

**CONFIDENTIAL
UNTIL PUBLIC RELEASE BY THE
PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE**



Committee Report, Vol. 16, No. 2

**Department of Economic Development's
Job Training Grant Program: Statutory
Compliance**

Legislative Audit Office

November 2009

Performance Audit Committee

Senator John Harms, Chair
Senator Danielle Conrad, Vice Chair
Speaker Mike Flood
Senator Lavon Heidemann
Senator Arnie Stuthman
Senator Dennis Utter
Senator John Wightman

Performance Audit Section

Martha Carter, Legislative Auditor
Don Arp, Jr., Analyst
Clarence Mabin, Analyst
Angela McClelland, Analyst
Dana McNeil, Analyst
Stephanie Meese, Legal Counsel
Sandy Harman, Committee Clerk

Audit reports are available on the Unicameral's Web site (www.nebraskalegislature.gov)
or can be obtained from Martha Carter, Legislative Auditor, at (402) 471-2221.

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT OFFICE
Nebraska Legislature
State Capitol • Box 94945 • Lincoln, NE 68509-4945 • (402) 471-2221

Committee Report, Vol. 16, No. 2

**Department of Economic Development's Job Training
Grant Program: Statutory Compliance**

November 2009

Prepared by
Stephanie Meese
Dana McNeil

Table of Contents

I. Committee Recommendations

II. Performance Audit Section Report

III. Fiscal Analyst's Opinion

IV. Background Materials

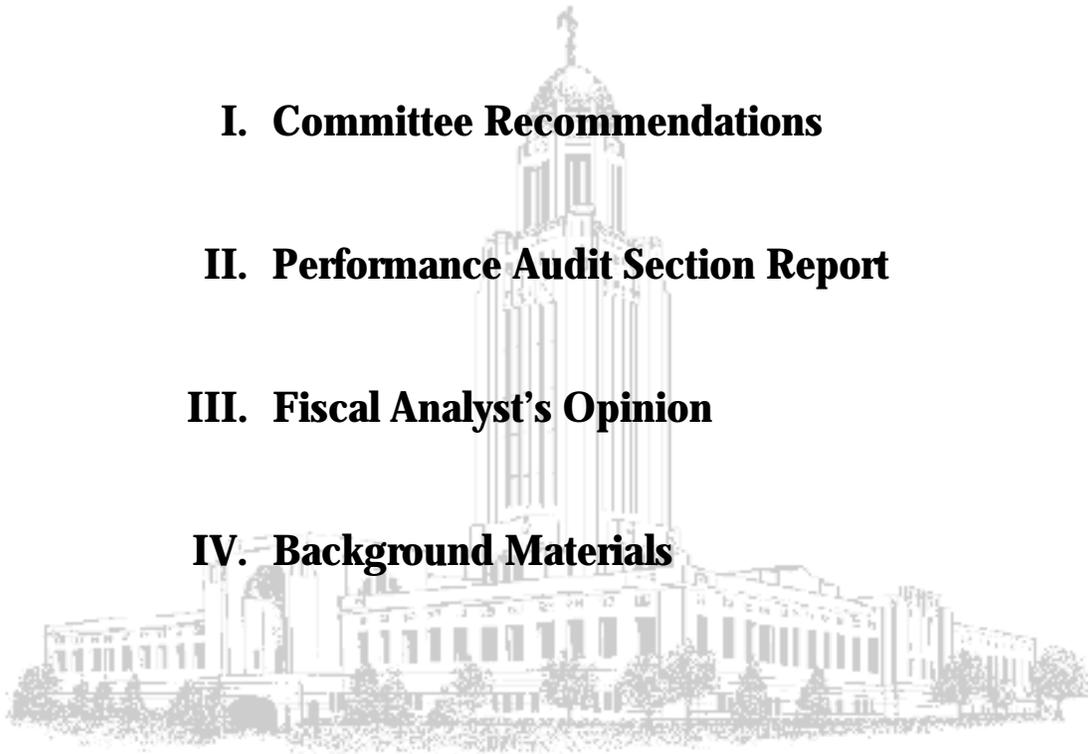


Table of Contents



I. Committee Recommendations

Committee Recommendations

Audit Summary

The Department of Economic Development (DED) awards job training grants from the Job Training Cash Fund, which was created by LB 305 in 1989. In 1995, the Legislature adopted LB 326, which added requirements that increased program accountability including: (1) businesses applying for job training grants submit detailed plans to DED regarding the nature of the business and the jobs to be created or retrained; businesses that received such grants submit annual and final performance reports to DED; and (3) required that DED monitor the projects, including site audits and review of business records as necessary.

In FY2005-06, the Legislature more than doubled the balance of the Job Training Cash Fund with a \$15M transfer from the Cash Reserve Fund, and in the following two fiscal years transferred an additional - \$5M per year to the Fund. In 2008, the Legislature adopted LB 956 which required DED to submit annual reports to the Legislature and give priority consideration to training services offered by community college areas.

The audit staff found that DED is in compliance with statutory requirements requiring development of the job training grant and grant repayment process. DED has also developed required processes for monitoring grant recipients and is following those processes. However, DED is not compliant with substantive provisions of a requirement for an annual report, and some of the program's regulations should be updated.

We also found that in FY2008-09, 44 percent of the grant-recipient businesses used a community college for at least part of their job training. We are unable to determine whether this amount meets the Legislature's goal for increasing the involvement of community colleges in this process because the statute contains no target amount. We also found that DED may be able to take some additional steps to encourage businesses to use the community colleges but that the colleges themselves may also need to conduct additional outreach.

