



OFFICE OF THE
STATE CONTROLLER

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2018

Cover Photo

The 2018 North Carolina Comprehensive Financial Annual Report features the breathtaking Upper Catawba Falls. This 50-foot scenic attraction is located near Old Fort, NC in the Pisgah National Forest. Catawba Falls is divided into two main sections (some say three) where the Catawba River drops around 600 feet in about a half mile.

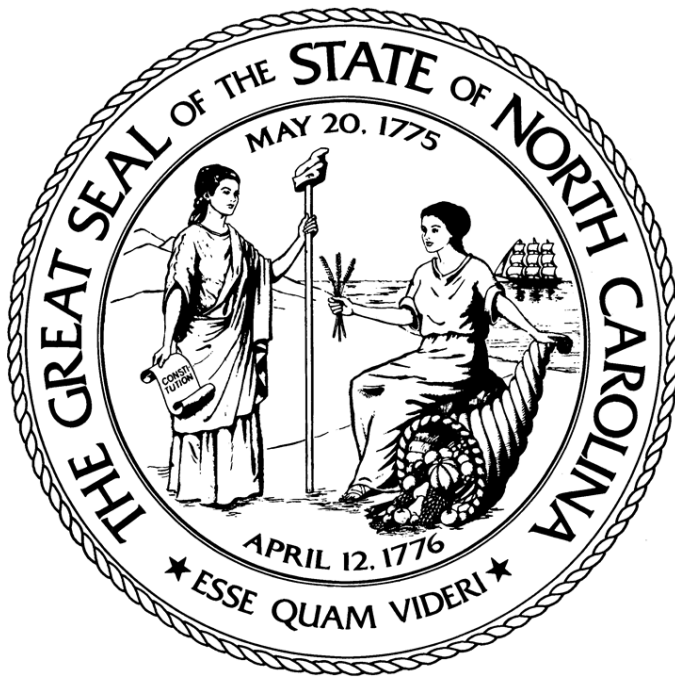
The lower section, which is called Catawba Falls, is over 100 feet high across multiple sections with numerous free-falls and cascades.

On the trail leading to and around the falls, you will pass by stone foundations and a dam used for power generation for the town of Old Fort in the early 1900s. The trailhead can be accessed from the Catawba River in Old Fort.

NORTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2018



ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

LINDA COMBS
STATE CONTROLLER

Prepared by Statewide Accounting staff
Office of the State Controller

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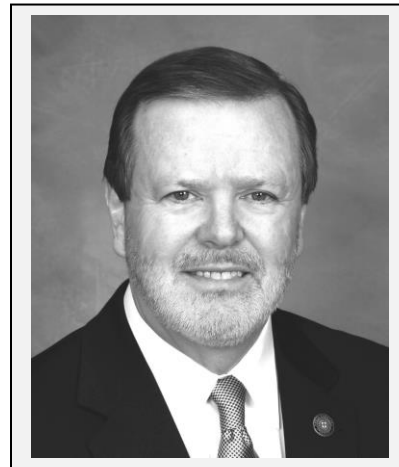
Special appreciation is given to the chief fiscal officers and the dedicated accounting personnel throughout the State. Their efforts to contribute accurate and timely financial data for their agencies, universities, community colleges, and institutions made this report possible.



ROY COOPER
Governor of North Carolina



REPRESENTATIVE TIM MOORE
Speaker of the House
North Carolina General Assembly



SENATOR PHILIP BERGER
President Pro Tempore
North Carolina General Assembly



LINDA COMBS
State Controller

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For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018*

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



State of North Carolina

Office of the State Controller

LINDA COMBS
STATE CONTROLLER

December 5, 2018

The Honorable Roy Cooper, Governor
Members of the North Carolina General Assembly
Citizens of North Carolina

In compliance with G.S. 143B-426.40H, it is our pleasure to provide you with the State of North Carolina's 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This report has been prepared by the Office of the State Controller. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the state government and this office. To the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects. We believe all disclosures necessary to enable you to gain an understanding of the State's financial activities have been included.

Although the State budgets and manages its financial affairs on the cash basis of accounting, G.S. 143B-426.40H requires the Office of the State Controller to prepare a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. Except for schedules clearly labeled otherwise, this CAFR has been prepared in accordance with GAAP.

North Carolina's State government management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the State are protected from loss, theft, or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

In compliance with North Carolina's General Statutes, an annual financial audit of the State financial reporting entity is completed each year by the North Carolina Office of the State Auditor. The Auditor's examination was conducted 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, and the Auditor's opinion has been included in this report. In addition, the State coordinates the *Single Audit* effort of all federal funds through the State Auditor.

This letter of transmittal is intended to complement the management discussion and analysis (MD&A) and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A provides an overview of the State's financial activities addressing both governmental and business-type activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. In addition, the MD&A focuses on the State's major funds: the General Fund, the Highway Fund, the Highway Trust Fund, the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the EPA Revolving Loan Fund, the N.C. Turnpike Authority, and the N.C. State Lottery Fund. The MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report.

Profile of the State of North Carolina

The Old North State, The Tar Heel State

North Carolina became the 12th state of the union in 1789. North Carolina is located on the Atlantic coast and is bordered by Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. The State has a land area of approximately 50,000 square miles. The State's estimated population is 10.39 million, making it the 9th most populated state in the nation. Ninety-four percent of the State's population lives in metropolitan areas. The North Carolina coastline is 301 miles, the greatest distance east to west is 543 miles, and the greatest distance north to south is 188 miles. The State's elevation rises from sea level on the eastern coastline to 6,684 feet at Mount Mitchell in the Appalachian mountain range on our western border. There are 80,995 miles of roads, with Interstate 40 crossing North Carolina east to west, and Interstates 77, 85, and 95 crossing the State north to south. North Carolina's capital and central state government administration is located in Raleigh, in the central piedmont. Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, and Winston-Salem are North Carolina's largest cities and there are 100 counties.

North Carolina continues to grow and to be an attractive place to live, to work, and to raise a family. The State has been consistently ranked as one of the nation's best business climates according to *Site Selection* magazine. In addition, North Carolina is ranked among the best business climates in the nation by *Forbes* and *Chief Executive*.

Government

North Carolina's state government consists of an executive branch, a legislative branch, and a judicial branch. The executive branch is headed by the Governor. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and eight other statewide elected officers form the Council of State. The State Constitution provides that, "A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State..." All administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments.

The legislative power of the State is vested in the General Assembly, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 50 Senators, elected on a biennial basis. The House of Representatives is composed of 120 Representatives, elected on a biennial basis.

The Courts of the Judicial Branch are split into three divisions, the Appellate Division, the Superior Court Division, and the District Court Division. Judges are elected on a non-partisan basis.

State Reporting Entity and Its Services

The State of North Carolina entity as reported in the CAFR includes all fund types of the departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities governed and legally controlled by the State's executive, legislative, and judicial branches. In addition, the reporting entity includes legally separate component units for which the State is financially accountable. The component units are discretely presented in the government-wide financial statements. The State's discretely presented major component units are the University of North Carolina System, the State's community colleges, and the State Health Plan. The criteria for inclusion in the reporting entity and its presentation are defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its GASB Codification Section 2100. These criteria are described in Note 1 of the accompanying financial statements.

The State and its component units provide a broad range of services to its citizens, including primary and secondary education; higher education; health and human services; economic development; environment and natural resources; public safety, corrections, and regulation; transportation; agriculture; and general government services. The costs of these services are reflected in detail and in summary in this report.

Budgetary Control

In addition to internal controls discussed previously, the State maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the General Assembly. Activities of the General Fund, departmental special revenue funds, and permanent funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. The Highway Fund and the Highway Trust Fund, the State's major special revenue funds, are primarily budgeted on a multi-year basis. Capital projects are funded and planned in accordance with the time it will take to complete the project. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is exercised at both the departmental and university level, with allotment compliance exercised by the State Controller, and on the program line-item levels requiring certain approvals by the Director of the Budget. Legislative authorization of departmental expenditures appears in the State Appropriations Bill. The budget approved by the General Assembly is the legal expenditure authority; however, the Office of State Budget and Management may approve executive changes to the legal budget as allowed by law. These changes result in the final budget presented in the required supplementary information.

Economic Condition

Overview

During fiscal year 2017-18, the US economy continued to grow at a steady pace and North Carolina's economic conditions reflected the same steady improvements. Total industry employment in the State increased by 103,400 jobs (2.3%). A few key State industries experienced strong growth, especially the Professional and Business Services sector (3.5% growth), followed by Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (2.4%), and Education and Health Services (2.4%). Labor market improvements lowered the unemployment rate and increased individual wage growth. The State's unemployment rate fell from 4.4% at the start of the fiscal year to 4.2% in June 2018. Wage and salary income grew by 4.9%, which built upon the growth of last fiscal year's 4.1% growth. For the second half of 2018, economic conditions should continue to support steady employment growth with wages forecast to grow at a faster pace than last year.

At the end of the fiscal year, the economy was in the second-longest recovery from a recession at 110 months. This recovery is likely to surpass the longest post-recession recovery on record of 120 months (March 1991 to March 2001). The sluggish economy that characterized the start of the recovery has given way to ever-improving moderate, steady growth. The national Gross Domestic Product (GDP, a broad measure of economic activity) averaged an annualized growth rate of 2.7% during fiscal year 2017-18. This was slightly below the long-term 3.0% average.

National Economic Outlook

United States Economic Indicators

	FY 2016-17 Actual	FY 2017-18 Projected	FY 2018-19 Projected	FY 2019-20 Projected
GDP Growth*	2.0%	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%
Personal Income Growth	3.4%	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%
Corporate Pre-Tax Profit Growth	5.3%	4.9%	6.4%	3.2%
Retail Sales Growth	3.7%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.3%	3.8%	3.7%
Consumer Price Index	1.9%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%
30-yr Fixed Mortgage Interest Rate	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	5.2%

*Adjusted for inflation

The national economy continues to go through a moderate, lengthy economic expansion characterized by a somewhat erratic pace of growth. The ongoing expansion since the last recession is already the second-longest in recorded history and appears to be on its way to being the longest period between the end of a downturn and the start of the next recession. Through the end of 2018, the national economy is expected to maintain a growth rate near the long-term average of 3.0%.

The economy no longer struggles to achieve a steady pace of expansion, with quarterly growth never dipping below 2.2% during the fiscal year. In the second quarter of 2018, annualized GDP growth spiked to 4.1%, which followed the weakest quarter of the fiscal year with 2.2% growth. Overall, important economic indicators conveyed improvement during the fiscal year. The national economy grew at an average pace of 2.7%, faster than the previous year’s pace. The next two fiscal years’ economic activity is expected to continue this moderate pace, growing by 3.1% and 2.3%, respectively. Growth throughout each year is expected to be similar than this fiscal year’s.

Steadier economic growth bolstered employment. The national unemployment rate dropped from 4.9% to 4.5%. Unlike previous unemployment rate drops during this recovery – which were primarily attributed to a shrinking labor force – current rate reductions are driven by stronger employment growth. The employment gains began to put pressure on individual wages. In previous years employment growth had little impact on wages. During the fiscal year, the nation’s total personal income rose by 3.4%. A projection for a stable economy and increasing demand for labor suggests that personal income will grow at an even stronger pace in fiscal year 2018-19.

Business profitability expanded in the first half of 2018, increasing by 6.8% over the same period the year before. In the past year, a stronger national economy plus solid export demand helped to increase corporate profits. Corporate profits grew by 4.9% during the fiscal year. Growth for the next two fiscal years reflects better export opportunities and a steady national economy. For the next two years, profits are forecast to grow 6.4% and 3.2%, respectively.

Retail sales are a good indicator of an economy’s overall health. This key measure, which was relatively weak in the previous fiscal year, grew by 5.2%. That pace of growth is indicative of an expansionary economy. As employment continued to improve, consumers became more confident leading to an increase in spending. Household debt has increased the past two years reflecting more confident consumers, but debt has in part been driven by stagnant wage growth. Continued improvements in employment and stronger individual wage growth will continue to boost retail sales over the next several years.

To summarize, the national economy is expected to settle into a steady growth pattern in the 2.5% range. Employment and wage improvements have increased consumer spending. The tighter labor market continues put pressure on wages to rise, which should bolster an already strong consumer market. The national economy is now in the second-longest post-recession period, and in fiscal year 2017-18, it entered into a stronger expansionary mode.

*North Carolina
Economic
Outlook*

North Carolina Economic Indicators

	FY 2016-17 Actual	FY 2017-18 Projected	FY 2018-19 Projected	FY 2019-20 Projected
State Gross Product Growth*	2.3%	3.0%	3.6%	2.8%
Personal Income Growth	3.8%	3.8%	5.3%	4.1%
Wages & Salaries Growth	4.1%	4.9%	6.5%	5.3%
Retail Sales Growth	5.1%	5.6%	6.2%	5.1%
Unemployment Rate	4.9%	4.5%	4.0%	4.0%
Nonfarm Employment Growth	1.8%	2.3%	1.8%	1.3%
Population Growth	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

*Adjusted for Inflation

For North Carolina, as with the nation, the economy has strengthened, and the pace of growth closely tracked with the economic expectations at the start of the fiscal year and the stronger pace of growth established in the previous fiscal year. The State added another 103,400 payroll jobs (2.3% growth) on top of the 72,200 (1.8% growth) added the previous fiscal year. All industries experienced gains, but employment in Professional & Business Services posted the largest gain.

Projections of the State's key economic indicators reflect how the economy is expected to unfold. Gross State Product, a broad measure of the State's economic activity, is expected to show solid growth in the next two fiscal years. Total personal income growth should remain steady, increasing to 5.0% growth in fiscal year 2018-19. For the fiscal year, total personal income rose by 4.5%, still trailing the strong growth of 6% to 7% experienced in the pre-recession years. Wage and salary income, a component of total personal income, grew at 4.9% for the fiscal year.

As noted, the recovery in North Carolina moved into a stronger expansionary phase during fiscal year 2017-18, and the State continued solid progress in employment, further lowering the unemployment rate from 4.4% at the start of the fiscal year to 4.2% at the end. With a brighter economic outlook and a stronger labor market, retail sales advanced at a rate of 5.6%. Going forward, retail sales are expected to recover from years of slow growth by growing faster than the long-term 5.0% average and are forecast to grow by a robust 6.2% in fiscal year 2018-19. A steady increase in wage income is expected to spur growth in retail consumption the next two years.

As the State's economy continued to progress, employment and personal income stabilized. Total industry employment over the next two fiscal years is projected to grow by 1.8% and 1.3%, respectively. That would be below this year's growth but would continue to add 65,000 to 75,000 jobs per year. Key industries in the State experienced strong growth during the fiscal year, especially the Professional and Business Services sector (21,500 jobs; 3.5% growth), followed by Trade, Transportation & Utilities (19,600; 2.4%), and Education and Health Services (14,600; 2.4%). The Construction industry has struggled to regain some of the jobs lost during the recession. In fiscal year 2017-18, employment grew in this industry by 4.5% (9,400 jobs). Despite employment gains the past several years, there are still 33,100 fewer construction jobs than when the recession began in December 2007.

The State is estimated to have added 116,000 people to its population during the fiscal year and by 2019, the State's population is projected to grow to just over 10.5 million, an increase of nearly 350,000 people since 2016. Continued population growth will assist with economic growth by adding demand for housing, durable and non-durable goods, and services. In turn, growth in personal income and retail sales will help bolster the State's economic conditions.

To summarize, the State's economy experienced steady improvement during the fiscal year. During most of 2017 and into 2018, the State's economy tracked closely, and at times outpaced, the national economy's expansion. Economic conditions in the State are projected to spur growth that will outpace the national average throughout the next fiscal year. The anticipated economic strengthening should support solid consumer demand and help maintain steady employment growth. A steady employment market combined with individual wage gains will continue to reinforce the overall health of the State's economy.

*— Economic analysis prepared by Barry Boardman, Ph.D., Chief Economist
Fiscal Research Division, North Carolina General Assembly
October 1, 2018*

Long-Term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

North Carolina Pension Funds

The North Carolina Retirement System administers four major retirement systems and several smaller systems and pension funds. The largest of the major retirement systems is the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS).

Funding the Retirement Systems is a shared responsibility among employees, employers, and the Department of State Treasurer through investment earnings. Effective July 1, 2018, the State established an employer contribution rate of 12.29% of compensation for TSERS. This includes a base contribution rate of 11.98% along with an additional 0.31% of compensation to pay for the estimated cost of a one-time supplemental payment to members who had retired as of September 1, 2018, equal to one percent of each member's annualized pension benefit. Maintaining a pattern of setting the contribution rate at or above the TSERS Board's recommendation is significant action by the General Assembly to ensure the long-term fiscal health of the pension plans.

Effective January 21, 2016, the TSERS Board adopted the Employer Contribution Rate Stabilization Policy (ECRSP) which established a mechanism for the Board of Trustees to use for making recommendations to the General Assembly for employer contribution rates for TSERS for the next five years. The purpose of this policy is to aid in mitigating the risk that average investment returns earned on TSERS assets are below the actuarial assumed investment return over the short and medium term.

With the ECRSP, the Board will recommend to the General Assembly an employer contribution rate that is no less than 0.35 percent of payroll greater than the appropriated contribution from the prior fiscal year, within the following bounds: 1) contributions may not be less than the actuarially determined contribution rate using the assumptions adopted, including a discount rate equal to the assumed rate of investment return used in the current year's valuation; and 2) contributions may not be greater than the actuarially determined contribution rate determined using the assumptions adopted, but using a discount rate equal to the yield on 30-year United States Treasury securities as of the valuation date.

Retiree Health Benefits

Legislation passed during the 2017 Legislative Session will close the Retiree Health Benefit Trust. Members hired on or after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits. Under this legislation, retirees must have earned contributory retirement service in a state retirement system prior to January 1, 2021, and must not have withdrawn from service, to be eligible for retiree medical benefits.

Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve

Session Law 2018-30 created the Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve within the State's General Fund. The purpose is to accumulate funds during each fiscal year to be used in the following fiscal year to reduce the unfunded liabilities associated with TSERS and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF). The Solvency Reserve will receive funds specifically designated by the General Assembly. To the extent the Savings Reserve has reached its statutory maximum, the Solvency Reserve will also receive amounts with respect to the revenue growth transfer and debt refinancing savings that otherwise would have gone to the Savings Reserve. TSERS and RHBF will receive an annual share of the Solvency Reserve's balance, if any, in proportion to each plan's unfunded liability.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

The North Carolina General Assembly has allocated funds for the 2017-2019 biennium to continue to develop a fully consolidated statewide Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) solution. The State has determined that the initial phase of this ERP should address replacement of the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS) and the Cash Management Control System (CMCS). The State issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) in 2018 for the software. The State is in the vendor selection process. Once the software vendor is selected, the State will issue an RFP for the implementer for the software.

Relevant Financial Policies

Savings Reserve

Session Law 2017-5 amended General Statute 143C-4-2 creating the Savings Reserve in the General Fund. The Reserve is a component of the unappropriated General Fund balance.

Funds in the Savings Reserve shall be available for expenditure in an aggregate amount that does not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the prior fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations, excluding departmental receipts, upon appropriation by a majority vote of the membership of the Senate and the House of Representatives present and voting for the following purposes: 1) to cover a decline in General Fund tax revenue from one fiscal year to another, 2) to cover the difference between that fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations, excluding receipts and projected revenue, 3) to pay costs imposed by a court or administrative order, or 4) to provide relief and assistance from the effects of an emergency. The General Assembly recognizes the need to establish and maintain sufficient reserves to address unanticipated events and circumstances such as natural disasters, economic downturns, threats to public safety, health, and welfare, and other emergencies.

Each year the Office of State Budget and Management along with the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly shall jointly determine the adequacy of the Savings Reserve, based on the volatility of the State's tax structure and determine a target for the Savings Reserve, so as to be sufficient to cover two years of need for nine out of ten scenarios involving a decline in General Fund revenue from one fiscal year to the next. In 2018, the Office of State Budget and Management along with the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly recommended a target of 11.3% of the prior fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations. At June 30, 2018, the Savings Reserve was \$1.85 billion, which represents 8.24% of the prior year's General Fund appropriation budget.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of the Savings Reserve Account was \$1.84 billion. Session Law 2017-5 authorized the Department of State Treasurer to transfer \$10.8 million from the savings as a result of the refinancing of general obligation bonds and special indebtedness, to the Savings Reserve. The balance at the end of the 2018 fiscal year was \$1.85 billion.

Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account

General Statute 143C-4-3 established the Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account (R&R Account) as a reserve in the General Fund. The State Controller "shall reserve to the Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account one-fourth of any unreserved fund balance, as determined on a cash basis, remaining in the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year."

The funds in the R&R Account shall be used only for the repair and renovation of State facilities and related infrastructure that are supported from the General Fund. Funds reserved to the R&R Account shall be available for expenditure only upon an act of appropriation by the General Assembly. At the beginning of fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of the R&R Account was \$136.6 million. Session Law 2018-5 authorized the State Controller to make a transfer of \$64.8 million from the unreserved fund balance to the Repairs and Renovations Reserve. This created a fiscal year-end balance of \$76.4 million.

Project Reserve

The 2018 General Assembly established the Project Reserve under General Statute 143C-8-10 and authorized the State Controller to transfer \$155.2 million from the unreserved fund balance to the Project Reserve. Funds within this reserve may be used for emergency repair and renovation projects at a State facility, the award of a project contract when bids for the contract exceed the amount appropriated, or revision to the principal fund from which revenue was appropriated for a project when the amount encumbered is less than the amount appropriated.

Debt Affordability Guidelines

The 2004 General Assembly passed legislation creating the Debt Affordability Advisory Committee. The Committee is charged, on an annual basis, with advising the Governor and the General Assembly of the estimated debt capacity of the State for the upcoming ten fiscal years. The Committee is also required to recommend other debt management policies consistent with sound management of the State's debt. The Committee is responsible for preparing an annual debt affordability study and establishing guidelines for evaluating the State's debt burden. The Committee is required to report its findings and recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly by February 1 of each year.

The Committee has adopted the ratio of debt service as a percentage of revenues as the controlling metric that determines the State's debt capacity. The 2018 study indicated over the ten-year planning horizon the State's revenue picture is positive overall, reflecting a continued economic recovery. The study found that the State's General Fund has debt capacity of \$194 million in each of the next ten years. The ratio of debt service to revenues will peak at 3.32% in fiscal year 2020. This rate still will be below the 4.5% target. The debt service arising from the Connect NC Bonds is incorporated into the model.

The following target and ceiling guidelines are the basis for calculating the recommended amount of General Fund-supported debt the State could prudently authorize and issue over the next ten years:

1. Net Tax-Supported Debt service after contributions to unfunded liabilities as a percentage of General Tax Revenues should be targeted at no more than 4.5% and not exceed 4.75%;
2. Net Tax-Supported Debt as a percentage of personal income should be targeted at no more than 2.5% and not exceed 3%; and
3. The amount of debt to be retired over the next ten years should be targeted at no less than 55% and not decline below 50%.

North Carolina's debt is considered manageable at current levels when compared with its peer group composed of eleven other states rated "triple-A."

Awards and Acknowledgements

Certificate of Achievement

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the State of North Carolina for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. This was the 24th consecutive year (1994 to 2017) the State has received the prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA.

Acknowledgments

In conclusion, we believe this report provides useful data to all parties using it in evaluating the financial activity of the State of North Carolina. We in the Office of the State Controller express our gratitude to all the financial officers throughout the State and to the Office of the State Auditor for their dedicated efforts in assisting us in the preparation of this report. Any questions concerning the information contained in this report should be directed to the Office of the State Controller at (919) 707-0500.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda Combs
State Controller

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting**

Presented to

State of North Carolina

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2017

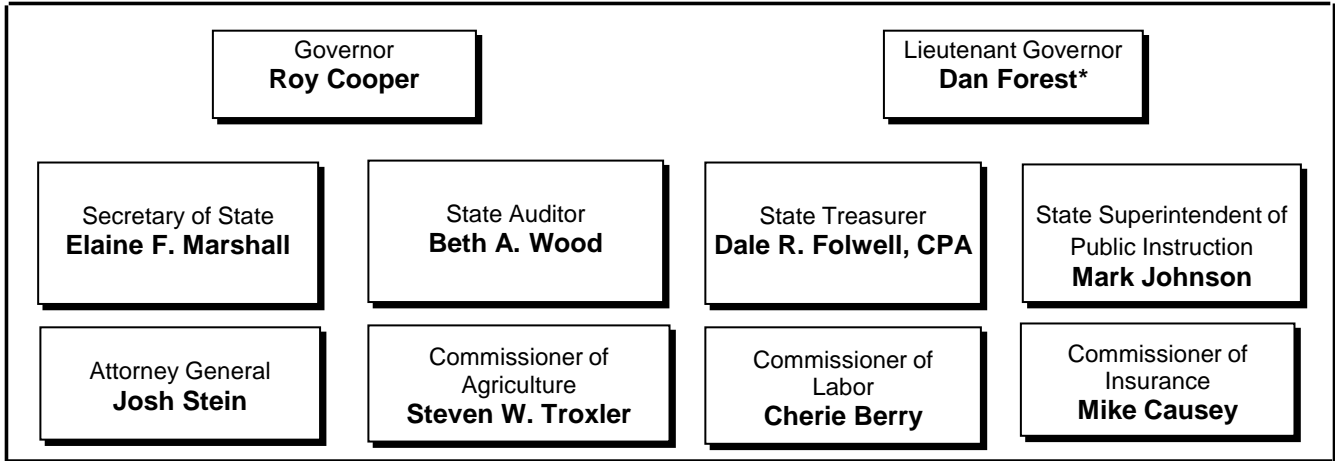
Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

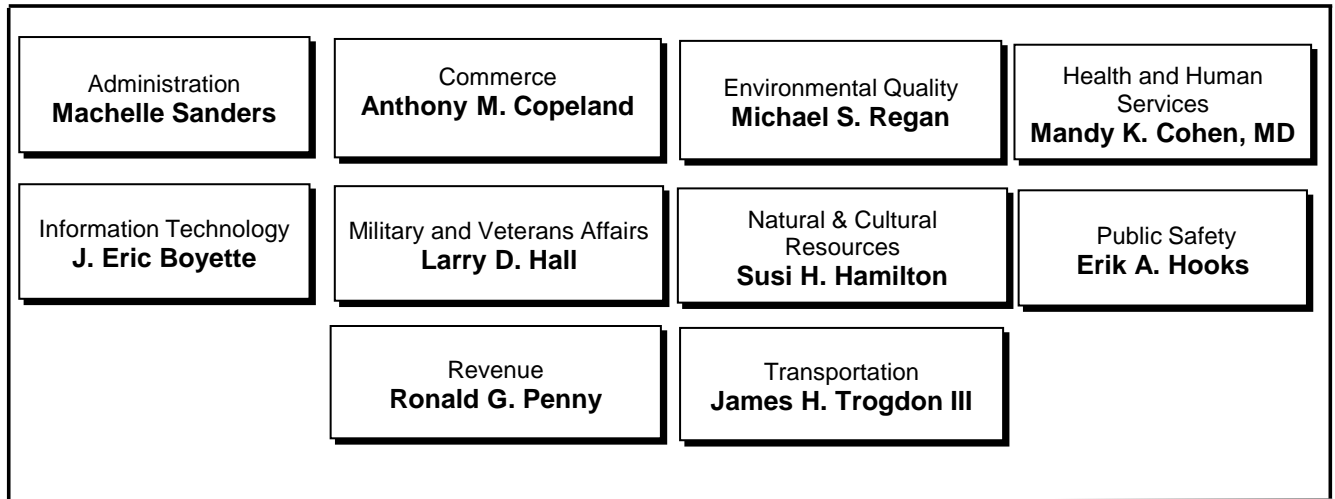
**ORGANIZATION OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT
INCLUDING PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICIALS**

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Council of State



Cabinet Secretaries — Appointed by the Governor



*Appointed by Governor,
Confirmed by Legislature*

*Appointed by State Board of
Community Colleges*

*Appointed by University
Board of Governors*

State Controller
Dr. Linda Combs

Peter Hans
President

Margaret Spellings
President

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

JUDICIAL BRANCH

General Assembly

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Senate</div> <p>President Pro Tempore Philip Berger</p> <p>Deputy Pres. Pro Tempore Louis Pate</p> <p>Majority Leader Harry Brown</p> <p>Minority Leader Dan Blue</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">House of Representatives</div> <p>Speaker Tim Moore</p> <p>Speaker Pro Tempore Sarah Stevens</p> <p>Majority Leader John R. Bell, IV</p> <p>Minority Leader Darren G. Jackson</p>
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*Note:
Article II of the NC Constitution provides that the Lieutenant Governor shall serve as

North Carolina Supreme Court

Chief Justice
Mark D. Martin

Associate Justices
Paul M. Newby
Robin E. Hudson
Barbara Jackson
Cheri Beasley
Sam Ervin, IV
Michael Morgan

Administrative
Office of the Courts
Judge Marion Warren
Director

Component Units

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">University of North Carolina System</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Community Colleges</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-bottom: 10px;">State Health Plan</div>
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 0 auto; width: 60%;">Other Component Units</div>		

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FINANCIAL SECTION



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
Office of the State Auditor

2 S. Salisbury Street
20601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-0600
Telephone: (919) 807-7500
Fax: (919) 807-7647
<http://www.ncauditor.net>

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Roy Cooper, Governor
The General Assembly of North Carolina

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State'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 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 audit. We did not audit the following:

- The financial statements of the North Carolina State Lottery Fund, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 2 percent and 73 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The financial statements of the North Carolina Turnpike Authority, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 27 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The financial statements of the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, which represent 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units.
- The financial statements of the State Education Assistance Authority, which represent 10 percent and 1 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units.
- The financial statements of the University of North Carolina System - University of North Carolina Health Care System - Rex Healthcare, which represent 3 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units.
- Cash basis claims and benefits of the State Health Plan, which represent 17 percent of the expenses of the aggregate discretely presented component units.
- The financial statements of the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina, which represent 9 percent and 12 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

- The financial statements of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan, which represent 1 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- The financial statements of the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs, which represent 88 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the aggregate remaining fund information; 53 percent and 2 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities; and 13 percent of the assets of the governmental activities.

The financial statements and transactions listed above were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to these amounts, are based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audit 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 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 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, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of North Carolina, as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, during the year ended June 30, 2018, the State adopted new accounting guidance, Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and other required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not 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 and other auditors 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 the audit of the basic financial statements. We do not

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONCLUDED)

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 Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State of North Carolina's basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements and schedules, introductory section, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied by us and other auditors 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, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described previously, and the reports of other auditors, the combining fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have 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 them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we will also issue our report dated December 5, 2018, on our consideration of the State of North Carolina'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 that report is solely 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. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the State of North Carolina's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. The report on internal control over financial reporting and on compliance and other matters will be published at a later date in the State of North Carolina's Single Audit Report.



