FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 2016 AND 2015

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS Table of Contents

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Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016

The following is a discussion and analysis of the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors' (the "Board") financial performance for the year ended November 30, 2016. The following financial statements and footnotes comprise our complete set of financial information. The Management's Discussion and Analysis identifies significant transactions that have financial impact and highlights favorable and unfavorable trends. Comparative data for the current year and previous two years are presented in the analysis.

Financial Highlights

Overall operating revenues of the Board increased by \$84,160, or approximately 3.4%, due primarily to an increase in license fee renewal revenue.

Overall operating expenses of the Board increased by \$188,718, or approximately 8.8%, due primarily to an increase in legal fees related to multiple cases litigated in the current year, and fees incurred in negotiating the new lease agreement.

Nonoperating revenues of the Board increased by \$25,117, or 715.0%, due primarily to investment income and unrealized gains recognized in the current year related primarily to increases in stock values at year end. The Board changed its investment policy in 2015 to diversify its portfolio.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the Board's basic financial statements, which are comprised of the following components: 1) Statements of Net Position, 2) Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, 3) Statements of Cash Flows, and 4) Notes to Financial Statements. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

Basic Financial Statements

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

The Statements of Net Position present the current and noncurrent portions of assets and liabilities separately.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present information on how the Board's assets changed as a result of the year's operations.

The Statements of Cash Flows present information on how the Board's cash changed as a result of the year's activity.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016

Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The following presents condensed financial information for Board operations at November 30:

	2016	2015	2014		
Assets:					
Current assets	\$ 1,451,913	\$ 1,266,797	\$ 1,489,444		
Capital assets - net of depreciation	119,036	151,733	179,163		
Noncurrent assets	703,286	584,111	-		
Total assets	2,274,235	2,002,641	1,668,607		
Current liabilities	157,975	136,050	141,726		
Noncurrent liabilities	119,400	125,000	120,000		
Total liabilities	277,375	261,050	261,726		
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets	119,036	151,733	179,163		
Unrestricted	1,877,824	1,589,858	1,227,718		
Total net position	\$ 1,996,860	\$ 1,741,591	\$ 1,406,881		
Operating revenues	\$ 2,556,785	\$ 2,472,625	\$ 2,698,235		
Operating expenses	2,323,120	2,134,402	2,428,263		
Operating income	233,665	338,223	269,972		
Non-operating revenues (expenses)	21,604	(3,513)	2,181		
Changes in net position	\$ 255,269	\$ 334,710	\$ 272,153		

A comparison of budget to actual operations is presented on page 18. Actual revenues exceeded budget expectations by 6.4% (\$154,784). License fees continued to be the chief component of this excess as budget projections were surpassed by \$98,975 or 4.1%. Certification fees (categorized as Other) also surprisingly continued to trend upward as EI certification revenue (\$21,700) exceeded the budget expectation of \$5,000 by 434% (\$16,700).

Expenses came in over budget projections by 9.0% or \$191,353. Legal fees incurred (\$103,062) were more than five times the budgeted amount of \$20,000 as five disciplinary cases continued through the appellate process and one administrative hearing was conducted in June.

Office and Board expenses (actual \$629,776) were over budget by 8.6% (\$49,914). Board rent exceeded the budgeted amount by \$15,367 due to delays in planning, up fitting and moving into the new and smaller Board office space. The location search and lease negotiations in preparation for the office move also generated an unbudgeted expense of \$39,035.

Events Affecting Future Operations

The board is implementing a paperless application process. The engineering initial applicants and comity applicants for PE licensure that use the paperless application will be charged a zero dollar application fee. Those using the paper application will continue to pay the \$100 application fee.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Fiscal Year Ended November 30, 2016

Contacting the Board's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Board's finances and to demonstrate the Board's accountability for the funds it receives and expends. If you have questions or require additional information, please contact the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors, 4601 Six Forks Road, Suite 310, Raleigh, NC 27609.



Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Board North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors Raleigh, North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (the "Board"), which comprise the statements of net position as of November 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these basic 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 an opinion on these basic financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the basic 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 basic financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors as of November 30, 2016 and 2015, and its changes in financial position and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, these financial statements are presented only for the North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors and do not purport to and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of North Carolina as of November 30, 2016 and 2015, nor the changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 1-3 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.