The following are the Performance Audit Committee's specific recommendations for this report.

Section III: The Use of Community Colleges for Job Training Grant Projects

Finding #6: The language of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1204.01 requires DED to prioritize consideration of community colleges to provide job training; however, DED is limited in the extent to which it can do so.

Finding #7: Of businesses that received grants in FY2008-09, 44% utilized a community college for at least a portion of their job training.

Finding #8: We cannot determine whether the 44% use of community colleges to provide job training meets the Legislature's intent of prioritizing that use, since the statute provides no specific amount of training to be done by the colleges.

Finding #9: DED provides information regarding community college training programs to prospective businesses.

Finding #10: DED may be able to take additional steps to encourage businesses to use community colleges to provide job training; however, the colleges themselves may also need to take additional initiative if they want to provide additional job training.

Discussion: Without more specific statutory requirements, DED can only encourage businesses to use community colleges for their job training under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1204.01. If the Performance Audit Committee (Committee) is satisfied with the current use of community colleges under this program, no changes are necessary. If the Committee is not satisfied, however, additional statutory changes may be needed.

Recommendation: DED should consider notifying community colleges that businesses may be locating in their area earlier in the process where possible. DED should also consider providing a direct link to area community college Web sites from the DED job training Web site.



II. Performance Audit Section Report

Legislative Audit Office Report

**Department of Economic Development's Job Training
Grant Program: Statutory Compliance**

November 2009

Prepared by
Stephanie Meese
Dana McNeil

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	iii
SECTION I: Job Training Grants in Nebraska	1
SECTION II: Department of Economic Development’s Statutory Compliance with Grant Reporting, Monitoring, Administrative and Repayment Requirements	3
Administrative Requirements.....	3
Job Training Grant Process	3
Grant Monitoring.....	4
Grant Repayment.....	5
Annual Report to Legislature	6
SECTION III: The Use of Community Colleges for Job Training Grant Projects	9
Job Training and the Community Colleges	9
Current Use of Community Colleges for Job Training Grant Projects.....	10
Increasing the Use of Community Colleges in the Future	11

INTRODUCTION

Funding job training in Nebraska has been a priority of the Legislature since 1989, when the Job Training Cash Fund was established.¹ Recently, questions concerning the administration of this fund have been presented to the Legislature, in part because a 2005 statutory change that resulted in large transfers from the Cash Reserve Fund to finance the grants.