Beth A. Wood, CPA
State Auditor

Raleigh, North Carolina

December 5, 2018



*MANAGEMENT'S
DISCUSSION AND
ANALYSIS*

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

The following is a narrative overview and analysis of the State of North Carolina's (the State) financial performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Please read it in conjunction with the transmittal letter at the front of this report and with the State's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Government-wide Financial Statements

- The State reported total net position of \$50.87 billion, an increase of \$3.85 billion or 8.18% from the previous year. Net position of governmental activities was \$45.15 billion, an increase of \$3.27 billion or 7.81%. Net position of business-type activities was \$5.72 billion, an increase of \$578.97 million or 11.26%.
- Component units reported net position of \$13.19 billion, an increase of \$1.75 billion or 15.27% from the previous year. The majority of the net position is attributable to the University of North Carolina System, a major component unit.

Fund Financial Statements

- The General Fund reported fund balance of \$5.39 billion at June 30, 2018, an increase of 22.44% from the previous year. The fund balance increase is due, in part, to the growth in individual income taxes. Significant increases in withholding and estimated tax payments account for the majority of this increase.
- The fund balance of the Highway Fund decreased from \$246.6 million at June 30, 2017 to a negative \$390.03 million at June 30, 2018, a decrease of 258.17% from the previous year. The decrease is largely attributable to increases in construction project expenditures in order to comply with cash management requirements for the Highway Fund set forth in General Statute 143C-6-11. In an effort to decrease the cash balance in the Highway Fund, the N.C. Department of Transportation has implemented processes and procedures to increase the speed and number of delivered highway projects.
- The Highway Trust Fund reported fund balance of \$1.66 billion, a decrease of 6.28% from the previous year. The fund balance decrease is primarily due to increased construction expenditures within the Strategic Prioritization Program.
- The Unemployment Compensation Fund reported net position of \$3.46 billion at June 30, 2018 compared to \$3 billion at June 30, 2017, an increase of 15.43%. The improvement in net position is explained by the improving economy, as evidenced by the continued low rate of unemployment in the State with a rate of 4.2% at both June 2017 and June 2018; as well as a significant increase in the amount of quarterly interest earned on the balance.
- The N.C. State Lottery Fund reported net ticket sales of \$2.61 billion, an increase of 7.31% from the previous year. As required by law, the Lottery transferred \$675.47 million to the General Fund to support educational programs.
- The N.C. Turnpike Authority reported net position of \$350.06 million, an increase of 10.42% from the previous year. Toll revenues increased \$4.74 million or 12.09%, contributing to an increase in operating income of \$5.51 million for the current year; and received a transfer in from the Highway Trust Fund of \$49 million for gap funding on turnpike bonds.
- The EPA Revolving Loan Fund reported net position of \$1.72 billion, an increase of 3.87% from the previous year. Operating income was \$14.04 million. Net nonoperating revenues of \$42.66 million consisted primarily of federal capitalization grants.

Capital Assets

- The State's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) was \$53.66 billion, an increase of 4.88% from the previous fiscal year-end.
- Significant year-end construction in progress amounts were for State highway projects (\$2.38 billion), a toll road project (\$677.69 million), a new psychiatric hospital (\$153.3 million), and a new system for managing and administering social service benefits (\$518.46 million).

Long-term Debt

- The State had total long-term debt outstanding (bonds, special indebtedness and notes payable) of \$6.26 billion, a decrease of 10.06% from the previous fiscal year-end. The State issued \$949.2 million in refunding bonds to refinance previously outstanding general obligation bonds, special indebtedness and Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds for its governmental activities. Additionally, the N.C. Turnpike Authority, a business-type activity, issued \$150.13 million in refunding bonds to refinance previously outstanding revenue bonds.
- In connection with these bonds, all three rating agencies affirmed the triple-A credit rating for the State. The rating agencies recognized the State's historically conservative budgeting, financial management, and debt issuance practices. North Carolina remains one of only twelve states with a triple-A rating from all three rating agencies.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is an introduction to the State's basic financial statements, which comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains additional required supplementary information (pension and other postemployment benefits trend information and General Fund budgetary schedule) and other supplementary information (combining financial statements) in addition to the basic financial statements. These components are described below.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are two financial statements that report information about the State, as a whole, and about its activities that should help answer this question: Is the State, as a whole, better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities? These statements include all non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting. The current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. The Statement of Net Position (pages 46 and 47) presents all of the State's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the sum of these components reported as "net position." Over time, increases and decreases in net position measure whether the State's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities (pages 48 and 49) presents information showing how the State's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying events giving rise to the change occur, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

In the government-wide financial statements, the State's activities are divided into three categories:

- *Governmental Activities* – Most of the State's basic services are reported under this category. Taxes and intergovernmental revenues generally fund these services.
- *Business-type Activities* – The State charges fees to customers to help it cover all or most of the cost of certain services it provides. The State's Unemployment Compensation Fund, the EPA Revolving Loan Fund, the N.C. State Lottery Fund, and the N.C. Turnpike Authority are the predominant business-type activities.
- *Discretely Presented Component Units* – Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. A description of the component units and an address for obtaining their separately issued financial statements can be found beginning on page 70. Discretely presented component units are combined and displayed in a separate discrete column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize their legal separateness from the State. In addition, financial statements for major component units are presented in the notes to the financial statements (pages 176 and 177).

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the State's most significant funds (i.e., major funds) – not the State as a whole. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts that the State uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. In addition to the major funds, page 234 begins the individual fund data for the nonmajor funds. The State's funds are divided into three categories (governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary) and they use different accounting approaches.

Governmental funds – Most of the State's basic services are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out (i.e., inflows and outflows of spendable resources) and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending (i.e., balances of spendable resources). Consequently, the governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps users determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the State's programs. The State prepares the governmental fund financial statements using the modified accrual basis of accounting and a current financial resources measurement focus. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, a reconciliation schedule, which follows each of the governmental fund financial statements, explains the relationships (or differences) between them. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund financial statements for the General Fund, the Highway Fund, and the Highway Trust Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data for all other governmental funds are combined into a single aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Proprietary funds – When the State charges customers for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to agencies within the State, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds (enterprise and internal service) utilize accrual accounting, which is the same method used by private sector businesses. Enterprise funds are used to report activities for

which fees are charged to external users for goods and services. The Unemployment Compensation Fund, the EPA Revolving Loan Fund, the N.C. State Lottery Fund, and the N.C. Turnpike Authority are our most significant enterprise funds. Internal service funds are used to report activities that provide goods and services to the State's other programs and activities on a cost-reimbursement basis, such as the State Property Fire Insurance Fund, the Motor Fleet Management Fund, Computing Services Fund, and the State Telecommunications Services Fund. Because the State's internal service funds predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. Information is presented separately in the proprietary fund financial statements for the Unemployment Compensation Fund, the EPA Revolving Loan Fund, the N.C. State Lottery Fund, and the N.C. Turnpike Authority, all of which are considered to be major funds. Conversely, separately aggregated columns are presented for the nonmajor enterprise funds and the internal service funds. Individual fund data for the nonmajor enterprise funds and internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the State's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The State's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Statements of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. These funds include pension and other employee benefit trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, investment trust funds, and agency funds.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found beginning on page 70 of this report.

Required Supplementary Information

Required Supplementary Information (RSI) follows the basic financial statements and notes to the financial statements. The RSI is mandated by the GASB and includes: 1) pension plan and employer trend information related to the net pension liability, employer contributions, and investment returns, 2) information related to the total pension liability for pension plans not administered through a trust, 3) other postemployment benefits (OPEB) trend information related to the net OPEB liability, employer contributions, and investment returns, and 4) General Fund budgetary comparison schedules reconciling the statutory to the generally accepted accounting principles fund balances at fiscal year-end.

Other Supplementary Information

Other supplementary information includes the introductory section; combining financial statements for nonmajor governmental funds, nonmajor enterprise funds, internal service funds, fiduciary funds, and nonmajor discretely presented component units; a statement of cash flows for the State Health Plan, a major component unit, which does not issue separate financial statements; and the statistical section.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AS A WHOLE

The State of North Carolina's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$50.87 billion at the close of the most recent fiscal year (see total primary government column). Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the State is improving or deteriorating. The following table was derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position:

Net Position as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 (dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage Change 2017-18
	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)	
Current and other non-							
current assets.....	\$ 13,772,185	\$ 13,158,104	\$ 5,881,061	\$ 5,446,515	\$ 19,653,246	\$ 18,604,619	5.64%
Capital assets, net.....	51,809,854	49,415,114	1,851,561	1,749,454	53,661,415	51,164,568	4.88%
Total assets.....	<u>65,582,039</u>	<u>62,573,218</u>	<u>7,732,622</u>	<u>7,195,969</u>	<u>73,314,661</u>	<u>69,769,187</u>	5.08%
Total deferred outflows							
of resources.....	1,926,300	1,993,114	52,713	45,010	1,979,013	2,038,124	(2.90%)
Long-term liabilities.....	15,584,795	18,298,060	1,716,667	1,755,489	17,301,462	20,053,549	(13.72%)
Other liabilities.....	4,437,141	4,247,558	312,563	341,761	4,749,704	4,589,319	3.49%
Total liabilities.....	<u>20,021,936</u>	<u>22,545,618</u>	<u>2,029,230</u>	<u>2,097,250</u>	<u>22,051,166</u>	<u>24,642,868</u>	(10.52%)
Total deferred inflows							
of resources.....	2,337,786	141,553	36,074	2,666	2,373,860	144,219	1546.01%
Net position:							
Net investment in							
capital assets.....	49,846,542	47,274,373	603,486	532,834	50,450,028	47,807,207	5.53%
Restricted.....	1,186,859	1,122,895	15,663	15,785	1,202,522	1,138,680	5.61%
Unrestricted.....	(5,884,784)	(6,518,107)	5,100,882	4,592,444	(783,902)	(1,925,663)	59.29%
Total net position.....	<u>\$ 45,148,617</u>	<u>\$ 41,879,161</u>	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,141,063</u>	<u>\$ 50,868,648</u>	<u>\$ 47,020,224</u>	8.18%

The largest component of the State's net position (\$50.45 billion) reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, machinery and equipment, state highway system, toll road system, and other capital assets), less related debt still outstanding that was used to acquire or construct those assets. Restricted net position is the next largest component (\$1.2 billion). Net position is restricted when constraints placed on their use are either 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments or, 2) legally imposed through constitutional provisions. The remaining portion, unrestricted net position, consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted."

The government-wide statement of net position for governmental activities reflects a negative \$5.88 billion unrestricted net position balance. The State of North Carolina, like many other state and local governments, issues general obligation debt and special indebtedness and distributes the proceeds to state agencies, local governments and component units. The proceeds are used to construct new buildings and renovate and modernize existing buildings throughout the State, including the State's community college and university campuses, assist county governments in meeting their public school building capital needs, and to provide grants and loans to local governments for clean water and natural gas projects. Of the \$5.21 billion of bonds and special indebtedness outstanding for governmental activities at June 30, 2018, approximately \$3.23 billion is attributable to debt issued as state aid to component units and local governments. The statement of net position of component unit and local government recipients reflect ownership of the related constructed capital assets without the burden of recording the debt obligation. However, by issuing such debt, the State is left to reflect significant liabilities on its statement of net position (reflected in the unrestricted net position component) without the benefit of recording the capital assets constructed or acquired with the proceeds from the debt issuances.

Additionally, as of June 30, 2018, the State's governmental activities have significant unfunded liabilities for compensated absences of \$445.32 million, pension liabilities of \$2.1 billion, net OPEB liabilities of \$6.3 billion, workers' compensation of \$717.94 million, and claims and judgments payable of \$731.7 million (see Note 8 to the financial statements). These unfunded liabilities reduce unrestricted net position. However, the strong financial results for fiscal year 2018 (i.e. the excess revenues over expenses \$2.66 billion) contributed to the increase in unrestricted net position. Additionally, the net pension liability and net OPEB liability both significantly decreased due to changes in actuarial assumptions.

The State's overall net position increased \$3.85 billion or 8.18% (total primary government) from the prior fiscal year. The net position of the governmental activities increased \$3.27 billion or 7.81% and business-type activities increased \$578.97 million or 11.26%. The following financial information was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities:

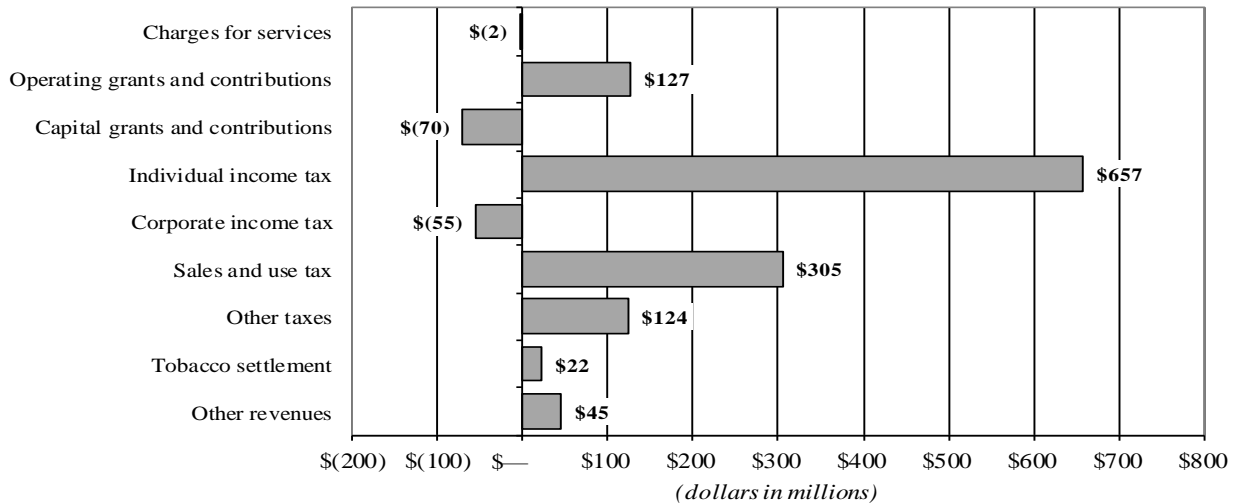
Changes in Net Position for the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(dollars in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total Primary Government		Total Percentage
	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)	Change 2017-18
Revenues							
Program revenues							
Charges for services.....	\$ 2,569,801	\$ 2,571,446	\$3,446,825	\$ 3,613,888	\$ 6,016,626	\$ 6,185,334	(2.73%)
Operating grants and contributions.....	16,324,807	16,197,394	142,370	136,200	16,467,177	16,333,594	0.82%
Capital grants and contributions.....	994,931	1,064,722	3,953	10,317	998,884	1,075,039	(7.08%)
General revenues							
Taxes:							
Individual income tax.....	12,607,563	11,950,085	—	—	12,607,563	11,950,085	5.50%
Corporate income tax.....	750,381	805,062	—	—	750,381	805,062	(6.79%)
Sales and use tax.....	7,951,984	7,646,658	—	—	7,951,984	7,646,658	3.99%
Gasoline tax.....	2,013,961	1,945,769	—	—	2,013,961	1,945,769	3.50%
Franchise tax.....	676,309	749,408	—	—	676,309	749,408	(9.75%)
Highway use tax.....	798,314	784,549	—	—	798,314	784,549	1.75%
Insurance tax.....	588,042	517,781	—	—	588,042	517,781	13.57%
Beverage tax.....	411,071	394,883	—	—	411,071	394,883	4.10%
Tobacco products tax.....	296,064	284,531	—	—	296,064	284,531	4.05%
Other taxes.....	315,429	298,367	—	—	315,429	298,367	5.72%
Tobacco settlement.....	162,108	140,569	—	—	162,108	140,569	15.32%
Unrestricted investment earnings.....	97,346	62,683	—	—	97,346	62,683	55.30%
Miscellaneous.....	60,656	50,650	—	535	60,656	51,185	18.50%
Total revenues.....	<u>46,618,767</u>	<u>45,464,557</u>	<u>3,593,148</u>	<u>3,760,940</u>	<u>50,211,915</u>	<u>49,225,497</u>	<u>2.00%</u>
Expenses							
General government.....	1,284,612	1,220,572	—	—	1,284,612	1,220,572	5.25%
Primary and secondary education.....	11,026,473	10,721,373	—	—	11,026,473	10,721,373	2.85%
Higher education.....	4,390,955	4,137,922	—	—	4,390,955	4,137,922	6.11%
Health and human services.....	19,076,459	18,871,497	—	—	19,076,459	18,871,497	1.09%
Economic development.....	518,717	475,172	—	—	518,717	475,172	9.16%
Environment and natural resources.....	603,594	549,838	—	—	603,594	549,838	9.78%
Public safety, corrections and regulation.....	3,564,262	3,355,432	—	—	3,564,262	3,355,432	6.22%
Transportation.....	3,154,210	2,953,576	—	—	3,154,210	2,953,576	6.79%
Agriculture.....	204,253	196,538	—	—	204,253	196,538	3.93%
Interest on long-term debt.....	138,513	194,559	—	—	138,513	194,559	(28.81%)
Unemployment compensation.....	—	—	196,572	238,193	196,572	238,193	(17.47%)
N.C. State Lottery.....	—	—	1,938,395	1,808,537	1,938,395	1,808,537	7.18%
EPA Revolving Loan.....	—	—	13,974	14,648	13,974	14,648	(4.60%)
N.C. Turnpike Authority.....	—	—	88,703	108,845	88,703	108,845	(18.51%)
Regulatory programs.....	—	—	118,917	113,780	118,917	113,780	4.51%
Insurance programs.....	—	—	14,656	23,828	14,656	23,828	(38.49%)
North Carolina State Fair.....	—	—	19,006	17,459	19,006	17,459	8.86%
Other business-type activities.....	—	—	16,065	23,293	16,065	23,293	(31.03%)
Total expenses.....	<u>43,962,048</u>	<u>42,676,479</u>	<u>2,406,288</u>	<u>2,348,583</u>	<u>46,368,336</u>	<u>45,025,062</u>	<u>2.98%</u>
Increase in net position							
before contributions and transfers.....	2,656,719	2,788,078	1,186,860	1,412,357	3,843,579	4,200,435	(8.50%)
Contributions to permanent funds.....	4,845	4,561	—	—	4,845	4,561	6.23%
Transfers.....	607,892	665,199	(607,892)	(665,199)	—	—	0.00%
Increase in net position.....	<u>3,269,456</u>	<u>3,457,838</u>	<u>578,968</u>	<u>747,158</u>	<u>3,848,424</u>	<u>4,204,996</u>	<u>(8.48%)</u>
Net position - beginning - restated.....	41,879,161	38,421,323	5,141,063	4,393,905	47,020,224	42,815,228	9.82%
Net position - ending.....	<u>\$ 45,148,617</u>	<u>\$ 41,879,161</u>	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,141,063</u>	<u>\$ 50,868,648</u>	<u>\$ 47,020,224</u>	<u>8.18%</u>

Governmental Activities. For fiscal year 2018, revenues outpaced expenses and when combined with contributions to permanent funds and transfers from the State’s business-type activities, an increase in net position of \$3.27 billion (7.81%) resulted for governmental activities. Total revenues increased by 2.54% (\$1.15 billion) while total expenses increased by 3.01% (\$1.29 billion). The increase in total revenues is attributable to an improved economy and tax changes enacted by the General Assembly to broaden the sales and use tax base. Operating grants and contributions increased because of more spending in federally-supported programs, such as Medicaid and disaster relief.

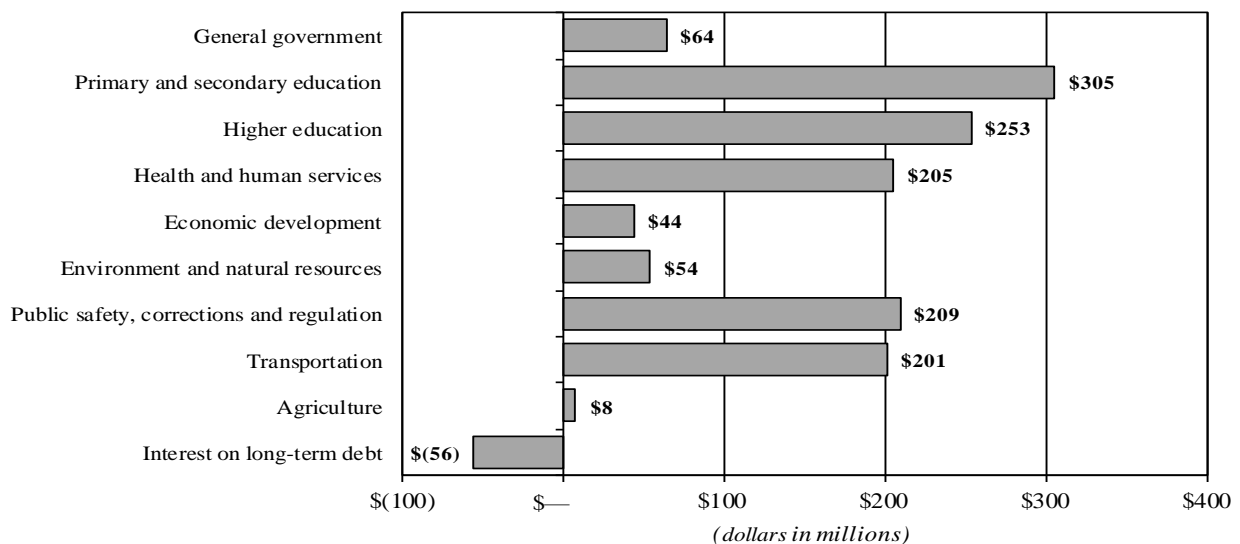
The following chart reflects the dollar change in governmental activities revenues by source between fiscal years 2017 and 2018:

**Dollar Change in Governmental Activities Revenues by Source
Between Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018**



The following chart reflects the dollar change in the functional expenses of governmental activities between fiscal years 2017 and 2018:

**Dollar Change in Governmental Activities Functional Expenses
Between Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018**



For fiscal year 2018, spending increased in almost all of the State’s functional areas, with the only exception being interest on long-term debt. The collective pension expense increased this year due to changes of benefit terms and changes in assumptions. The changes of benefit terms were within the control of management and, therefore, the pension expense was recognized in the period of change. As a result, all functional expenses, except interest on long-term debt, had increases related to pension expenses.

In 2018, primary and secondary education increased 2.85% (\$305 million) and higher education increased 6.11% (\$253 million). The growth in education funding is related to the increase in the amount of state aid provided to local education agencies (LEAs),

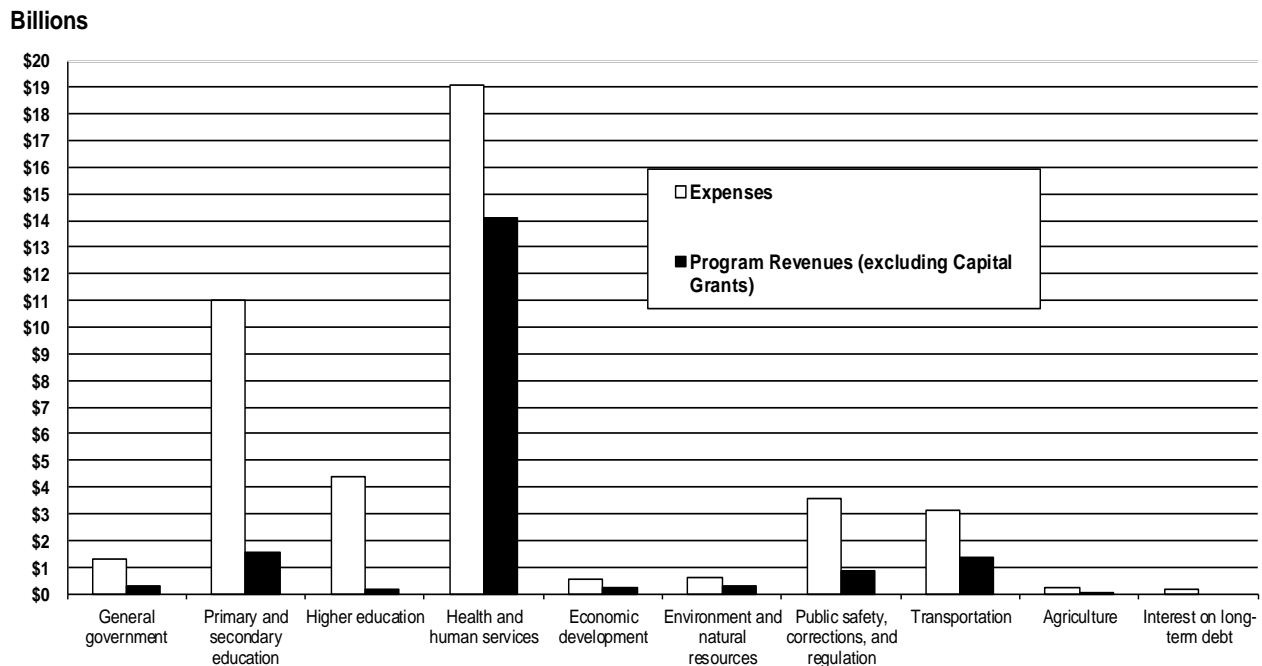
the community colleges, and state universities; to enrollment increases at the public schools and state universities; and to salary and bonus increases for teachers, principals, and faculty. Additionally, the increase in higher education is also due to larger Connect NC bonds distributions to the community colleges and state universities in fiscal year 2018.

Total health and human services (HHS) spending increased by 1.09% (\$205 million) in 2018. For comparison, HHS spending increased by 2.44% in 2017 and decreased by 1.51% in 2016. The increase in health and human services is due primarily to increased spending for Medicaid (the State’s largest public assistance program). The enrollment and utilization for the program increased during the current period. Medicaid is a federal entitlement program, which means individuals found eligible for Medicaid have legal rights to receive services and cannot be denied coverage by the State. In North Carolina, Medicaid is administered by the State and counties and financed with federal and state funds. Medicaid serves as the State’s safety net program for eligible individuals who lose jobs and health insurance coverage. As such, it is sensitive to economic volatility. Higher growth rates occur during years of economic distress and when major Medicaid expansions are enacted. Lower growth rates occur when the Medicaid eligible population is stable or declining.

Other significant increases in functional expenses for fiscal year 2018 were to public safety, corrections, and regulation and transportation. Total expenses increased 6.22% (\$209 million) for public safety, corrections, and regulation and 6.79% (\$201 million) for transportation. The growth in these functional areas is primarily due to increased pension expenses and expenses related to pay increases for correctional officers, custody supervisors, and prison facility administrators. The increase in transportation expenses is primarily due to contract resurfacing, federal aid construction, and new programs Roadside Environment and Bridge Preservation.

The following chart depicts the total expenses and total program revenues of the State’s governmental functions. This format identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing through fees and intergovernmental aid or draws from the general revenues of the State.

**Expenses - Governmental Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018**



Business-type Activities. Business-type activities reflect an overall increase in net position of \$578.97 million or 11.26%, primarily because of the financial results of the Unemployment Compensation Fund. The net position increase of \$462.35 million or 15.43% in the Unemployment Compensation Fund is explained by the improving economy, as evidenced by the low unemployment rate in the State, which was 4.2% in both June 2017 and June 2018. The net position increase of \$33.04 million or 10.42% for the N.C. Turnpike Authority is due primarily to an increase in toll revenues and a reduction in interest expense on outstanding debt. The net position increase of \$64.21 million or 3.87% in the EPA Revolving Loan Fund is due to increased earnings on outstanding loans as well as recognition of federal capitalization grants. The N.C. State Lottery Fund’s net position decreased by \$5.21 million due to legislative changes in the methodology used to calculate net revenues to be distributed to the State’s governmental activities, as required by statute. A more detailed discussion of the State’s business-type enterprise activities is provided in the following section (see Enterprise Funds).

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE'S FUNDS

The State uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

The focus of the State's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. At June 30, 2018, the State's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$8.76 billion, an increase of 2.44% from the prior fiscal year-end (as restated). Of this amount, \$2.34 billion is classified as unassigned fund balance in the General Fund (available for spending at the State's discretion). The remainder of fund balance is either nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned to indicate that it is: 1) not in spendable form (e.g., inventories), 2) restricted for particular purposes by external sources, 3) committed for particular purposes by the General Assembly, or 4) assigned for particular purposes by the Office of State Budget and Management. The increase in combined fund balances is explained primarily by the fund balance increase in the General Fund and the negative net changes in fund balances by the Highway Fund and the Highway Trust Fund. The major governmental funds are discussed individually below.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the State. The fund balance of the General Fund increased \$987.7 million (or 22.44%) to \$5.39 billion at June 30, 2018. The fund balance increase is due, in part, to the growth in individual income taxes. Individual income tax revenues on the modified accrual basis increased 5.5% to \$12.61 billion. Significant increases in withholding and estimated tax payments account for the majority of this increase. Increases in withholding and estimated tax payments can be attributed to an improved economy, as evidenced by the growing number of jobs and the growing personal incomes in North Carolina. According to data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs in North Carolina has steadily increased. In June 2018, there were 103,600 more jobs than in June 2017 and 180,500 more than in June 2016. The unemployment rate in North Carolina hovered in the range of 4.4% to 4.5% throughout most of the fiscal year and dropped to 4.2% in June 2018. Additionally, as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, North Carolina's personal income increased 3.79% between 2016 and 2017.

Sales and use tax revenues on the modified accrual basis increased 4.01% to \$7.94 billion. This increase can be attributed to an improved economy as well as changes in tax laws related to the sales and use taxes. The improvements in the economy over the last year, as evidenced by the growing number of jobs in the State and higher personal income, has increased the disposable incomes of consumers. In addition, Session Law 2016-94, as amended by Session Law 2016-123, amended the sales tax on repair, maintenance and installation services to treat similar transactions the same and to identify taxable transactions more clearly. In treating similar transactions the same, the act expands the sales tax base to include repair and maintenance of real property. This provision was effective January 1, 2017 and had an overall positive impact on sales and use tax revenues during the 2017-2018 fiscal year.

One of the major budget drivers for the General Fund, historically, has been the Medicaid program. Medicaid enrollment increased 3.6% to 2.07 million individuals (or 19.89% of North Carolina's population). For comparison, Medicaid enrollment increased 4.8% and 3.7%, respectively, in fiscal years 2017 and 2016. State appropriation expenditures for Medicaid increased by 3.96% to \$3.65 billion. Medicaid ended the fiscal year with unspent State appropriations of \$45 million, which were reverted to the General Fund. This is the fifth consecutive year the Medicaid Program has finished with cash on hand. Prior to the fiscal year 2014-15, the Medicaid program experienced shortfalls of nearly \$2 billion over a four-year period.