Other Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - Actual and Budget ("supplementary information") on page 18 is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The supplementary information is the responsibility of management. Such information, except for that portion marked "unaudited", has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole. The information marked "unaudited" has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Bernard Robinson & Company, I.S.P.

Raleigh, North Carolina May 17, 2017

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS Statements of Net Position

November 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,298,234	\$ 1,021,252
Investments	111,755	207,994
Prepaid expenses	16,076	14,971
Prepaid rent	17,060	15,264
Other assets	8,788	7,316
Total current assets	1,451,913	1,266,797
Capital assets:		
Property and equipment	506,153	624,238
Leasehold improvements	106,360	113,382
Less accumulated depreciation	(493,477)	(585,887)
Total capital assets - net of depreciation	119,036	151,733
Noncurrent assets:		
Investments	703,286	584,111
Total assets	2,274,235	2,002,641
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	10,425	-
Unearned revenue	138,950	136,050
Compensated absences - current portion	8,600	
Total current liabilities	157,975	136,050
Noncurrent liability:		
Compensated absences - noncurrent portion	119,400	125,000
Total liabilities	277,375	261,050
NET POSITION:		
Net investment in capital assets	119,036	151,733
Unrestricted	1,877,824	1,589,858
Total net position	\$ 1,996,860	\$ 1,741,591

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Years Ended November 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Operating revenues:		
Renewal fees	\$ 2,321,925	\$ 2,265,500
Application fees	177,800	170,950
Exam fees	3,950	550
Certification fees	22,000	13,000
Civil penalties collected	30,000	21,000
Miscellaneous	1,110	1,625
Total operating revenues	2,556,785	2,472,625
Operating expenses:		
Salaries and wages	1,156,799	1,121,740
Payroll taxes	82,341	80,018
Retirement contributions and administration	71,575	64,167
Hospital and disability insurance	208,190	197,053
Staff development and training	4,414	3,787
Insurance and bonding	7,016	6,744
Office rent	202,929	199,179
Telephone	11,296	12,069
Office supplies	42,054	36,846
Depreciation	30,077	40,251
Printing	14,739	18,249
Postage	22,677	21,707
Credit and bankcard fees	62,448	54,571
Travel-board members	47,858	39,210
Travel and other-staff	41,410	36,546
Board members per diem	24,925	24,897
Certificate ceremonies	5,622	8,996
Contracted services	90,508	54,796
Legal, accounting, and audit fees	112,362	55,012
Computer services	9,749	5,657
Equipment, rental, and maintenance	17,584	14,955
Civil penalties remitted	32,000	19,000
Miscellaneous	15,022	9,124
Dues and subscriptions	9,525	9,828
Total operating expenses	2,323,120	2,134,402
Operating income	233,665	338,223
Non-operating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income	20,635	3,584
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments	5,214	(6,891)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(4,245)	(206)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	21,604	(3,513)
Changes in net position	255,269	334,710
Net position - beginning of year	1,741,591	1,406,881
Net position - end of year	\$ 1,996,860	\$ 1,741,591
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Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended November 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from fees	\$ 2,528,575	\$ 2,453,600
Other cash received	31,110	22,625
Cash payments to employees for services	(1,153,799)	(1,126,016)
Cash payments to suppliers of goods and services	(1,002,060)	(866,297)
Cash payments for operating expenses	(128,132)	(114,268)
Net cash provided by operating activities	275,694	369,644
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Net investment income	2,913	1,636
Purchase of investments	(203,087)	(1,596,520)
Proceeds from sales of investments	203,087	1,596,520
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,913	1,636
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets	(1,625)	(13,027)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(1,625)	(13,027)
Net increase in cash	276,982	358,253
Cash - beginning of year	1,021,252	662,999
Cash - end of year	\$ 1,298,234	\$ 1,021,252
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 233,665	\$ 338,223
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash		
provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	30,077	40,251
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(1,105)	(1,153)
Prepaid rent	(1,796)	(3,411)
Other assets	(1,472)	(3,590)
Accounts payable	10,425	-
Payroll liabilities	-	(9,276)
Compensated absences	3,000	5,000
Unearned revenue	2,900	3,600
Total adjustments	42,029	31,421
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 275,694	\$ 369,644

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Organization

The North Carolina Board of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors (the "Board"), is an independent State agency. It is an occupational licensing board and is authorized by Chapter 89C of the North Carolina General Statutes (NCGS). The Board is composed of nine members: four licensed professional engineers, three licensed professional land surveyors and two public members who are neither professional engineers nor professional land surveyors. All members are appointed by the Governor.