In May 2009, the Legislative Performance Audit Committee (Committee) directed the Legislative Audit Office (Office) to conduct a performance audit of job training grants, focusing on statutory requirements for the Department of Economic Development (DED) in administering this program and specifically, the requirement that DED give the community colleges priority consideration for provision of training services to businesses receiving job training grants. Specifically, the Committee directed the Office to answer the following questions:

- 1) Statutory Compliance: Is DED compliant with the grant reporting, monitoring, and administrative requirements, as set forth in Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 81-1203, 81-1205, 81-1206, and 81-1210, and the grant repayment requirements as set forth in Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 81-1207 through 81-1209?
- 2) Community College Provisions:
 - Has DED taken adequate steps to provide community colleges priority consideration as required by Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1204.01?
 - From the perspective of DED and the community colleges, what can be done to further encourage the use of community colleges by businesses that receive job training grants?

Section I of this report gives an overview of the funding sources for the Job Training Grant Cash Fund. Sections II and III answer the specific questions posed for this audit.

We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. The methodologies used are described briefly at the beginning of each section, with further detail included in the appendix.

We appreciate the cooperation and assistance of DED and the Nebraska Community College's personnel during the audit.

Notes

¹ LB 305 (1989).

SECTION I: Job Training Grants in Nebraska

In this section, we give a brief overview of the history of the Job Training Grant Cash Fund (Fund), as well as the funding and administration of the grant program.

Creation and Funding of the Job Training Grant Cash Fund

In 1989, the Legislature created the Job Training Cash Fund with the adoption of LB 305. The bill's purpose was to support "job training activities of new businesses or businesses which were expanding in [Nebraska] . . ." and the Legislature made the Department of Economic Development (DED) responsible for administering the Fund.¹

The initial source of revenue for the Fund was transfers from the Employment Security Special Contingent Fund. Under LB 305, transfers may be made at the Legislature's discretion.² From 1989 to 1995, \$1.6 million was transferred from the Employment Security Special Contingent Fund into the Job Training Cash Fund.³

In 2005, the Legislature adopted LB 427, which allows the Legislature to transfer money to the Job Training Cash Fund from the state's Cash Reserve Fund.⁴ In FY2005-06, the Legislature transferred \$15 million to the Fund, and \$5 million each fiscal year in FY2006-07 and FY2007-08.⁵

Statutes Governing Job Training Grants

Neb. Rev. Stat. §§ 81-1201.21 through 81-1210 establish the Fund and lay out the requirements for grants given from it. DED is required to use the Fund to reimburse businesses for job training activities and thereby encourage the development of new businesses in Nebraska and the training of existing Nebraska workers.⁶

We discuss the requirements of these sections, as well as DED's compliance with the requirements, in Section II and III.

Notes

¹ Legislative History, LB 305 (1989), committee hearing remarks by Senator Bill Barrett, March 1, 1989, pg. 2.

² The source of revenue for the Employment Security Fund is penalties paid by businesses that are or have been delinquent on unemployment insurance payments. Legislative History, LB 305 (1989), committee hearing remarks by Sen. Bill Barrett, March 1, 1989, pg. 2.

³ Legislative Fiscal Office, "Transfers to Job Training Cash Fund," received March 26, 2009.

⁴ LB 427 (2005), Fiscal Note. Additionally, prior to the amendment, in FY94-95, the Legislature transferred \$6 million from the Cash Reserve Fund into the Job Training Cash Fund. Legislative Fiscal Office, "Transfers to Job Training Cash Fund," received March 26, 2009.

⁵ Legislative Fiscal Office, “Transfers to Job Training Cash Fund,” received March 26, 2009; Neb. Rev. Stat. § 84-612.
⁶ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1201.21(2).

SECTION II: Department of Economic Development's Statutory Compliance with Grant Reporting, Monitoring, Administrative and Repayment Requirements

In this section, we report the results of our analysis of the Department of Economic Development's (DED's) statutory compliance with grant reporting, monitoring, administrative and repayment requirements. Our evaluation is based on interviews with DED staff, our review of DED administrative regulations and relevant statutes, information obtained from the DED Web site, and DED's annual report to the Legislature dated January 14, 2009.