General Fund Budget Variances

The original General Fund budget, including state appropriations and appropriations supported by departmental receipts, serves as a starting point or plan for the Governor to execute the General Fund budget pursuant to the powers granted by the Constitution and State Budget Act. At the state level in North Carolina, it is not unusual for the budget to change during the fiscal year in relation to budget adjustments made to accommodate departmental receipts. The General Fund budget supported by state appropriation is a subset of the General Fund financial schedule presented in the CAFR as required supplementary information. The current CAFR schedule reflects all spending required to support the State's General Fund activities and the funding to support those activities, including state tax and non-tax revenues, federal revenues, student tuition, and other fees, licenses, and fines. Under current state budget management practice, particularly related to departmental federal receipts, primary emphasis is placed on comparisons of the final authorized budget and actual spending.

At the state level, budgetary cuts related to state appropriations are implemented by decreasing allowable actual expenditures, as opposed to decreasing the state appropriation through a formal legislative process. The Governor and state agencies maintain legal authority to spend the dollars originally appropriated to them; furthermore, in past years the actual spending has been limited by the collection of tax and non-tax revenue. In extremely rare cases, the General Assembly has held special sessions to formally amend the authorized and certified state appropriation budget.

The portion of the original budget comprising departmental receipts is not intended to be the sole controlling point to manage the State's General Fund budget. The final budget includes amendments for departmental receipts collected during the fiscal year as allowed by law. General Fund departmental receipts are typically authorized for expenditure within the activity that generated the receipt. Historically, final estimated receipts have varied significantly from the original estimate at the beginning of the fiscal year. State agencies by law must spend departmental receipts prior to spending tax and nontax supported appropriations. If departmental receipts are higher than expected, appropriated dollars may go unspent and be re-appropriated in a subsequent fiscal year.

Variances – Original and Final Budget

In general, the variances between original and final budget are attributable to the timing and length of the budget preparation process and the budgeting of federal funds for the fiscal year. The original budget for fiscal year 2017-18 was prepared approximately 18 months prior to the final budget existing on June 30, 2018. The amounts budgeted for federal, intra-governmental transfers, fees/licenses/fines, contributions, gifts, grants and miscellaneous receipts were all estimates. The final budget reflects all budget revisions made throughout the fiscal year based on adjustments to receipt revenue and movement from state reserves. Consequently, when the original budget is compared to the final budget, it would be expected that significant variances can occur.

Additional factors leading to variances between the original and final budget in fiscal year 2017-18 include the following:

- 1) Awarding of new unanticipated federal grants and/or increased or decreased amounts in long-standing federally-supported programs.
- 2) Statewide encumbrance carry-forward budgeted amounts from fiscal year 2016-17 totaled \$511.44 million, which increased the budget for fiscal year 2017-18 through administrative action.
- 3) Debt for the Connect NC Bond issuance was not included in the base budget when it was first authorized by the General Assembly. In addition, there are several old debt accounts that are overbudgeted.
- 4) Allocation of statewide reserves to agencies and universities, including salary and market rate adjustments, university enrollment adjustments, the economic film credit reserve transferred to the Department of Commerce, Contingency and Emergency transfers, and disaster relief funding from the State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund.
- 5) Receipts and budgeting of over-realized receipts, prior year earned revenues, and unanticipated donations and grants.

Variances - Final Budget and Actual Results

Actual total own-source General Fund revenue collected (tax, non-tax and tobacco settlement) was 3.88% above budgeted revenue amounts in fiscal year 2018. Tax revenues were 1.57% higher than anticipated, primarily due to higher-than-anticipated individual income tax, insurance premium tax, and franchise tax collections. Non-tax revenues were 70.7% higher than anticipated due primarily to higher-than-anticipated fees, licenses and fines collections, investment income and an increase in the tobacco settlement payment.

For individual income taxes, which accounted for 52.26% of total General Fund revenue collections, quarterly payments from individuals came in much higher than expected in December and January as a result of the strong 2018 stock market performance, and due to heightened incentives for high-income taxpayers to maximize federal income tax deductions for state and local taxes prior to new limitations taking effect in tax year 2018. As a result, individual income tax collections were 1.43% above the budgeted amount. Insurance premium tax collections, which comprised 2.36% of total General Fund revenue collections in fiscal year 2018, came in well above expectations, 15.44% above the budgeted amount, which was likely the result of the sunset of tax credits claimed by many large insurance companies in prior tax years. Franchise tax collections were also well above expectations, 10.44% above the budgeted amount. Franchise tax collections increased by more than 40% between fiscal years 2016 and 2017, and the consensus forecast for fiscal year 2018 franchise tax collections had assumed that most of the fiscal year 2017 increase was of a one-time nature. It appears, however, that previously enacted changes to the franchise tax base may have increased the tax base more than indicated by initial estimates.

Departmental federal funds actually received by agencies were less than the final authorized budgeted federal fund revenues. A variance between the budget and actual federal funds occurs because actual federal fund receipts are reflective of the actual expenditures. Therefore, if qualifying federal costs are not incurred by an agency, the actual receipt of federal funds could be significantly less than the budget.

Highway Fund

The Highway Fund dates back to 1921, when the General Assembly first imposed the gasoline tax. It accounts for most of the activities of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), including the maintenance and construction of the State's primary and secondary road systems, the Division of Motor Vehicles, the State Highway Patrol, transit, rail, and ferry system. The primary revenue sources of the Highway Fund are federal funds, three-fourths of gasoline taxes, vehicle registration fees, and driver's license fees.

The fund balance of the Highway Fund declined substantially from \$246.6 million at June 30, 2017 to negative \$390.03 million at June 30, 2018, a decrease of 258.17%. The fund balance decrease is largely attributable to increases in construction project expenditures in order to comply with cash management requirements for the Highway Fund set forth in General Statute 143C-6-11.

In an effort to decrease the cash balance in the Highway Fund, the NCDOT has implemented processes and procedures to increase the speed and number of delivered highway projects. Total revenues for the Highway Fund were virtually unchanged from last year, only increasing by .44% or \$15.71 million. Transportation expenditures increased by \$592.47 million or 15.43%, primarily due to increases in contract resurfacing, federal aid construction, and the new programs of Roadside Environmental and Bridge Preservation. Additionally, Session Law 2015-241, which became effective in fiscal year 2016, revised the motor fuels tax distribution formula, decreasing the distribution to the Highway Fund from 75% to 71% and increasing the distribution to the Highway Trust Fund from 25% to 29%. However, the law also increased license, registration and other fees attributable to the Highway Fund. The law also eliminated a transfer to the General Fund for the State Highway Patrol thereby increasing funding for maintenance, system preservation, and the bridge program.

In May 2015, the State issued \$264.93 million in Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds. This innovative financing tool was used to accelerate the funding of transportation improvement projects across the State by leveraging future federal transportation revenues. At June 30, 2018, all GARVEE proceeds had been expended.

Transportation is fundamental in continuing North Carolina's prosperity and quality of life as the State's population continues to grow. To address the growing demand on the transportation system, increased cost of supplies, and declining funding, NCDOT continues to seek innovative solutions to meet the growing stress on the transportation system. Session Law 2015-2 revised the motor fuel tax formula. It sets the tax rate at 36 cents per gallon until December 31, 2015, 35 cents until July 1, 2016 and 34 cents until December 31, 2017. Beginning January 2018, the motor fuel tax computation will include factors for population change and the consumer price index.

Population growth is placing an increasing demand on the State's transportation system. North Carolina's population grew from 9.06 million in 2007 to 10.26 million in 2017, an increase of 13.25%. According to the 2014 Maintenance and Operations Performance Analysis Report prepared by the N.C. Division of Highways, over a 10-year period (2004 to 2014), paved lane miles grew by 6.6% while bridge deck area grew by approximately 24%. During this same 10-year period, vehicle miles travelled increased by 11%. While the recent recession slowed the growth in vehicle miles travelled, current rates indicate a return to pre-recession levels. This increase places a heavier burden on the existing infrastructure and accentuates the need for additional capacity, safety, and maintenance funding to address the deterioration in service created by the increase in traffic. Furthermore, many of the State's highways were built as farm-to-market roads and were not designed to handle the heavy traffic volumes of today, and other highways such as the interstate highway system, which is over 60 years old, are nearing the end of their functional life.

Highway Trust Fund

Legislation creating the Highway Trust Fund was passed by the General Assembly in 1989. It was established to provide a dedicated funding mechanism to meet specific highway construction needs in North Carolina. Additionally, the Highway Trust Fund provides supplemental allocations for secondary road construction and pays the debt service on general obligation bonds issued for highway purposes. The principal revenue sources of the Highway Trust Fund are highway use taxes, gasoline taxes, and various title and registration fees. The enabling legislation was amended in 2008 to require annual transfers to the N.C. Turnpike Authority to pay debt service or financing expenses for specified toll road construction projects (see Note 10B to the financial statements).

The fund balance of the Highway Trust Fund decreased 6.28% to \$1.66 billion at June 30, 2018. The fund balance decrease is primarily due to increased construction expenditures within the Strategic Prioritization Program. Total revenues increased 2.5% to \$1.54 billion, primarily due to the growth in gasoline tax and highway use tax. Total transportation expenditures were \$1.57 billion, an increase of 35.28% or \$410.55 million.

Session Law 2015-241, which became effective in fiscal year 2016, revised the motor fuels tax distribution formula, directing 71% to the Highway Fund and 29% to the Highway Trust Fund. The law also increased the minimum highway use tax and certain motor vehicle fees in order to increase funding to the Strategic Prioritization Program.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The State's enterprise funds or business-type activities provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The major enterprise funds are discussed individually below.

Unemployment Compensation Fund

The Unemployment Compensation Fund (Trust Fund) reported net position of \$3.46 billion at June 30, 2018 compared to \$3 billion at June 30, 2017. The improvement in net position is explained by the improving economy and lower unemployment, with unemployment rates remaining low during fiscal year 2018, ending with a rate of 4.2% in June 2018.

While the Trust Fund's net position increased during the year, the operating margin (operating revenues less operating expenses) decreased to \$388.98 million, which equates to a 44.03% or \$305.98 million decrease. A key factor was employer unemployment contributions, which decreased 37.27% or \$345.86 million to \$582.2 million. This is associated with a decrease in the base tax rates

for employers as a result of the increasing net position. Unemployment benefit expenses, both state and federal, decreased 17.47% from \$238.19 million in fiscal year 2017 to \$196.57 million in fiscal year 2018 due to less people filing for unemployment insurance benefits.

In fiscal year 2018, nonoperating revenues increased 12.14% to \$73.37 million. This is due to an increase in the amount of quarterly interest earned on the balance in the Trust Fund. Accompanying the increasing net position, interest earnings are significantly higher for fiscal year 2018, approximating \$71.8 million. These earnings are significant and comprise almost 30% of the total yearly benefit payments from the Trust Fund. Although there was a decrease in the change in net position for the fiscal year of 39.2% or \$298.04 million when compared to the previous fiscal year, overall net position still increased by 15.43% or \$462.35 million for fiscal year 2018.

N.C. State Lottery Fund

The enabling legislation for the N.C. Education Lottery (NCEL) contains a requirement that the net revenues of the NCEL are transferred at least four times a year to the State's General Fund. The legislation defines net revenues as amounts remaining after accrual of expenses for prizes and operations, excluding balance sheet or prior-period expense adjustments of a specific nature. The NCEL transferred \$675.47 million to the General Fund in 2018 to support educational programs for the State. The amount transferred in 2017 was \$622.51 million.

For fiscal year 2017-18, net ticket sales increased 7.31% or \$177.48 million from the previous fiscal year to \$2.61 billion. With this increase in ticket sales, the NCEL saw a corresponding increase in prize payouts of 6.78% or \$104.67 million, and an overall increase in operating income of 7.71% or \$48.15 million. Significant financial highlights include the following: awarded \$1 million or more to an NCEL player for the 410th time; and released 58 new instant scratch-off games into the marketplace generating gross instant ticket sales of \$1.8 billion.

The NCEL's 2018-19 budget provides for a projected \$744.07 million transfer to the General Fund for educational purposes, representing an 10% increase from the previous year's budget. As established in the enabling legislation, lottery funds are to be distributed as follows:

- 1) 51.87% for noninstructional support personnel.
- 2) 10.52% to support reduction of class size in early grades and to support pre-kindergarten programs for at-risk four-year-olds who would otherwise not be served in high quality settings.
- 3) 29.21% for public school construction.
- 4) 2.86% for Local Educational Agency transportation costs and investments.
- 5) 5.54% to the State Education Assistance Authority to fund college and university needs-based scholarships and financial aid.

N.C. Turnpike Authority

Major accomplishments for the N.C. Turnpike Authority (NCTA) include the following:

- The NCTA is progressing towards finalization of the addition of two interchanges to the existing Triangle Expressway: the Old Holly Springs-Apex Road interchange, now named the Veridea Parkway interchange, opened to traffic in April 2017; and the Morrisville Parkway interchange is projected to open to traffic in 2019. Also, construction on a southeast extension that would extend the Triangle Expressway to I-40 in southern Wake County is planned to commence in 2019.
- The NCTA completed the financing for the Monroe Expressway in prior years. Construction began but was delayed due to litigation challenging the project's environmental documentation. On June 9, 2016, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit ruled in favor of NCDOT by holding that the agency's environmental study was valid and did not violate any laws. Work continued during this period and substantial completion is expected on November 27, 2018.

The results of operations showed marked improvement, with this year's operating income increasing by 99.33%, or \$5.51 million from the prior year. Increases in toll revenues continue to contribute to this growth, as they increased by 12.09% or \$4.74 million from 2017 to 2018. Operating expenses also decreased in most all categories from 2017 to 2018 by 3.46% or \$1.38 million, also contributing to the higher operating income.

Funding for administrative expenses continues to be advanced, as needed, from the Highway Trust Fund to be repaid from NCTA revenue collections. Interest continues to accrue on the unpaid balance of the advance.

The high cost of building, operating and maintaining a major highway facility is typically more than the revenue a new road can generate through tolls. The gap between what tolling can pay for and the cost of the road requires additional support from the State is known as gap funding. These annual transfers from the Highway Trust Fund to the NCTA are used to pay debt service and fund required reserves on bonds issued to finance turnpike projects. For the current fiscal year, the General Assembly again appropriated a total of \$49 million for the Triangle Expressway (\$25 million) and Monroe Expressway (\$24 million) projects.

In addition to the gap funding transfers, NCTA also receives amounts from the N.C. Department of Transportation (NCDOT) for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) required State match. This amount of State match received from NCDOT increased in fiscal year 2018 due to increased expenditures on the Southern Wake Expressway and the Mid-Currituck bridge projects. The overall result was an increase of \$6.54 million in transfers in compared to the prior year.

Transfers out decreased \$256.8 million in fiscal year 2018 primarily due to a one-time transfer of the 2011 series GARVEE bonds and bond proceeds to the Highway Fund completed in fiscal year 2017. The overall change in net position was an increase of 133.48% or \$33.04 million for fiscal year 2018, compared to a decrease of \$98.7 million during fiscal year 2017, primarily due to this one-time transfer out reducing net position in fiscal year 2017. The increase in net position for fiscal year 2018 is also due to the increase in operating income as referenced above, as well as a decrease in expenses for interest and fees on outstanding debt of 17.44% or \$10.49 million.

EPA Revolving Loan Fund

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Revolving Loan Fund (Loan Fund) is comprised of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund established by General Statute 159G-22 and receives federal and state funds. This Loan Fund was established to provide loans and grants as allowed under federal laws for wastewater projects and public water systems to meet the water infrastructure needs of the State.

The net position of the Loan Fund increased 3.87% to \$1.72 billion in 2018. This increase in net position is due to the Loan Fund continuing to focus on streamlining its processes (requiring municipalities to follow specified timelines that resulted in more infrastructure projects being completed during the year), using a cash flow model to better predict fund disbursements and revenue, and prioritizing the spending of funds from the EPA (federal) capitalization grant for these projects (as opposed to funds from other sources). The amount of new loans made during the current year was less than the total amount of principal repaid on existing loans which resulted in an overall decrease to notes receivable.

Operating income was \$14.04 million (operating revenues less operating expenses), and net nonoperating revenues were \$42.66 million. Net nonoperating revenues consisted primarily of noncapital grants (federal capitalization grants). Noncapital grants decreased 3.03% to \$46.76 million. Noncapital grants decreased primarily because the EPA requested that states focus on the first-in first-out methodology of drawing down federal funds for new infrastructure projects. This process has been fully implemented by the State and any future increase or decrease will be reflective of changes in federal funding levels.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of June 30, 2018, the State's investment in capital assets was \$53.66 billion, an increase of 4.88% from the previous fiscal year-end (see table below).

Capital Assets as of June 30
(net of depreciation, dollars in thousands)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)	2018	2017 (as restated)
Land and permanent easements.....	\$ 18,422,739	\$ 17,764,451	\$ 284,596	\$ 270,827	\$ 18,707,335	\$ 18,035,278
Buildings.....	2,776,527	2,777,863	60,310	62,460	2,836,837	2,840,323
Machinery and equipment.....	810,449	793,713	7,981	7,754	818,430	801,467
Infrastructure:						
State highway system.....	25,901,185	24,667,312	—	—	25,901,185	24,667,312
NC toll road system.....	—	—	714,056	730,186	714,056	730,186
Other infrastructure.....	167,501	165,927	3,568	3,887	171,069	169,814
Computer software.....	290,926	257,645	1,076	1,141	292,002	258,786
Art, literature, and other artifacts.....	142,665	137,133	401	393	143,066	137,526
Construction in progress.....	2,746,741	2,362,152	779,573	672,806	3,526,314	3,034,958
Computer software in development.....	551,121	488,918	—	—	551,121	488,918
Total.....	<u>\$ 51,809,854</u>	<u>\$ 49,415,114</u>	<u>\$ 1,851,561</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,454</u>	<u>\$ 53,661,415</u>	<u>\$ 51,164,568</u>
Total percent change between fiscal years 2017 and 2018	4.85 %		5.84 %		4.88 %	

The largest component of capital assets is the state highway system. North Carolina has an 80,955 mile highway system, making it the second largest state-maintained highway system in the nation. The major capital asset activity during the current fiscal year included the following:

- The N.C. Department of Transportation reported year-end construction in progress of \$2.38 billion for state highway projects. Additionally, the N.C. Turnpike Authority (business-type activity) reported year-end construction in progress of \$677.69 million for the Monroe Expressway, a toll project in eastern Mecklenburg County. The Monroe Expressway project is expected to improve mobility and capacity within the project study area by providing a highway for the U.S. 74 corridor that allows for high-speed regional travel.
- The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is constructing a psychiatric hospital as part of the effort to replace aging state-operated psychiatric hospitals. DHHS began construction of a new Broughton Hospital in 2012 and it is being financed by special indebtedness bonds approved by the General Assembly. At year-end, construction in progress for Broughton Hospital totaled \$153.3 million.
- DHHS is also replacing major legacy IT systems. NC FAST, the new system for managing and administering social services benefits, will improve the way DHHS and the 100 county departments of social services conduct business. At year-end, computer software in development for NC FAST totaled \$518.46 million.

As further detailed in Note 21E to the financial statements, the State has commitments of \$4.692 billion for the construction of highway infrastructure (\$4.639 billion for governmental activities and \$53 million for business-type activities), which are expected to be financed by gasoline tax collections, motor vehicle fees, toll collections, federal funds, and debt proceeds. Other commitments of \$460.03 million for the construction and improvement of state government facilities are expected to be financed primarily by debt proceeds, state appropriations, and federal funds.

More detailed information about the State's capital assets is presented in Note 5 to the financial statements.

LONG-TERM DEBT

At year-end, the State had total long-term debt outstanding (bonds, special indebtedness, and notes payable) of \$6.26 billion, a decrease of 10.06% from the previous fiscal year-end (see table below).

Outstanding Debt as of June 30
Bonds, Special Indebtedness, and Notes Payable
(dollars in thousands)

	<u>Governmental</u>		<u>Business-type</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Activities</u>		<u>Activities</u>			
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
			<u>(as restated)</u>		<u>(as restated)</u>	
General obligation bonds.....	\$ 2,441,685	\$ 2,851,695	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,441,685	\$ 2,851,695
Special Indebtedness:						
Certificates of participation.....	—	102,405	—	—	—	102,405
Limited obligation bonds.....	1,783,975	1,888,370	—	—	1,783,975	1,888,370
GARVEE bonds.....	516,820	607,685	—	—	516,820	607,685
Revenue bonds.....	—	—	1,077,275	1,096,395	1,077,275	1,096,395
Notes payable.....	50,623	22,089	385,960	387,146	436,583	409,235
Total	<u>\$ 4,793,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,472,244</u>	<u>\$ 1,463,235</u>	<u>\$ 1,483,541</u>	<u>\$ 6,256,338</u>	<u>\$ 6,955,785</u>
Total percent change between fiscal years 2017 and 2018	(12.41)%		(1.37)%		(10.06)%	

During the 2017-18 fiscal year, the State issued \$949.2 million in refunding bonds to refinance previously outstanding general obligation bonds, special indebtedness, and Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds reported in governmental activities. The refinancing was done to take advantage of lower interest rates and will save the State approximately \$135.26 million in debt service costs. Also, the N.C. Turnpike Authority (NCTA), a business-type activity, issued \$150.13 million in refunding bonds to refinance previously outstanding revenue bonds. The refinancing was done to take advantage of lower interest rates and will save the State approximately \$15.03 million in debt service costs.

The State issues two types of tax-supported debt: general obligation (GO) bonds and various types of special indebtedness (i.e., debt not subject to a vote of the people). GO bonds are secured by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State and require approval by a majority of voters. The payments on special indebtedness are subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and may also be secured by a lien on facilities or equipment. The General Statutes (Chapter 142, Article 9) prohibit the issuance of special indebtedness except for projects specifically authorized by the General Assembly. There are different forms of special indebtedness also known as appropriation-supported debt. One form, financing contract indebtedness, includes certificates of participation. The other form is limited obligation bonds, which may be issued by the State directly rather than through a conduit issuer. The use of alternative financing methods provides financing flexibility to the State and permits the State to take advantage of changing financial and economic environments. The GARVEE bonds are a revenue bond-type debt instrument where the debt service is to be paid solely from federal transportation revenues.

The State's total long-term debt (bonds, special indebtedness, and notes payable) reported in governmental activities has increased from \$3.48 billion in 2002 to \$4.79 billion in 2018, in part due to large issuances of non-GO debt (special indebtedness) for higher education capital projects. Prior to 2003, the State only issued general obligation debt. The NCTA had its first debt issuance in 2010. The NCTA's long-term debt has increased from \$691.56 million in 2010 to \$1.45 billion in 2018.

The following is a summary of recent debt authorizations.

Build NC Bond Act of 2018

The 2017-18 Session of the General Assembly authorized the issuance of up to \$300 million annually over ten years, not to exceed \$3 billion in total, of special indebtedness. The maturity of the bonds is limited to 15 years and the issuance is contingent upon the N.C. State Treasurer's recommendation. The Build NC Bonds will be repaid from appropriations from the Highway Trust Fund. The proceeds will enable the N.C. Department of Transportation to accelerate Regional and Divisional transportation projects authorized pursuant to the State's Strategic Transportation Investments Act (STI). The Build NC Bond Act of 2018 becomes effective January 1, 2019.

Connect NC Bond Act of 2015

The 2015-16 Session of the General Assembly authorized, subject to a vote of the qualified voters of the State, the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds of the State to be secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and taxing power of the State. The Connect NC Bonds were approved by a statewide voter referendum held on March 15, 2016. The general obligation bonds will provide financing for various capital improvements throughout the State as follows: University of North Carolina System (\$980 million), North Carolina Community Colleges (\$350 million), local parks and infrastructure (\$312.5 million), National Guard (\$70 million), agriculture (\$179 million), State parks and attractions (\$100 million), and public safety (\$8.5 million).

Credit Ratings

Credit ratings are the rating agencies’ assessment of a governmental entity’s ability and willingness to repay debt on a timely basis. As a barometer of financial stress, credit ratings are an important factor in the public credit markets and can influence interest rates a borrower must pay.

The State’s general obligation bond credit ratings are as follows:

State of North Carolina General Obligation Bond Credit Ratings		
<u>Rating Agency</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Outlook</u>
Fitch Ratings	AAA	Stable
Moody’s Investors Service	Aaa	Stable
Standard & Poor’s Rating Services	AAA	Stable

These ratings are the highest attainable from all three rating agencies. During the 2017-18 fiscal year, the State issued general obligation refunding bonds, limited obligation refunding bonds and Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) refunding bonds. In connection with these refunding bonds, Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investors Service, and Fitch Ratings, the top three rating agencies, all affirmed the triple-A bond rating for the State. A triple-A credit rating means that North Carolina has followed well-defined financial management policies and has demonstrated strong debt management practices. The rating agencies recognized the State’s historically conservative budgeting, financial management, and debt issuance practices. North Carolina remains one of only twelve states with a triple-A rating from all three rating agencies.

Special indebtedness is not subject to a vote of the people and its repayment is based on the State’s annual debt service appropriation. For these reasons, special indebtedness is rated lower than the State’s general obligation bonds and typically carries a higher interest rate.

Limitations on Debt

The Constitution of North Carolina (Article 5, Section 3) imposes limitations upon the increase of certain state debt. It restricts the General Assembly from contracting debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, except for the following purposes:

1. To fund or refund a valid existing debt;
2. To supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
3. To borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 percent of such taxes;
4. To suppress riots or insurrections; or to repel invasions;
5. To meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor; and
6. For any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State’s outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the preceding biennium.

The 2013-14 Session of the General Assembly enacted legislation (Session Law 2013-78) to limit the amount of special indebtedness that the State may incur. According to this law, special indebtedness authorized by legislation enacted after January 1, 2013 cannot exceed 25% of the total bond indebtedness of the State supported by the General Fund that was authorized pursuant to legislation enacted after January 1, 2013.

More detailed information about the State’s long-term liabilities is presented in Note 8 to the financial statements.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Next Year's Budget and Rates

During the 2018 session, the General Assembly enacted a fiscal year 2018-19 General Fund budget that provides \$23.9 billion in net appropriations, a 3.9% increase over the enacted budget for fiscal year 2017-18. The budget provides salary increases for State employees, with emphasis on pay raises for prison staff and members of the State Highway Patrol. The modified budget also included funding for prison and school safety initiatives, a one-time 1% supplement for retirees, and additional funds for the Savings Reserve, Medicaid Transformation Reserve and disaster relief efforts.

As part of the 2018 session, the General Assembly appropriated an additional \$60 million in disaster relief funding, bringing the total in State recovery funds to approximately \$360 million appropriated since the original Disaster Recovery Act of 2016. In an additional session, the General Assembly created the Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Fund (Session Law 2018-134) and enacted the 2018 Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Act, creating the Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Reserve (Session Law 2018-136). The purpose of the Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Fund is to provide necessary and appropriate relief and assistance from the effects of Hurricane Florence, consistent with the provisions of the 2018 Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Act. Allocations included \$792.93 million to the Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Reserve and an initial appropriation of \$56.5 million to the Hurricane Florence Disaster Recovery Fund.

Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve

Session Law 2018-30 created the Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve (Solvency Reserve) within the State's General Fund. The purpose of the Solvency Reserve is to accumulate funds during each fiscal year to be used in the following fiscal year to reduce unfunded liabilities associated with Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) and Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF). During each fiscal year, the Solvency Reserve will receive any funds specifically designated by the General Assembly for this purpose. To the extent that the Savings Reserve (rainy day fund) balance has reached its statutory maximum, the Solvency Reserve will also receive amounts with respect to the revenue growth transfer and debt refinancing savings that otherwise would have gone to the Savings Reserve. TSERS and RHBF will receive an annual share of the Solvency Reserve's balance, if any in proportion to each plan's unfunded liability. Distributions from the Solvency Reserve may not be used to supplant other funding for the plans, nor can they be used as funding for enhanced plan benefits.

Retiree Health Benefits

Per Session Law 2017-57, members first hired on or after January 1, 2021, will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits. Retirees must have earned contributory retirement service in a state retirement system prior to January 1, 2021, and must not have withdrawn that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits. Because the valuations of the various retirement system and other state's Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) only reflect current participants, the current valuation results are unaffected by this change.

State Health Plan

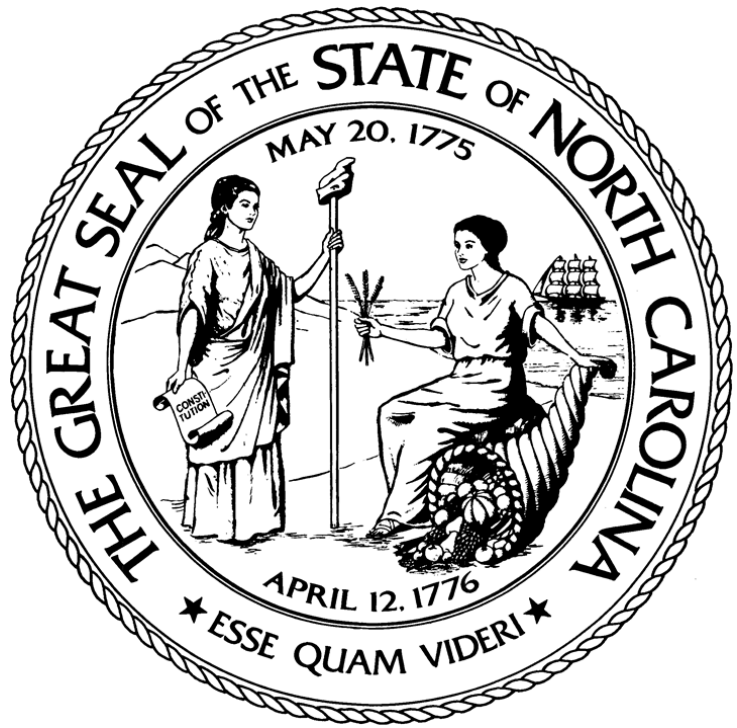
The Board of Trustees of the State Health Plan adopted 2019 benefit changes that continue the Board's commitment to value-based benefit design. Effective January 1, 2019, active employees and pre-65 retirees can choose the 80/20 Enhanced PPO Plan or the 70/30 Traditional PPO Plan. The 80/20 plan option continues to provide coverage for preventive treatments with no member cost sharing, as well as opportunities for members to reduce out-of-pocket expenses by visiting their selected Primary Care Physician. Member copayments, deductibles, coinsurance, and out-of-pocket maximums stay the same from 2018 to 2019 for the 70/30 Plan. The 80/20 Plan's out-of-pocket maximum has changed from a separate medical and pharmacy out-of-pocket to a combined medical and pharmacy out-of-pocket maximum, which totals \$4,890.