The Board's primary responsibilities are to grant certificates of qualification as professional engineers and professional land surveyors to qualified persons, to register certified firms, to administer land surveyor examinations, and to enforce all statutes and rules of Chapter 89C and 21 NCAC Chapter 56.

The Board's operations are financed with self-generated revenues from fees charged to licensees and examinees.

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 (U.S. 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 may be 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.

The accompanying financial statements present all funds and activities for which the Board is responsible.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

Proprietary funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the cost of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Basis of Accounting

The basic financial statements of the Board have been prepared using the economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when a liability has been incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

The Board classifies its revenues as operating or non-operating in the accompanying Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services that are necessary to the Board's principal ongoing operations. Operating revenues include activities that have characteristics of exchange transactions and consist primarily of license and examination fees. Operating expenses are all expense transactions incurred other than those related to capital and non-capital financing or investing activities as defined by GASB Statement No. 9, Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities that Use Proprietary Fund Accounting. Non-operating revenues and expenses include activities that have characteristics of non-exchange transactions and consist primarily of investing type activities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on deposit and money market accounts with financial institutions. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Board considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments

Investments consist of equities, mutual funds, corporate bonds, certificates of deposit and money market funds held in brokerage accounts. Money market funds and fixed income securities maturing within the next fiscal year are shown as current. Investments are reported at fair value. Fair values are based on readily available market quotes. The certificates of deposit are also reported at fair value, which is cost plus accrued interest to date.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost at the date of acquisition. The Board capitalizes assets that have a cost of \$1,000 or greater at the date of acquisition and an expected useful life in excess of two years. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Leasehold improvements 10 years
Property and equipment 5-10 years

When an asset is disposed of, the cost of the asset and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the books. Any gain or loss on disposition is reflected in non-operating revenue or expense for the period.

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF ACTIVITIES AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Compensated Absences

Board employees may accumulate up to thirty days earned vacation (except for the Board's Executive Director, who may accumulate up to sixty days) and such leave is fully vested when earned.

The Board's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Since the Board has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual for sick leave has been recognized.

Net Position

The Board's net position is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets - This represents the Board's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.

Unrestricted net assets - This represents assets with no external restriction as to use or purpose. Unrestricted net assets can be employed for any purpose designated by the governing board, as distinguished from funds restricted externally for specific purposes.

Budgetary Practices

Budgets for fiscal years ended November 30, 2016 and 2015, were adopted by the Board. Although budgeted amounts lapse at year-end, the Board retains its unexpended net assets to fund expenses of the succeeding year.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates, resulting in adjustments in future periods.

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Investments are comprised of the following at November 30:

				2016			
				Fair	Un	realized	
	Cost			Value	Gain (Loss)		
Corporate bonds	\$	134,154	\$	134,673	\$	519	
Certificates of deposit		325,000		326,302		1,302	
Equities		136,050		140,076		4,026	
Mutual funds		109,049		102,235		(6,814)	
Money market funds		111,755		111,755		-	
	\$	816,008	\$	815,041	\$	(967)	
					_		

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

	2015				
		Unrealized			
	Cost	Value	Gain (Loss)		
Corporate bonds	\$ 134,154	\$ 135,225	\$ 1,071		
Certificates of deposit	424,000	424,358	358		
Equities	127,512	124,332	(3,180)		
Mutual funds	103,500	99,014	(4,486)		
Money market funds	9,176	9,176			
	\$ 798,342	\$ 792,105	\$ (6,237)		

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received for an asset or the exit price that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The Board utilizes market data or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

A three-tier fair value hierarchy is used to prioritize the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers include: Level 1, defined as observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets; Level 2, defined as inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are either directly or indirectly observable; and Level 3, defined as unobservable inputs about which little or no market data exists, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions. The asset's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Board's assets at fair value as of November 30, 2016 and 2015:

	I	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total				
Corporate bonds	\$	134,673	\$	-	\$	-	\$	134,673				
Certificates of deposit		-		326,302		-		326,302				
Equities		140,076		-		-		140,076				
Mutual funds		102,235		-		-		102,235				
Money market funds		111,755		-		-		111,755				
	\$	488,739	\$	326,302	\$	-	\$	815,041				
				Novembe	r 30, 20	015						
	Level 1		Level 1		Level 1			Level 2	Le	vel 3		Total
Corporate bonds	\$	135,225	\$	-	\$	-	\$	135,225				
Certificates of deposit		-		424,358		-		424,358				
Equities		124,332		-		-		124,332				
Mutual funds		99,014		-		-		99,014				
Money market funds		9,176						9,176				
	\$	367,747	\$	424,358	\$	-	\$	792,105				