Administrative Requirements

By law, DED must promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the job training grant statutes and we found that DED has done so. However, we also found that the existing regulations were promulgated on November 23, 1996 and do not reflect subsequent statutory changes and, in some instances, DED's current practice.¹

<p>FINDING: DED is compliant with the statutory requirement that it promulgate rules and regulations; however the existing regulations are out-of-date.</p>
--

Job Training Grant Process

As stated in Section I, DED must use the Job Training Cash Fund (Fund) to reimburse businesses for job training activities, including pre-employment training, on-the-job training, and training equipment costs.² Both new and expanding businesses are eligible for these grants.³

The job training grant process is not competitive, as the process is an open cycle, with no due dates or deadlines.⁴ To apply for a job training grant, an applicant business must submit a business plan to DED containing the number of jobs that will be created or positions to be retrained; the nature of the business and the type of jobs that will be created or retrained; the estimated wage levels of these positions; and a job training program schedule.⁵

DED compares the proposed business plan to a number of statutory criteria, including that the wage levels of the newly created jobs meet the local prevailing rate, the goods or services produced will be export-oriented, and 75% of the jobs will be full-time positions.⁶ In ad-

of the hours of training during the period for which reimbursement is requested, and validation of calculations for reimbursement.¹³

Of the 30 files we reviewed, five had evidence of monitoring and each contained annual performance reports from the recipient business, as well as final performance reports for those files that were closed. Taking into account each method of monitoring that DED performs, we found DED to be compliant with grant monitoring requirements.

<p>FINDING: DED is compliant with statutory requirements regarding monitoring of business grant recipients.</p>
--

Grant Repayment

By law, a grant recipient must repay a portion of the grant if it creates fewer jobs than stated in its business plan or relocates, abandons or sells its business.¹⁴ Any funds reimbursed to DED under these circumstances must be remitted to the State Treasurer for credit to the Job Training Cash Fund.¹⁵

DED staff stated that repayment penalties have not been imposed, primarily because DED only reimburses a business *after* it has proven to DED's satisfaction that the training provided for in the grant contract has, in fact, occurred. Since payments are made on a reimbursement basis only, DED would not use the repayment provisions unless it determined that a business had deliberately misstated the number of positions it intended to create. DED has encountered circumstances in which a business failed to create the number of positions stated in its business plan due to unplanned circumstances.¹⁶ In that case, DED amended its contract with the business, decreasing the number of positions to be created and eliminating further grant reimbursements.¹⁷

Although repayment as set out in the statute has never occurred, the provisions of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1207 are included in each grant contract with recipient businesses and are referenced as “penalties for nonperformance” on the DED Web site.

<p>FINDING: DED has processes in place that comply with the statutory requirements, although no instances requiring the repayment of grants have occurred to date.</p>

Annual Report to Legislature

In 2008, the Legislature adopted LB 956, which added a requirement that DED file an annual report on the Job Training Grant Program

FINDING: We found DED to be noncompliant with the annual report requirement based on the lack of content in its 2008 report; however, DED stated that they did not believe the report was due until the following year.

Notes

¹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1210. NAC Title 85, Ch. 1, is also incorporated by reference in all contracts with recipient businesses.

² Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1201.21(2).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Meeting with Department of Economic Development (DED) staff, May 7, 2009.

⁵ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1203.

⁶ Meeting with DED staff, May 7, 2009.

⁷ Meeting with DED staff, April 9, 2009.

⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1205.

⁹ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1206.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Meeting with DED staff, May 7, 2009.

¹² NAC Title 85, Ch. 1, 001.06A.

¹³ E-mail from DED staff, September 8, 2009.