Additionally, the Board of Trustees of the State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees approved employee and retiree premium rates to remain at their current levels effective January 1, 2019. This decision was made given the expectation that savings from the lower Medicare Advantage products with integrated prescription drug plans (MA-PDP) in conjunction with the 4% increase in contributions from employers will offset the anticipated medical and pharmacy cost increases.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the State's finances and to demonstrate the State's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the North Carolina Office of the State Controller, Accounting and Financial Reporting Section, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1410. In addition, this financial report is available on the Office of the State Controller's internet home page at <https://www.osc.nc.gov/public-information/reports>.

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*BASIC
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS*

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*GOVERNMENT-WIDE
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS*

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	\$ 8,052,748	\$ 3,733,970	\$ 11,786,718	\$ 3,840,634
Investments (Note 3).....	324,678	435,970	760,648	3,736,244
Securities lending collateral (Note 3).....	12,510	750	13,260	5,963
Receivables, net (Note 4).....	3,556,073	302,021	3,858,094	1,493,865
Due from component units (Note 18).....	7	—	7	10,570
Due from primary government (Note 18).....	—	—	—	5,032
Internal balances.....	108,873	(108,873)	—	—
Inventories.....	174,078	1,225	175,303	167,603
Prepaid items.....	—	8,513	8,513	71,474
Advances to component units.....	3,035	—	3,035	—
Notes receivable, net (Note 4).....	60,723	1,222,406	1,283,129	2,237,725
Investment in joint venture.....	—	—	—	163,987
Equity interest in component unit.....	410,255	—	410,255	—
Securities held in trust.....	49,146	—	49,146	—
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	657,563	20,882	678,445	2,744,634
Restricted investments (Note 3).....	351,039	264,029	615,068	9,142,399
Restricted due from primary government (Note 18).....	—	—	—	10,379
Restricted due from component units (Note 18).....	—	—	—	11,500
Hedging derivatives (Note 7).....	—	—	—	256
Beneficial interest in assets held by others.....	—	—	—	1,680
Net OPEB asset (Note 14).....	11,457	168	11,625	18,378
Capital assets-nondepreciable (Note 5).....	21,863,266	1,064,570	22,927,836	2,316,109
Capital assets-depreciable, net (Note 5).....	29,946,588	786,991	30,733,579	15,643,590
Total Assets	65,582,039	7,732,622	73,314,661	41,622,022
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives.....	—	—	—	93,932
Deferred loss on refunding.....	104,194	28,122	132,316	61,211
Forward funded state aid.....	183,232	—	183,232	—
Deferred outflows for pensions (Note 12).....	1,077,401	15,585	1,092,986	933,877
Deferred outflows for OPEB (Note 14).....	561,473	9,006	570,479	326,972
Other deferred outflows.....	—	—	—	3,877
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,926,300	52,713	1,979,013	1,419,869
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	1,919,104	131,891	2,050,995	1,436,134
Medical claims payable.....	967,581	—	967,581	266,823
Unemployment benefits payable.....	—	4,266	4,266	—
Tax refunds payable.....	1,007,445	—	1,007,445	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	12,510	750	13,260	5,963
Interest payable.....	30,875	121,908	152,783	56,844
Short-term debt (Note 6).....	—	—	—	35,130
Due to component units (Note 18).....	15,411	—	15,411	22,070
Due to primary government (Note 18).....	—	—	—	7
Unearned revenue.....	404,688	49,303	453,991	500,654
Advance from primary government.....	—	—	—	3,035
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.....	—	—	—	6,451
Deposits payable.....	2,724	4,445	7,169	21,207
Funds held for others.....	76,803	—	76,803	3,601,725
Hedging derivatives liability (Note 7).....	—	—	—	94,188
Long-term liabilities (Note 8):				
Due within one year.....	789,735	31,476	821,211	572,066
Due in more than one year.....	14,795,060	1,685,191	16,480,251	18,746,669
Total Liabilities	20,021,936	2,029,230	22,051,166	25,368,966

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

Exhibit A-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
SCA revenue applicable to future years.....	—	—	—	22,674
Deferred state aid.....	—	—	—	183,232
Deferred inflows for pensions (Note 12).....	101,318	2,281	103,599	77,104
Deferred inflows for OPEB (Note 14).....	2,236,468	33,793	2,270,261	4,173,670
Deferred inflows irrevocable split-interest agreements.....	—	—	—	19,108
Other deferred inflows.....	—	—	—	2,804
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	2,337,786	36,074	2,373,860	4,478,592
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets.....	49,846,542	603,486	50,450,028	12,677,108
Restricted for:				
Nonexpendable:				
Environment and natural resources.....	118,241	—	118,241	—
Higher education.....	457	—	457	2,889,595
Health and human services.....	—	—	—	400
Expendable:				
Primary and secondary education.....	5,028	3	5,031	—
Higher education.....	4,321	—	4,321	4,218,229
Higher education student aid.....	711,507	—	711,507	—
Health and human services.....	80,064	—	80,064	374,077
Economic development.....	28,226	126	28,352	917,029
Environment and natural resources.....	52,670	39	52,709	—
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	47,497	22	47,519	—
Transportation.....	6,923	7	6,930	—
Agriculture.....	572	32	604	—
Debt service.....	115,836	7,476	123,312	—
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	9,587	1,134	10,721	—
Other purposes.....	5,930	6,824	12,754	—
Unrestricted.....	(5,884,784)	5,100,882	(783,902)	(7,882,105)
Total Net Position.....	\$ 45,148,617	\$ 5,720,031	\$ 50,868,648	\$ 13,194,333

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government					
Governmental Activities					
General government.....	\$ 1,284,612	\$ 266,891	\$ 20,010	\$ 1,174	\$ (996,537)
Primary and secondary education.....	11,026,473	8,046	1,539,990	—	(9,478,437)
Higher education.....	4,390,955	105,620	32,349	—	(4,252,986)
Health and human services.....	19,076,459	343,247	13,773,766	—	(4,959,446)
Economic development.....	518,717	3,708	243,415	—	(271,594)
Environment and natural resources.....	603,594	180,302	86,951	29,623	(306,718)
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	3,564,262	652,818	225,119	—	(2,686,325)
Transportation.....	3,154,210	978,504	372,114	960,892	(842,700)
Agriculture.....	204,253	30,665	31,093	3,242	(139,253)
Interest on long-term debt.....	138,513	—	—	—	(138,513)
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>43,962,048</u>	<u>2,569,801</u>	<u>16,324,807</u>	<u>994,931</u>	<u>(24,072,509)</u>
Business-type Activities					
Unemployment Compensation.....	196,572	585,552	73,371	—	462,351
N.C. State Lottery.....	1,938,395	2,610,475	1,282	—	673,362
EPA Revolving Loan.....	13,974	21,918	48,759	—	56,703
N.C. Turnpike Authority.....	88,703	49,647	13,412	3,142	(22,502)
Regulatory programs.....	118,917	130,375	2,220	—	13,678
Insurance programs.....	14,656	19,455	346	—	5,145
North Carolina State Fair.....	19,006	16,416	760	178	(1,652)
Other business-type activities.....	16,065	12,987	2,220	633	(225)
Total Business-type Activities.....	<u>2,406,288</u>	<u>3,446,825</u>	<u>142,370</u>	<u>3,953</u>	<u>1,186,860</u>
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 46,368,336</u>	<u>\$ 6,016,626</u>	<u>\$ 16,467,177</u>	<u>\$ 998,884</u>	<u>\$ (22,885,649)</u>
Component Units					
University of North Carolina System.....	\$ 12,818,138	\$ 8,872,210	\$ 1,770,200	\$ 212,738	\$ (1,962,990)
Community Colleges.....	2,285,730	309,449	805,177	301,293	(869,811)
State Health Plan.....	3,369,536	3,453,399	26,757	—	110,620
Other component units.....	969,499	512,232	357,462	243,340	143,535
Total Component Units.....	<u>\$ 19,442,903</u>	<u>\$ 13,147,290</u>	<u>\$ 2,959,596</u>	<u>\$ 757,371</u>	<u>\$ (2,578,646)</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIESFor the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018
(Dollars in Thousands)

Exhibit A-2

	Primary Government			Component Units
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	
Changes in Net Position				
Net (expense) revenue.....	\$ (24,072,509)	\$ 1,186,860	\$ (22,885,649)	\$ (2,578,646)
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Individual income tax.....	12,607,563	—	12,607,563	—
Corporate income tax.....	750,381	—	750,381	—
Sales and use tax.....	7,951,984	—	7,951,984	—
Gasoline tax.....	2,013,961	—	2,013,961	—
Franchise tax.....	676,309	—	676,309	—
Highway use tax.....	798,314	—	798,314	—
Insurance tax.....	588,042	—	588,042	—
Beverage tax.....	411,071	—	411,071	—
Tobacco products tax.....	296,064	—	296,064	—
Other taxes.....	315,429	—	315,429	—
Tobacco settlement.....	162,108	—	162,108	—
Unrestricted investment earnings.....	97,346	—	97,346	94,568
State aid.....	—	—	—	4,099,153
Miscellaneous.....	60,656	—	60,656	9,432
Contributions to permanent funds.....	4,845	—	4,845	—
Contributions to endowments.....	—	—	—	123,095
Transfers.....	607,892	(607,892)	—	—
Total general revenues, contributions, and transfers.....	<u>27,341,965</u>	<u>(607,892)</u>	<u>26,734,073</u>	<u>4,326,248</u>
Change in net position.....	3,269,456	578,968	3,848,424	1,747,602
Net position — July 1, as restated (Note 23).....	41,879,161	5,141,063	47,020,224	11,446,731
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 45,148,617</u>	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 50,868,648</u>	<u>\$ 13,194,333</u>

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*FUND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS*

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2018

Exhibit B-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Highway Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	\$ 5,364,588	\$ 132,327	\$ 1,360,957	\$ 1,074,584	\$ 7,932,456
Investments (Note 3).....	6,631	—	—	284,764	291,395
Securities lending collateral (Note 3).....	9,522	216	1,744	982	12,464
Receivables, net: (Note 4)					
Taxes receivable.....	2,011,662	134,953	58,953	5,801	2,211,369
Accounts receivable.....	272,568	16,673	46	18,920	308,207
Intergovernmental receivable.....	914,505	76,569	6	2,551	993,631
Interest receivable.....	10,508	227	1,891	1,730	14,356
Contributions receivable.....	84	—	—	—	84
Other receivables.....	—	5,080	—	—	5,080
Due from other funds (Note 10).....	29,757	20,718	343,237	7,539	401,251
Due from component units (Note 18).....	7	—	—	—	7
Inventories.....	68,159	88,103	—	17,713	173,975
Advances to other funds (Note 10).....	—	—	27,763	—	27,763
Advances to component units.....	—	3,035	—	—	3,035
Notes receivable, net (Note 4).....	24,106	130	30	36,457	60,723
Securities held in trust.....	40	1,601	—	47,505	49,146
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)..	255,289	—	—	402,274	657,563
Restricted investments (Note 3).....	1,991	14,094	—	334,954	351,039
Total Assets.....	<u>8,969,417</u>	<u>493,726</u>	<u>1,794,627</u>	<u>2,235,774</u>	<u>13,493,544</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Forward funded state aid.....	145,945	—	—	37,287	183,232
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows.....	<u>\$ 9,115,362</u>	<u>\$ 493,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,794,627</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,061</u>	<u>\$ 13,676,776</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:					
Accounts payable.....	\$ 201,897	\$ 366,218	\$ 105,084	\$ 40,357	\$ 713,556
Accrued payroll.....	1,506	29,124	—	51	30,681
Intergovernmental payable.....	810,363	159,680	4,426	6,558	981,027
Claims payable.....	—	—	—	61,000	61,000
Medical claims payable.....	967,581	—	—	—	967,581
Tax refunds payable.....	997,142	7,315	2,988	—	1,007,445
Obligations under securities lending.....	9,522	216	1,744	982	12,464
Due to fiduciary funds (Note 10).....	105,308	10,112	—	—	115,420
Due to other funds (Note 10).....	41,920	277,765	13,104	168	332,957
Due to component units (Note 18).....	5,032	—	—	10,379	15,411
Unearned revenue.....	368,556	18,448	8,097	689	395,790
Deposits payable.....	2,719	—	—	5	2,724
Funds held for others.....	16,194	13,018	—	47,591	76,803
Total Liabilities.....	<u>3,527,740</u>	<u>881,896</u>	<u>135,443</u>	<u>167,780</u>	<u>4,712,859</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable revenue.....	198,251	1,863	—	6,236	206,350
Fund Balances (Note 11)					
Nonspendable.....	70,193	88,103	—	136,611	294,907
Restricted.....	136,629	17,200	—	996,147	1,149,976
Committed.....	2,329,651	—	1,659,184	962,838	4,951,673
Assigned.....	517,815	—	—	3,449	521,264
Unassigned.....	2,335,083	(495,336)	—	—	1,839,747
Total Fund Balances.....	<u>5,389,371</u>	<u>(390,033)</u>	<u>1,659,184</u>	<u>2,099,045</u>	<u>8,757,567</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances.....	<u>\$ 9,115,362</u>	<u>\$ 493,726</u>	<u>\$ 1,794,627</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,061</u>	<u>\$ 13,676,776</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

**RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

June 30, 2018

Exhibit B-1a

(Dollars in Thousands)

Total fund balances - governmental funds (see Exhibit B-1)	\$ 8,757,567
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:	
– Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (see Note 5). These consist of:	
Cost of capital assets (excluding internal service funds).....	\$ 52,387,275
Less: Accumulated depreciation (excluding internal service funds).....	<u>(718,624)</u>
Net capital assets.....	51,668,651
– Some assets , such as receivables, are not available soon enough to pay for current period expenditures and thus, are offset by unavailable revenue in the governmental funds.	206,350
– Equity interest in component unit is not a financial resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	410,255
– Net OPEB asset (excluding internal service funds) resulting from contributions in excess of the actuarially determined contribution are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds (see Note 14).	11,322
– Deferred losses on refundings are reported in the Statement of Net Position (to be amortized as interest expense) but are not reported in the funds.	104,194
– Deferred outflows for pensions (excluding internal service funds) are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the funds (see Note 12).	1,063,894
– Deferred outflows for OPEB (excluding internal service funds) are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the funds (see Note 14).	546,765
– Long-term debt instruments , such as bonds and notes payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, the outstanding balances are not reported in the funds (see Note 8). Also, unamortized debt premiums are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the funds. These balances consist of:	
General obligation bonds payable.....	(2,441,685)
Limited obligation bonds payable.....	(1,783,975)
GARVEE bonds payable.....	(516,820)
Unamortized debt premiums (to be amortized as interest expense).....	(468,508)
Notes payable.....	(50,623)
Capital leases payable (excluding internal service funds).....	<u>(15,988)</u>
Net long-term debt.....	(5,277,599)
– Other liabilities not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the funds (see Note 8 as applicable) consist of:	
Accrued interest payable.....	(30,875)
Compensated absences (excluding internal service funds).....	(438,699)
Obligations for workers' compensation.....	(717,941)
Death benefit payable.....	(40)
Pollution remediation payable.....	(8,571)
Claims and judgments payable.....	(731,703)
Pension liability (excluding internal service funds).....	(2,080,912)
Net OPEB liability (excluding internal service funds).....	<u>(6,229,491)</u>
Total other liabilities.....	(10,238,232)
– Deferred inflows for pensions (excluding internal service funds) are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the funds (see Note 12).	(100,017)
– Deferred inflows for OPEB (excluding internal service funds) are reported in the Statement of Net Position but are not reported in the funds (see Note 14).	(2,208,649)
– Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position (see Exhibit B-3).	<u>204,116</u>
Total net position - governmental activities (see Exhibit A-1)	<u>\$ 45,148,617</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

*Exhibit B-2**(Dollars in Thousands)*

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Highway Fund</u>	<u>Highway Trust Fund</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Revenues					
Taxes:					
Individual income tax.....	\$ 12,607,563	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,607,563
Corporate income tax.....	749,488	—	—	—	749,488
Sales and use tax.....	7,940,757	—	—	8,411	7,949,168
Gasoline tax.....	—	1,413,804	573,949	25,846	2,013,599
Franchise tax.....	669,598	—	—	—	669,598
Highway use tax.....	—	—	798,314	—	798,314
Insurance tax.....	588,907	—	—	—	588,907
Beverage tax.....	411,161	—	—	—	411,161
Tobacco products tax.....	292,284	—	—	—	292,284
Other taxes.....	206,598	—	—	114,496	321,094
Federal funds.....	15,626,073	1,271,290	—	90,158	16,987,521
Local funds.....	139,422	23,743	897	8,753	172,815
Investment earnings.....	107,317	8,155	22,320	11,182	148,974
Interest earnings on loans.....	332	—	315	328	975
Sales and services.....	179,641	4,872	—	152,439	336,952
Rental and lease of property.....	13,857	4,036	1,211	2,817	21,921
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	802,002	818,919	142,620	183,945	1,947,486
Tobacco settlement.....	160,653	—	—	—	160,653
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	44,088	16,475	96	50,080	110,739
Funds escheated.....	—	—	—	105,127	105,127
Miscellaneous.....	143,325	8,919	2,214	2,838	157,296
Total revenues.....	<u>40,683,066</u>	<u>3,570,213</u>	<u>1,541,936</u>	<u>756,420</u>	<u>46,551,635</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government.....	1,148,205	—	—	46,881	1,195,086
Primary and secondary education.....	11,022,159	—	—	—	11,022,159
Higher education.....	4,204,444	—	—	185,911	4,390,355
Health and human services.....	19,054,530	—	—	66,753	19,121,283
Economic development.....	500,251	—	—	5,444	505,695
Environment and natural resources.....	421,528	—	—	147,300	568,828
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	3,102,590	—	—	279,609	3,382,199
Transportation.....	—	4,147,490	1,522,115	—	5,669,605
Agriculture.....	184,669	—	—	17,923	202,592
Capital outlay.....	—	—	—	129,798	129,798
Debt service:					
Principal retirement.....	662,396	258,460	45,332	60	966,248
Interest and fees.....	207,921	25,196	6,837	59	240,013
Debt issuance costs.....	1,425	561	—	—	1,986
Total expenditures.....	<u>40,510,118</u>	<u>4,431,707</u>	<u>1,574,284</u>	<u>879,738</u>	<u>47,395,847</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>172,948</u>	<u>(861,494)</u>	<u>(32,348)</u>	<u>(123,318)</u>	<u>(844,212)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Refunding bonds issued.....	724,560	224,640	—	—	949,200
Other debt issued.....	642	32,303	—	—	32,945
Premium on debt issued.....	152,357	28,508	—	—	180,865
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent.....	(706,188)	(68,007)	—	—	(774,195)
Sale of capital assets.....	8,428	12,248	1,040	151	21,867
Insurance recoveries.....	23,299	10,763	—	780	34,842
Transfers in (Note 10).....	814,256	30,717	—	202,411	1,047,384
Transfers out (Note 10).....	(202,601)	(46,308)	(79,929)	(111,128)	(439,966)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>814,753</u>	<u>224,864</u>	<u>(78,889)</u>	<u>92,214</u>	<u>1,052,942</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	987,701	(636,630)	(111,237)	(31,104)	208,730
Fund balances — July 1, as restated (Note 23).....	4,401,670	246,597	1,770,421	2,130,149	8,548,837
Fund balances — June 30.....	<u>\$ 5,389,371</u>	<u>\$ (390,033)</u>	<u>\$ 1,659,184</u>	<u>\$ 2,099,045</u>	<u>\$ 8,757,567</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit B-2a

(Dollars in Thousands)

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (see Exhibit B-2)	\$ 208,730
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
– Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:	
Capital outlays (including construction-in-progress)	\$ 3,384,388
Less: Depreciation expense (excluding internal service funds)	<u>(929,460)</u>
Net capital outlay adjustment	2,454,928
– Proceeds from the sale of capital assets increase financial resources in the funds, whereas in the Statement of Activities only the gain or loss on the sale is reported. This adjustment reduces the proceeds by the book value of the capital assets sold.	(69,413)
– Donations of capital assets do not appear in the governmental funds because they are not financial resources, but increase net position in the Statement of Activities.	7,813
– Pension Contributions (excluding internal service funds) to defined benefit pension plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities.	418,831
– OPEB Contributions (excluding internal service funds) to defined benefit OPEB plans in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities.	215,246
– Benefit payments to the special separation allowance defined benefit pension plan in the current fiscal year are not included on the Statement of Activities (see Note 12).	16,139
– Long-term debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the related debt principal consumes those financial resources. These transactions, however, have no effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities. In the current period, these amounts consist of:	
Debt issued or incurred:	
Notes and capital leases issued	(32,945)
Refunding bonds issued	(949,200)
Premiums on debt issued	(180,865)
Principal repayments:	
Bonds, notes, and similar debt	961,614
Capital leases (excluding internal service funds)	4,634
Payments to escrow agent for refundings	<u>774,195</u>
Net debt adjustments	577,433
– Some revenues in the Statement of Activities do not provide current financial resources and, therefore, are deferred inflows of resources in the funds. Also, revenues related to prior periods that became available during the current period are reported in the funds but are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. This amount is the net adjustment.	19,271
– Change in equity interest of component unit resulting from changes in stockholder's equity are not current financial resources, and therefore, are not recognized in the funds.	222,404
– Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not recognized in the funds. Also, some payments related to prior periods are recognized in the funds but are eliminated in the Statement of Activities. In the current period, the net adjustments consist of:	
Accrued interest	9,643
Compensated absences (excluding internal service funds)	(12,494)
Workers' compensation	28,551
Pension expense (excluding internal service funds)	(539,771)
OPEB expense (excluding internal service funds)	(362,900)
Pollution remediation	39
Claims and judgments	2,300
Amortization of deferred amounts	<u>91,857</u>
Net expense accruals	(782,775)
– Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net revenues of internal service funds are included with governmental activities in the Statement of Activities (see Exhibit B-4).	<u>(19,151)</u>
Change in net position - governmental activities (see Exhibit A-2)	\$ 3,269,456

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities — Enterprise Funds			
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	\$ 3,240,634	\$ 300,981	\$ 37,628	\$ —
Investments (Note 3).....	—	210,429	7,117	—
Securities lending collateral (Note 3).....	62	364	47	175
Receivables: (Note 4)				
Accounts receivable, net.....	71,232	—	25,123	17,454
Intergovernmental receivable.....	147	2,037	—	457
Interest receivable.....	18,978	3,599	97	—
Premiums receivable.....	—	—	—	—
Contributions receivable, net.....	149,001	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	—	97,014	—	—
Due from other funds (Note 10).....	16,948	—	—	24
Inventories.....	—	—	—	626
Prepaid items.....	—	—	43	42
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	—	—	—	—
Total current assets.....	<u>3,497,002</u>	<u>614,424</u>	<u>70,055</u>	<u>18,778</u>
Noncurrent Assets				
Investments (Note 3).....	—	—	71,879	—
Receivables: (Note 4)				
Contributions receivable, net.....	6,938	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	—	1,125,124	—	—
Prepaid items.....	—	—	—	4,378
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	—	—	—	7,476
Restricted investments (Note 3).....	—	—	—	264,029
Net OPEB asset.....	—	15	59	3
Capital assets-nondepreciable (Note 5).....	—	—	—	1,049,789
Capital assets-depreciable, net (Note 5)	—	32	2,062	714,056
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>6,938</u>	<u>1,125,171</u>	<u>74,000</u>	<u>2,039,731</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>3,503,940</u>	<u>1,739,595</u>	<u>144,055</u>	<u>2,058,509</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred loss on refunding.....	—	—	—	28,122
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	—	1,786	4,459	321
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	—	1,067	2,284	387
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>—</u>	<u>2,853</u>	<u>6,743</u>	<u>28,830</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	28,214	82	31,306	6,359
Accrued payroll.....	—	—	1,825	—
Intergovernmental payable.....	11,698	2,084	—	810
Claims payable.....	—	—	—	—
Unemployment benefits payable.....	4,266	—	—	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	62	364	47	175
Interest payable.....	—	—	—	33,176
Due to fiduciary funds (Note 10).....	—	—	—	5,880
Due to other funds (Note 10).....	—	—	29,648	68,398
Unearned revenue.....	833	—	—	33
Deposits payable.....	—	—	—	4,415
Annuity and life income payable (Note 8).....	—	—	6,556	—
Notes payable (Note 8).....	—	—	—	—
Capital leases payable (Note 8).....	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable (Note 8).....	—	—	—	22,060
Compensated absences (Note 8).....	—	50	448	12
Total current liabilities.....	<u>45,073</u>	<u>2,580</u>	<u>69,830</u>	<u>141,318</u>

Exhibit B-3

Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities — Internal Service Funds
\$ 154,727	\$ 3,733,970	\$ 120,292
127,155	344,701	33,283
102	750	46
1,777	115,586	22,608
1,660	4,301	—
367	23,041	47
3,154	3,154	691
—	149,001	—
6	97,020	—
—	16,972	12,892
599	1,225	103
4,039	4,124	—
7,277	7,277	—
<u>300,863</u>	<u>4,501,122</u>	<u>189,962</u>
19,390	91,269	—
—	6,938	—
262	1,125,386	—
11	4,389	—
6,129	13,605	—
—	264,029	—
91	168	135
14,781	1,064,570	3,396
70,841	786,991	137,807
<u>111,505</u>	<u>3,357,345</u>	<u>141,338</u>
<u>412,368</u>	<u>7,858,467</u>	<u>331,300</u>
—	28,122	—
9,019	15,585	13,507
5,268	9,006	14,708
<u>14,287</u>	<u>52,713</u>	<u>28,215</u>
11,208	77,169	12,016
99	1,924	3,259
2	14,594	—
30,629	30,629	2,145
—	4,266	—
102	750	46
—	33,176	—
—	5,880	—
36	98,082	76
48,437	49,303	8,898
30	4,445	—
—	6,556	—
998	998	—
7	7	46
—	22,060	—
1,345	1,855	498
<u>92,893</u>	<u>351,694</u>	<u>26,984</u>

Continued

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Continued)

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities — Enterprise Funds			
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Accounts payable.....	—	—	—	—
Interest payable.....	—	—	—	88,732
Advances from other funds (Note 10).....	—	—	—	27,763
Annuity and life income payable (Note 8).....	—	—	72,440	—
Notes payable (Note 8).....	—	—	—	372,877
Capital leases payable (Note 8).....	—	—	—	—
Bonds payable, net (Note 8).....	—	—	—	1,103,425
Compensated absences (Note 8).....	—	615	1,341	188
Net pension liability (Note 8).....	—	2,316	8,647	483
Net OPEB liability (Note 8).....	—	8,336	31,701	1,745
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	—	11,267	114,129	1,595,213
Total Liabilities.....	45,073	13,847	183,959	1,736,531
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	—	525	519	33
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	—	3,221	11,017	711
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	—	3,746	11,536	744
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets.....	—	31	2,063	529,512
Restricted for:				
Expendable:				
Primary and secondary education.....	—	—	—	—
Economic development.....	—	—	—	—
Environment and natural resources.....	—	32	—	—
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	—	—	—	—
Transportation.....	—	—	—	7
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—
Debt service.....	—	—	—	7,476
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	—	—	—	—
Other purposes.....	—	—	109	—
Unrestricted.....	3,458,867	1,724,792	(46,869)	(186,931)
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 3,458,867</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,855</u>	<u>\$ (44,697)</u>	<u>\$ 350,064</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit B-3

<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Governmental Activities — Internal Service Funds</u>
1,695	1,695	—
—	88,732	—
—	27,763	—
—	72,440	—
12,085	384,962	—
31	31	46
—	1,103,425	—
5,568	7,712	6,119
14,733	26,179	20,383
48,660	90,442	72,747
<u>82,772</u>	<u>1,803,381</u>	<u>99,295</u>
<u>175,665</u>	<u>2,155,075</u>	<u>126,279</u>
1,204	2,281	1,301
18,844	33,793	27,819
<u>20,048</u>	<u>36,074</u>	<u>29,120</u>
71,880	603,486	141,111
3	3	—
126	126	—
7	39	—
22	22	9
—	7	—
32	32	—
—	7,476	—
1,134	1,134	—
6,715	6,824	271
151,023	5,100,882	62,725
<u>\$ 230,942</u>	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 204,116</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities — Enterprise Funds			
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority
Operating Revenues				
Employer unemployment contributions.....	\$ 582,205	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Federal funds.....	3,347	—	—	—
Sales and services.....	—	1,790	2,605,019	418
Student tuition and fees, net.....	—	—	—	—
Interest earnings on loans.....	—	20,116	—	—
Rental and lease earnings.....	—	—	—	—
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	—	5,364	5,185
Toll revenues.....	—	—	—	43,940
Insurance premiums.....	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	12	92	104
Total operating revenues.....	<u>585,552</u>	<u>21,918</u>	<u>2,610,475</u>	<u>49,647</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personal services.....	—	6,465	22,407	1,327
Supplies and materials.....	—	74	943	15,225
Services.....	—	1,194	261,244	2,935
Cost of goods sold.....	—	—	—	727
Depreciation.....	—	23	520	16,130
Lottery prizes.....	—	—	1,647,828	—
Claims.....	—	—	—	—
Unemployment benefits.....	196,570	—	—	—
Insurance and bonding.....	—	5	24	—
Other.....	—	113	4,848	2,244
Total operating expenses.....	<u>196,570</u>	<u>7,874</u>	<u>1,937,814</u>	<u>38,588</u>
Operating income.....	<u>388,982</u>	<u>14,044</u>	<u>672,661</u>	<u>11,059</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Noncapital grants.....	1,375	46,757	—	—
Noncapital gifts, net.....	—	—	—	—
Investment earnings.....	71,801	2,002	1,282	2,578
Interest and fees.....	—	—	—	(49,666)
Insurance recoveries.....	—	—	—	1
Grants, aid, and subsidies.....	—	(6,091)	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of equipment.....	—	—	(578)	—
Federal interest subsidy on debt.....	—	—	—	10,833
Miscellaneous.....	193	(9)	(3)	(449)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	<u>73,369</u>	<u>42,659</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>(36,703)</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers.....	462,351	56,703	673,362	(25,644)
Capital contributions.....	—	—	—	3,142
Transfers in (Note 10).....	—	8,642	—	55,544
Transfers out (Note 10).....	—	(1,136)	(678,569)	—
Change in net position.....	<u>462,351</u>	<u>64,209</u>	<u>(5,207)</u>	<u>33,042</u>
Net position — July 1, as restated (Note 23).....	2,996,516	1,660,646	(39,490)	317,022
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 3,458,867</u>	<u>\$ 1,724,855</u>	<u>\$ (44,697)</u>	<u>\$ 350,064</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit B-4

