Financial Statements

June 30, 2015 and 2014

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Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2015 and 2014

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Board's financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Please read it in conjunction with the financial statements which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

The operating revenues of the Board increased \$16,506 or 5%, due primarily to a gradual increase in the number of initial licensees and renewing licensees.

The net non-operating revenues of the Board decreased \$2,153, or 70.0%, due primarily to a decrease in interest rates.

The operating expenses of the Board decreased by \$1,837, or .6%, due to decreases in special legal services and the Board not holding the Strategic Planning Conference during the year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the Board's financial statements, which are comprised of two components: 1) financial statements, and 2) notes to financial statements.

Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Board report information about the Board using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies.

The Statements of Net Position present the 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 years' operations.

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

The following presents condensed financial information on the operations of the Board:

	As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2015	As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2014	
Total Assets	\$951,397	\$ 888,040	
Total Liabilities	254,034	250,009	
Total Net PositionUnrestricted	\$697,363_	\$638,031	
Operating Revenues Operating Expenses Operating Income	\$ 346,132 287,865 58,267	\$ 329,626 289,702 39,924	
Non-Operating Revenue	1,065	3,218	
Change in Net Position	\$ 59,332	\$ 43,142	

Management's Discussion and Analysis June 30, 2015 and 2014

Events Affecting Future Operations

Due to the increasing demand for occupational therapy services, the number of renewals and new licensees should continue to increase moderately with a similar increase in income as in the past year.

Contacting the Board's 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 money it receives and expends. If you have any questions about this report or need additional information, contact: North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy, PO Box 2280, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602-2280.



Board of Directors North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy Raleigh, North Carolina

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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 the 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 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 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risk 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 includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting principles used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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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 through 2 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 an assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Koonce, Wooden & Haywood, LLP

Raleigh, North Carolina October 20, 2015

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY Statements of Net Position June 30, 2015 and 2014

	2015		2014	
ASSETS:				
Cash	\$ 350,938	\$	287,055	
Certificates of Deposit	600,000		600,000	
Accrued Interest	459		985	
Total Assets	951,397		888,040	
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	4,484		13,084	
Unearned Revenue	249,550_		236,925	
Total Liabilities	254,034		250,009	
NET POSITION	\$697,363_	\$	638,031	

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	2015		2014	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Fees	\$346,132_	\$	329,626	
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Contractual Services	170,465		170,465	
Special Legal	28,475		30,753	
Internet Services	22,114		16,942	
Travel and Board	17,479		19,011	
Merchant Fees	12,843		5,090	
Printing and Binding	7,535		6,681	
Part-Time Assistance	7,500		7,500	
Civil Penalties Remitted	5,000		5,880	
Copies and Postage	4,826		6,864	
Audit and Accounting	4,000		3,850	
Miscellaneous	3,552		2,569	
Telephone	2,098		2,289	
Office Supplies	1,409		938	
Strategic Planning Conference	569		9,010	
Disciplinary Hearings			1,170	
Jurisprudence Exam			690	
Total Operating Expenses	287,865		289,702	
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	58,267		39,924	
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Interest Income	1,065		3,218	
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	59,332		43,142	
NET POSITIONBeginning of Year	638,031		594,889	
NET POSITIONEnd of Year	\$697,363_	\$	638,031	

Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	2015		2014	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash Received from Fees	\$	358,756	'	344,451
Cash Payments for Operating Expenses	Ψ	(296,464)		(283,018)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		62,292		61,433
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Investment Income		1,591		3,919
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities		1,591		3,919
NET INCREASE IN CASH		63,883		65,352
CASHBeginning of Year		287,055		221,703
CASHEnd of Year	\$	350,938	\$	287,055
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPEATING ACTIVITIES: Income from Operations Adjustments to Reconcile Income from Operations to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Changes in Assets and Liabilities:	\$	58,267	\$	39,924
Changes in Assets and Liabilities: Accounts Payable		(8,600)		6,684
Unearned Revenue		12,625		14,825
	-	12,020		1 1,023
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	62,292	\$	61,433

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2015 and 2014

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Description of Organization:

The North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy was created by the 1983 N.C. General Assembly General Statute Chapter 90, Article 18D to become effective September 1, 1984. The Board was created to provide for the regulation of persons offering occupational therapy services to the public. The first board meeting was March 15, 1985. Financial operations of the Board began June 28, 1985.

The Board is considered an agency of the State of North Carolina for financial reporting purposes. The Board members are appointed by the Governor.

B. 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.

C. Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting principles and reporting standards.

All activities of the Board are accounted for within a single proprietary (enterprise) fund. 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.

D. Basis of Accounting:

In accordance with Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards 34, the Board presents a Statement of Net Position; a Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position; and a Statement of Cash Flows. These statements reflect entity-wide operations of the Board. The Board has no fiduciary funds or component units.

The financial statements report all activities of the North Carolina Board of Occupational Therapy using the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable. Expenses are recognized when incurred, if measurable.

Operating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that result from the ongoing principal operations of the Board. Operating revenues consist primarily of license fees. Non-operating revenues consist of those revenues that are related to investing types of activities and are classified as non-operating in the financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2015 and 2014

1. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

E. Cash:

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Board considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash.

F. Contractual Services:

The Board does not have any employees. The Board contracts with a law firm to provide legal representation, advice, consultation and assistance in all matters relating to the practice of occupational therapy in the State of North Carolina. The contract includes office space, furniture and equipment, as well as the necessary administrative and bookkeeping requirements of the Board. The contract does not include litigation services. The contract may be terminated at any time upon mutual consent of both parties or 180 days after one of the contracting parties gives notice to terminate.

G. Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue represents renewal fees received before the fiscal year-end that apply to the following fiscal year.

H. Use of Estimates:

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

2. <u>Deposits and Investments</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. The Board maintains a demand deposit and certificates of deposit at one commercial bank in North Carolina. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Board had carrying amounts of \$950,938 and \$887,055, respectively, and bank balances of \$946,108 and \$891,450, respectively. Of these bank balances, which include a non-interest bearing checking account, \$250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$696,108 and \$641,450, respectively, were uninsured and the financial institution had pledged collateral to protect the uninsured balance.

3. Net Position

The Board has reserved a portion of the unrestricted net position for use in a future period. Future uses are categorized as either pre-planned special projects or unforeseen financial emergencies which may require a large, non-recurring outlay of funds. The Board reviews the fund on an annual basis and makes decisions as appropriate relative to reserved funds. The Board had reserved unrestricted net position of up to \$500,000 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, for legal contingencies.

4. Insurance

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 up to \$1,000,000 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.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2015 and 2014

5. Related Party

The Board's technical support is provided by a relative of a member of the law firm mentioned in Note 1, "Contractual Services" and is reported in internet services. Payments to the contractor totaled \$8,800 and \$10,255 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

6. Subsequent Events

Management evaluated subsequent events through October 20, 2015, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. They discovered no subsequent events that should be disclosed.