STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2017 and 2016

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS

Raleigh, North Carolina

FINANCIAL AUDIT REPORT

December 31, 2017

BOARD MEMBERS

E. M. Blanchard, Chairman

W. D. Frye, Secretary B. R. Cook, Treasurer

C. L. Smith

T. F. Welch

G. G. Ramsay

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Barbara H. Hines

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS Raleigh, North Carolina

CONTENTS

Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements	Page -
Financial Statements	
Statements of Net Assets	3
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes	
In Fund Net Assets	4-5
Statements of Cash Flows	6
Notes to Financial Statements	7-12

MADDISON & CAISON, LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Roy A. Cooper III Governor of North Carolina State Board of Refrigeration Examiners The General Assembly of North Carolina

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the State Board of Refrigeration Examiners (the Board) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the State Board of Refrigeration Examiners as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis-of-Matter Regarding Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Board will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, the Board has suffered recurring significant losses for the past few years that has raised substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters also are described in Note 10. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our reports dated April 10, 2018 and May 30, 2017 on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and 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.

April 10, 2018 Raleigh, North Carolina madism + carine, LLP

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUND

		December 31			1
			2017		2016
	ASSETS				
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Securities, available-for-sale Prepaid expenses		\$	57,992 66,197	\$	55,795 102,307 875
Total current assets	·		124,189		158,977
Capital assets: Furniture and equipment Less accumulated depreciation Total noncurrent assets			18,153 (17,861) 292		18,995 (18,557) 438
TOTAL ASSETS		\$	124,481	\$	159,415
	LIABILITIES			· · ·	
Current liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll liabilities Deferred revenues Accrued vacation		\$	11,421 - 65,460 10,547	\$	12,694 2,944 64,760 10,820
Total current liabilities		\$	87,428	\$	91,218
	NET ASSETS				
Investment in capital assets Unrestricted: Board designated:		\$	292	\$	438
Directors' liability reserve Litigation reserve Scholarship fund			-		- - 58,225
Undesignated			292 36,761		58,663 9,534
TOTAL NET ASSETS		\$	37,053	\$	68,197

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUND

	Year Ended I 2017		December 31 2016	
Operating revenues				
Charges for services:				
License renewal fees	\$	67,560	\$	68,520
License reinstatement fees		10,425		9,375
New license and exam fees		2,605		3,185
Miscellaneous income		36		431
Seminar income		-		11,775
CFC certification income		43,415		37,410
CFC manual income		2,200		2,249
Total operating revenues		126,241	_	132,945
Operating expenses				
Salaries and contract labor		100,229		110,831
Payroll taxes		7,226		8,254
Pension plan		9,446		10,780
Hospital and medical benefits		2,111		2,981
Per diem, board members		1,100		2,700
Travel, board members and staff		2,924		3,549
Office supplies and expenses		2,022		5,060
CFC supplies		325		547
Office rent		10,125		15,625
Utilities		2,946		4,647
Postage and box rent		4,034		6,652
Insurance		1,510		1,709
Audit, legal fees, and investigative		9,175		16,225
Dues		bre		112
Depreciation		146		263
Board meeting expense		5,761		11,457
Equipment rental/maintenance		9,432		10,393
Seminar expense		-		13,232
Scholarships		-		1,500
Newsletter		865		1,603
Credit card and bank fees		1,787		1,906
Miscellaneous		172_		758
Total operating expenses		171,336		230,784
Operating loss		(45,095)	La constant de la con	(97,839)

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS ENTERPRISE FUND

		Year Ended D		
Nonoperating revenues Interest and dividends Loss on asset disposal Unrealized loss on securities Realized gain on securities Total nonoperating revenues	\$	4,038 - (2,991) 12,904 13,951	\$	4,377 (117) (11,910) 17,357 9,707
Change in net assets		(31,144)	•	(88,132)
Net assets - beginning of year		68,197		156,329
Net assets - end of year	_\$	37,053	\$	68,197