Other Enterprise Funds	Total Enterprise Funds	Governmental Activities — Internal Service Funds
\$ —	\$ 582,205	\$ —
—	3,347	—
1,765	2,608,992	317,440
20	20	—
—	20,116	—
8,984	8,984	9
147,438	157,987	3,234
—	43,940	—
19,455	19,455	24,983
1,571	1,779	550
<u>179,233</u>	<u>3,446,825</u>	<u>346,216</u>
89,866	120,065	157,549
4,059	20,301	26,207
43,914	309,287	86,004
573	1,300	233
4,466	21,139	26,933
—	1,647,828	—
11,072	11,072	1,597
—	196,570	—
4,390	4,419	20,986
9,308	16,513	48,386
<u>167,648</u>	<u>2,348,494</u>	<u>367,895</u>
<u>11,585</u>	<u>1,098,331</u>	<u>(21,679)</u>
566	48,698	—
2,761	2,761	—
2,099	79,762	379
(470)	(50,136)	—
70	71	61
(31)	(6,122)	—
(144)	(722)	1,477
—	10,833	—
(301)	(569)	137
<u>4,550</u>	<u>84,576</u>	<u>2,054</u>
16,135	1,182,907	(19,625)
811	3,953	—
8,203	72,389	9,627
(576)	(680,281)	(9,153)
<u>24,573</u>	<u>578,968</u>	<u>(19,151)</u>
206,369	5,141,063	223,267
<u>\$ 230,942</u>	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 204,116</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities — Enterprise Funds			
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts from customers.....	\$ 668,047	\$ 1,790	\$ 2,424,754	\$ 49,561
Receipts from federal agencies.....	3,393	—	—	—
Receipts from other funds.....	2,032	—	—	18
Payments to suppliers.....	—	(1,338)	(81,296)	(19,376)
Payments to employees.....	—	(6,068)	(21,151)	(354)
Payments for prizes, benefits, and claims.....	(190,386)	—	(1,678,224)	—
Payments to other funds.....	—	(45)	—	—
Other receipts.....	195	—	53	102
Other payments.....	—	(97)	—	(358)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>483,281</u>	<u>(5,758)</u>	<u>644,136</u>	<u>29,593</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities				
Grant receipts.....	1,375	44,733	—	—
Grants, aid, and subsidies.....	—	(4,134)	—	—
Advances from other funds.....	—	—	—	867
Transfers from other funds.....	—	8,642	—	—
Transfers to other funds.....	—	(1,136)	(679,713)	—
Gifts.....	—	—	—	—
Insurance recoveries.....	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities.....	<u>1,375</u>	<u>48,105</u>	<u>(679,713)</u>	<u>867</u>
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	—	—	(5,465)	(55,304)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets.....	—	—	4,372	—
Proceeds from capital debt.....	—	—	—	157,091
Transfers from other funds.....	—	—	—	55,544
Capital contributions.....	530	—	—	3,144
Principal paid on capital debt.....	—	—	—	(18,395)
Interest paid on capital debt.....	—	—	—	(72,691)
Payment to bond escrow agent.....	—	—	—	(159,529)
Federal subsidy for interest on debt.....	—	—	—	10,833
Insurance recoveries.....	—	—	—	1
Debt issuance costs paid.....	—	—	—	(443)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities.....	<u>530</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(1,093)</u>	<u>(79,749)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Proceeds from the sale/maturities of non-State Treasurer investments.....	—	—	—	178,210
Purchase of non-State Treasurer investments.....	—	—	—	(129,935)
Redemptions from State Treasurer investment pool.....	—	1,441	—	—
Loan issuances.....	—	(93,774)	—	—
Loan repayments — interest.....	—	20,116	—	—
Loan repayments — principal.....	—	94,607	—	—
Investment earnings.....	68,236	1,057	1,274	3,013
Net cash provided by (used for) investment activities.....	<u>68,236</u>	<u>23,447</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>51,288</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	553,422	65,794	(35,396)	1,999
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1, as restated.....	2,687,212	235,187	73,024	5,477
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30.....	<u>\$ 3,240,634</u>	<u>\$ 300,981</u>	<u>\$ 37,628</u>	<u>\$ 7,476</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>	Governmental Activities — Internal Service Funds
\$ 182,114	\$ 3,326,266	\$ 18,198
3	3,396	—
1	2,051	325,837
(50,850)	(152,860)	(161,990)
(83,450)	(111,023)	(153,334)
(13,844)	(1,882,454)	(1,112)
(67)	(112)	(11,330)
1,335	1,685	539
<u>(18,935)</u>	<u>(19,390)</u>	<u>(346)</u>
<u>16,307</u>	<u>1,167,559</u>	<u>16,462</u>
566	46,674	—
(31)	(4,165)	—
—	867	—
8,203	16,845	6,989
(576)	(681,425)	(9,153)
1,990	1,990	—
<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>10,222</u>	<u>(619,144)</u>	<u>(2,102)</u>
(3,281)	(64,050)	(30,060)
40	4,412	3,210
—	157,091	—
—	55,544	2,618
133	3,807	—
(1,209)	(19,604)	(46)
(470)	(73,161)	—
—	(159,529)	—
—	10,833	—
—	1	—
<u>—</u>	<u>(443)</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>(4,787)</u>	<u>(85,099)</u>	<u>(24,278)</u>
17,653	195,863	—
(23,492)	(153,427)	—
—	1,441	—
—	(93,774)	—
—	20,116	—
—	94,607	—
<u>1,474</u>	<u>75,054</u>	<u>526</u>
<u>(4,365)</u>	<u>139,880</u>	<u>526</u>
17,377	603,196	(9,392)
<u>150,756</u>	<u>3,151,656</u>	<u>129,684</u>
<u>\$ 168,133</u>	<u>\$ 3,754,852</u>	<u>\$ 120,292</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Business-type Activities — Enterprise Funds			
	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities				
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 388,982	\$ 14,044	\$ 672,661	\$ 11,059
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation.....	—	23	520	16,130
Interest earnings on loans classified as investing activity.....	—	(20,116)	—	—
Nonoperating miscellaneous income (expense).....	195	—	—	(358)
Change in assets and deferred outflows:				
Receivables.....	93,261	—	(4,058)	18
Due from other funds.....	2,032	—	—	18
Due from component units.....	—	—	—	—
Inventories.....	—	—	—	(386)
Prepaid items.....	—	—	100	931
Net OPEB asset.....	—	1	3	—
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	—	659	2,156	73
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	—	(762)	(1,387)	(323)
Change in liabilities and deferred inflows:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(1,189)	(49)	(26,389)	1,106
Due to other funds.....	—	(45)	—	—
Due to fiduciary funds.....	—	—	—	53
Compensated absences.....	—	(2)	(137)	29
Unearned revenue.....	—	—	—	—
Net pension liability.....	—	(373)	(1,513)	(75)
Net OPEB liability.....	—	(2,228)	(8,748)	(337)
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	—	(131)	(89)	1
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	—	3,221	11,017	711
Deposits payable.....	—	—	—	943
Net cash provided by (used for) operations.....	<u>\$ 483,281</u>	<u>\$ (5,758)</u>	<u>\$ 644,136</u>	<u>\$ 29,593</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities				
Noncash distributions from the State Treasurer				
Long-Term Investment Portfolio and/or other agents.....	\$ —	\$ 6,363	\$ —	\$ —
Donated or transferred assets	—	—	—	—
Change in construction in progress as a result of accrual of accounts payable.....	—	—	—	50,596
Capital asset writeoff.....	—	—	4,950	—
Assets acquired through the assumption of a liability.....	—	—	—	7
Increase in payables related to nonoperating expenses.....	—	—	5,208	—
Change in fair value of investments.....	—	5,962	—	249
Increase in receivables related to nonoperating income.....	3,563	2,560	4	—
Change in securities lending collateral.....	1	83	(41)	(37)

<u>Other Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Total Enterprise Funds</u>	<u>Governmental Activities — Internal Service Funds</u>
\$ 11,585	\$ 1,098,331	\$ (21,679)
4,466	21,139	26,933
—	(20,116)	—
66	(97)	139
(1,180)	88,041	(5,066)
1	2,051	3,161
—	—	397
75	(311)	11
(880)	151	5,304
3	7	(4)
3,134	6,022	3,001
(3,478)	(5,950)	(12,035)
(4,744)	(31,265)	3,707
(67)	(112)	(184)
—	53	—
150	40	75
5,110	5,110	(202)
(2,197)	(4,158)	(1,720)
(14,422)	(25,735)	(13,038)
(169)	(388)	(157)
18,844	33,793	27,819
10	953	—
<u>\$ 16,307</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,559</u>	<u>\$ 16,462</u>
\$ 3,180	\$ 9,543	\$ 778
207	207	20
—	50,596	—
(3)	4,947	—
75	82	—
—	5,208	—
3,659	9,870	943
35	6,162	—
12	18	4

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS

June 30, 2018

Exhibit B-6

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private- Purpose Trust Funds	Agency Funds
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3).....	\$ 484,016	\$ 8,874	\$ 168,701	\$ 856,381
Investments (Note 3):				
U.S. government and agency securities.....	—	—	104	—
Corporate bonds.....	—	—	—	174
Certificates of deposit.....	—	—	37,126	525
Collective investment funds.....	188,549	—	—	—
State Treasurer investment pool.....	99,007,533	1,308,478	6,700	—
Unallocated insurance contracts.....	838,099	—	—	—
Synthetic guaranteed investment contracts.....	1,509,748	—	—	—
Non-State Treasurer pooled investments.....	8,734,249	—	—	—
Securities lending collateral (Note 3).....	689,695	809	57	123
Receivables:				
Taxes receivable.....	—	—	—	192,857
Accounts receivable.....	33,968	—	—	10,111
Interest receivable.....	1,003	2,611	18	92
Contributions receivable.....	164,804	—	—	—
Due from other funds (Note 10).....	74,563	—	—	46,737
Due from component units.....	19,254	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	313,390	—	—	—
Sureties.....	—	—	861,881	75,264
Total Assets.....	<u>112,058,871</u>	<u>1,320,772</u>	<u>1,074,587</u>	<u>1,182,264</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	1,442	—	—	22
Intergovernmental payable.....	—	—	—	970,370
Benefits payable.....	5,691	—	—	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	689,695	809	57	123
Deposits payable.....	—	—	—	2,207
Funds held for others.....	7,815	—	—	209,542
Total Liabilities.....	<u>704,643</u>	<u>809</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>1,182,264</u>
Net Position				
Restricted for:				
Pension benefits.....	107,818,909	—	—	—
Other postemployment benefits.....	1,698,980	—	—	—
Other employment benefits.....	1,836,339	—	—	—
Pool participants.....	—	758,025	—	—
Individuals, organizations, and other governments.....	—	561,938	1,074,530	—
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 111,354,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,530</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit B-7

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Private- Purpose Trust Funds
Additions			
Contributions:			
Employer.....	\$ 3,393,697	\$ —	\$ —
Members.....	1,733,267	—	—
Trustee deposits.....	—	—	182,537
Other contributions.....	52,974	—	—
Total contributions.....	<u>5,179,938</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>182,537</u>
Investment income:			
Investment earnings	8,857,326	55,633	2,072
Less investment expenses.....	(562,605)	(148)	(2)
Net investment income	<u>8,294,721</u>	<u>55,485</u>	<u>2,070</u>
Pool share transactions:			
Reinvestment of dividends.....	—	55,485	—
Net share purchases/(redemptions).....	—	56,311	—
Net pool share transactions.....	<u>—</u>	<u>111,796</u>	<u>—</u>
Other additions:			
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	3,714	—	—
Interest earnings on loans.....	13,391	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	2,922	—	—
Total other additions.....	<u>20,027</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total additions.....	<u>13,494,686</u>	<u>167,281</u>	<u>184,607</u>
Deductions			
Claims and benefits.....	6,678,283	—	—
Medical insurance premiums	976,107	—	—
Refund of contributions.....	186,835	—	—
Distributions paid and payable.....	—	55,485	—
Payments in accordance with trust arrangements.....	—	—	143,109
Administrative expenses.....	31,138	—	—
Other deductions.....	1,258	—	—
Total deductions.....	<u>7,873,621</u>	<u>55,485</u>	<u>143,109</u>
Change in net position.....	5,621,065	111,796	41,498
Net position — July 1.....	105,733,163	1,208,167	1,033,032
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 111,354,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,530</u>

The accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****A. Financial Reporting Entity**

The accompanying government-wide financial statements present the State of North Carolina and its component units. The State of North Carolina, as primary government, consists of all organizations that make up its legal entity. All funds, organizations, agencies, boards, commissions, and authorities that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, part of the primary government. The primary government has a separately elected governing body (the General Assembly), and the primary government must be both legally separate and fiscally independent. Component units are legally separate entities for which the State is financially accountable. The State's financial accountability is normally determined in one of two ways. First, the State has substantive appointment of a majority of the organization's governing board plus the State is able to either impose its will upon the organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State. Financial accountability also exists when an organization is fiscally dependent on the State and there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the State. The State's defined benefit pension plans, deferred compensation plans, and other employee benefit plans, being fiduciary in nature, were not evaluated as potential component units but instead are reported as fiduciary funds.

The State's component units are discretely presented. The "Component Units" column in the accompanying financial statements includes the financial data of the State's discretely presented component units. They are combined and reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize their legal separateness from the State.

Discretely Presented Component Units - Major**University of North Carolina System**

The Board of Governors of the consolidated University of North Carolina (UNC) System is a legally separate body, composed of 28 members elected by the General Assembly. The Board of Governors establishes system-wide administrative policies while budgetary decisions are exercised at the State level. Within the consolidated System are UNC-General Administration, which is the administrative arm of the Board of Governors; the 16 constituent universities; a joint research campus; a constituent high school; an arboretum; and the University of North Carolina Health Care System (UNCHCS). Each of the 16 universities, the joint research campus, and the high school, in turn, is governed by its own separate board of trustees that is responsible for the operations of that campus only. The arboretum and the UNCHCS are each governed by its own separate board of directors. Funding for the UNC System is accomplished by State appropriations, tuition and fees, sales and services, federal grants, state grants, and private donations and grants.

Also included in the System are the financial data of the universities' significant fund-raising foundations (and similar organizations). Although the universities do not control the timing or amount of receipts from their foundations, the majority of resources (or income thereon) that the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the respective universities by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the specific universities, the foundations are considered component units of the universities and are included in the universities' financial statements. Certain foundations are private not-for-profits that report under Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from that of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The financial statement formats of the private foundations were modified to make them compatible with the universities' financial statement formats.

The following constituent institutions comprise the UNC System for financial reporting purposes:

UNC General Administration	University of North Carolina School of the Arts
Appalachian State University	Western Carolina University
East Carolina University	Winston-Salem State University
Elizabeth City State University	Gateway University Research Park, Inc.
Fayetteville State University	North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University	North Carolina Arboretum
North Carolina Central University	University of North Carolina Health Care System
North Carolina State University	
University of North Carolina at Asheville	
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	
University of North Carolina at Charlotte	
University of North Carolina at Greensboro	
University of North Carolina at Pembroke	
University of North Carolina at Wilmington	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Community Colleges**

There are currently 58 community colleges located throughout the State of North Carolina. Each is a separate component unit of the reporting entity and is legally separate. The State does not appoint a voting majority of each community college board of trustees. However, the State is financially accountable for these institutions because the State Board of Community Colleges (the Board) approves the budgeting of state and federal funds, the associated budget revisions, and the selection of the chief administrative officer of each individual community college and because the State provides significant funding to these institutions. The Board is comprised of state officials or their appointees. Each community college is similar in nature and function to all of the others, and the operations of no single community college are considered major in relation to the operations of all community colleges in the system. Therefore, aggregated financial information is presented in this CAFR for all community colleges.

The aggregated financial information for community colleges also includes the financial data of the institutions' significant fund-raising foundations. Although the community colleges do not control the timing or amount of receipts from their foundations, the majority of resources (or income thereon) that the foundations hold and invest are restricted to the activities of the respective community colleges by the donors. Because these restricted resources held by the foundations can only be used by, or for the benefit of, the specific community colleges, the foundations are considered component units of the community colleges and are included in the community colleges' financial statements. Certain foundations are private not-for-profits that report under Financial Accounting Standards Board pronouncements. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from that of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. The financial statement formats of the private foundations were modified to make them compatible with the community colleges' financial statement formats.

The following are the State's 58 community colleges:

Alamance Community College	Martin Community College
Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College	Mayland Community College
Beaufort County Community College	McDowell Technical Community College
Bladen Community College	Mitchell Community College
Blue Ridge Community College	Montgomery Community College
Brunswick Community College	Nash Community College
Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute	Pamlico Community College
Cape Fear Community College	Piedmont Community College
Carteret Community College	Pitt Community College
Catawba Valley Community College	Randolph Community College
Central Carolina Community College	Richmond Community College
Central Piedmont Community College	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Cleveland Community College	Robeson Community College
Coastal Carolina Community College	Rockingham Community College
College of The Albemarle	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Craven Community College	Sampson Community College
Davidson County Community College	Sandhills Community College
Durham Technical Community College	South Piedmont Community College
Edgecombe Community College	Southeastern Community College
Fayetteville Technical Community College	Southwestern Community College
Forsyth Technical Community College	Stanly Community College
Gaston College	Surry Community College
Guilford Technical Community College	Tri-County Community College
Halifax Community College	Vance-Granville Community College
Haywood Community College	Wake Technical Community College
Isothermal Community College	Wayne Community College
James Sprunt Community College	Western Piedmont Community College
Johnston Community College	Wilkes Community College
Lenoir Community College	Wilson Community College

State Health Plan

The State Health Plan (Plan) is a legally separate organization established to provide medical and pharmacy benefits to employees and retirees of the State, most of its component units, and local boards of education that are not part of the reporting entity. The Plan is governed by a ten-member board of trustees including the State Treasurer, an ex officio member who serves as chair and votes only in the event of a tie; the Director of the Office of State Budget and Management, a non-voting, ex officio member; two members appointed by the Governor; two members appointed by the State Treasurer; and four members appointed by the General Assembly. Health benefit programs and premium rates are determined by the State Treasurer upon approval of the board of trustees. The State of North Carolina makes significant contributions to the Plan as an employer and through its funding of local boards of education.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Discretely Presented Component Units - Other****The Golden LEAF (Long-term Economic Advancement Foundation), Inc.**

The Golden LEAF, Inc. (Foundation) is a legally separate not-for-profit corporation ordered to be created by the Consent Decree and Final Judgment in the State of North Carolina vs. Philip Morris, et al. The Foundation was established to receive and distribute 50% of the tobacco settlement funds allocated to North Carolina, such funds to be used to provide economic impact assistance to economically affected or tobacco-dependent regions of North Carolina. The 2013 General Assembly enacted legislation repealing the requirement for 50% of tobacco settlement funds to be allocated to the Foundation. In fiscal years 2014 and 2015, these funds were distributed to the State's General Fund rather than the Foundation. The 2015 General Assembly enacted legislation, providing for the appropriation of \$10 million of tobacco settlement funds to the Foundation each year. The 2017 General Assembly enacted legislation increasing the annual appropriation to \$17.5 million. The Foundation is governed by a 15-member board, all of whom are appointed by either the Governor, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House. The Foundation provides grants to State agencies and component units, creating a financial benefit/burden relationship.

North Carolina Housing Finance Agency

The North Carolina Housing Finance Agency (Agency) is a legally separate organization established to administer programs to finance housing opportunities for low and moderate income individuals. The Agency has a 13-member board of directors, with 12 appointed by either the Governor or the General Assembly. The 13th member is elected by the other 12. The Agency's mission is defined in its authorizing statute, which is modified or expanded from time to time by the General Assembly. The General Assembly also appropriates funds that assist the Agency in its mission to finance housing for very low income individuals and those with special needs; therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Agency.

State Education Assistance Authority

The State Education Assistance Authority (Authority) is a legally separate authority created to provide a system of financial assistance, consisting of grants, loans, work-study or other employment, and other aids, to qualified students to obtain an education by attending public or private educational institutions. The Authority is governed by a nine-member board of directors, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor and two of whom serve ex officio by virtue of their positions with the North Carolina Community College System and the University of North Carolina System. The State provides program subsidies to the Authority; therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Authority.

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority

The North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority) is a legally separate authority created to administer the development of the North Carolina Global TransPark. Of the 20-member governing board, 19 are voting members. Six of the voting members are appointed by the Governor and six are appointed by the General Assembly. The State has obligated itself to provide significant funding to the Authority; therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Authority. Effective July 2011, the General Assembly enacted legislation that made the Authority subject to the direction and supervision of the North Carolina Secretary of Transportation. Also included in the Authority is the financial data of its discretely presented component unit, the North Carolina Global TransPark Foundation.

North Carolina State Ports Authority

The North Carolina State Ports Authority (Authority) is a legally separate authority established to operate the State's port facilities in Wilmington and Morehead City and inland terminals in Charlotte and Greensboro. It is governed by an 11-member board, all of whom are appointed by either the Governor or the General Assembly. The State has obligated itself to provide significant funding to the Authority; therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Authority. Effective July 2011, the General Assembly enacted legislation that made the Authority subject to and under the direct supervision of the North Carolina Secretary of Transportation.

North Carolina Railroad Company

The North Carolina Railroad Company (Railroad) is a legally separate, for-profit corporation owned by the State for the purpose of promoting trade, industry, and transportation within North Carolina and advancing the economic interests of the State. The Railroad is governed by a 13-member board, all of whom are elected by shares held by the State. A financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Railroad. Also, the State is financially accountable since the State's intent in owning the Railroad's stock is to directly enhance the State's ability to provide governmental services.

The North Carolina Partnership for Children, Inc.

The North Carolina Partnership for Children, Inc. (Partnership) is a legally separate organization established to develop and oversee a comprehensive long-range strategic plan for high-quality early childhood education and development. A 26-member board governs the Partnership. Certain elected state officials appoint 22 of the members, while three members serve ex officio by virtue of their state positions and one serves as the Director of the North Carolina Pre-Kindergarten Program. The State provides significant operating subsidies to the Partnership, creating a financial benefit/burden relationship.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**North Carolina Biotechnology Center**

The North Carolina Biotechnology Center (NCBiotech) is a legally separate nonprofit corporation established for the purpose of furthering economic development and job creation in North Carolina through life science technology, company, and sector development statewide. NCBiotech is governed by a 40-member board. Twelve of the board members are appointed by the Governor or General Assembly; four serve as a result of their positions with the UNC System, a component unit of the State; two serve ex officio by virtue of their state positions; and two serve ex officio by virtue of their positions with private universities. The President of NCBiotech serves as an ex officio member. The other members are elected by the board of directors. The State has provided significant funding to NCBiotech since its inception; therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the NCBiotech.

Centennial Authority

The Centennial Authority (Authority) is a legally separate authority created to study, design, plan, construct, own, promote, finance, and operate a regional facility in Wake County, North Carolina. The regional facility consists of an arena where sports, fitness, health, recreational, entertainment or cultural activities can be conducted. The Authority is governed by a 21-member board comprised of ten members appointed by the General Assembly, four members appointed by the Wake County Board of Commissioners, four members appointed by the Raleigh City Council, one member appointed by the Chancellor of North Carolina State University or the Chancellor's designee, and two members appointed jointly by the mayors of all the cities in Wake County. The facility is located on land owned by the State and leased to the Authority at an annual rent of \$1 per year. Therefore, a financial benefit/burden relationship exists between the State and the Authority.

Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina

Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina (EDPNC) is a legally separate nonprofit corporation created to consolidate and enhance the State's economic development marketing and sales functions previously conducted by the North Carolina Department of Commerce. These functions include export promotion, tourism marketing, existing industry support, small business assistance, and business recruitment. EDPNC is governed by a 17-member board comprised of nine members appointed by the Governor and eight members appointed by the General Assembly. The State has the ability to remove board members at will. The State's contract with EDPNC provides recurring financial support to EDPNC, creating a financial benefit/burden relationship.

Availability of Financial Statements

Unless otherwise noted, complete financial statements for the following component units can be obtained from the Office of the State Auditor, 2 South Salisbury Street, 20601 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-0600 or can be accessed from the Office of the State Auditor internet home page at www.ncauditor.net.

Constituent institutions in the UNC System (excluding Gateway University Research Park, Inc., North Carolina Arboretum, and

University of North Carolina Health Care System)
 North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
 North Carolina State Ports Authority
 The North Carolina Partnership for Children, Inc.

Complete financial statements for the following component units can be obtained from the respective administrative offices of those units listed below:

The Golden LEAF, Inc.
 301 North Winstead Avenue
 Rocky Mount, NC 27804

North Carolina Railroad Company
 2809 Highwoods Boulevard
 Raleigh, NC 27604-1000

Gateway University Research Park, Inc.
 2901 East Gate City Boulevard Ste 2500
 Greensboro, NC 27401-4904

North Carolina Housing Finance Agency
 P.O. Box 28066
 Raleigh, NC 27611-8066

North Carolina Biotechnology Center
 P.O. Box 13547
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3547

Economic Development Partnership of
 North Carolina
 15000 Weston Parkway
 Cary, NC 27513

State Education Assistance Authority
 P.O. Box 14103
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-4103

Centennial Authority
 1400 Edwards Mill Road
 Raleigh, NC 27607

Complete financial statements of the individual community colleges can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. The addresses of the individual community colleges are available on the internet home page for the North Carolina Community College System as follows: <https://www.nccommunitycolleges.edu> (click "Find a College"). The State Health Plan, North Carolina Arboretum, and the University of North Carolina Health Care System do not issue separate financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**B. Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying financial statements of the State of North Carolina financial reporting entity have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governmental entities. The financial statements of the North Carolina Railroad Company, a for-profit corporation, and the North Carolina Biotechnology Center (discretely presented component units) have been prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements.

The financial statements are presented as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, except for the USS North Carolina Battleship Commission whose statements are as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017, and the North Carolina Deferred Compensation Plan, the 401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan, and the North Carolina Railroad Company whose statements are as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017. Occupational licensing boards have financial statements with various fiscal year ending dates.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the State as a whole) and fund financial statements as follows:

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information on all the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government (the State) and its component units. Fiduciary activities are excluded from the government-wide statements because they cannot be used to support the State's own programs. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are interfund services provided and used between functions. Elimination of these charges would misstate both the expenses of the purchasing function and the program revenues of the selling function. These statements distinguish between the governmental and business-type activities of the State. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or identifiable activity are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly associated with a specific function or identifiable activity. Certain charges to other funds or programs for "centralized" expenses also include an overhead markup that is included in direct expenses. Program revenues include (a) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or identifiable activity (including fees, fines and forfeitures and certain grants and contracts that are essentially contracts for services) and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program or identifiable activity (including restricted investment earnings or losses). Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues. Unrestricted resources internally dedicated by the State's governing body (General Assembly) are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. The State does not allocate general government (indirect) expenses to other functions.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about the State's funds, including its fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category—governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary—are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental and major enterprise funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental and enterprise funds are aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The State reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund

This is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for in another fund.

Highway Fund

This fund accounts for most of the activities of the Department of Transportation, including the maintenance and some construction of the State's primary and secondary road systems. In addition, it supports areas such as the North Carolina Ferry System, the Division of Motor Vehicles, public transportation, and railroad operations. The fund also provides revenue to the North Carolina State Ports Authority to support modernization initiatives. The principal revenues of the Highway Fund are motor fuels taxes, motor vehicle registration fees, driver's license fees, and federal aid. A portion of the motor fuels taxes is distributed to municipalities for local transportation projects.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Highway Trust Fund**

This fund was established by legislation (Chapter 692 of the 1989 Session Laws) to provide a dedicated funding mechanism to meet highway construction needs for North Carolina. Taxes were increased for the specific purpose of improving identified primary transportation corridors within the State and for the completion of urban loops around seven major metropolitan areas. Additionally, this fund provides supplemental allocations for secondary road construction. The fund also makes transfers to the General Fund, the Highway Fund, and the North Carolina Turnpike Authority. Session Law 2013-183 amends the Highway Trust Fund allocation of resources. It eliminates individually legislated projects and implements a new way for the Department of Transportation to fund and prioritize necessary infrastructure improvements while utilizing existing revenue sources more efficiently. In June 2015, the Board of Transportation approved the 10-year State Transportation Improvement Program, fully implementing the new legislation. The principal revenues of the Highway Trust Fund are highway use taxes, motor fuels taxes, and various title and registration fees.

The State reports the following major enterprise funds:

Unemployment Compensation Fund

This fund accounts for the State's unemployment insurance program, which is part of a national system established to provide temporary benefit payments to eligible unemployed workers. The administrative costs of this program are reported in the General Fund and financed through the distribution of employer paid federal unemployment insurance taxes. The state unemployment taxes collected from employers are transferred to the United States Treasury and deposited into North Carolina's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. State unemployment benefits are financed by the employer paid state unemployment insurance taxes. Certain unemployment benefits for civilian and military employees are paid through the trust fund but reimbursed from federal funds. In addition, when triggered, some extended benefits and emergency related benefits are also reimbursed from federal funds.

North Carolina State Lottery Fund

This fund accounts for the activities of the North Carolina Education Lottery Commission. The North Carolina Education Lottery Commission was created as an independent, self-supporting, and revenue raising entity. The purpose of the lottery is to generate funds to provide educational opportunities as directed by the General Assembly. The net profits of the fund are transferred periodically to the General Fund as required by general statutes.

EPA Revolving Loan Fund

This fund accounts for the activities of the State's clean water and drinking water revolving loan programs, which provide low cost loans to units of local government for the construction of wastewater facilities and drinking water infrastructure. These programs are financed primarily by federal capitalization grants from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), interest earnings on loans, loan repayments, and state funds (i.e., bond proceeds and State appropriations).

North Carolina Turnpike Authority

This fund accounts for the activities of the North Carolina Turnpike Authority (Authority), which was created to study, design, plan, construct, finance, and operate a system of toll roads, bridges, and/or tunnels supplementing the traditional non-toll transportation serving the citizens of the State. Effective July 2009, the General Assembly enacted legislation that transferred the functions and funds of the Authority to the Department of Transportation.