¹⁴ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1207 specifies a schedule for repayment based on the number of jobs actually created. If less than 50% of the jobs are created, full repayment of the grant is required; if 50% to 70% of the jobs are created, 50% of the grant must be repaid; if 70% to 90% of the jobs are created, then 25% of the grant must be repaid. If 90% or more of the jobs are actually created, no repayment is required. Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1208 states that if a business relocates or abandons its site during the grant reimbursement period, all grant disbursements must be repaid to DED immediately. In the case of the sale of a business, complete reimbursement of all grant money must occur unless the new business agrees to carry out the terms and conditions of the business plan.

¹⁵ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1209.

¹⁶ An example of such a circumstance was the purchase of software which increased the productivity of existing employees, thus making the creation of additional positions unnecessary.

¹⁷ Meeting with DED staff, April 9, 2009.

¹⁸ Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1205.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² Additionally, the report was not submitted until January 14, 2009 and was sent to the Clerk of the Legislature rather than the Appropriations Committee, as directed by statute.

²³ Meeting with DED staff, June 23, 2009.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

SECTION III: The Use of Community Colleges for Job Training Grant Projects

In this section we report the results of our analysis of whether the Department of Economic Development (DED) has taken adequate steps to provide community colleges priority consideration as required by statute. We also include suggestions from the community colleges regarding steps DED could take to further encourage the use of community colleges by businesses that receive job training grants. Our evaluation is based on interviews with DED and community college staff, our review of DED administrative regulations and relevant statutes, information obtained from the DED Web site, including the business application form, a review of relevant DED files, and DED's annual report to the Legislature dated January 14, 2009.

Job Training and the Community Colleges

When the Legislature created the Job Training Cash Fund in 1989, Senators discussed the possibility of training funds going to community colleges. For example, Senator Scott Moore stated that the bill would allow DED "to work with the community colleges and others on helping ... provide training to those new businesses when they come to Nebraska."¹ However, the Legislature did not include any provisions requiring or encouraging those receiving grants to use community college training.

LB 956 (2008)

With the passage of LB 956 (2008), the Legislature added a requirement that DED give priority consideration to training services offered by the community colleges "whenever practicable."² The introducer of the bill stated that her purpose in introducing this legislation was to encourage "the Department of Economic Development to give priority consideration to training services offered by community colleges."³ Other portions of the legislative history for the bill indicate that the Legislature wanted to foster greater communication between DED and the community colleges, with the hope that this would result in new or expanding businesses utilizing training offered by community colleges more frequently.⁴

However, we found that, in practice, DED is limited in the extent to which it can prioritize use of community colleges to provide job training. DED can and does encourage applicant businesses to use community colleges (as described in more detail below); but ultimately each business, not DED, decides who will provide the training.

the local community college when an application has been approved for funding.⁸

The majority of community colleges confirmed that they had met or had some type of contact with DED at the state level regarding this grant program, in addition to contact at the local level.⁹

Additionally, DED has the following statement on their Web site under the link for customized job training information: “The Nebraska Department of Economic Development encourages businesses that are interested in applying for grant funds to work with their local community college in application preparation and development of their training plan.”¹⁰ The same statement is repeated on the top of the downloadable job training grant application.¹¹

<p>FINDING: DED provides information regarding community college training programs to prospective businesses.</p>
--

We discovered an issue with this statutory requirement that has affected community college expectations when we interviewed staff from all six community colleges in Nebraska, as well as the Executive Director of the Nebraska Community College Association.¹² Several of these individuals stated that when LB 956 was passed, they believed that all job training under this program would *be required* to be provided by the community colleges. The individuals stated that it came as a shock to many of the community colleges when they later discovered that businesses could decide how the job training was to be delivered, whether in-house, via a community college, or from another outside source.¹³

Increasing the Use of Community Colleges in the Future

We asked representatives from each community college how DED might further encourage the use of community colleges by businesses receiving job training grants. Most said that DED could let them know earlier in the process about potential relocation or expansion of businesses in their area.¹⁴

