STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Patrick L. McCrory Governor of North Carolina State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors The General Assembly of North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in conformity 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 State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of North Carolina, as of June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015, the changes in its financial position, or, where applicable, its cash flows for the years then 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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis on pages 5-6 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. See Note 11 for further details.

Other Postemployment Benefits

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that certain disclosures concerning other postemployment benefits be presented as required supplementary information (see page 20) to 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. The required supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and we have applied certain limited procedures, 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 basic financial statements. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our reports dated August 26, 2016 and September 17, 2015 on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of those reports is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. Those reports are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Matter Policy Standard Standards

Matter Policy Standards

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Durham, North Carolina August 26, 2016, except for Note 11 as to which the date is October 3, 2016

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2016

This section of the North Carolina State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors financial report represents our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the Board for the year ended June 30, 2016. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in this report.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the Board consist of the following components:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- Financial Statements
- Notes to Financial Statements

The financial statements include statements of net position, statements of revenues, expenses and change in net position and statements of cash flows.

Financial Analysis

Net position is an indicator of the financial health of the Board. Assets exceeded liabilities by \$484,536 and \$549,509 of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Table 1 Condensed Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2016	<u>June 30, 2015</u>
Current assets Capital assets Total Assets	\$1,602,933 63,036 1,665,969	\$1,557,160 55,067 1,612,227
Current liabilities Long-term liabilities Unearned revenue	109,278 241,636 830,519	82,619 206,245 773,854
Invested in Capital Assets, net of related depreciation	63,036	55,067
Unrestricted Net Position	421,500	494,442
Total Net Position	\$ 484,536	\$ 549,509

The following table summarizes the revenues and expenses for the Board for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2016 and 2015:

Table2

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2016

	Year Ending June 30, 2016	Year Ending June 30, 2015
Operating Revenues Nonoperating revenue Total Revenues	\$1,640,741 <u>8,607</u> 1,649,348	\$1,569,023 4,316 1,573,339
Operating Expenses	1,714,321	1,676,326
(Decrease) in Net Position	(64,973)	(102,987)
Beginning Net Position	549,509	652,496
Ending Net Position	\$ 484,536	\$ 549,509

The increase in long-term liabilities reflects primarily the increased obligation to provide health insurance for staff after retirement. Unearned revenue represents license fees deferred over the unexpired license year for licensees whose renewals are staggered over twelve months.

Net position decreased by \$64,973 for the year ended June 30, 2016. Operating revenues increased by \$71,718 and expenses increased \$37,995 during the year. The primary factor in the increased revenues was an increase in licensee revenue due to increases in annual license fees. The increase in expenses was largely due to the sell off of 2011 Code Books after the 2014 Electrical Code was adopted in North Carolina.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, increased by \$30,783 during the year ended June 30, 2016. One new vehicle and ten IPads were purchased during the year. The following is a summary of capital assets:

Table3 Capital Assets

	June	30, 2016	June	30, 2015
Furniture and Equipment	\$	870,508	\$	865,529
Vehicles	77 <u></u>	181,649	8	155,845
Total	\$1	,052,157	\$1	,021,374

Request for information

This report is intended to provide a summary of the financial position the NC State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors. Questions or requests for additional information should be addressed to Tim Norman, Executive Director, 3101 Industrial Drive, Suite 206, Raleigh, NC 27609, 919-733-9042

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION ENTERPRISE FUND JUNE 30,

		2016	2015
ASSETS		19	· ***
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equi Certificates of depo		\$ 971,187 556,315	\$ 788,793 555,137
	Total	1,527,502	1,343,930
Inventory (Note 10)	51,244	191,912
Prepaid expense (N		24,187	21,318
Other			_
	Total Current Assets	1,602,933	1,557,160
Noncurrent assets:		.,00,,200	.,557,100
Capital assets (Note	e 8)		
Furniture and		870,508	865,529
Vehicles		181,649	155,845
		1,052,157	1,021,374
Less accumula	ated depreciation	989,121	966,307
	Total Noncurrent Assets	63,036	55,067
	Total Assets	1,665,969	1,612,227
LIABILITIES Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	Nata O	54,612	38,618
Accrued vacation (1	,	54,666	44,001
T 17.1.117.1	Total Current Liabilities	109,278	82,619
Long-term liabilities			
	ployment benefits other than	MORNING OF STREET, W	
pensions (Not Accrued vacation	e 5)	224,554	186,925
Accided vacation	Total Long-term liabilities	17,082	19,320
		241,636	206,245
	Total Liabilities	350,914	288,864
DEFERRED INFLOWS	OF RESOURCES		
Unearned revenue	27 es	830,519	773,854
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in capital	assets	63,036	55,067
Unrestricted (Note 6)		421,500	494,442
	Total Net Position	\$ 484,536	\$ 549,509
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STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION ENTERPRISE FUND JUNE 30,