Additionally, the State reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds

These funds account for state property fire insurance coverages, motor fleet management services, mail services, temporary staffing services, computing and telecommunication services, and surplus property services provided to other departments or agencies of the State and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds

These funds account for resources held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the State's defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution pension plans, Internal Revenue Code Section 457 plan, death benefit plan, disability income plan, and retiree health benefit fund.

Investment Trust Funds

These funds account for the external portion of the Investment Pool sponsored by the Department of State Treasurer and individual investment accounts held by the Department of State Treasurer for public hospitals that are not part of the State reporting entity.

Private-purpose Trust Funds

These funds account for resources held in trust for insurance carriers, designated beneficiaries by the Administrative Office of the Courts, and other departmental trust funds in which the principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Agency Funds**

These funds account for sales tax collections held on behalf of local governments, resources held by the Administrative Office of the Courts for distribution to designated beneficiaries, insurance company receivership assets, vehicle property tax collections held on behalf of local governments, and other resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments. Insurance company receivership assets are held by the Commissioner of Insurance exclusively in his capacity as Receiver. These assets belong to insurance companies and other entities in receivership and are not the property of the State.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**Government-wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, except for agency funds which do not have a measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Lottery games are sold to the public by contracted retailers. For the North Carolina Education Lottery Commission's draw games, POWERBALL, Mega Millions, Carolina Cash 5, Carolina Pick 4, Carolina Pick 3, EZ Match, Lucky for Life, and Keno, revenue is recognized at the time of sale on a daily basis. For instant games, revenue is recognized at the time a pack of tickets is settled. For POWERBALL, Mega Millions, Carolina Cash 5, Carolina Pick 4, Carolina Pick 3, and Lucky for Life, prize expense is recorded at 50% of sales on a daily basis. EZ Match is recorded at 63.36% of sales on a daily basis. Keno is recorded at 65.73% of sales on a daily basis. For instant games, prize expense is accrued based on the final production prize structure percentage provided by the gaming vendor for each game and recorded daily on the value of packs settled. For the instant games with prize tickets, the final prize structure percentage used is adjusted to eliminate the value of the prize tickets. Prize expense for merchandise prizes is recognized as prizes are fulfilled.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the State receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in exchange, include taxes, fines and forfeitures, grants (and similar assistance), entitlements, and donations. Recognition standards are based on the characteristics and classes of nonexchange transactions. Income taxes, sales taxes, and other similar taxes on earnings or consumption are recognized as revenues, net of estimated refunds and uncollectible amounts, in the accounting period when the underlying exchange transaction has occurred. Franchise taxes, other taxes, and fines and forfeitures are recognized as revenues, net of estimated refunds and uncollectible amounts, in the accounting period when an enforceable legal claim to the assets arises and the use of resources is required or is first permitted. Grants (and similar assistance), entitlements, and donations are recognized by providers as expenses and by recipients as revenues (net of estimated uncollectible amounts), when all applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met (excluding time requirements) are reported as assets by the provider and as liabilities by the recipient. Resources received or recognized as a receivable before time requirements are met, but after all other eligibility requirements have been met, are reported as a deferred outflow of resources by the provider and a deferred inflow of resources by the recipient.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. With this measurement focus, only current assets and liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The operating statement presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in spendable resources. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures and proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when both measurable and available. Generally, the State considers revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within 31 days after year-end. Exceptions are individual income tax revenues and federal and county funds accrued for the matching share of medicaid claims payable, which the State considers to be available if they are collected within 12 months after year-end. Furthermore, in the circumstance where underpayments exceed overpayments, individual income tax revenues are recognized to the extent of estimated overpayments (i.e., refunds payable and applied refunds). Principal revenue sources considered susceptible to accrual include taxes, federal funds, local funds, and investment earnings. Other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the State.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt, claims and judgments, compensated absences, obligations for workers' compensation, pollution remediation, and arbitrage rebate liabilities, which are recognized as expenditures when payment is due. Pension and other postemployment benefit contributions to cost-sharing plans are recognized as expenditures in the period to which the payment relates, even if payment is not due until the subsequent period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**D. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

This classification includes undeposited receipts; petty cash; deposits held by the State Treasurer in the Short-term Investment Fund, a portfolio within the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer External Investment Pool (External Investment Pool); and demand and time deposits with private financial institutions, excluding certificates of deposit. The Short-term Investment Fund maintained by the State Treasurer has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account in that participants may deposit additional cash at any time and also may withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty.

E. Investments

This classification includes deposits held by the State Treasurer in certain investment portfolios (see Note 3A) as well as investments held separately by the State and its component units. Investments are generally reported at fair value, with significant exceptions as follows. Repurchase agreements and certain money market mutual funds are reported at cost. Fully benefit responsive synthetic guaranteed investment contracts and unallocated insurance contracts that are nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts are reported at contract value.

The net increase (decrease) in the fair value of investments is recognized as a component of investment income. Additional information regarding investments is provided in Note 3.

F. Securities Lending

Cash received as collateral on securities lending transactions is used to purchase investments. These investments are reported as assets in the accompanying financial statements and are generally measured at fair value with the exception of repurchase agreements, which are reported at cost. A corresponding liability is also reported for the amount owed to the broker at the termination of the lending agreement.

G. Receivables and Payables

Receivables in all funds represent amounts that have arisen in the ordinary course of business and are shown net of allowances for uncollectible amounts.

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either “due to/due from other funds” (i.e., current portion of interfund loans) or “advances to/from other funds” (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds related to services provided and used, reimbursements, and transfers are classified as “due to/due from other funds.” Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as “internal balances.”

H. Inventories and Prepaid Items

The inventories of the State and component units are valued at cost using either the first-in, first-out (FIFO); last invoice cost; or average cost method. These inventories consist of general supplies and materials. Institutions of the UNC System and community colleges also use these valuations along with the retail inventory method for some bookstore operations. The State Highway Fund accounts for its maintenance and construction inventories using the average cost method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased. Prepaid items of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when purchased, and balances of prepaid items are not reported as assets.

I. Securities Held in Trust

Securities held in trust include various assets, including securities from insurance companies and bail bondsmen doing business within North Carolina. These securities have been placed in safekeeping with a financial institution or the State Treasurer, as required by applicable general statutes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

J. Restricted/Designated Assets

In the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements, certain resources are reported as restricted assets because restrictions on asset use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. The following resources are not available for current operations and are reported as restricted assets: 1) resources restricted for the acquisition/construction of the government’s own capital assets, 2) resources legally segregated for the payment of principal and interest as required by debt covenants, 3) temporarily invested debt proceeds, and 4) nonexpendable resources of permanent funds. This financial statement caption also includes resources designated by management for the acquisition/construction of the government’s own capital assets and thus not available for current operations.

K. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment; easements; and infrastructure assets (e.g., State highway network, utility systems, and similar items), are reported in the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. Purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. The State highway network constructed prior to July 1, 2001 is recorded at estimated historical cost. Since July 1, 2001 the State highway network is recorded at cost. The initial estimated historical cost of the network is based on construction expenditures reported by the Department of Transportation less amounts estimated for the cost of right-of-ways and land improvements. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life are not capitalized. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation except that capital assets donated prior to July 1, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

Generally, capital assets are defined by the State and component units as assets with an initial value or cost greater than or equal to \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of two or more years, except for internally generated computer software and other intangible assets, which are capitalized when the value or cost is greater than or equal to \$1 million and \$100 thousand, respectively.

The value of assets constructed by the State and its component units for their own use includes all material direct and indirect construction costs that are incurred as a result of the construction. In proprietary funds and component units, interest costs incurred (if material) are capitalized during the period of construction.

The depreciation methods and estimated useful lives generally used by the State and its component units are as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings.....	Straight-line	10-100 years
Machinery and Equipment.....	Straight-line Units of output for motor vehicles	2-30 years 90,000 miles
Art, literature, and other artifacts.....	Straight-line	2-25 years
General infrastructure.....	Straight-line	10-75 years
State highway network.....	Composite	50 years
Computer software.....	Straight-line	2-30 years
Other intangible assets.....	Straight-line	2-100 years

For the State highway network (including toll roads), depreciation is based on a weighted average of the estimated useful lives of dissimilar assets in the network (e.g., subsurface foundations, roadway surfaces, bridges, traffic control devices, guardrails, markings, signage, etc.).

L. Tax Refund Liabilities

Tax refund liabilities consist primarily of accrued income and sales and use tax refunds due to taxpayers. During the calendar year, the State collects employee withholdings and taxpayers’ payments for income taxes. At June 30, the State estimates the amount it owes taxpayers for income tax overpayments during the preceding six months. Sales and use tax refund liabilities are also estimated at June 30. These liabilities are recorded as “Tax refunds payable.”

M. Compensated Absences

Employees of the State and component units are permitted to accumulate earned, but unused vacation pay benefits. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Also, when determining the vacation pay liability due within one year, leave is considered taken on a last in, first out (LIFO) basis. In governmental funds, a liability for these amounts is reported only as payments come due each period upon the occurrence of relevant events such as employee resignations and retirements. The State’s policy provides for a maximum accumulation of unused vacation leave of 30 days which can be carried forward

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

each January 1 or for which an employee can be paid upon termination of employment. Also, any accumulated vacation leave in excess of 30 days at calendar year end is converted to sick leave.

In addition to the vacation leave described above, compensated absences include the accumulated unused portion of the special annual leave bonuses awarded by the General Assembly. The bonus leave balance on December 31 is retained by employees and transferred into the next calendar year. It is not part of the 30 day maximum applicable to regular vacation leave and is not subject to conversion to sick leave.

There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave because the State has no obligation to pay sick leave upon employee termination or retirement. However, additional service credit for retirement pension benefits is given for accumulated sick leave upon retirement.

N. Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the columns for governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units. These amounts are also reported as liabilities in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. If material, debt premiums and discounts of the State are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the effective interest method. If material, debt premiums and discounts of the University of North Carolina System (component unit) are generally deferred and amortized using the straight-line method. Long-term debt is reported net of the applicable debt premium, and/or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize debt premiums, as well as debt issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of the debt issued and premiums received are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

O. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The State and its component units have the following items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are 1) the accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivative instruments, 2) deferred loss on refunding, 3) State aid transmitted to a component unit that cannot be spent until a future period (but all other eligibility requirements, if any, have been met), 4) deferred outflows for pensions (i.e., difference between actual and expected experience, change in proportion, differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and contributions subsequent to the measurement date), 5) deferred outflows for OPEB (i.e., difference between actual and expected experience, net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments, change in proportion, differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions, and contributions subsequent to the measurement date), 6) excess consideration provided in government acquisitions (other deferred outflow), and 7) a deferred loss on a sale-leaseback transaction reported by a community college (other deferred outflow). A deferred loss on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The primary government amortizes the deferred loss on refunding using the effective interest method, and the University of North Carolina System (component unit) generally amortizes this amount using the straight-line method.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The State and a component unit have the following items that qualify for reporting in this category. They are 1) service concession arrangement revenue applicable to future years, 2) State aid received by a component unit that cannot be spent until a future period (but all other eligibility requirements, if any, have been met), 3) deferred inflows for pensions (i.e., difference between actual and expected experience, changes of assumptions, net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments, change in proportion, and differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions), 4) deferred inflows for OPEB (i.e., difference between actual and expected experience, changes in assumptions, net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments, change in proportion, and differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions), 5) a capital lease obligation adjustment by a university due to a change in the provisions of a lease resulting from a refunding by the lessor of tax-exempt debt (other deferred inflow), 6) deferred inflows for irrevocable split interest agreements that universities are beneficiaries of, and 7) unavailable revenues in governmental funds. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues primarily from the following sources: sales and use taxes; other taxes; tobacco settlement; and fees, licenses, and fines. These amounts are deferred and recognized as revenues in the period that the amounts become available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred outflows of resources resulting from the difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments are included in pension expense over a closed five-year period, beginning in the current measurement period. Deferred outflows of resources, with the exception of employer contributions after the measurement date, and deferred inflows of resources are included in pension expense, beginning in the current measurement period, over a closed period (see Note 12). The closed period is equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees (both active and inactive) that are provided with pensions through the pension plan determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources resulting from the difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments are included in OPEB expense over a closed five-year period, beginning in the current measurement period. Deferred outflows of resources, with the exception of employer contributions after the measurement date, and all other deferred outflows and inflows of resources are included in OPEB expense, beginning in the current measurement period, over a closed period (see Note 14). The closed period is equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees (both active and inactive) that are provided with OPEB benefits through the OPEB plans determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

P. Net Position/Fund Balance

Net Position

Net position is reported as restricted when constraints placed on net position use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or are imposed by law through constitutional provisions. Constraints placed on net position use by enabling legislation are not reported as net position restrictions since such constraints are not legally enforceable. Legal enforceability means that the State can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposes specified by the legislation. Situations where the State's internal governing body (General Assembly) places restrictions on existing resources or earmarks existing revenue sources are considered to be constraints that are internally imposed. Such internally dedicated net position is presented as unrestricted.

For governmental activities, the State considers restricted amounts to have been spent first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position is available. For business-type activities and component units, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the State's policy to use receipts first (which include restricted and unrestricted resources), then State appropriations as necessary. Receipts are defined as all funds collected by an agency or institution other than State appropriations. The decision to use restricted or unrestricted receipts to fund a payment is transactional-based within the departmental management system in place at the agency or institution. For projects funded by tax-exempt debt proceeds and other sources, the debt proceeds are always used first.

Fund Balance

Fund balance for governmental funds is reported in the following classifications depicting the relative strength of the constraints that control how specific amounts can be spent.

- The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balances have constraints placed on the use of resources that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions.
- Committed fund balances can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the North Carolina General Assembly, the State's highest level of decision-making authority. The North Carolina General Assembly establishes commitments through the passage of legislation that becomes State law. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally.
- Assigned fund balances are constrained by an intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM) is authorized to assign unexpended funds at year-end as a carryforward of budget authority to the subsequent fiscal year. The North Carolina Constitution (Article III, Sec. 5(3)) provides that the "budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor." The Governor has delegated the authority to perform certain powers and duties of the Governor's role as the Director of the Budget to OSBM.
- Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. Other governmental funds cannot report positive unassigned fund balance but can report negative unassigned fund balance if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceeded the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

For classification of governmental fund balances, the State considers an expenditure to be made from the most restrictive resource (i.e., restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned in that order) when more than one fund balance classification is available for use.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with General Statute 143C-4-2, the Savings Reserve is established as a reserve in the General Fund and is a component of the unappropriated General Fund balance. Funds reserved to the Savings Reserve are available for expenditure in an aggregate amount that does not exceed 7.5% of the prior fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations, excluding departmental receipts, upon appropriation by a majority vote of the membership of the Senate and House of Representatives present and voting for any of the following purposes:

- To cover a decline in General Fund revenue from one fiscal year to another.
- To cover the difference between that fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations, excluding departmental receipts, and projected revenue.
- To pay costs imposed by a court or administrative order.
- To provide relief and assistance from the effects of an emergency.

Each year the OSBM and Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly shall jointly develop and produce an evaluation of the adequacy of the Savings Reserve based on the volatility of North Carolina's General Fund tax structure. After completing the evaluation, these entities may revise the methodology as needed to estimate the target for the Savings Reserve balance, which shall be calculated so as to be sufficient to cover two years of need for nine out of ten scenarios involving a decline in General Fund revenue from one fiscal year to the next fiscal year.

In 2018, the OSBM along with the Fiscal Research Division of the General Assembly recommended a Savings Reserve target balance of 11.3% of prior fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations. At June 30, 2018, the balance of the Savings Reserve was \$1.85 billion, which represents 8.24% of the prior year's General Fund appropriation budget. The Savings Reserve is included with unassigned fund balance.

Q. Revenues and Expenses

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items and capital contributions. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. Proprietary fund operating revenues result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as noncapital grants and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. Capital contributions are reported separately, after nonoperating revenues and expenses.

R. Food and Nutrition Services

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 24, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Grants and Other Financial Assistance*, the State recognizes distributions of food and nutrition services benefits as revenue and expenditures in the General Fund. Revenues and expenditures are recognized based on the fair value at the time the benefits are distributed to the individual recipients. In North Carolina, benefits are distributed in electronic form, thus distribution takes place when the individual recipients use the benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2: CHANGES IN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

CHANGES RESULTING FROM ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the State implemented the following pronouncements and implementation guides issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*,
- Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*,
- Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*,
- Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues*,
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-1, *Implementation Guidance Update – 2017*,
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-2, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*,
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)*.

Statement No. 75 improves the accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). The Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. The Statement establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. The Statement also identifies methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute the present value to periods of employee service for defined benefit OPEB. Note disclosures and required supplementary information requirements are also addressed.

Statement No. 81 improves accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for instances where a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. Split-interest agreements are used by donors to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. They can be created through trusts or other legally enforceable agreements. The governments that are beneficiaries of split-interest agreements must recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. The Statement also requires a government to recognize assets representing the government's beneficial interest in an irrevocable split-interest agreement that is administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interest. Governments are also required to recognize revenue when resources become applicable to the reporting period.

Statement No. 85 addresses issues identified during implementation of certain other GASB Statements. It enhances consistency in the application of accounting and financial reporting requirements by providing technical clarification of issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits.

Statement No. 86 improves consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources (non-refunding resources) are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing the debt. The Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for debt that is defeased in substance.

Implementation Guide No. 2017-1 addresses questions raised relative to the standards on cash flows related to pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB), financial reporting entity, pensions – plan and employer accounting and reporting, accounting and financial reporting for certain investments and for external investment pools, fund balance reporting, and tax abatement disclosures.

Implementation Guide No. 2017-2 addresses questions raised relative to Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended.

Implementation Guide No. 2017-3 addresses questions raised relative to Statements No. 74 and 75. The majority of the requirements in this guide are effective in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, although some of the requirements are effective in the subsequent fiscal year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3: DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits and Investments with State Treasurer

Unless specifically exempt, every agency of the State and certain component units are required by General Statute 147-77 to deposit moneys received with the State Treasurer or with a depository institution in the name of the State Treasurer. Certain local governmental units that are not part of the reporting entity are also allowed to invest money with the State Treasurer. Expenditures for the primary government and certain component units are made by wire transfers, ACH transactions, and warrants issued by the agencies and drawn on the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer processes these transactions each day. General Statute 147-69.1 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest all deposits in obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States; obligations of certain federal agencies; specified repurchase agreements; obligations of the State of North Carolina; time deposits with specified financial institutions; prime quality commercial paper with specified ratings; specified bills of exchange or time drafts; asset-backed securities with specified ratings; and corporate bonds and notes with specified ratings.

General Statute 147-69.2 authorizes the State Treasurer to invest the deposits of certain special funds, including the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System, the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund, and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (collectively referred to as the pension and OPEB trust funds in this note), the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, the Disability Income Plan of N.C., the Escheat Fund, the Public School Insurance Fund, the Local Government Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Trust, public hospitals, local government Law Enforcement Officer Special Separation Allowance (LEOSSA) trusts, and deposits of certain component units including trust funds of the University of North Carolina System, and funds of the State Health Plan and State Education Assistance Authority in the investments authorized in General Statute 147-69.1; general obligations of other states; general obligations of North Carolina local governments; asset-backed securities bearing specific ratings; and obligations of any company incorporated within or outside the United States bearing specific ratings. The deposits of the pension and OPEB trust funds may be invested in all of the above plus certain insurance contracts; group trusts; individual, common or collective trusts of banks and trust companies; real estate investment trusts; limited partnership interest in limited liability partnerships or limited liability companies; and certain stocks and mutual funds.

North Carolina Department of State Treasurer External Investment Pool (External Investment Pool)

To ensure that these and other legal and regulatory limitations are met, all cash deposited with the State Treasurer, except for other investment programs, is maintained in the External Investment Pool. Other investment programs may include the public hospitals, certain investments of the Escheat Fund, certain investments of other funds and component units of the reporting entity, the Local Government OPEB Trust, local government LEOSSA trusts, and bond proceeds investment accounts. This pool, a government sponsored external investment pool, consists of the following individual investment portfolios:

Short-term Investment – This portfolio may hold any of the investments authorized by General Statute 147-69.1. The Short-term Investment portfolio is the primary cash management account for the State and is managed in such a manner as to be readily convertible into cash. The primary participants of this portfolio are the General Fund, Highway Fund, Highway Trust Fund, and the remaining portfolios listed below. Other participants include universities and various boards, commissions, community colleges, the Local Government OPEB Trust, and school administrative units that make voluntary deposits with the State Treasurer.

Long-term Investment – This portfolio may hold the fixed-income investments authorized by General Statutes 147-69.1 and 147-69.2. Since the deposits in this fund are typically not needed for day-to-day operations, the investment vehicles used generally have a longer term and higher yield than those held in the Short-term Investment portfolio. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Fixed Income Investment – This portfolio holds a portion of the Short-term Investment portfolio pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Equity Investment – This portfolio is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(8) and primarily holds an equity-based trust. The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Real Estate Investment – This portfolio holds investments in real estate-based trust funds, limited partnerships and other limited liability investment vehicles, and group annuity contracts, which is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(7). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Alternative Investment – This portfolio holds investments in various limited partnerships and limited liability companies, hedge funds, U.S. Treasuries, and equities, which is managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment – This portfolio may hold investments in debt-related strategies made primarily through limited partnerships or other limited liability vehicles as defined by General Statutes 147-69.2(b)(6c). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

Inflation Sensitive Investment – This portfolio may hold investments in assets that are acquired for the primary purpose of providing protection against risks associated with inflation made primarily through limited partnerships, other limited liability vehicles, or fixed income securities managed pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(9a). The State's pension and OPEB trust funds are the sole participants in this portfolio.

All of the preceding investment portfolios operate like individual investment pools, except that an investment portfolio may hold shares in other investment portfolios at the discretion of the State Treasurer and subject to the legal limitations discussed previously. To this extent, the deposits are commingled; and therefore, the State Treasurer considers all investment portfolios to be part of a single pool, the External Investment Pool. The External Investment Pool contains deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). This pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body.

The external portion of the External Investment Pool is presented in the State's financial statements as an investment trust fund. Each fund and component unit's share of the internal equity in the External Investment Pool is reported in the State's financial statements as an asset of those funds or component units. Equity in the Short-term Investment portfolio is reported as cash and cash equivalents while equity in the Long-term Investment, Equity Investment, Real Estate Investment, Fixed Income Investment, Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment, Inflation Sensitive Investment, and Alternative Investment portfolios is reported as investments. The internal equity of the pool differs from the amount of assets reported by the funds and component units due to the typical banker/customer outstanding and in-transit items. Additionally, each fund reports its share of the assets and liabilities arising from securities lending transactions.

Net investment income earned by the External Investment Pool is generally distributed on a pro rata basis. However, in accordance with legal requirements, the General Fund receives all investment income earned by funds created for purposes of meeting appropriations. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, \$17.08 million of investment income associated with other funds was credited to the General Fund.

The External Investment Pool is included in the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs (State Treasurer Investments) separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604 or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

Bond Index External Investment Pool (BIF)

The North Carolina Department of State Treasurer operates a government sponsored bond index external investment pool (BIF) in which the State Treasurer is authorized to invest funds for governmental entities that are outside the State's pension and OPEB trust funds as defined in this note. The BIF invests in high quality debt securities eligible under General Statute 147-69.2(b) (1 through 6).

Participants in the BIF may include public hospitals, the Local Government OPEB Trust, local government LEOSSA trusts, the Death Benefit Plan of N.C., the Disability Income Plan of N.C., the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, and other funds and component units of the reporting entity with investment authority under General Statute 147-69.2. Participation in the BIF is voluntary.

The deposits are commingled; and therefore, the State Treasurer considers all funds to be part of a single pool. The BIF contains deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). The BIF is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not subject to any formal oversight other than that of the legislative body.

The external portion of the BIF is presented in the State's financial statements as an investment trust fund. Each fund and component unit's share of the internal equity in the BIF is reported in the State's financial statements as an investment asset of those funds or component units. Net investment income earned by the BIF is distributed on a pro rata basis.

The BIF is included in the State Treasurer Investments separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604 or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Bond Proceeds Investment Accounts**

The State Treasurer has established separate investment accounts for each State bond issue to comply with Internal Revenue Service regulations on bond arbitrage. A private investment company under contract with the State Treasurer manages these separate accounts. In the State's financial statements, each fund's equity in these accounts is reported as investments.

At year-end, the bond proceeds investment accounts had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Weighted Average Maturity (Days)</u>
Debt investments:		
U.S. Treasuries	\$ 56,500	54
Repurchase agreements	85,831	12
Total investments	<u>\$ 142,331</u>	

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. As established in the contract with the private investment company, all bond proceeds are managed in compliance with General Statute 147-69.1 and are invested in short-term maturities and/or securities that bear the highest rating of a least one nationally recognized rating service and do not bear a rating below the highest by any nationally recognized rating service.

Custodial Credit Risk. Investments purchased with bond proceeds were exposed to custodial credit risk since the securities were held by the counterparty and were not registered in the name of the State Treasurer. There is no custodial policy related to these investments.

Repurchase agreements are reported at cost. See Note 1E for additional information. U.S. Treasuries are valued at fair value at June 30, 2018 (\$56.5 million) and are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The valuation technique for these securities is the market approach where the pricing vendor gathers real-time market data and uses direct observations to compute an independent price.

Equity Index Investment Account (EIF)

The State Treasurer has contracted with an external party (Trustee) to create the equity index investment account (EIF). The primary participants of this equity index investment account are public hospitals and the Local Government OPEB Trust (OPEB) funds. Other participants include local government LEOSA trusts and certain funds of the reporting entity. These funds are part of a commingled equity index investment trust (Trust). The Trustee manages the assets in the Trust, primarily in equity and equity-based securities in accordance with the General Statutes. The Trustee maintains custody of the underlying securities in the name of the Trust, services the securities, and maintains all related accounting records.

Pursuant to General Statute 159-30.1, the State Treasurer manages the OPEB trusts' assets. These trusts are established for local governments, public authorities, any entity eligible to participate in the State's Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, and local school administrative units. Eligible participants make voluntary contributions to the trusts for the purpose of depositing and investing all or part of the contribution from their other post-employment benefit plans. As of June 30, 2018, there were seventeen OPEB trust participants in the EIF. Each participant is responsible for making its own investment decision.

The State Treasurer also manages the public hospitals' assets. As of June 30, 2018, there were four participants consisting of the Margaret R. Pardee Hospital, New Hanover Regional Medical Center, Columbus Regional Healthcare, and Watauga Medical Center. One public hospital is also a participant in the BIF.

The Equity Index Investment Account is included in the State Treasurer Investments separate report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604 or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer internet page at <https://www.nctreasurer.com/inv/Pages/Annual-Supplemental-Reports.aspx> in the Audited Financial Statements section.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Escheat Investment Account**

Pursuant to General Statute 147-69.2(b)(12), the State Treasurer has established a separate investment account on behalf of the Escheat Fund. At year-end, the Escheat investment account maintained by the State Treasurer had the following investments and recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

Investments Measured at the NAV	Fair Value 6/30/2018	Unfunded Commitments
Private Credit Limited Partnership	\$ 9,340	\$ 309
Private equity investment partnerships	32,307	43,864
Private Natural Resources Limited Partnership ...	5,141	—
Total investments measured at the NAV	<u>\$ 46,788</u>	

Private Credit Limited Partnership. This type includes two private credit funds. These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of non-investment grade or unrated obligations, debt securities and asset-backed securities, including but not limited to bank loans, high yield, mortgage-backed securities, convertibles, whole loans, mezzanine debt, credit default swaps, collateralized debt obligations and sovereign debt. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

Private Equity Investment Partnership. This type includes seven private equity funds. These investments are valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. These investments include a mix of buyout, venture capital, growth equity, and private special situations vehicles. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

Private Natural Resources Limited Partnership. This type includes one private natural resources fund. This investment is valued using net assets valued as of the previous quarter-end, plus current quarter cash flows. This strategy may make non-public equity or debt investments in timberland, energy, agriculture, and other natural resources implementations. Currently, the strategy represented in this category is one which invests in oil and gas properties within the U.S. These funds are not eligible for redemption. Distributions are received as underlying investments within the funds are liquidated, which on average can occur over the span of 5-10 years.

B. Deposits Outside the State Treasurer

In addition to the pooled deposits maintained by the State Treasurer, other deposits are maintained outside the State Treasurer by the primary government and certain component units. As a general rule, these deposits are not covered by the rules in Chapter 20 NCAC 7 requiring collateralization of uninsured deposits.

Primary Government

The majority of the uninsured and uncollateralized deposits held outside the State Treasurer were maintained by the various clerks of superior court and by the USS N.C. Battleship Commission. The clerks of superior court and the USS N.C. Battleship Commission do not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the primary government were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized.....	<u>\$ 17,098</u>
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Component Units

The University of North Carolina (UNC) System does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. At year-end, the bank balances maintained outside the State Treasurer by the UNC System were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Uninsured and uncollateralized.....	\$ 473,063
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's trust department or agent but not in the entity's name...	823
Total.....	<u>\$ 473,886</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**C. Investments Outside the State Treasurer****Primary Government**

At year-end, 95% of investments held outside the State Treasurer were maintained by the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan

The Iran Divestment Act (North Carolina General Statutes Sections 147-86.55 through 147-86.63) places investment restrictions on the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the 401(k) Plan) and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the 457 Plan). Specifically, pursuant to the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's "Iran Divestment Policy", adopted in compliance with the statute, the Department of State Treasurer, including the Supplemental Retirement Plans, shall refrain from making investments in companies on the State Treasurer's list of entities engaging in certain investment activities in Iran.

The Divestment from Companies Boycotting Israel Act (North Carolina General Statutes Sections 147-86.80 through 147-86.84) places investment restrictions on the 401(k) Plan and the 457 Plan. Specifically, pursuant to the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer's "Boycott Israel Divestment Policy," adopted in compliance with the statute, the Department of State Treasurer, including the Supplemental Retirement Plans, shall refrain from making investments in companies on the State Treasurer's list of entities engaging in certain boycotting activities against Israel.

The form of governance over the investments would be the prudent-person or prudent-expert rule. These rules are broad statements of intent, generally requiring investment selection and management to be made with prudent, discreet, and intelligent judgment and care.