Currently, DED notifies a local community college only after a contract has been issued to a business, and then again once the contract has been signed. Both the community college representatives and DED agree that by this point, most of the recipient businesses have already decided how the job training will be provided. Many of the community college representatives stated that if DED involved the community colleges earlier in the recruitment process, they could get involved in the initial grant meetings with the business and increase their chances of ultimately providing the training.¹⁵



III. Fiscal Analyst's Opinion

State of Nebraska

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

RECEIVED

SEP 22 2009

PATRICK J. O'DONNELL
Clerk of the Legislature

CYNTHIA G. JOHNSON
Director of Research

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

JOANNE PEPPERL
Revisor of Statutes

MICHAEL CALVERT
Legislative Fiscal Analyst

MARSHALL LUX
Ombudsman

2009
EXECUTIVE BOARD
JOHN WIGHTMAN, Chairman
JOHN NELSON
MIKE FLOOD
CHRIS LANGEMEIER
RUSS KARPISEK
TOM WHITE
RICH PAHLS
DEB FISCHER
MARK CHRISTENSEN
LAVON HEIDEMANN (ex officio)



Legislative Fiscal Office
PO Box 94604, State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509-4604

September 21, 2009

Martha Carter, Legislative Auditor
Legislative Audit and Research Office
P.O. Box 94945, State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509

Dear Martha,

The Legislative Fiscal Office has reviewed the draft report regarding the Department of Economic Development's Job Training Grant Program. It is the estimate of the Legislative Fiscal Office that all of the recommendations currently contained in the report can be carried out using the existing budgetary and staffing resources of the Department of Economic Development.

If you have any questions, please contact me or Jeanne Glenn of the Legislative Fiscal Office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Calvert".

Michael Calvert, Director
Legislative Fiscal Office



IV. Background Materials

BACKGROUND MATERIALS

The “background materials” provided here are materials (in addition to the Office’s report) that were available to the Committee when it issued the findings and recommendations contained in Part I of this report. They include:

- Ø the Office’s draft findings and recommendations (provided for context);
- Ø the agency’s response to a draft of the Office’s report; and
- Ø the Legislative Auditor’s summary of the agencies’ response.

These are the Office's draft recommendations on which the Committee's final recommendations (in Part I) are based.

Draft Findings and Recommendations

The following are the Legislative Audit Office's findings and recommendations for each section of this report.

Section II: Department of Economic Development's Statutory Compliance with Grant Reporting, Monitoring, Administrative and Repayment Requirements

Finding #1: The Department of Economic Development (DED) is compliant with statutory requirement that it promulgate rules and regulations; however the existing regulations are out-of-date.

Discussion: DED's existing regulations for this program are effective as of November 23, 1996 and do not reflect subsequent statutory changes and, in some instances, DED's current practice.

Recommendation: DED should update regulations regarding the job training grant program to reflect current actual practice.

Finding #2: DED is compliant with statutory requirements regarding the job training grant process.

Finding #3: DED is compliant with statutory requirements regarding monitoring of business grant recipients.

Finding #4: DED has processes in place that comply with the statutory requirements, although no instances requiring the repayment of grants have occurred to date.

Recommendation: None.

Finding #5: We found DED to be noncompliant with the annual report requirement based on the lack of content in its 2008 report; however, DED stated that they did not believe the report was due until the following year.

Discussion: As stated previously, DED has assured us that they "will make every effort" to comply with the statutory requirements regarding their annual report in the future.

Recommendation: DED should ensure that future annual reports contain the statutorily required information.

Section III: The Use of Community Colleges for Job Training Grant Projects

Finding #6: The language of Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1204.01 requires DED to prioritize consideration of community colleges to provide job training; however DED is limited in the extent to which it can do so.

Finding #7: Of businesses that received grants in FY2008-09, 44% utilized a community college for at least a portion of their job training.

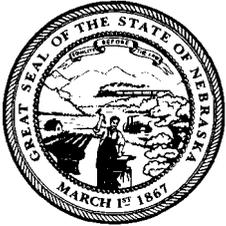
Finding #8: We cannot determine whether the 44 percent use of community colleges in to provide job training meets the Legislature's intent of prioritizing that use, since the statute provides no specific amount of training to be done by the colleges.