ODED ATTN TO BETTER IT TO		2016		2015
OPERATING REVENUES		8		
Charges for services:	Φ.	1 200 115	_	
License fees	\$	1,377,445	\$	1,304,288
Examination and application fees		97,650		94,235
Code books Administrative fees		107,518		89,176
Other		42,430		45,155
		15,698		36,169
Total operating revenues		1,640,741		1,569,023
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Office rent (Note 3)		58,915		57,948
Telecommunications		11,005		8,716
Insurance		125,491		125,204
Postage		25,393		7,888
Office supplies		15,964		19,290
Equipment maintenance		41,983		38,796
Outside printing		13,976		21,486
Depreciation		22,814		36,378
Audit expense		8,125		6,200
Board member expense		40,286		40,110
Staff expense		55,836		68,557
Legal fees		183,350		181,483
Salaries and temporary labor		704,869		689,309
Payroll taxes		49,231		46,843
Retirement (Note 4)		43,837		41,476
Postemployment benefits other than pensions (Note 5)		41,885		42,187
Sales tax		6,917		5,696
Dues and publications		2,192		4,144
Exam expense		50,858		50,995
Payroll services		2,060		2,922
Accounting services		11,100		11,100
Miscellaneous		2,264		2,468
Costs - code books		140,668		111,519
Credit card transaction fees		39,459		37,522
Background searches		7,671		6,281
Engineering Foundation (Note 7)				
Civil penalties		8,172		11,808
Total operating expenses		1,714,321	-	1,676,326
Operating loss	\$	(73,580)	\$	(107,303)

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION ENTERPRISE FUND JUNE 30,

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):		2016	<u>2015</u>
Interest Income	\$	8,607	\$ 4,316
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	-	8,607	 4,316
Change in net position		(64,973)	(102,987)
Unrestricted net position - beginning		549,509	652,496
Unrestricted net position - ending	\$	484,536	\$ 549,509

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUND JUNE 30,

		2016		2015
Cash flows from operating activities:				=====
Cash received from licensees and applicants	\$	1,475,095	\$	1,304,288
Cash received from others		165,646		264,735
Cash paid to employees and professionals		(899,017)		(877,152)
Cash paid to suppliers		(535,976)		(531,046)
Net cash flows from operating activities		205,748		160,825
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities				Q-100-000000000000000000000000000000000
Acquisition of capital assets		(30,783)		(59,334)
Cash flows from investing activities				
(Increase in) reduction of certificates of deposit		(1,178)		255,411
Receipt of interest income	**********	8,607		4,316
Net cash flows from investment activities		7,429		259,727
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		182,394		361,218
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning		788,793	12	427,575
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	\$	971,187	\$	788,793
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows from operating activities				
Operating (loss)	\$	(73,580)	\$	(107,303)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided	Ψ	(75,500)	Ψ	(107,505)
(used) by operating activities:				
Depreciation		22,814		36,378
Changes in assets and liabilities:				
Decrease in inventory		140,668		111,519
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses		(2,869)		32,120
Increase in accounts payable		15,994		18,911
Increase in accrued vacation		8,427		10,940
Increase in unearned revenue		56,665		17,592
Increase in liability for postemployment				
benefits		37,629		38,056
Decrease in other				2,612
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	205,748	\$	160,825

See Independent Auditors' Report and Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Organization

The State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors (the Board) is an occupational licensing board and is authorized under Chapter 87 of the North Carolina General Statutes.