At December 31, 2017, the 401(k) and 457 Plans of North Carolina had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands). Investments in the Pooled Account total \$8.73 billion. The 401(k) and 457 Plans' investments are held in a group trust established as of January 4, 2016. Their Board authorized the establishment of the North Carolina Supplemental Retirement Plans Group Trust (the "Group Trust") for the purpose of commingling the corpus of the separate trusts of the Plans; and their Board adopted the Declaration of Trust establishing the Group Trust. The Pooled Account offers seven equity funds, an inflation responsive fund, and two fixed income funds. The actively managed separate account funds have multiple investment managers, and the passively managed separate accounts each have a single investment manager. The remainder of the investments is the Stable Value Fund, which consists of three synthetic guaranteed investment contracts, two separate account guaranteed investment contracts, a pooled stable value fund and a government money market fund.

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt investments:					
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 260,383	\$ 14,103	\$ 161,075	\$ 55,516	\$ 29,689
U.S. agencies.....	35,602	2,490	31,848	156	1,108
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	209,552	237	5,824	13,478	190,013
Collateralized mortgage obligations.....	25,919	8,434	2,668	3,402	11,415
State and local government.....	3,697	508	1,710	179	1,300
Asset-backed securities.....	176,862	32,037	67,453	33,816	43,556
Collective investment funds.....	1,488,739	22,117	592,438	354,997	519,187
Debt mutual funds.....	10,593	—	5,221	5,372	—
Pooled debt funds.....	368,433	—	—	368,433	—
Domestic corporate bonds.....	290,274	40,218	151,866	79,956	18,234
Foreign corporate bonds.....	86,646	8,679	63,626	13,039	1,302
Foreign government bonds.....	30,774	10,469	17,770	2,535	—
	2,987,474	\$ 139,292	\$ 1,101,499	\$ 930,879	\$ 815,804
Other investments:					
Equity collective investment trusts.....	2,543,563				
Unallocated insurance contracts.....	838,099				
Domestic stocks.....	2,829,832				
Foreign stocks.....	1,495,670				
Hedge/commodity/debt mutual fund.....	487,337				
Short-term investment collective trust.....	97,063				
Total investments.....	\$ 11,279,038				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In the above table, the underlying investments of fully benefit-responsive synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (SGICs) are disclosed at fair value. On the Statement of Net Position, SGICs are reported at contract value. At year-end, the fair value of the underlying investments of fully benefit-responsive SGICs exceeded contract value by \$8.39 million.

Interest Rate Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have a formal investment policy that limits duration as a means of managing their exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. The managers within the NC Fixed Income Fund have duration targets relative to a specified benchmark. Asset-backed securities are securities that are primarily serviced by the cash flows of a discrete pool of receivables or other financial assets, either fixed or revolving, that by their terms convert into cash within a finite time period, plus any rights or other assets designed to assure the servicing or timely distribution of proceeds to the security holders. Collective investment funds include units in the various funds. The interest rate risk in each of the funds is dependent upon the weighted average maturity of each of the collective investment funds which hold securities with maturities ranging from short to intermediate in duration. As a result, the collective investment funds are sensitive to changes in interest rates. Collateralized mortgage obligations generate a return based upon either the payment of interest or principal on mortgages in an underlying pool. The relationship between interest rates and prepayments make the fair value sensitive to changes in interest rates. Investments consist of units in various commingled funds, each with an investment objective relative to maturity and liquidity with interest rate risk dependent upon the weighted average maturity of each of the funds.

Credit Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have a formal investment policy on credit risk. The investment guidelines applicable to the NC Fixed Income Fund places restrictions on the maximum amount of corporate securities or other fixed income securities rated below investment grade the Fund may invest in. At December 31, 2017, the 401(k) and 457 Plan investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. agencies.....	\$ —	\$ 35,602	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	—	150,841	—	—	—	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations.	5,695	11,538	239	1,195	7,210	42
State and local government.....	—	2,159	1,538	—	—	—
Asset-backed securities.....	134,394	23,277	6,428	1,358	11,405	—
Collective investment funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,488,739
Debt mutual funds.....	—	—	—	—	10,593	—
Pooled debt funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	368,433
Domestic corporate bonds.....	836	9,232	89,049	183,510	7,569	78
Foreign corporate bonds.....	606	11,596	33,540	38,402	2,454	48
Foreign government bonds.....	9,710	7,154	13,418	492	—	—
	<u>\$ 151,241</u>	<u>\$ 251,399</u>	<u>\$ 144,212</u>	<u>\$ 224,957</u>	<u>\$ 39,231</u>	<u>\$ 1,857,340</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have formal investment policies that address custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The 401(k) and 457 Plans do not have formal investment policies that address foreign currency risk. At December 31, 2017, the Plans' exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Amount	
	Foreign stocks	
Euro.....	\$	255,527
Japanese Yen.....		210,201
British Pound Sterling.....		146,324
Swiss Franc.....		64,003
Hong Kong Dollar.....		63,554
New Taiwan Dollar.....		43,200
South Korean Won.....		42,710
Swedish Krona.....		24,179
South African Rand.....		23,003
Singapore Dollar.....		22,329
Brazilian Real.....		20,625
Canadian Dollar.....		18,713
Danish Krone.....		17,841
Indian Rupee.....		16,945
Australian Dollar.....		16,312
Turkish Lira.....		11,289
Malaysian Ringgit.....		4,878
Other Currencies.....		11,833
Total.....	\$	<u>1,013,466</u>

Note: The totals in this table do not agree to the totals disclosed in the previous investment maturities table because the investment maturities table includes foreign stocks that are denominated in U.S. currency.

The fair value measurements of the 401(k) and 457 Plans' investments are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At December 31, 2017, the investments of these Plans maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

	6/30/2018	Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Investments by fair value level			
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 260,383	\$ —	\$ 260,383
U.S. agencies.....	35,602	—	35,602
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	209,552	—	209,552
Collateralized mortgage obligations.....	25,919	—	25,919
State and local government.....	3,697	—	3,697
Asset-backed securities.....	176,862	—	176,862
Domestic corporate bonds.....	290,274	—	290,274
Foreign corporate bonds.....	86,646	—	86,646
Foreign government bonds.....	30,774	—	30,774
Domestic stocks.....	2,829,832	2,829,832	—
Foreign stocks.....	1,495,670	1,495,670	—
Total investments by fair value level.....	5,445,211	\$ 4,325,502	\$ 1,119,709
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)			
Hedge/commodity/debt mutual fund.....	487,337		
Short-term investment collective trust.....	97,063		
Equity collective investment trusts.....	2,543,563		
Pooled debt funds.....	368,433		
Collective investment funds.....	1,488,739		
Debt mutual funds.....	10,593		
Total investments measured at the NAV.....	4,995,728		
Total investments measured at fair value.....	\$ 10,440,939		

U.S. Treasuries, U.S. agencies, mortgage pass-throughs, collateralized mortgage obligations, and state and local government securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Asset-backed securities, domestic corporate bonds, foreign corporate bonds, and foreign government bonds classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using discounted cash flow techniques.

Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV) per share are presented on the following table (dollars in thousand):

Investments Measured at the NAV	Fair Value 6/30/2018	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
Hedge/commodity/debt mutual fund.....	\$ 487,337	Daily	1 day
Short-term investment collective trust.....	97,063	Daily	1 day
Equity collective investment trusts.....	2,543,563	Daily	1-2 days
Pooled debt funds.....	368,433	Daily	5 days
Collective investment funds.....	1,488,739	Daily and monthly	1 day - 12 months
Debt mutual funds.....	10,593	Daily	1 day
Total investments measured at the NAV.....	\$ 4,995,728		

Hedge/Commodity/Debt Mutual Fund – This type includes one fund, the NC Inflation Response Fund. This fund is a real return asset allocation strategy designed to hedge global inflation risks. The fund primarily invests in inflation linked bonds, commodities, emerging market currencies, real estate investment trusts (REITs), and gold. The net asset value is determined by dividing the total value of the fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the fund, less liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. The value is determined at the end of each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Short-term Investment Collective Trust - This fund is invested in the BNY Mellon EB Temporary Investment Fund. The fund primarily invests in instruments issued by the U.S. Government and federal agencies, short-term corporate obligations, commercial paper, and certificates of deposit. The average weighted maturity of these funds does not exceed 60 days. This fund is valued with a NAV at \$1/unit.

Equity Collective Investment Trusts – This type includes three equity index funds. The BlackRock Large Cap Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the S&P 500 Index. The BlackRock Small Mid Cap Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the Russell 2500 Index. The BlackRock International Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the MSCI ACWI Ex-USA Index. Each are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Pooled Debt Funds – This type includes one fund, the PIM Fund in Fixed Income. The fund is an actively managed bond fund that seeks an excess return over the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index. The fund invests in a diversified portfolio of fixed income securities including corporate obligations, structured products, and U.S. Treasuries. The fund actively allocates to both benchmark and non-benchmark sectors, with heavy emphasis on the credit-oriented sectors. The fund is valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments.

Collective Investment Funds – This type includes five funds, the Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund, the Prudential Wrapped Commingled Fund in the Stable Value Fund, the Nationwide Wrapped Commingled Fund in the Stable Value Fund, the Wells Fargo Commingled Fund in the Stable Value Fund, and a small Wells Fargo government money market fund. The Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund seeks to replicate the composition and performance of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index. The Prudential and Nationwide wrapped commingled funds in the Stable Value Fund seeks preservation of principal and an above average level of income with the goal of minimizing overall portfolio risk. The funds primarily invest in U.S. Treasuries, U.S. agencies, corporate obligations, asset-backed securities, and mortgage-backed securities. The Wells Fargo Commingled Fund in the Stable Value Fund is primarily comprised of investment contracts issued by financial companies including guaranteed investment contracts (GICs), separate account GICs, and security-backed investment contracts. The Wells Fargo Commingled Fund seeks safety of principal and consistency of returns while attempting to maintain minimal volatility. The Wells Fargo money market fund seeks current income while preserving capital and liquidity. This fund invests in high quality, short-term money market instruments that consist of U.S. Government obligations and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. Government obligations. The Commingled BlackRock Fixed Income Index Fund, the Prudential Wrapped Commingled Fund, and the Nationwide Wrapped Commingled Fund are valued at the net asset value of units held at the end of the period, based upon the fair value of the underlying investments. The Wells Fargo Commingled Fund is valued at contract value and its fair value is derived using a market/book ratio. The Wells Fargo money market fund is valued with a NAV at \$1/unit.

Debt Mutual Funds – This type includes two funds in Fixed Income. The MetWest High Yield Bond Fund invests primarily in high yield bonds with the investment objective of maximizing long-term total return. The MetWest Floating Rate Income Fund invests primarily in floating rate securities and seeks to maximize current income. The net asset value is determined by dividing the total value of the fund's portfolio investments and other assets attributable to the fund, less liabilities, by the total number of shares outstanding. The value is determined at the end of each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Other Primary Government Investments**

The other primary government investments held outside the State Treasurer consisted almost entirely of separate investment accounts held by trustees for special obligation and revenue debt issues to comply with IRS regulations on bond arbitrage, and escheated securities held for owners.

At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following investments and maturities (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt investments:					
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 75,859	\$ 74,052	\$ 1,431	\$ 376	\$ —
U.S. agencies.....	5,568	2,923	1,160	1,485	—
State and local government.....	505	—	—	505	—
Repurchase agreements.....	35,734	35,734	—	—	—
Annuity contracts.....	78,996	6,380	25,680	25,680	21,256
Money market mutual funds.....	84,039	84,039	—	—	—
Pooled debt funds.....	152,196	—	152,196	—	—
	<u>432,897</u>	<u>\$ 203,128</u>	<u>\$180,467</u>	<u>\$ 28,046</u>	<u>\$ 21,256</u>
Other investments:					
Domestic stocks.....	87,806				
Total investment securities.....	<u>\$ 520,703</u>				

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The special obligation debt proceeds are invested in repurchase agreements and U.S. Treasuries. As established in the debt covenants for certain issues, repurchase agreements with respect to government obligations can only be entered into with 1) a dealer recognized as a primary dealer by a Federal Reserve Bank; or 2) any commercial bank, trust company, or national banking association reporting to the Federal Reserve. There are no formally adopted investment policies or debt covenants for special obligation debt proceeds that address interest rate or credit risk.

At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch		
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	Unrated
U.S. agencies.....	\$ 5,568	\$ —	\$ —
State and local government.....	505	—	—
Annuity contracts.....	—	78,996	—
Money market mutual funds.....	84,025	—	14
Pooled debt funds.....	—	—	152,196
Total.....	<u>\$ 90,098</u>	<u>\$ 78,996</u>	<u>\$ 152,210</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. There were no formally adopted policies that address custodial credit risk of other primary government investments outside the State Treasurer.

Foreign Currency Risk. Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. At year-end, there were no formally adopted policies that address foreign currency risk of other primary government investments outside the State Treasurer.

The fair value measurements of the other primary government investments are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At year-end, the other primary government investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

	6/30/2018	Fair Value Measurements Using	
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Investments by fair value level			
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 75,859	\$ 38,370	\$ 37,489
U.S. agencies.....	5,568	1,510	4,058
State and local government.....	505	505	—
Annuity contracts.....	78,996	78,996	—
Domestic stocks.....	87,806	87,806	—
Total investments by fair value level.....	248,734	\$ 207,187	\$ 41,547
Investments as a position in an External Investment Pool			
Pooled debt funds.....	152,196		
Total investments measured at fair value.....	\$ 400,930		

Note: The total in this table does not agree to the total disclosed in the previous investment maturities table because this table does not include investments reported at cost. See Note 1E for additional information.

U.S. Treasuries classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using discounted cash flow techniques. U.S. agency securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Pooled debt funds are valued based on the ownership interest of the External Investment Pool Short Term Investment Fund (STIF), which is determined on a fair market valuation basis as of fiscal year-end in accordance with the STIF operating procedures. Valuation of the underlying assets is performed by the custodian.

Component Units**University of North Carolina System**

The General Statutes place no specific investment restrictions on the University of North Carolina System (the UNC System). However, in the absence of specific legislation, the form of governance over these investments would be the prudent-person or prudent-expert rule. These rules are broad statements of intent, generally requiring investment selection and management to be made with prudent, discreet, and intelligent judgment and care. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (the University) operates the UNC Investment Fund, LLC (Investment Fund), which is a governmental external investment pool. The University operates the Investment Fund for charitable, nonprofit foundations, associations, trusts, endowments and funds that are organized and operated primarily to support the University and other institutions within the UNC System. Separate financial statements for the Investment Fund may be obtained from the UNC Management Company, Inc., 1400 Environ Way, Chapel Hill, NC 27517.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At year-end, the UNC System had the following investments and maturities that were maintained outside the State Treasurer (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Investment Maturities (in Years)			
		Less Than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More Than 10
Debt investments:					
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 240,571	\$ 106,556	\$ 124,081	\$ 7,306	\$ 2,628
U.S. agencies.....	129,766	1,766	4,774	14,485	108,741
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	2,163	—	—	—	2,163
Collateralized mortgage obligations.....	98,834	—	—	7,011	91,823
State and local government.....	1,944	—	—	—	1,944
Asset-backed securities.....	67,245	—	8,135	7,113	51,997
Collective investment funds.....	92,583	67,493	9,310	15,780	—
Commercial paper.....	76	76	—	—	—
Annuity contracts.....	57	57	—	—	—
Debt mutual funds.....	443,517	10,394	225,331	146,607	61,185
Money market mutual funds.....	255,369	255,369	—	—	—
Domestic corporate bonds.....	13,792	5,710	2,452	4,985	645
Foreign corporate bonds.....	11,382	—	4,688	5,182	1,512
Foreign government bonds.....	2,452	199	338	1,915	—
Other.....	601	601	—	—	—
	<u>1,360,352</u>	<u>\$ 448,221</u>	<u>\$ 379,109</u>	<u>\$ 210,384</u>	<u>\$ 322,638</u>
Other investments:					
Balanced mutual funds.....	3,620				
International mutual funds.....	67,307				
Equity mutual funds.....	124,112				
Investments in real estate.....	15,998				
Real estate investment trust.....	39,696				
Hedge funds.....	3,253,864				
Private equity limited partnerships.....	2,163,102				
Real assets limited partnerships.....	347,875				
Other limited partnerships.....	293,347				
Domestic stocks.....	305,043				
Foreign stocks.....	28,007				
Other.....	4,555				
Total investments.....	<u>\$ 8,006,878</u>				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Interest Rate Risk and Credit Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System generally do not have formal investment policies that address interest rate risk or credit risk. At year-end, the UNC System's investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following credit quality distribution for securities with credit exposure (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount by Credit Rating - Moody's/S&P/Fitch					
	Aaa/AAA	Aa/AA	A	Baa/BBB	Less than Investment Grade	Unrated
U.S. agencies.....	\$ 386	\$ 129,380	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	—	—	1,183	85	895	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations.	—	502	8,085	13,027	65,912	11,308
State and local government.....	—	—	—	—	1,944	—
Asset-backed securities.....	4,560	3,664	3,505	10,109	31,699	13,708
Collective investment funds.....	8,847	15,780	—	—	463	—
Commercial paper.....	—	—	—	—	—	76
Annuity contracts.....	—	—	—	—	—	57
Debt mutual funds.....	11,795	36,030	242,743	8,244	88,797	55,908
Money market mutual funds.....	11,563	217,276	—	—	—	26,530
Domestic corporate bonds.....	1,279	2,514	3,076	1,909	4,297	717
Foreign corporate bonds.....	481	—	640	4,973	5,075	213
Foreign government bonds.....	—	—	617	1,047	788	—
Other.....	601	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	<u>\$ 39,512</u>	<u>\$ 405,146</u>	<u>\$ 259,849</u>	<u>\$ 39,394</u>	<u>\$ 199,870</u>	<u>\$ 108,517</u>

Custodial Credit Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System generally do not have formal investment policies that address custodial credit risk. At year-end, the UNC System's investments maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	
	Held by Counterparty	Held by Counterparty's Trust Dept. or Agent but not in the entity's name
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ —	\$ 2,736
Domestic stocks.....	10,143	107
Foreign stocks.....	—	15
Total	<u>\$ 10,143</u>	<u>\$ 2,858</u>

Foreign Currency Risk. The constituent institutions of the UNC System do not have formal investment policies that address foreign currency risk. At year-end, the UNC System's investments maintained outside the State Treasurer were exposed to foreign currency risk as follows (dollars in thousands):

Currency	Carrying Amount			
	Hedge funds	Private equity limited partnerships	Real assets limited partnerships	Foreign stocks
Euro.....	\$ 36,482	\$ 106,035	\$ 4,913	\$ —
British Pound Sterling....	—	52,086	4,240	—
Canadian Dollar.....	—	8,229	—	1,057
Australian Dollar.....	—	468	—	—
Swedish Krona.....	—	—	—	647
Total.....	<u>\$ 36,482</u>	<u>\$ 166,818</u>	<u>\$ 9,153</u>	<u>\$ 1,704</u>

The fair value measurements of the UNC System's investments maintained outside the State Treasurer are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At year-end, the UNC System's investments maintained outside the State Treasurer had the following recurring fair value measurements (dollars in thousands):

	6/30/2018	Fair Value Measurements Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments by fair value level				
U.S. Treasuries.....	\$ 240,571	\$ 238,293	\$ 2,278	\$ —
U.S. agencies.....	129,766	—	129,766	—
Mortgage pass-throughs.....	2,163	—	2,163	—
Collateralized mortgage obligations.....	98,834	—	98,834	—
State and local government.....	1,944	—	1,944	—
Asset-backed securities.....	67,245	—	67,245	—
Collective investment funds.....	92,583	92,583	—	—
Annuity Contracts.....	57	—	57	—
Debt mutual funds.....	443,517	443,517	—	—
Money market mutual funds.....	245,766	245,766	—	—
Balanced mutual funds.....	3,620	3,620	—	—
International mutual funds.....	67,307	67,307	—	—
Equity mutual funds.....	124,112	124,112	—	—
Domestic corporate bonds.....	13,792	535	13,257	—
Foreign corporate bonds.....	11,382	—	11,382	—
Foreign government bonds.....	2,452	—	2,452	—
Domestic stocks.....	305,043	294,931	—	10,112
Foreign stocks.....	28,007	28,007	—	—
Investments in real estate.....	15,998	938	10,620	4,440
Real estate investment trust.....	38,547	38,547	—	—
Other.....	4,480	4,480	—	—
Total investments by fair value level.....	<u>1,937,186</u>	<u>\$ 1,582,636</u>	<u>\$ 339,998</u>	<u>\$ 14,552</u>
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV)				
Real estate investment trust.....	1,149			
Hedge funds.....	3,253,864			
Private equity limited partnerships.....	2,163,102			
Real assets limited partnerships.....	347,875			
Other limited partnerships.....	293,347			
Other.....	676			
Total investments measured at the NAV.....	<u>6,060,013</u>			
Total investments measured at fair value.....	<u>\$7,997,199</u>			

The majority of debt securities classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing relies on the securities' relationship to other benchmark quoted securities. In general, domestic stocks classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are valued based on recent company stock valuations. Investments in real estate classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a market multiples technique. The market multiples technique uses multiples or ratios derived from identical or similar assets, liabilities, or groups of assets and liabilities to determine the fair value of an asset or liability. The majority of investments in real estate classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using a combination of recent sales or historical appraisals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill holds the majority of the investments measured at net asset value in the previous table. Below are additional disclosures for these investments.

Investments Measured at the NAV	Fair Value 6/30/2018	Unfunded Commitments	Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
UNC at Chapel Hill:				
Hedge funds.....	\$ 3,245,456	\$ 32,977	From weekly to 3+ years	1 to 365 days
Private equity limited partnerships.....	2,038,672	913,819	Not currently eligible	10-15 years
Real assets limited partnerships.....	347,875	267,661	Not currently eligible	10-15 years
Total investments measured at the NAV.....	<u>\$ 5,632,003</u>			

Hedge Funds. UNC at Chapel Hill reports a combination of the following asset strategies for its hedge funds: long biased equity, long/short equity, diversifying, fixed income, and hedge funds in liquidation. The long biased equity strategy is characterized by primarily holding long positions in publicly listed securities to gain equity market exposure globally. The long/short equity strategy is characterized by buying and/or selling short individual securities that fund managers believe the market has mispriced. The long and short positions are generally independent of one another and typically result in an overall net long exposure to equities. Both long biased equity and long/short equity hedge fund managers occasionally invest in equity index futures, options on equity index futures, and specific risk options. The diversifying strategy is characterized by its lack of correlation with major equity indices. These managers may use derivatives such as fixed income and equity futures both as hedging tools and to gain exposure to specific markets. They may also enter into various swap agreements to manage exposure to specific securities and markets. The fixed income strategy includes credit-based commingled hedge funds and is characterized by a focus on income generation and portfolio diversification. These managers may use futures and options on global fixed income and currency markets and enter into swap agreements to hedge or gain exposure to certain markets. The hedge funds in liquidation strategy is characterized by investment in hedge funds that are either in the process of being terminated or have received notice of termination.

Private Equity Limited Partnerships. Private equity managers typically invest in equity investments and transactions in private companies. These investments are typically illiquid and are expected to control volatility and provide higher returns over the long term than public equity investments. The energy subsection of the private equity strategy, including direct energy investments, energy security investments, and limited partnerships, is primarily used to hedge against unanticipated inflation. The principal attraction of these investments is the lack of correlation with the balance of the portfolio.

Real Assets Limited Partnerships. Real estate managers invest in private portfolio investments focusing on specific niche markets within the real estate sector. Such sectors may include investments in public real estate investment trusts that provide a more liquid means of gaining exposure to this asset class. These investments primarily serve as a hedge against unanticipated general price inflation but are also a source of current income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 4: RECEIVABLES**

Receivables at June 30, 2018, are reported net of allowances for doubtful accounts as follows (dollars in thousands):

Governmental Activities:

	General Fund	Highway Fund	Highway Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total
Receivables, gross (excluding notes)..	\$ 4,393,398	\$ 296,575	\$ 60,896	\$ 375,970	\$ 23,346	\$ 5,150,185
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	(1,184,071)	(63,073)	—	(346,968)	—	(1,594,112)
Receivables, net.....	<u>\$ 3,209,327</u>	<u>\$ 233,502</u>	<u>\$ 60,896</u>	<u>\$ 29,002</u>	<u>\$ 23,346</u>	<u>\$ 3,556,073</u>
Notes receivable, gross.....	\$ 24,106	\$ 130	\$ 30	\$ 36,492	\$ —	\$ 60,758
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	—	—	—	(35)	—	(35)
Notes receivable, net.....	<u>\$ 24,106</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ 36,457</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 60,723</u>

Within governmental activities, the significant receivables not expected to be collected within one year in the General Fund are \$63.60 million of accounts receivables and notes receivables.

Business-Type Activities:

	Unemployment Compensation Fund	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. State Lottery Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority	Other Enterprise Funds	Total
Receivables, gross (excluding notes)..	\$ 376,094	\$ 5,636	\$ 25,220	\$ 17,911	\$ 6,970	\$ 431,831
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	(129,798)	—	—	—	(12)	(129,810)
Receivables, net.....	<u>\$ 246,296</u>	<u>\$ 5,636</u>	<u>\$ 25,220</u>	<u>\$ 17,911</u>	<u>\$ 6,958</u>	<u>\$ 302,021</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 5: CAPITAL ASSETS**

Primary Government A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2018 is presented below (dollars in thousands).

Governmental Activities	Balance July 1, 2017 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital Assets, nondepreciable				
Land and permanent easements	\$ 17,764,451	\$ 672,756	\$ (14,468)	\$ 18,422,739
Art, literature, and other artifacts	137,133	5,732	(200)	142,665
Construction in progress	2,362,152	2,466,689	(2,082,100)	2,746,741
Computer software in development	488,918	106,092	(43,889)	551,121
Total Capital Assets-nondepreciable	<u>20,752,654</u>	<u>3,251,269</u>	<u>(2,140,657)</u>	<u>21,863,266</u>
Capital Assets, depreciable				
Buildings	4,103,773	103,295	(36,990)	4,170,078
Machinery and equipment	1,885,507	140,239	(101,340)	1,924,406
General infrastructure	265,326	7,676	(777)	272,225
State highway system	35,718,688	1,988,006	(136,677)	37,570,017
Computer software	309,993	47,675	(1,019)	356,649
Total Capital Assets-depreciable	<u>42,283,287</u>	<u>2,286,891</u>	<u>(276,803)</u>	<u>44,293,375</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(1,325,910)	(83,520)	15,879	(1,393,551)
Machinery and equipment	(1,091,794)	(101,962)	79,799	(1,113,957)
General infrastructure	(99,399)	(5,790)	465	(104,724)
State highway system	(11,051,376)	(751,400)	133,944	(11,668,832)
Computer software	(52,348)	(13,721)	346	(65,723)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(13,620,827)</u>	<u>(956,393)</u>	<u>230,433</u>	<u>(14,346,787)</u>
Total Capital Assets-depreciable, net	<u>28,662,460</u>	<u>1,330,498</u>	<u>(46,370)</u>	<u>29,946,588</u>
Governmental activities				
Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 49,415,114</u>	<u>\$ 4,581,767</u>	<u>\$ (2,187,027)</u>	<u>\$ 51,809,854</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Business-type Activities**

	Balance July 1, 2017 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital Assets, nondepreciable				
Land and permanent easements	\$ 270,827	\$ 13,774	\$ (5)	\$ 284,596
Art, literature, and other artifacts	393	8	—	401
Construction in progress	672,806	106,767	—	779,573
Total Capital Assets-nondepreciable	<u>944,026</u>	<u>120,549</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>1,064,570</u>
Capital Assets, depreciable				
Buildings	102,399	615	(22)	102,992
Machinery and equipment	27,594	7,181	(8,627)	26,148
General infrastructure	16,467	—	(201)	16,266
NC toll road system	806,486	—	—	806,486
Computer software	1,580	58	—	1,638
Total Capital Assets-depreciable	<u>954,526</u>	<u>7,854</u>	<u>(8,850)</u>	<u>953,530</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(39,939)	(2,765)	22	(42,682)
Machinery and equipment	(19,840)	(1,802)	3,475	(18,167)
General infrastructure	(12,580)	(319)	201	(12,698)
NC toll road system	(76,300)	(16,130)	—	(92,430)
Computer software	(439)	(123)	—	(562)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(149,098)</u>	<u>(21,139)</u>	<u>3,698</u>	<u>(166,539)</u>
Total Capital Assets-depreciable, net	<u>805,428</u>	<u>(13,285)</u>	<u>(5,152)</u>	<u>786,991</u>
Business-type activities				
Capital Assets, net	<u>\$ 1,749,454</u>	<u>\$ 107,264</u>	<u>\$ (5,157)</u>	<u>\$ 1,851,561</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows (dollars in thousands):**Governmental activities**

General government	\$ 43,775
Primary and secondary education	1,571
Higher education	76
Health and human services	29,712
Economic development	234
Environment and natural resources	19,226
Public safety, corrections, and regulation	59,063
Transportation	795,437
Agriculture	7,299
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 956,393</u>

Business-type activities

N.C. State Lottery	\$ 520
EPA Revolving Loan	23
N.C. Turnpike Authority	16,130
Regulatory programs	2,533
North Carolina State Fair	1,110
Other business-type activities	823
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 21,139</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Component Units (University of North Carolina System and community colleges). Capital asset activity for the University of North Carolina System and community colleges for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

University of North Carolina System	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2017	Increases	Decreases	
	(as restated)			
Capital Assets, nondepreciable				
Land and permanent easements	\$ 454,691	\$ 57,786	\$ (7,719)	\$ 504,758
Art, literature, and other artifacts	215,680	6,427	(37)	222,070
Construction in progress	529,109	693,484	(299,762)	922,831
Computer software in development	1,440	2,646	(4,086)	—
Other intangible assets	10,005	—	(123)	9,882
Total capital assets-nondepreciable	<u>1,210,925</u>	<u>760,343</u>	<u>(311,727)</u>	<u>1,659,541</u>
Capital Assets, depreciable				
Buildings	13,803,986	303,075	(33,832)	14,073,229
Machinery and equipment	2,718,869	268,632	(69,487)	2,918,014
Art, literature, and other artifacts	202	—	—	202
General infrastructure	2,024,367	33,146	(33,670)	2,023,843
Computer software	403,190	7,074	(2,428)	407,836
Other intangible assets	3,410	—	(128)	3,282
Total capital assets-depreciable	<u>18,954,024</u>	<u>611,927</u>	<u>(139,545)</u>	<u>19,426,406</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(4,303,014)	(331,425)	20,765	(4,613,674)
Machinery and equipment	(1,766,183)	(169,667)	56,763	(1,879,087)
Art, literature, and other artifacts	(181)	(5)	—	(186)
General infrastructure	(771,034)	(58,733)	1,762	(828,005)
Computer software	(152,636)	(34,440)	1,312	(185,764)
Other intangible assets	(1,973)	(362)	—	(2,335)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,995,021)</u>	<u>(594,632)</u>	<u>80,602</u>	<u>(7,509,051)</u>
Total capital assets-depreciable, net	<u>11,959,003</u>	<u>17,295</u>	<u>(58,943)</u>	<u>11,917,355</u>
University of North Carolina System				
capital assets, net	<u>\$ 13,169,928</u>	<u>\$ 777,638</u>	<u>\$ (370,670)</u>	<u>\$ 13,576,896</u>

Capital assets of nongovernmental component units of the University of North Carolina System are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, nongovernmental component unit foundations and similarly affiliated organizations of the University of North Carolina System had nondepreciable capital assets of \$52.02 million and net depreciable capital assets of \$110.637 million.

