January 28, 2000

The Honorable James H. Hodges, Governor
and
Dr. J. Samuel Griswold, Director
South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services
Columbia, South Carolina

This report on the application of agreed-upon procedures to the accounting records and internal controls of the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, was issued by Rogers & Laban, PA, Certified Public Accountants, under contract with the South Carolina Office of the State Auditor.

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

Respectfully submitted,

[Signature]
Thomas L. Wagner, Jr., CPA
State Auditor

TLWjr/sj
TABLE OF CONTENTS
JUNE 30, 1999

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES 1 - 3
ACCOUNTANT’S COMMENTS
SECTION A - WEAKNESSES NOT CONSIDERED MATERIAL 4-5
MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE Attachment A
INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

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

We have performed the procedures described below, which were agreed to by the management of the South Carolina Office of the State Auditor and management of the South Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (the Department), solely to assist you in evaluating the performance of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, in the areas addressed. This engagement to apply agreed-upon procedures was performed in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of the procedures is solely the responsibility of the specified users of the report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. The procedures and the associated findings are as follows:

1. We tested selected recorded receipts to determine if these receipts were properly described and classified in the accounting records and internal controls over the tested receipt transactions were adequate. We also tested selected recorded receipts to determine if these receipts were recorded in the proper fiscal year. We compared amounts recorded in the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers to those in the State's accounting system (STARS) as reflected on the Comptroller General's reports to determine if recorded revenues were in agreement. We made inquiries and performed substantive procedures to determine if revenue collection and retention or remittance were supported by law. We compared current year recorded revenues from sources other than State General Fund appropriations with those of the prior year; and, using other procedures, we tested the reasonableness of collected and recorded amounts for certain revenues. The individual transactions selected for testing were chosen randomly. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.

2. We tested selected recorded non-payroll, non-Medicaid disbursements to determine if these disbursements were properly described and classified in the accounting records; were bona fide disbursements of the Department; were paid in conformity with State laws and regulations, and if internal controls over the tested disbursement transactions were adequate. We also tested selected recorded non-payroll, non-Medicaid disbursements to determine if these disbursements were recorded in the proper fiscal year. We compared amounts recorded in the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers to those on various STARS reports to determine if recorded expenditures were in agreement. We compared current year expenditures with those of the prior year to determine the reasonableness of amounts paid and recorded by expenditure account. The individual transactions selected for testing were chosen randomly. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.

3. We tested selected recorded Medicaid disbursements to determine if these disbursements were properly described and classified in the accounting records; were bona fide disbursements of the Department; and were paid in conformity with State and Federal laws and regulations and if accounting procedures and internal accounting controls over the reporting of the tested disbursement transactions were adequate to provide proper control over these transactions. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.
4. We tested selected recorded payroll disbursements to determine if the tested payroll transactions were properly described, classified, and distributed in the accounting records; persons on the payroll were bona fide employees; payroll transactions, including employee payroll deductions, were properly authorized and were in accordance with existing legal requirements; and internal controls over the tested payroll transactions were adequate. We tested selected payroll vouchers to determine that the vouchers were properly approved and if the gross payroll agreed to amounts recorded in the general ledger and in STARS. We also tested payroll transactions for selected new employees and those who terminated employment to determine if internal controls over these transactions were adequate. We compared amounts recorded in the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers to those on various STARS reports to determine if recorded payroll and fringe benefit expenditures were in agreement. We performed other procedures, such as, comparing current year payroll expenditures to those of the prior year; comparing the percentage change in personal service expenditures to the percentage change in employer contributions; and comparing the percentage distribution of recorded fringe benefit expenditures by fund source to the percentage distribution of recorded payroll expenditures by fund source to determine if recorded payroll and fringe benefit expenditures were reasonable by expenditure account. The individual transactions selected for testing were chosen randomly. Our finding as a result of these procedures is presented in Comment 4 in Section A in the Accountant's Comments section of this report.

5. We tested selected recorded journal entries, operating transfers, and appropriation transfers to determine if these transactions were properly described and classified in the accounting records; they agreed with the supporting documentation, were adequately documented and explained, were properly approved, and were mathematically correct; and the internal controls over these transactions were adequate. The individual transactions selected for testing were chosen randomly. We found no exceptions as a result of these procedures.

6. We tested selected entries and monthly totals in the subsidiary records of the Department to determine if the amounts were mathematically accurate; the numerical sequences of selected document series were complete; the selected monthly totals were accurately posted to the general ledger; and the internal accounting controls over the tested transactions were adequate. The items selected for testing were chosen randomly. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.

7. We obtained all monthly reconciliations prepared by the Department for the year ended June 30, 1999, and tested selected reconciliations of balances in the Department's accounting records to those in the State's accounting system (STARS) as reflected on the Comptroller General's reports to determine if they were accurate and complete. For the selected reconciliations, we recalculated the amounts, agreed the applicable amounts to the Department's general ledger, agreed the applicable amounts to the STARS reports, determined that reconciling differences were adequately explained and properly resolved, and determined if necessary adjusting entries were made in the Department's accounting records and/or in STARS. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.

8. We tested the Department's compliance with all applicable financial provisions of the South Carolina Code of Laws, Appropriation Act, and other laws, rules, and regulations for fiscal year 1999. We found no exceptions as a result of these procedures.

