, 2014 are comprised of the following individual issues:

	Unpaid balance at June 30, 2014
\$25,980,000 Series 1990 bonds with remaining principal due	
June 1, 2019 and interest payments at 7.25% due semiannually	\$ 5,000
	<u>\$ 5,000</u>

In prior fiscal years, the State of South Carolina appropriated funds to the Authority to enable the Authority to make part of the payments due to the Trustee under this obligation since adequate funds were not received as discussed in Note 3. The payments were used to fund the remaining part of the annual principal and interest payments, replenish the debt service reserve fund, and effect redemptions as described below. Through June 30, 2014, the State had paid a total of \$8,203,631, with no amounts having being paid in the current fiscal year. There is no provision in the court order requiring State payments.

The Series 1990 bonds are scheduled to mature in ordinary course on June 1, 2019. At the option of the Authority, the Series 1990 bonds may be redeemed prior to maturity in whole at any time

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or in part on any interest payment date after June 1, 2000. The redemption dates range through June 1, 2019, and the redemption price is at par. At June 30, 2014, a total of \$25,975,000 of the Authority's Series 1990 debt has been retired through maturity in ordinary course or early redemption, with all early redemptions having been applied to the full retirement of all maturities through and including the June 1, 2019 maturity. A total of \$5,000 remains outstanding for the June 1, 2019 maturity. The Authority has funds available to cover all future administrative, interest and debt payments on the remaining \$5,000 outstanding when due. Accordingly, annual requirements to amortize the outstanding bond indebtedness remaining as of June 30, 2014 are as follows:

For the year ended				
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total debt service	
2015	\$ -	\$ 363	\$	363
2016	-	363		363
2017	-	363		363
2018	-	363		363
2019	5,000	363		5,363
	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,815</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>6,815</u>

The Authority's long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2014, was as follows:

	Balance				Balance	Due
	June 30, 2013	Additions	Reductions		June 30, 2014	Within one year
Bonds:						
Series 1990 bonds	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 5,000	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The Authority is obligated for its debt, but only from and to the extent of property held in the trust estate. Bonds of the Authority do not constitute a debt of the State and neither the State's faith and credit or its taxing power is pledged for their payment.

The trust estate property for securing the performance of the bond obligations of the Authority consist of:

- 1) All cash and securities now or hereafter held in the funds and accounts created and established under the indentures and the investment earnings thereon and all proceeds thereof (except to the extent transferred from such funds and accounts from time to time in accordance with the indentures);
- 2) The local obligations and the earnings thereon and all proceeds thereof, including all local obligation payments, subject to the transfer, sale and other disposition of local obligations and local obligation payments from time to time in accordance with the indentures; and
- 3) Any and all property from time to time hereafter by delivery or by writing of any kind conveyed, mortgaged, pledged, assigned or transferred as and for additional security hereunder by the Authority or by anyone on its behalf or with its written consent to the Trustee, which is hereby authorized to receive any and all such property at any and all times and to hold and apply the same subject to the terms hereof.

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Note 5. Related Party Transactions

The Authority has received certain administrative, custodial, investment and related services from the Office of State Treasurer at no cost. During the year ended June 30, 2014, no other State agencies provided to the Authority or received from the Authority any other significant services.

Note 6. Subsequent Events

The Authority has evaluated all events subsequent to the Statement of Net Position date of June 30, 2014, through the date of issuance of these financial statements, September 17, 2014, and has determined that there are no subsequent events requiring disclosure.