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS ENTERPRISE FUND

	Year Ended December 31			iber 31
		2017		2016
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from licenses and applicants		81,195		77,090
Cash received from others		45,746		52,440
Cash paid to employees and professionals		(103,446)		(112,069)
Cash paid to suppliers		(71,312)		(116,548)
Net cash used by operating activities		(47,817)		(99,087)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of securities, available-for-sale		(4,024)		(4,372)
Sale of securities, available-for-sale		50,000		70,000
Receipt of interest and dividend income		4,038		4,377
Net cash provided by investing activities		50,014		70,005
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2,197		(29,082)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year		55,795		84,877
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$	57,992	\$	55,795
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows				
from operating activities				
Operating loss	\$	(45,095)	\$	(97,839)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to				
net cash provided by operating activities				
Depreciation		146		263
Changes in assets and liabilities				
Decrease in prepaid expenses		875		401
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(1,273)		4,174
Decrease in payroll liabilities		(2,944)		(1,469)
Increase (decrease) in accrued vacation		(273)		298
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues		700		(4,915)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$	(47,864)	\$	(99,087)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Organization

The State Board of Refrigeration Examiners (the Board) is an occupational licensing board and is authorized under Chapter 87 of the North Carolina General Statutes. The Board is an independent state agency.

Reporting Entity

The Board is considered an agency of the State of North Carolina for financial reporting purposes. The Board members are appointed by the Governor. The Board, with other state licensing boards, is reported as an enterprise fund within the State of North Carolina's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Basis of Presentation

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

The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net assets 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 Revenues

Deferred revenues consist principally of license fees collected in advance and prepayments for the annual update.

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 five years.

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).

Net Assets

Net assets in the financial statements are classified as invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. Restricted net assets represent constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or imposed by law through state statute.

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 and money market accounts in one financial institution and one brokerage house in Garner, North Carolina. Accounts have a book and market value of \$57,992 at December 31, 2017.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments (continued)

Cash balances are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to \$250,000. As of December 31, 2017, the Board had no deposits in excess of the FDIC insured limits.

Note 3 – Operating Leases

The Board leases office space under a lease that expired May 31, 2017 which continued on a month-to-month basis. The Board also leases a digital copier under a lease expiring July 10, 2018 (\$505 per month) and a postage meter under a lease expiring May 26, 2020 (\$420 per quarter). Future minimum lease commitments are as follows:

	Office		<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year ended December 31, 2018 Year ended December 31, 2019 Year ended December 31, 2020	\$		\$ 4,710 1,680 420 \$ 6,810	\$ 4,710 1,680 420 \$ 6,810

Note 4 – Pension Plan

The Board has a Simplified Employee Pension Plan. Under sections of the federal tax law, the Board may contribute a percentage of the employees' compensation to the employees' IRA's. The employees' rights to the contributions are 100% vested. Pension expense was \$9,446 and \$10,780 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 5 - CFC Certification Program

In 1994 the Board was approved to administer the technician certification program in the State of North Carolina under Section 608 of the Clean Air Act issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. A breakdown of revenue and expenses is as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
CFC certification revenue CFC expenses:	\$ 45,615	\$ 39,659
Supplies Postage Telephone Total expenses	325 500 <u>500</u> 1,325	547 500 500 1,547
Net CFC income	<u>\$ 44,290</u>	<u>\$ 38,112</u>

Note 6 - Statutory Requirements

Chapter 87, Article 5, of the General Statues of North Carolina provides that after the payment of all necessary expenditures from license fees earned, the Board retains 25% of any excess, and pays the remaining 75% to the State Treasurer. In 2017 and 2016 the Board experienced a net loss from operations excluding CFC income and expense; thus, there is no amount due the State Treasurer.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Deficit of revenues over expenditures	\$ (31,144)	\$(88,132)
Less - investment income Interest and dividend income Unrealized loss on marketable securities Realized gain on marketable securities Income before adjustment for CFC income Less - CFC income	(4,038) 2,992 (12,903) (45,093) (45,615)	(4,377) 11,910 (17,357) (97,956) (39,659)
Plus - CFC expense Loss from normal operations	1,325 \$(89,383)	1,547 \$(136,068)