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The Board is subject to the following risks:

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Board will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The Securities Investor Protection Corporation (SIPC) is a nonprofit membership corporation funded by its member securities broker-dealers. The SIPC insures against the loss or theft of securities as well as the failure or insolvency of the brokerage firm. At November 30, 2016, the Board owned investments that exceeded the SIPC limit of \$500,000 by \$315,041.

The Board had multiple certificates of deposit investments totaling \$326,302, all of which were individually insured under the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) limit of \$250,000. The Board also has cash deposits that are insured under FDIC. At November 30, 2016, the Board had \$1,121,221 of deposits in excess of the FDIC limit of \$250,000.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk the Board may face should interest rate variances affect the fair value of investments. The Board minimizes interest rate risk by structuring the investment portfolio so securities mature using a laddered approach in order to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

As of November 30, 2016, the weighted average maturity of the Board's corporate bonds and certificates of deposit were 6.5 years and 2.4 years, respectively. The maturities of the Board's fixed income securities as of November 30, 2016, were as follows:

	Investment
	Amount
0 - 5 years	\$ 326,302
6 - 10 years	134,673
	\$ 460,975

Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Board minimizes credit risk by limiting investments to the following types:

- Obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principle and interest by the United States.
- Obligations of the Federal Financing Bank, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Fannie Mae, Government National Mortgage Association, The Federal Housing Administration, and the Farmers Home Administration.
- Certificates of deposit and other time deposits of financial institutions.
- Obligations of the State of North Carolina.
- Investment grade bonds with a rating of "A" or above by a nationally recognized rating agency.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

- Prime quality commercial paper bearing the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized rating service and not bearing a rating below the highest by any nationally recognized rating service which rates the particular obligation.
- Bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank and eligible for use as collateral by member banks.
- Repurchase agreements with respect to securities issued or guaranteed by the US government or its agencies or other securities eligible for investment by this section executed by a bank or trust company or by primary or other reporting dealers to the Federal Reserve Bank.
- Asset backed securities provided they bear the highest rating of at least one nationally recognized service and do not have a rating below the highest rating by any nationally recognized rating service which rates the particular securities.
- Equity market.

At November 30, 2016, the Board's money market funds and certificates of deposit were unrated, and the Board's bond portfolio had the following credit ratings as rated by Moody's Investor Service:

Credit	
Rating	
A1	\$ 60,530
A2	\$ 74,143

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets for the Board for the years ended November 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		Cost						Cost	
	11/30/2015		Additions		Disposals		11	11/30/2016	
Capital assets:						_	<u> </u>		
Leasehold improvements	\$	113,382	\$	-	\$	7,022	\$	106,360	
Property and equipment		624,238		1,625		119,710		506,153	
		737,620		1,625		126,732		612,513	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Leasehold improvements		56,539		10,381		6,189		60,731	
Property and equipment		529,348		19,696		116,298		432,746	
Total accumulated depreciation		585,887		30,077		122,487		493,477	
Total capital assets, net	\$	151,733	\$	(28,452)	\$	4,245	\$	119,036	

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

	(Cost						Cost
	11/3	30/2014	Additions		Disposals		11	/30/2015
Capital assets:								
Leasehold improvements	\$	113,382	\$	-	\$	-	\$	113,382
Property and equipment		634,983		13,027		23,772		624,238
		748,365		13,027		23,772		737,620
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Leasehold improvements		45,967		10,572		-		56,539
Property and equipment		523,235		29,679		23,566		529,348
Total accumulated depreciation		569,202		40,251		23,566		585,887
Total capital assets, net	\$.	179,163	\$	(27,224)	\$	206	\$	151,733

NOTE 4 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

Changes to accrued compensated absences are as follows:

	 2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$ 125,000	\$ 120,000
Increases	90,015	88,631
Decreases	 (87,015)	(83,631)
Ending balance	\$ 128,000	\$ 125,000
Current Portion	\$ 8,600	\$ _

NOTE 5 - UNEARNED REVENUE

The Board's fees for Professional Engineers (PE) and Land Surveyors (LS) are assessed and collected on a fiscal year basis, corresponding with the Board's accounting period. These license renewal fees are collected beginning December 1st for the fiscal year and therefore there is no unearned revenue related to PE and LS renewals at year end. The Board's Firm renewal fees run from June 1 through May 31 resulting in unearned revenue at November 30, 2016 and 2015 of \$138,950 and \$136,050, respectively.