9. We obtained copies of all closing packages as of and for the year ended June 30, 1999, prepared by the Department and submitted to the State Comptroller General. We reviewed them to determine if they were prepared in accordance with the Comptroller General's GAAP Closing Procedures Manual requirements; if the amounts were reasonable; and if they agreed with the supporting workpapers and accounting records. Our findings as a result of these procedures are presented in Comments 1, 2 and 3 in Section A of the Accountant's Comments section of this report.
We obtained a copy of the schedule of federal financial assistance for the year ended June 30, 1999, prepared by the Department and submitted to the State Auditor. We reviewed it to determine if it was prepared in accordance with the State Auditor's letter of instructions; if the amounts were reasonable; and if they agreed with the supporting workpapers and accounting records. We found no exceptions as a result of the procedures.

We were not engaged to, and did not, perform an audit, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on the specified areas, accounts, or items. Further, we were not engaged to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express such opinions. Had we performed additional procedures or had we conducted an audit or review of the Department's financial statements or any part thereof, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended for the information and use of the Governor, South Carolina Office of the State Auditor and the Director and management of the Department and is not intended to be and should be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Rogers & Laton, PA

Columbia, South Carolina
December 10, 1999
SECTION A - WEAKNESSES NOT CONSIDERED MATERIAL

The procedures agreed to by the Office of the State Auditor and the Department require that we plan and perform the engagement to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the requirements of State Laws, Rules, or Regulations occurred and whether internal accounting controls over certain transactions were adequate. Management of the Department is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. Therefore, the presence of a material weakness or violation will preclude management from asserting that the entity has effective internal controls.

The conditions described in this section have been identified as weaknesses subject to correction or improvement but they are not considered material weaknesses or violations of State Laws, Rules, or Regulations.

1. CLOSING PACKAGE LIABILITY FOR COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Our testing of the amounts of accrued leave of 25 employees included in the schedule of compensated absences disclosed that eight were incorrect. Six employees took annual leave the last week in the fiscal year and their leave slips were not turned in timely. This resulted in an overstatement of 128.75 hours of leave time. The entry was made by the Department in July 1999 instead of June 1999.

Also two employees' accrued leave hours were not accrued at the proper rate. One employee was transferred from another agency and his years of State service with that agency were not taken into consideration. The other employee had a miscalculation in the amount accrued. Both employee accrual errors resulted in an understatement of the compensated leave balance.

Section 3.17 of the GAAP Closing Procedures Manual states that the schedule for compensated absences shall include the accumulated accrued annual leave earned by its employees which is the actual annual leave balance in the Department's records for each employee.

We recommend that all employees be instructed to turn in their leave slips timely so the amounts can be timely updated as of year-end. Also, should leave taken not be timely posted at fiscal year end, the Department's schedule of compensated absences should be manually adjusted. Accrued leave hours should be reviewed for accuracy.

2. CLOSING PACKAGE LIABILITY FOR NONCANCELABLE OPERATING LEASES

Our testing of 5 of the operating leases in the closing package for noncancelable operating leases disclosed that four did not have completed lease registers. The lease registers are used to determine if the leases are an operating or capital lease. The one complete lease register was not completed correctly.

Section 3.19 of the GAAP Closing Procedures Manual states that the agency must fill out a lease register form completely at the inception of each lease to help ensure that the lease is properly classified as capital or operating.

We recommend that the agency fill out and retain a lease register for each lease the agency enters into.
3. CLOSING PACKAGE OPERATING LEASE AS LESSOR

Our testing of 25 of the operating leases in which the Department is the lessor disclosed that four vehicle lease records could not be located. Also, two of the vehicles did not have matching vehicle identification numbers and ten vehicles that are no longer under a lease agreement are still in the possession of the transportation providers. These ten vehicles resulted in an overstatement of $198,136 on the closing package. It was also noted that 19 other vehicles had paperwork filled out as if they were turned into surplus, but two vehicles were never turned in. It appears that these two vehicles are still in the possession of the transportation providers.

Section 3.20 of the GAAP Closing Procedure Manual states the agency is responsible for providing detail information and supporting workpapers on a lease-by-lease basis for audit purposes. Good controls also require that proper records be maintained for all assets owned by the Department.

We recommend that lease records on all vehicles be maintained by the Department. Care should be taken when recording vehicle identification numbers so assets can be properly traced. When a vehicle lease expires or terminates, procedures should be implemented to ensure that the vehicles are returned to the Department to be sold as surplus or for lease agreements to be negotiated or signed. Also, procedures should be implemented to properly account for vehicles which are reported as surplus.

4. EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATIONS

Our review of personnel service costs and employer contributions disclosed that the Department was allocating non-personal service cost allocation variances to the personal services accounts causing personal service cost and other operating expenditures to be overstated or understated by fund.

Generally accepted accounting principles require only salary type cost allocation variances to be recorded as personal service costs.

We recommend the Department revise its procedures to ensure that all costs are properly allocated and classified correctly.
MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSE
Attachment A
Mr. Barry S. Laban, CPA
Rogers & Laban, PA
1529 Hampton Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Mr. Laban,

We concur with the findings from the Agreed Upon Procedures Report. We have reviewed your recommendations with appropriate staff and will revise procedures as necessary.

If you have any questions regarding this response, please call 898-1085.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Virginia T. Butler, CPA
Bureau Chief

VTB/w