Financial Reporting Entity

The concept underlying the definition of the financial reporting entity is that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. An organization other than a primary government serves as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. The accompanying financial statements present all funds and activities for which the Board is responsible.

For financial reporting purposes, the Board is a nonmajor enterprise fund of the primary government of the State of North Carolina and is reported as such in the State's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report* (CAFR). These financial statements for the Board are separate and apart from those of the State of North Carolina and do not present the financial position of the State nor changes in the State's financial position and cash flows.

Basis of Presentation

The statement of net position reflects all assets including long-term assets, and all obligations including long-term obligations.

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues of the Board. Primary revenues include fees and other charges paid by licensees.

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

In accordance with North Carolina General Statutes, the Board's accounts are maintained during the year using the modified accrual basis of accounting. However, at year-end, financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when cash flows take place.

Use of Estimates

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

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Unearned revenues consist principally of license fees collected in advance and sales of code books collected in advance, if any.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the Board as assets with an initial individual cost of \$300 or more and an estimated useful life of more than two years. Purchased assets are reported at cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of an asset or materially extend asset lives are expensed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Estimated <u>Useful Lives</u>
Furniture and equipment	5 - 10
Computer equipment	3 - 4
Vehicles	4 - 5

Accrued Vacation

The vacation leave policy of the Board provides for accumulation of earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. Because vacation leave is payable to employees at termination, a liability for the outstanding balances has been recorded. That portion of accrued vacation that is estimated to be used in the next fiscal year has been designated as a current liability in the financial statements (first-in, first-out method of using accumulated time).

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

The Board provides healthcare benefits to retirees who have reached certain combinations of age and years of service as more fully described in Note 5.

Net Position

Net position in the financial statements reflects net investments in capital assets, and unrestricted amounts.

Note 1 - continued

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Board considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Definition of Operating Versus Non-Operating Revenues

Operating revenues are considered to be all revenues directly related to the provision of services. All other revenues are considered non-operating.

Note 2 – Deposits and Investments

The Board maintains cash balances, money market accounts and certificates of deposit at several financial institutions in Raleigh, North Carolina. Certificates of deposit have a book and market value of \$556,315 at June 30, 2016. Certificates of deposit have varying interest rates and staggered maturities over the next year.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the Board's deposits may not be returned to it. The Board does not have a formal deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2016 there was custodial credit risk on the Board's bank deposits in the amount of \$399,642.

Note 3 – Operating Leases

The Board leases office space under a lease expiring in August, 2019. Future minimum lease commitments are as follows:

Year Ending	
June 30,	<u>Amount</u>
2017	60,301
2018	61,808
2019	10,343
	\$132,452

Note 4 – Pension Plans

Defined Benefit

The State of North Carolina administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS). The plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit plan to provide pension benefits for those employees, including one employee of the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors. That employee retired effective June 30, 2014. Net pension liability, pension expense and any deferred inflows or outflows of resources under GASB Statement 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, were not deemed material to the June 30, 2015 financial statements and have not been recorded. Pension expense for June 30, 2016 and 2015 were \$0 and \$0, respectively.

Defined Contribution Plan

The Board and its employees along with seven other licensing boards, are participants in the North Carolina Licensing Boards Retirement Plan, a 401(k) defined contributions plan covering eligible employees. The plan requires a mandatory employee contribution equal to 6% of each participant's compensation. In addition, the employer is required to make a contribution equal to 6% of each participant's compensation for the year. Employee contributions are fully vested at all times. Employees are eligible to participate in the retirement plan on the date of employment. Vesting of employer contributions begins at the completion of one year of service (20%) and increases an additional 20% per year until reaching 100% vesting in year five. Normal retirement age is deemed to be age 65. Benefits are distributed to participants pursuant to the election of the plan participant.

For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 the Board contributed \$43,837 and \$41,476, respectively. There were no employer liabilities to the North Carolina Licensing Boards Retirement Plan at June 30, 2016 or 2015.