Finding #9: DED provides information regarding community college training programs to prospective businesses.

Finding #10: DED may be able to take additional steps to encourage businesses to use community colleges to provide job training; however, the colleges themselves may also need to take additional initiative if they want to provide additional job training.

Discussion: Without more specific statutory requirements, DED can only encourage businesses to use community colleges for their job training under Neb. Rev. Stat. § 81-1204.01. If the Performance Audit Committee (Committee) is satisfied with the current use of community colleges under this program, no changes are necessary. If the Committee is not satisfied, however, additional statutory changes may be needed.

Recommendation: DED should consider notifying community colleges that businesses may be locating in their area earlier in the process where possible. DED should also consider providing a direct link to area community college websites from the DED job training Web site.



Dave Heineman
Governor

RECEIVED

STATE OF NEBRASKA

OCT 05 2009

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT

September 28, 2009

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94666
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509-4666 USA
Phone (402) 471-3111
Toll Free (800) 426-6505
Fax (402) 471-3778
Statewide Relay (800) 833-0920 (voice)
www.neded.org

Martha Carter
Legislative Audit Office
P.O. Box 94945
State Capitol
Lincoln, NE 68509-4666-4945

Re: Department of Economic Development Job Training Grant Program Legislative Audit

Dear Ms. Carter:

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the Findings of the recently completed audit of the aforementioned grant program.

First, I would like to thank Mses. Stephanie Meese and Dana McNeil of your office for their professional approach in conducting this audit. They were in contact with us throughout the process, scheduling meetings with plenty of lead time, apprising us of their progress throughout, and offering helpful suggestions.

Next, we are pleased with the outcome of this audit and not surprised that the audit didn't reveal any failure to follow the statutory requirements of the program. We have taken and will continue to take proactive steps to continuously improve the administration of this program.

Regarding Finding #1: "The Department of Economic Development (DED) is compliant with the statutory requirement that it promulgate rules and regulations; however existing regulations are out-of-date."

DED will treat this finding as an opportunity to develop and promulgate a new set of regulations for the Job Training Program. The new regulations will of course incorporate recent statutory changes, but more importantly will be a vehicle to codify (in the regulatory sense) administrative guidelines and operating practices the Department has developed over the years of administration of these statutes. While the Department will positively undertake this task of regulatory update, it should be noted that in dealing with the grant administration of 85 grantees since 2005, there has been only one instance of inquiry by an applicant about such

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Richard J. Baier, Director

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer • Printed on recycled paper with soy ink

NEBRASKA
possibilities...endless

regulations. Having just 1.2% of grantees even inquire about regulations in over four years of program administration illustrates that the working administrative guidelines and practices developed by the Department for the program have been well-received and well-understood by the business recipients of these grants, irrespective of whether formal regulations were up-to-date.

Regarding Finding #5: "We found DED to be noncompliant with the annual report requirement based on the lack of content in its 2008 report; however DED stated that they did not believe the report was due until the following year."

DED will of course adhere to the statutory reporting requirements. Chief among those requirements will be the timely furnishing of the required annual report to the Appropriations Committee by December 1, 2009, and each December 1st thereafter.

DED's intention is to have such annual reports reflect activity for the immediately preceding fiscal year. This, in our view, matches the statutory language which refers to "an annual report" (self-evidently covering an annual period of time, not a lesser period of time) and statutory language which refers to "the reporting year" (indicating that the required report addresses a year, not a lesser period of time).

For the report due 12/01/09, DED will be including a reporting period which covers the reporting year 07/01/08 through 06/30/09.

A difference of interpretive opinion exists between DED's view, and the Performance Audit Section's staff's view, as to when DED's obligation to submit its first report ripened. DED's position was, and remains, that since an "annual report" for a "reporting year" was due December 1, pursuant to a statute which became effective July 18, 2008, DED's initial report was and is not due until 12/01/09 because there were only 4½ months (vs. a year) between the effective date of the statute (07/18/08) and 12/01/08 (arguably, the deadline).