Note 7 - Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	January 1, 	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	December 31, 2017
Furniture and equipment	\$18,995	\$ -	\$ 842	\$18,153
	January 1, 2016	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	December 31, 2016
Furniture and equipment	\$20,059	\$ -	\$ 1,064	\$18,995

Note 8 - Investments

Investment income consists of the following:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Interest and dividends Unrealized loss on securities Realized gain on securities	\$ 4,038 (2,992) <u>12,903</u>	\$ 4,377 (11,910) _17,357
Total investment income	\$ <u>13,949</u>	\$ <u>9,824</u>

Note 8 - Investments (continued)

Investments are comprised of the following available-for-sale securities:

December 31, 2017

		<u>Cost</u>	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	<u>Market</u>
American Balanced Fund, Inc. Bond Fund of America, Inc. Europacific Growth Fund Growth Fund of America, Inc. Income Fund of America, Inc. Investment Co. of America	\$	11,872 6,676 5,446 9,801 12,551 10,029	\$ 1,897 (97) 2,565 1,769 2,285 1,403	\$ 13,769 6,579 8,011 11,570 14,836 11,432
	<u>\$</u>	56,375	\$ 9,822	\$ <u>66,197</u>

December 31, 2016

	 <u>Cost</u>	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	<u>Market</u>
American Balanced Fund, Inc. Bond Fund of America, Inc. Europacific Growth Fund Growth Fund of America, Inc. Income Fund of America, Inc. Investment Co. of America	\$ 17,509 12,017 8,551 14,391 20,387 16,639	\$ 4,209 (453) 2,599 2,392 3,381 685	\$ 21,718 11,564 11,150 16,783 23,768 17,324
	\$ 89,494	\$ 12,813	\$ 102,307

The Financial Accounting Standards Board has issued an accounting standard related to fair value measurements. This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement establishes a fair value hierarchy regarding the assumptions used to measure fair value and clarifies assumptions about risk and the effect of a restriction on the sale or use of an asset. It defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. It also establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) of identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the entity has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Note 8 – Investments (continued)

Level 2: Significant other observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant, unobservable inputs that reflect a company's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

All assets reflected on the statement of net assets are Level 1 assets.

Note 9 - Net Assets Designated

The reserved fund balance of \$58,225 at December 31, 2016 consists of monies reserved for a scholarship fund in refrigeration study, Scholarships funds were awarded individually in the amount of \$1,500 in 2016. The fund balance for the scholarship fund was transferred to unrestricted net assets during 2017.

Note 10 – Going Concern

Management identified conditions as of December 31, 2017 that raised substantial doubt about the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. The Board has been incurring significant losses for the last several years as a result of operating income not being sufficient to support the increasing costs of operational activities. Management subsequently evaluated that these conditions were significant and would impede the Board's ability to meet its future obligations within the coming year. As a result of this identification and evaluation of the going concern problem, Management enacted the following plans to alleviate the concern. Management's request to increase the price of renewal licenses from \$40 to \$80 and reinstatement licenses from \$75 to \$160 effective January 1, 2018 was enacted with the passage of Senate Bill 131 which was passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina on May 4, 2017. In addition, two new license classes were created for persons engaged in the business of industrial refrigeration contracting and refrigeration service contracting. Management has also made changes during 2018 to reduce expenses and has created a proforma budget for calendar year 2018 to mitigate the going concern issue.

MADDISON & CAISON, LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

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 Refrigeration Examiners Garner, 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 *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the State Board of Refrigeration Examiners (the Board) as of and for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated April 10, 2018 and May 30, 2017.

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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing opinions 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 operating of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A *material* weakness is a deficiency, or 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 the 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.

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 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.

Raleigh, North Carolina

April 10, 2018
Raleigh, North Carolina

Maddison + Caison, LLP