Note 5 – Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan Description. The Board has a defined benefit healthcare plan in place for retirees who meet certain conditions. The plan provides lifetime healthcare insurance for eligible retirees through the Board's group health insurance plan which covers both active and retired employees. Employees retiring on or after age sixty and having at least ten, but less than twenty, years of Board service are eligible for health insurance provided by the Board by paying 50% of the health insurance premium. Employees retiring on or after age sixty and having completed twenty or more years of Board service are eligible for health insurance paid entirely by the Board. Employees retiring after completion of thirty years of service at any age are eligible for health insurance paid entirely by the Board. When a retiree becomes eligible for Medicare, the Board will pay the cost of

Note 5 – Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

supplemental insurance coverage based on the above criteria. Family members may be covered at the retiree's expense.

Funding Policy. The Board operates its healthcare plan on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the Board contributed \$4,256 for healthcare coverage for retirees. In 2015, total retiree contributions were \$4,131.

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation. The Board's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC). The Board has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the alternative measurement method permitted by GASB Statement 45 for employers in plans with fewer than one hundred total participants. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and to amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Board's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes to the Board's net OPEB obligation to the plan.

	2016	2015
Annual required contribution	\$36,277	\$37,721
Interest on net OPEB obligation	5,608	4,466
Adjustment to annual required contribution	80.31 (2.04)	
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	41,885	42,187
Contributions made	(4,256)	(4,131)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	37,629	38,056
Net OPEB obligation – beginning of year	186,925	148,869
Net OPEB obligation – end of year	<u>\$224,554</u>	\$186,925

The Board's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2016 and the two preceding fiscal years were as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended	Annual OPEB Cost	Percentage of Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB <u>Obligation</u>
6/30/14	\$34,030	10%	\$148,869
6/30/15	42,187	9.8%	186,925
6/30/16	41,885	10.2%	224,554

Note 5 – Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Funded Status and Funding Progress. As of June 30, 2016, the actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$341,536, all of which was unfunded. However, the Board has segregated \$127,174 in a money market fund to be used to fund future postemployment benefits other than pensions and will deposit its annual required contribution into this account. Retiree benefits will be paid from this account.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Methods and Assumptions. Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The following simplifying assumptions were made:

Retirement age for active employees – The retirement age is assumed to be age 60 with the requisite years of service unless employment has already continued beyond age 60 or after 30 years of service is reached if not yet age 60.

Mortality – Life expectancies were based on mortality tables from the National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 58, number 21 published June 28, 2010. The United States Life Tables for Males and for Females were used.

Turnover – Non-group-specific age-based turnover data from GASB Statement 45 were used as the basis for assigning active members a probability of remaining employed until the assumed retirement age and for developing an expected future working lifetime assumption for purposes of allocating to periods the present value of total benefits to be paid.

Healthcare cost trend rate - The expected rate of increase in healthcare insurance premiums was based on projections of the Office of the Actuary at the Centers for

Note 5 – Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Medicare & Medicaid Services. Rates ranged from 3.4% to 9.4% from 2010 to 2020 and beyond.

Health insurance premiums – 2016 health insurance premiums for retirees were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the Board's short-term investment portfolio, a discount rate of 3.0 percent was used. In addition, the unit credit cost method was used for actuarial calculations because payroll is not a factor in determining benefits. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level dollar amount. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2016, was twenty-four years.

Note 6 - Net Position

The Board has adopted the following policies in order to assure that all expenses of the Board for the current fiscal year be fully provided for:

- a) In an effort to provide resources to replace existing fixed assets, the Board assigns funds equal to a calculated amount of the annual depreciation. This reserve is cumulative (currently \$320,433) and is reduced by the purchase of replacement assets. In response to GASB 51, agencies and component units of the State of North Carolina will follow new capitalization thresholds for intangible assets, including internally generated computer software, effective July 1, 2009. Because the threshold becomes \$1,000,000 in the future and major upgrades to software have been completed, it is highly unlikely that resources will be called upon to replace computer software that would amount to more than \$1,000,000 or to replace office upfitting for its existing facilities.
- b) Reserves of net position for prepaid expenses. At June 30, 2016, net position reserved for prepaid expenses consists principally of insurance and conference fees.
- c) The Board reserves net position for inventory. At June 30, 2016, the Board reserved \$51,244 for code books.
- d) During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1999, the Board approved establishing a reserve of \$2,000 per year for retiree health and hospitalization insurance. For June 30, 2012, the reserve was increased by \$4,000 to \$32,000. However, Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 45, Accounting and Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions, has become effective. GASB Statement 45 requires that the annual required contribution, as actuarially calculated, be recorded in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and any corresponding other postemployment benefit (OPEB) liability be recognized on the statement of net position, minus any benefits paid out. Accordingly, the retiree health insurance reserve does not measure the obligation for future benefits, but does recognize that future benefits must be provided.