As a final point of clarification, the report DED submitted to the Clerk of the Legislature in January 2009, was submitted as, and intended as, a professional courtesy to the Legislature, rather than being intended to meet the reporting requirements in §4 of LB 956, now codified in §18-1205, Reissue 2008.

Regarding Finding #10: "DED may be able to take additional steps to encourage businesses to use community colleges to provide job training; however, the colleges themselves may also need to take additional initiative if they want to provide additional job training."

DED will follow the recommendations of the auditors although we have in the past and will continue to notify the community colleges as early as possible when a business is planning an activity that would require job training.

DED has already taken steps to provide a direct link to area community college websites from the DED job training website.

Finally, thank you again for the opportunity to respond to the Legislative Audit draft report.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard J. Baier". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R" and "B".

Richard J. Baier, Director

df/bd

LEGISLATIVE AUDITOR'S SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESPONSE

Neb. Rev. Stat. § 50-1210 requires the Legislative Auditor to “prepare a brief written summary of the response, including a description of any significant disagreements the agency has with the Section’s report or recommendations.” On October 5, 2009, the Director of the Department of Economic Development (Director) submitted the agency’s response to a draft of the Performance Audit Section’s audit report. The Legislative Auditor’s summary of that response follows.

The Director agreed with the audit staff’s substantive findings and draft recommendations relating to the need to: (1) update the Job Training Grant program regulations; (2) file with the Legislature an annual report in December 2009 and future years, covering the program’s activities in the previous fiscal year; and (3) notify community colleges as early as possible about businesses that need job training.

Performance Audit Committee Reports: 1994 to 2009

- The State Foster Care Review Board: Authority, Conflicts of Interest, and Management Practices (December 2008)
- Personal Services Contracts: An Examination of Compliance and Oversight (October 2008)
- The Nebraska Information Technology Commission: An Examination of Statutory Compliance and the Project Review Process (November 2007)
- The Nebraska Lottery's Implementation of LB 1039 (February 2007)
- The State Department of Education's Student-based Teacher-led Assessment and Reporting System (February 2007)
- The Lincoln Regional Center's Sex Offender Services Program (August 2006)
- The Public Employees Retirement Board and the Nebraska Public Employees Retirement Systems: An Examination of Compliance, PIONEER, and Management (August 2006)
- The Nebraska Medicaid Program's Collection of Improper Payments (May 2005)
- The Lincoln Regional Center's Billing Process (December 2004)
- Nebraska Board of Parole (September 2003)
- Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality: Administering the Livestock Waste Management Act (May 2003)
- HHSS Personal-Services Contracts (January 2003)
- Nebraska Habitat Fund (January 2002)
- State Board of Agriculture (State Fair Board) (December 2001)
- Nebraska Environmental Trust Board (October 2001)
- Nebraska Department of Roads: Use of Consultants for Preconstruction Engineering (June 2001)
- Department of Correctional Services, Inmate Welfare Fund (November 2000)
- Bureau of Animal Industry: An Evaluation of the State Veterinarian's Office (March 2000)
- Nebraska Ethanol Board (December 1999)
- State Foster Care Review Board: Compliance with Federal Case-Review Requirements (January 1999)
- Programs Designed to Increase The Number of Providers In Medically Underserved Areas of Nebraska (July 1998)
- Nebraska Department of Agriculture (June 1997)
- Board of Educational Lands and Funds (February 1997)
- Public Service Commission: History of Structure, Workload and Budget (April 1996)
- Public Employees Retirement Board and Nebraska Public Employees Retirement Systems: Review of Compliance-Control Procedures (March 1996)
- Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (December 1995)
- School Weatherization Fund (September 1995)
- The Training Academy of the Nebraska State Patrol and the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center (September 1995)
- Nebraska Equal Opportunity Commission (January 1995)
- The Interstate Agricultural Grain Marketing Commission (February 1994)