NOTE 6 - NET POSITION

The Board has reserved a portion of the unrestricted net assets to cover future activities, including \$150,000 for litigation and \$100,000 for projects/office space.

NOTE 7 - OPERATING LEASES

In connection with the facilities lease which expired in June 2016, the Board received four months of free rent totaling \$46,893. The amount of free rent was amortized over the life of the lease. From July 2016 through February 2017, the Board paid a month-to-month rate of \$17,060 per month. For the fiscal years ended November 30, 2016 and 2015, total rent expense was \$202,929 and \$199,179, respectively.

The Board entered into a lease for new office space effective March 1, 2017 through December 31, 2027. The lease calls for escalating rent payments beginning at \$14,047 per month for six months and increasing approximately 3% a year thereafter.

Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Years Ending November 30:		
2017	\$	178,870
2018		174,925
2019		180,172
2020		185,578
2021		191,145
Thereafter	1	,045,258
	\$ 1	,955,948

NOTE 8 - RETIREMENT PLANS

The Board participates in the North Carolina Licensing Boards' Retirement Savings Plan (Plan) which is a multiple employer, cost-sharing defined contribution plan. Participating employees are required to contribute 6% of their gross pay and the Board matches those contributions 100%. Employees may also make voluntary contributions to the plan over their 6% contribution. Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan immediately upon employment. Employees' contributions are immediately vested and the Board's contributions are 100% vested after five years of credited service. The 401(k) Plan is administered by Prudential Insurance Company of America. The Board's contributions for the years ended November 30, 2016 and 2015 totaled \$69,228 and \$62,502, respectively. Employee contributions for the years ended November 30, 2016 and 2015 totaled \$118,100 and \$114,099, respectively.

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and the destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Tort claims of Board members are self-insured by the State under the authority of the State Tort Claims Act. Additional coverage is provided to the Board under the State's public officers' and employees' liability insurance contract with a private insurance company. The Board also protects itself from exposures to loss through the purchase of commercial insurance, of which coverage includes building and contents, commercial liability, workers compensation and employers' liability, and vehicle.

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 10 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management of the Board evaluated subsequent events through May 17, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. They discovered no subsequent events that should be disclosed, other than the new lease agreement discussed in Note 7.

The Board audit was conducted in approximately 85 hours at a cost of \$9,580.



 ${\bf Statements\ of\ Revenues,\, Expenses,\, and\ Changes\ in\ Net\ Position\ -\ Actual\ and\ Budget}$

Years Ended November 30, 2016 and 2015

		2016			2015	
	(Unaudited) Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Budget	(Unaudited) Budget	Actual	Over (Under) Budget
Revenues:						
Examination fees	\$ -	\$ 3,950	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ 550	\$ 550
Licensing fees	2,422,750	2,521,725	98,975	2,405,000	2,449,450	44,450
Other	5,100	26,959	21,859	3,600	(1,682)	(5,282)
Civil penalties collected	-	30,000	30,000	-	21,000	21,000
Total revenues	2,427,850	2,582,634	154,784	2,408,600	2,469,318	60,718
Expenses:						
Personnel	1,526,150	1,518,905	(7,245)	1,471,488	1,465,082	(6,406)
Office and board	579,862	629,776	49,914	862,962	555,057	(307,905)
Legal, accounting, and audit	30,000	112,362	82,362	29,000	55,012	26,012
Depreciation	-	30,077	30,077	-	40,251	40,251
Other	-	4,245	4,245	_	206	206
Civil penalties remitted	-	32,000	32,000	-	19,000	19,000
Total expenses	2,136,012	2,327,365	191,353	2,363,450	2,134,608	(228,842)
Changes in net position	291,838	255,269	(36,569)	45,150	334,710	289,560
Net position - beginning of year	1,741,591	1,741,591		1,406,881	1,406,881	
Net position - end of year	\$ 2,033,429	\$1,996,860	\$ (36,569)	\$ 1,452,031	\$1,741,591	\$ 289,560