Note 6 – continued

Unrestricted net position is summarized as follows:

	June 30	
	2016	2015
Designated		
Replacement of capital assets	\$320,433	\$323,421
Prepaid expenses	24,187	21,318
Inventory	51,244	191,912
Retiree insurance	32,000	32,000
	427,864	568,651
Unrestricted	((2(4)	(74.200)
Unrestricted	(6,364)	(74,209)
	<u>\$421,500</u>	<u>\$494,442</u>

Note 7 – Amount Due Engineering Foundation, Inc.

Chapter 87, Article 45 of the General Statutes provides that the Board shall retain no more than 20% of the prior year's gross revenue after providing for payment of prior year liabilities and designated amounts to purchase code books and replace existing fixed assets. The excess funds shall be turned over to the North Carolina Engineering Foundation, Inc. for the benefit of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Greater University of North Carolina.

	June 30,		
	<u>2016</u>	2015	
	A1 600 000		
Enterprise fund assets	\$1,602,933	\$1,557,160	
Less:			
Liabilities exclusive of amount due			
Engineering Foundation, Inc.	(885, 131)	(812,472)	
Reserve for retiree health insurance	(32,000)	(32,000)	
Amount expended for code book inventory	(51,244)	(191,912)	
Amount designated for replacement of existing fixed assets	(320,433)	(323,421)	
	314,125	197,355	
Not more than 20% of annual total revenue	329,870	314,668	
Amount due Engineering Foundation, Inc.	\$ 0	\$ 0	

Note 8 – Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2016 were as follows:

ASSETS				
	June 30, 2015	Additions	Retirements	June 30, <u>2016</u>
Furniture and equipment Vehicles	\$ 865,529 155,845 \$1,021,374	\$ 4,979 25,804 \$30,783		\$ 870,508 <u>181,649</u> <u>\$1,052,157</u>
RESERVES				
	June 30, 2015	Depreciation <u>Expense</u>	Retirements	June 30, 2016
Furniture and equipment Vehicles	\$852,366 113,941 \$966,307	\$ 7,177 15,637 \$22,814		\$859,543 <u>129,578</u> <u>\$989,121</u>

Note 9 – Accrued Vacation

Accrued vacation is summarized for June 30, 2016 as follows:

	June 30, <u>2015</u>	Additions	<u>Usage</u>	June 30, <u>2016</u>
Accrued vacation liability	\$63,321	\$63,093	\$54,666	\$71,748

The current portion of accrued vacation at June 30, 2016 is estimated at \$54,666.

Note 10 – Inventories

Inventory includes code books which are purchased by electrical contractors from the Board. Inventory is carried at net realizable value.

Note 11 – Subsequent Events

Management has chosen to revise its financial statements to include Management's Discussion and Analysis (pages 5-6) as required supplementary information which had previously been omitted. The revision has no effect on the original auditors' opinion dated August 26, 2016. Management has also evaluated subsequent events through August 26, 2016, the date the original financial statements were available to be issued and as to Management's Discussion and Analysis through the date financial statements were revised, October 3, 2016

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2016 AND 2015

Schedule of Funding Progress For Retiree Health Insurance

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) – Simplified Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b – a)	Funded Ratio (a / b)
6/30/10	0	\$238,721	\$238,721	0
6/30/11	0	269,907	268,568	0
6/30/12	0	269,907	261,661	0
06/30/13	0	269,907	256,609	0
06/30/14	0	287,515	270,347	0
06/30/15	0	342,759	321,460	0
6/30/16	0	341,536	315,981	0



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REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors Raleigh, North Carolina

We have audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in the *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors (Board) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 26, 2016 and September 17, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

State Board of Examiners of Electrical Contractors Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

GARRETT, DODD & ASSOCIATES, LTD. Larrett, Dodd & Associates, Ltd.

Durham, North Carolina

August 26, 2016