Service Concession Arrangement for Noble Hall at Western Carolina University

In August 2016, construction was completed on Noble Hall pursuant to an agreement between Western Carolina University (University) and a third party developer, Collegiate Housing Foundation (Foundation), under which the Foundation designed and built a mixed use facility that includes residential units, commercial, and dining establishments. The building is on land owned by the Board of Trustees of the University's Endowment Fund, a body established under the State of North Carolina, and leased to the Foundation for 40 years. The student housing facility is managed by the University under the terms of the management agreement. The University is operating the facility with budgetary oversight from the Foundation. At the end of the arrangement, the Foundation will transfer its interest in the facility at no cost to the University or, if directed by the University, to the Board of Trustees of the University's Endowment Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In order to promote economic, cultural, and community development opportunities, including the creation of employment, and the stimulation of economic activity, the University entered into this agreement with the Foundation to construct the facility. Under this arrangement, the University is responsible for providing electricity to the facility over the course of the 40-year lease agreement. The University reports a liability for \$1.67 million, the present value of this obligation. The University also reports the facility as a capital asset with a carrying amount of \$25.17 million at year-end and a related deferred inflow of resources of \$22.67 million. The net effect of this arrangement is reflected in the statement of net position as an increase to net investment in capital assets of \$2.5 million.

Community Colleges

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2017			June 30, 2018
	(as restated)	Increases	Decreases	
Capital Assets, nondepreciable				
Land and permanent easements	\$ 191,943	\$ 3,203	\$ (67)	\$ 195,079
Art, literature, and other artifacts	557	4	—	561
Construction in progress	201,217	203,537	(172,375)	232,379
Total capital assets-nondepreciable	<u>393,717</u>	<u>206,744</u>	<u>(172,442)</u>	<u>428,019</u>
Capital Assets, depreciable				
Buildings	3,152,443	151,544	(3,874)	3,300,113
Machinery and equipment	479,126	38,644	(16,026)	501,744
Art, literature, and other artifacts	748	—	—	748
General infrastructure	198,145	31,271	(63)	229,353
Computer software	1,207	—	(1,207)	—
Total capital assets-depreciable	<u>3,831,669</u>	<u>221,459</u>	<u>(21,170)</u>	<u>4,031,958</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for				
Buildings	(869,957)	(60,808)	2,044	(928,721)
Machinery and equipment	(203,319)	(27,788)	11,004	(220,103)
Art, literature, and other artifacts	(180)	(58)	—	(238)
General infrastructure	(57,635)	(5,197)	645	(62,187)
Computer software	(1,097)	—	1,097	—
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,132,188)</u>	<u>(93,851)</u>	<u>14,790</u>	<u>(1,211,249)</u>
Total capital assets-depreciable, net	<u>2,699,481</u>	<u>127,608</u>	<u>(6,380)</u>	<u>2,820,709</u>
Community Colleges				
capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,093,198</u>	<u>\$ 334,352</u>	<u>\$ (178,822)</u>	<u>\$ 3,248,728</u>

Capital assets of nongovernmental component units of community colleges are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, nongovernmental component unit foundations and similarly affiliated organizations of community colleges had nondepreciable capital assets of \$12.319 million and net depreciable capital assets of \$5.757 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 6: SHORT-TERM DEBT****Component Units****University of North Carolina System**

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill issued commercial paper to provide interim financing for the construction of capital projects. In June of 2012, the Board of Governors for the University of North Carolina issued a resolution to limit the cumulative amount of commercial paper for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill under this program to \$250 million. As of June 30, 2018, the amount of outstanding commercial paper was \$15 million.

North Carolina State University has available commercial paper program financing for short-term credit up to \$100 million to finance capital construction projects. The University's available funds are pledged to the commercial paper program financing with the anticipation of converting to general revenue bond financing in the future. The University had net draws during the year totaling \$15 million to bring the total amount of outstanding commercial paper as of June 30, 2018 to \$20 million.

The North Carolina State University Partnership Corporation has a revolving line of credit for an amount up to \$250 thousand to be used for operations at the Lonnie Poole Golf Course. As of June 30, 2018, the total amount outstanding on the revolving line of credit was \$130 thousand.

Short-term debt activity for the University of North Carolina System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance			Balance
	July 1, 2017	Draws	Repayments	June 30, 2018
<u>University of North Carolina System</u>				
Commercial paper program.....	\$ 68,000	\$ 70,000	\$ (103,000)	\$ 35,000
Line of credit.....	145	180	(195)	130
Total short-term debt.....	<u>\$ 68,145</u>	<u>\$ 70,180</u>	<u>\$ (103,195)</u>	<u>\$ 35,130</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7: DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A. Summary Information**Component Unit – University of North Carolina System**

The following table summarizes the University of North Carolina (UNC) System's significant derivative instruments. It includes the fair value balances and notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2018, classified by type, and the changes in fair value of such derivative instruments for the fiscal year then ended (dollars in thousands).

Type	(a) Changes in Fair Value	(b) Fair Value at June 30, 2018	Fair Value Measurements Using			Notional
			Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	
UNC at Chapel Hill:						
Cash flow hedges:						
Pay-fixed interest rate swaps	\$ 19,997	\$ (82,928)	\$ —	\$ (82,928)	\$ —	\$ 250,000
Investment derivatives:						
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	\$ 1,003	\$ (1,977)	\$ —	\$ (1,977)	\$ —	\$ 14,010
U.S. dollar equity futures	\$ 2,054	\$ (479)	\$ (479)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 25,719
Foreign currency forwards	1,739	1,806	—	1,806	—	\$ (101,309)
Equity Options	703	548	—	548	—	\$ —
Total	\$ 5,499	\$ (102)	\$ (479)	\$ 377	\$ —	

- (a) For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the changes in fair value of cash flow hedges are classified as *deferred outflows of resources*, and the changes in fair value of investment derivatives are classified as *operating grants and contributions*.
- (b) At June 30, 2018, the fair value balances of cash flow hedges outstanding are classified as *hedging derivative liability*. The fair value balances of investment derivatives outstanding are classified as *investments*, except that investment derivatives with a negative fair value are classified as *accounts payable and accrued liabilities*. For the UNC System, the total fair value of cash flow hedges at June 30, 2018 was negative \$92.23 million.

The fair value measurements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The U.S. dollar futures are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy and are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. The pay-fixed interest rate swaps (cash flow hedges and investment derivatives) classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are valued using discounted cash flow techniques. The foreign currency forwards classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy are transacted OTC and valued directly from underlying exchange listed exchange rates. The equity options are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy using the options pricing model.

B. Hedging Derivative Instruments**Component Unit – University of North Carolina System**

The following table displays the objectives and terms of the UNC System's significant hedging derivative instruments outstanding at June 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

Type	Objective	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Maturity Date	Terms
UNC at Chapel Hill:					
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge changes in cash flows on variable rate debt	\$100,000	12/1/07	12/1/36	Pay 3.314%; receive 67% of one-month LIBOR
Pay-fixed interest rate swap	Hedge changes in cash flows on variable rate debt	\$150,000	12/1/11	12/1/41	Pay 4.375%; receive 67% of one-month LIBOR

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The UNC System's significant hedging derivative instruments are exposed to the following risks that could give rise to financial loss:

UNC at Chapel Hill

Interest rate risk. UNC at Chapel Hill (University) is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest rate swaps which is largely offset (or expected to be offset) by rates paid on variable-rate debt. In addition, the fair values of these instruments are highly sensitive to changes in interest rates. Because rates have declined significantly since the effective dates of the swaps, both of the swaps have a negative fair value calculated as of June 30, 2018. As rates rise, the value of the swaps will increase, and as rates fall, the fair value of the swaps will decrease.

Basis risk. The University is exposed to basis risk on the swaps to the extent there is a mismatch between variable bond rates paid and swap index rates received.

Termination risk. The swap agreements use the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement, which includes standard termination events, such as failure to pay and bankruptcy. Termination could result in the University being required to make an unanticipated termination payment. The swaps may mandatorily terminate if the University fails to perform under terms of the contract.

Information on debt service requirements on long-term debt of the primary government and component units and net cash flows on associated hedging derivative instruments is presented in Note 8E.

C. Investment Derivative Instruments**Primary Government**

The North Carolina Department of State Treasurer External Investment Pool (External Investment Pool) has investments in equity and commodity futures, foreign currency forwards and spot currency contracts. More detailed information about the External Investment Pool is available in a separate report (see Note 3A).

Component Unit – University of North Carolina System

The University of North Carolina System's investment derivative instruments are exposed to the following risks that could give rise to financial loss:

UNC at Chapel Hill

Interest rate risk. UNC at Chapel Hill (University) is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest rate swap. The fair value of this instrument is highly sensitive to interest rate changes. Because rates have changed since the effective dates of the swap, the swap has a negative fair value as of June 30, 2018. The negative fair value may be countered by a reduction in total interest payments required under the variable-rate bonds, creating lower synthetic interest rates. Because the coupons on the University's variable-rate bonds adjust to changing interest rates, the bonds do not have corresponding fair value increases. The negative fair value is the calculated value as of June 30, 2018. As the yield curve rises, the value of the swap will increase and as rates fall, the value of the swap will decrease. The University pays 5.24% and receives Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Swap Index rate. On June 30, 2018, SIFMA Swap Index rate was 1.51%. The interest rate swap has a notional amount of \$14.01 million and matures November 1, 2025.

Foreign currency risk. Foreign currency forward contracts are utilized from time to time to minimize the risk and exposure to fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currencies. Forwards contracts based in foreign currency obligate the buyer to purchase an asset (or the seller to sell an asset), such as a physical commodity or a financial instrument, at a predetermined future date and price. The University's foreign currency investment derivatives are denominated in U.S. currency. More detailed information about the University of North Carolina System's exposure to foreign currency risk is presented in Note 3C.

Credit risk. The University is exposed to credit risk on its foreign currency forward contracts and equity options contracts. A third-party brokerage and advisory firm is used to assist in entering into the contracts. The foreign currency forward contracts are used to hedge direct or indirect foreign currency exposure within the University's investment portfolio. The equity options contracts are used to hedge direct or indirect equity exposure within the University's investment portfolio. If collateral is required to be posted on these types of securities, the broker will request the required margin balance be posted in the appropriate cash account. If the cash balance is reduced in that account (due to ongoing losses on the position), then a margin call may be made. If the margin call is not funded, then the position could be immediately closed out by the broker. In the case of the foreign currency forward contracts that were in effect at June 30, 2018, no margin or collateral was required to be posted on those positions due to the broker's assessment of the fund's credit quality and a

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

three-month contract period; and for the equity options contracts, \$5 million was deposited to cover the initial margin at the time the positions were opened.

In the case of these foreign currency forward contracts, there is an associated receivable from the counterparty (the foreign currency is sold at the forward price on the contract expiration date) and an associated liability to purchase that foreign currency at the prevailing market price. The receivable and liability result in a net asset or net liability on the position overall. At June 30, 2018, the contract net asset was \$1.8 million. Once the contract is closed out, the net asset balance is received from the broker at settlement, or the brokerage account is funded for any net liability at settlement. The broker settles the other side of the trade with the counterparty accordingly. With the equity options contracts, there will also be an associated receivable or liability with the counterparty based on daily changes in the value of the options. At June 30, 2018, the contract net asset was \$548 thousand. These contracts are settled by the broker at the time they are either closed out or expire.

The counterparties on the University's foreign currency forward contracts are State Street Bank and Bank of America, N.A., and BNP Paribas for the equity options contracts. The brokerage and advisory firm used to assist in hedging foreign currency risk performs constant due diligence and monitoring of the credit risk of the counterparties used. As of June 30, 2018, the credit ratings of State Street Bank, Bank of America, N.A., and BNP Paribas were as follows: Moody's Investors Service (A1, A3, Aa3), Fitch Ratings (A, A-, A), and Standard & Poor's (A, A-, A), respectively. This indicates a very low level of counterparty credit risk on these instruments, as all three ratings agencies consider State Street Bank, Bank of America, N.A., and BNP Paribas obligations to be of a high-quality investment-grade level.

D. Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts**Primary Government**

In the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina, 401(k) Plan, there are synthetic guaranteed investment contracts (SGICs) within the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. SGICs are unallocated insurance contracts. There is a SGIC with The Prudential Insurance Company of America (Prudential), one SGIC with Nationwide Life Insurance Company (Nationwide Life), and one SGIC with American General Life Insurance Company (American General) which are all fully benefit responsive. The SGICs provided an average credit rating yield of 2.69%, 1.69%, and 1.42%, respectively. The fair value of the securities covered by the contracts as of December 31, 2017, is \$1.276 billion and the contract value is \$1.269 billion. The contracts are unrated and have a maturity of less than one year.

In the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan, 457 Plan, there are SGICs within the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. SGICs are unallocated insurance contracts. There is a SGIC with Prudential, one SGIC with Nationwide Life, and one SGIC with American General which are all fully benefit responsive. The SGICs provided an average credit rating yield of 2.69%, 1.69%, and 1.42%, respectively. The fair value of the securities covered by the contracts as of December 31, 2017, is \$241 million and the contract value is \$240 million. The contracts are unrated and have a maturity of less than one year.

Both the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan have entered into wrap contracts with Prudential, Nationwide Life, and American General to assure that the crediting rate on participant investments will not be less than zero. The wrap contracts with Prudential, Nationwide Life, and American General were determined to have no value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Primary Government. Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2017 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2018	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
Bonds and similar debt payable:					
General obligation bonds	\$ 2,851,695	\$ 106,145	\$ (516,155)	\$ 2,441,685	\$ 397,610
Special indebtedness:					
Certificates of participation	102,405	—	(102,405)	—	—
Limited obligation bonds	1,888,370	618,415	(722,810)	1,783,975	137,060
GARVEE bonds	607,685	224,640	(315,505)	516,820	70,240
Issuance premium	434,721	180,865	(147,078)	468,508	—
Total bonds and similar debt payable	5,884,876	1,130,065	(1,803,953)	5,210,988	604,910
Notes payable	22,089	32,303	(3,769)	50,623	2,948
Capital leases payable	20,118	642	(4,680)	16,080	4,457
Compensated absences	432,747	282,049	(269,480)	445,316	31,849
Pension liability (Note 12)	2,407,649	17,004	(323,358)	2,101,295	16,139
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	8,041,436	5,216	(1,744,414)	6,302,238	—
Workers' compensation	746,492	133,783	(162,334)	717,941	129,053
Death benefit payable	40	—	—	40	—
Pollution remediation payable	8,610	525	(564)	8,571	379
Claims and judgments payable	734,003	—	(2,300)	731,703	—
Governmental activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 18,298,060</u>	<u>\$ 1,601,587</u>	<u>\$ (4,314,852)</u>	<u>\$ 15,584,795</u>	<u>\$ 789,735</u>
Business-type activities					
Bonds payable:					
Revenue bonds	\$ 1,096,395	\$ 150,125	\$ (169,245)	\$ 1,077,275	\$ 22,060
Issuance premium	45,254	6,966	(3,600)	48,620	—
Issuance discount	(498)	—	88	(410)	—
Total bonds payable	1,141,151	157,091	(172,757)	1,125,485	22,060
Notes payable	387,146	25	(1,211)	385,960	998
Capital leases payable	—	40	(2)	38	7
Annuity and life income payable	71,142	13,822	(5,968)	78,996	6,556
Compensated absences	9,526	7,320	(7,279)	9,567	1,855
Net pension liability (Note 12)	30,345	—	(4,166)	26,179	—
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	116,179	—	(25,737)	90,442	—
Business-type activity long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 1,755,489</u>	<u>\$ 178,298</u>	<u>\$ (217,120)</u>	<u>\$ 1,716,667</u>	<u>\$ 31,476</u>

For governmental activities, the compensated absences, pension liability, net OPEB liability, and workers' compensation liabilities are generally liquidated by the General Fund. Pollution remediation payable is generally liquidated by the Highway Fund. A portion of compensated absences, the pension liability, the net OPEB liability, and workers' compensation liabilities is also liquidated by the Highway Fund. Internal service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for them are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities. At year-end, the following long-term liabilities of internal service funds were included in the above amounts: compensated absences of \$6.62 million, net pension liability of \$20.38 million, net OPEB liability of \$72.75 million, and capital leases payable of \$92 thousand. The claims and judgments liability of \$731.7 million is paid from State appropriations as approved by the N.C. General Assembly. Funds were not appropriated in the current fiscal year nor the next fiscal year. The \$2.3 million decreases in the current fiscal year is for compensation claims that are now paid in full.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Component Unit (University of North Carolina System). Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2018, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2017 (as restated)	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2018	Due Within One Year
University of North Carolina System					
Bonds payable:					
Revenue bonds	\$ 4,297,313	\$ 704,325	\$ (576,797)	\$ 4,424,841	\$ 206,451
Certificates of participation	5,851	—	(1,353)	4,498	317
Limited obligation bonds	234,585	—	(4,185)	230,400	5,615
Issuance premium	146,635	68,871	(32,029)	183,477	—
Issuance discount	(8,440)	(1,163)	1,934	(7,669)	—
Total bonds payable	4,675,944	772,033	(612,430)	4,835,547	212,383
Notes payable	470,155	46,530	(119,908)	396,777	36,188
Capital leases payable	31,757	3,535	(8,978)	26,314	8,080
Annuity and life income payable	22,429	1,164	(5,344)	18,249	987
Compensated absences	421,122	398,756	(370,147)	449,731	60,172
Net pension liability (Note 12)	1,441,821	—	(167,962)	1,273,859	—
Net OPEB liability (Note 14)	11,109,211	—	(3,548,510)	7,560,701	—
Workers' compensation	29,021	7,495	(7,803)	28,713	4,699
Pollution remediation payable	4,813	5	(142)	4,676	103
Liability insurance trust fund payable	33,418	7,616	(14,678)	26,356	7,902
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 18,239,691</u>	<u>\$ 1,237,134</u>	<u>\$ (4,855,902)</u>	<u>\$ 14,620,923</u>	<u>\$ 330,514</u>

Long-term liabilities of nongovernmental component units of the University of North Carolina System are excluded from the above amounts. At year-end, nongovernmental component unit foundations and similarly affiliated organizations of the University of North Carolina System had total long-term liabilities of \$146.411 million, of which \$27.985 million was due within one year and \$118.426 million was due in more than one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**B. Bonds, Special Indebtedness, and Notes Payable**

Bonds, special indebtedness, and notes payable at June 30, 2018 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Interest Rates	Maturing Through Fiscal Year	Original Borrowing	Outstanding Balance
Primary Government				
<u>Governmental activities</u>				
General obligation bonds.....	2.00% - 5.00%	2036	\$ 4,109,295	\$ 2,441,685
Special indebtedness:				
Limited obligation bonds.....	2.25% - 5.00%	2033	3,034,355	1,783,975
GARVEE bonds.....	2.00% - 5.00%	2030	911,630	516,820
Notes payable.....	2.10% - 3.86%	2033	81,211	50,623
<u>Business-type activities</u>				
Revenue bonds**	2.48% - 7.10%	2055	\$ 1,558,875	\$ 1,077,275
Notes payable.....	2.95% - 4.59%	2043	390,001	385,960
Component Units				
<u>University of North Carolina System</u>				
Revenue bonds**	0.80% - 8.35%*	2048	\$ 5,531,587	\$ 4,424,841
Certificates of participation.....	2.99% - 2.99%	2030	5,400	4,498
Limited obligation bonds.....	2.00% - 6.23%	2043	240,950	230,400
Notes payable.....	0.00% - 5.10%*	2041	514,000	396,777

* For variable rate debt, interest rates in effect at June 30, 2018 are included. For variable rate debt with interest rate swaps, the synthetic fixed rates are included.

** The issuer has elected to treat a portion of these obligations as federally taxable "Build America Bonds" for purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and to receive a cash subsidy from the U.S. Treasury for a specified percentage of the interest payable on these obligations. The outstanding balance of "Build America Bonds" was \$425.26 million for the primary government and \$389.8 million for component units. For these bonds, the interest rate included is the taxable rate, which does not factor in the cash subsidy from the U.S. Treasury.

General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith, credit, and taxing power of the State. The payments on special indebtedness, which include certificates of participation (COPs) and limited obligation bonds, are subject to appropriation by the General Assembly. Special indebtedness may also be secured by a lien on equipment or facilities, or by lease payments made by the State. Other long-term debts of the State and its component units are payable solely from certain resources of the funds to which they relate.

C. Debt Authorized but Unissued

At June 30, 2018, the State had \$1.8 billion in authorized but unissued general obligation bonds. At June 30, 2018, the State had no authorized but unissued special indebtedness.

In 2005, the N.C. General Assembly enacted General Statute 136-18(12b) providing for the issuance of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle Bonds (GARVEEs), which are payable from revenues consisting primarily of federal transportation funds, with the proceeds to finance federal-aid highway projects. The GARVEEs are limited obligations of the State payable solely from these funding sources. The total amount of GARVEEs that may be issued is subject to limitations contained in the authorizing legislation tied to the historic and future level of federal transportation funds the State has or is expected to receive.

General Statute 143-64.17 as amended allows state agencies and universities to utilize Guaranteed Energy Savings Contracts to implement and finance major facility upgrades which save energy and reduce utility expenditures. The State and universities currently are authorized to finance up to \$500 million for such projects that provide energy cost savings that are sufficient to pay the debt service on the projects' financing. At June 30, 2018, a total of \$268.8 million of such contracts have been entered into by the State and universities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**D. Demand Bonds**

Included in bonds payable are several variable rate demand bond issues. Demand bonds are securities that contain a “put” feature that allows bondholders to demand payment before the maturity of the debt upon proper notice to the issuer’s remarketing or paying agents.

Component Unit**University of North Carolina System***The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

With regard to the following demand bonds, the issuer has not entered into take out agreements, which would convert the demand bonds not successfully remarketed into another form of long-term debt.

General Revenue Bonds, Series 2012D

On December 14, 2012, the University issued a bond to be designated "The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill General Revenue Bond (Kenan Stadium Improvements Phase II), Series 2012D" (the "2012D Bond") to The Educational Foundation, Inc. (the "Owner") in exchange for certain improvements to Kenan Stadium on the University's campus known as "Kenan Stadium Improvements, Phase 2 - Carolina Student Athlete Center for Excellence".

Interest will be payable on the 2012D Bond on the maturity date or, if sooner, the prepayment date of the 2012D Bond as permitted under the tender option or the prepayment options as referenced below. The unpaid principal balance of the 2012D Bond, together with all accrued and unpaid interest thereon will be due and payable in full on the maturity date in the event that the tender option or prepayment option is not exercised in advance of the maturity date.

The University shall be responsible for calculating the interest due on the 2012D Bond and reporting such amount to the Owner and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (the “Trustee”). Payments of principal and interest on the 2012D Bond shall be made directly by the University to the Owner under the terms of the bond documents and the Trustee shall have no responsibility for making such payments. The University shall promptly notify the Trustee in writing of any such payments. Any payments of principal and interest on the 2012D Bond made directly by the University to the Owner of the 2012D Bond will be credited against The Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina’s (the “Board”) obligation to cause payments to be made with respect to the 2012D Bond to the Debt Service Fund under the General Indenture.

The 2012D Bond may be tendered by the Owner of the 2012D Bond for payment by the University, on behalf of the Board, in whole or in part without premium or penalty on any business day on or after 90 days prior written notice to the University and the Trustee. The 2012D Bond may be prepaid by the University, on behalf of the Board, in whole or in part without premium or penalty on any business day on or after 90 days prior written notice to the Owner and the Trustee. When payment is due at maturity or upon exercise of the tender or prepayment options, the University may use proceeds from a long-term bond issue or proceeds from the issuance of Commercial Paper at the time of the payment to fund the obligation under the bond.

The unpaid principal balance of the 2012D Bond outstanding from time to time will bear interest at the Adjusted London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) Rate. “Adjusted LIBOR Rate” means a rate of interest per annum equal to the sum obtained (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the next higher 1/16 of 1%) by adding (1) the one month LIBOR plus (2) 1% per annum, which shall be adjusted monthly on the first day of each LIBOR interest period; provided, however, for any particular LIBOR interest period, the Adjusted LIBOR Rate will not be less than 1.4% per annum. As of June 30, 2018, the accrued interest payable for the 2012D bond was \$1.73 million of which \$717 thousand was recorded in fiscal year 2018.

With respect to other terms and conditions, this bond is not supported by any other letters of credit or standby liquidity agreements and does not contain any take out agreements. On June 1, 2015, the terms of the 2012D Bond were modified, changing the principal amount to \$30 million and extending the maturity to June 1, 2042. All other terms remained the same.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*The University of North Carolina Hospitals*

With regard to the following demand bonds, the Hospitals has entered into take out agreements, which would convert the demand bonds not successfully remarketed into another form of long-term debt.

Revenue Bonds, Series 2001A and Series 2001B

On January 31, 2001, the Hospitals issued two series of tax-exempt variable rate demand bonds in the amount of \$55 million (2001A) and \$55 million (2001B) that have a final maturity date of February 15, 2031. The bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption that began on February 15, 2002. A portion of the proceeds was used to reimburse the Hospitals for \$75 million spent allowing the UNC Health Care System to acquire controlling interest in Rex Healthcare, Inc. The remaining proceeds were used for the renovation of space vacated after the opening of the North Carolina Women's Hospital, North Carolina Children's Hospital, and associated support services. While initially bearing interest in a daily mode, the mode on these bonds may change to a weekly rate, a unit pricing rate, a term rate or a fixed rate.

While in daily mode, the bonds are subject to purchase on any business day upon demand by telephonic notice of tender to the Remarketing Agent on the purchase date and delivery to the bond Tender Agent, U.S. Bank, N.A. The Hospitals' Remarketing Agent has agreed to exercise its best efforts to remarket bonds for which a notice of purchase has been received. The quarterly remarketing fee is payable in arrears, on the first business day of each March, June, September, and December, commencing December 1, 2015 and is equal to 0.05% of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds assigned to the agent.

Under separate Standby Bond Purchase Agreements for the Series 2001A and Series 2001B (Agreements) between the Hospitals and Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen Girozentrale, a Liquidity Facility has been established for the Tender Agent to draw amounts sufficient to pay the purchase price and accrued interest on bonds delivered for purchase when remarketing proceeds or other funds are not available. These Agreements require an adjustable facility fee based on the long-term rating of the bonds, which is calculated as a percentage of the available commitment. Payments are made quarterly in arrears, on the first business day of each April, July, October and January thereafter until the expiration date or the termination date of the Agreements. Effective September 1, 2015, UNC Hospitals entered a new multiple year agreement with Landesbank Hessen-Thüringen to provide liquidity service at a fee of 0.28%. The applicable percentage will be determined based upon the long-term ratings of the Bonds (without regard to any credit enhancement), as follows:

<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Commitment Rate</u>
AA- or better	Aa3	0.28%
A+	A1	0.38%
A	A2	0.48%
A-	A3	0.73%
BBB+ or lower	Baa1	1.78%

In the event that there is a disparity between Moody's and S&P's ratings on the bonds, the lower rating will prevail for the purpose of calculating the commitment fee. In addition, should any Event of Default occur or the long-term unenhanced ratings on the Bonds or any parity debt be withdrawn or suspended by one or more of the rating agencies for credit-related reasons, the fee rate shall automatically increase to 1.78% per annum.

Under the Agreements, any bonds purchased through the Liquidity Facility become Bank Bonds and shall, from the date of such purchase to and including the 60th day thereafter and while they are Bank Bonds, bear interest at the Formula Rate (base rate equal to the higher of the Prime Rate plus 1% for such day or the sum of 1% plus the Federal Funds Rate) and from and including the 61st day following the purchase date and thereafter bear interest at the higher of the Formula Rate or 7%, subject to a maximum rate as permitted by law; provided however, that at no time shall the base rate be less than the applicable rate of interest on the bonds which are not Bank Bonds. Upon remarketing of Bank Bonds and the receipt of the sales price by the Liquidity Provider, such bonds are no longer considered Bank Bonds. Payment of the interest on the Bank Bonds is due quarterly (the first business day of January, April, July, and October) for each period in which Bank Bonds are outstanding. At June 30, 2018, there were no Bank Bonds held by the Liquidity Facility.

Included in the Agreements is a take out provision, in case the Remarketing Agent is unable to resell any bonds that are "put" within 90 days of the "put" date. In this situation, the Hospitals is required to redeem the Bank Bonds held by the Liquidity Facility. The Agreements allow the Hospitals to redeem Bank Bonds in equal quarterly installments, on the first business day of January, April, July, and October. The payments will commence with the first business day of any such month that is at least 90 days following the applicable purchase date of the Bank Bond and end no later than the fifth anniversary of such purchase date. If the take out agreement were to be exercised because the entire outstanding \$86.4 million of demand bonds was "put" and not resold, the Hospitals would be required to pay \$22.73 million, \$21.66 million, \$20.46 million, \$19.25 million, and \$18.04 million in years one, two, three, four, and five respectively under the installment loan agreement assuming a base rate of 6% (Prime Rate plus 1%) for the first 60 days and a maximum rate of 7% thereafter. The current expiration date of the Agreements is September 20, 2020. The Hospitals may request additional extensions of at least one year from the previous termination date. Extensions are at the discretion of the Liquidity Provider.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003A and Series 2003B*

On February 13, 2003, the Hospitals issued two series of tax-exempt variable rate demand bonds in the amount of \$63.77 million (2003A) and \$34.25 million (2003B) that have a final maturity date of February 1, 2029. The bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption that began on February 1, 2004. The proceeds were used to advance refund \$88.33 million of the Series 1996 Bonds. While initially bearing interest in a weekly mode, the mode on these bonds may change to a daily rate, a unit pricing rate, a term rate, or a fixed rate.

While in the weekly mode, the bonds are subject to purchase on demand with seven days' notice to the Remarketing Agent and delivery to the bond Tender Agent, U.S. Bank, N.A. The Hospitals' Remarketing Agents, Banc of America Securities, LLC (Series 2003A) and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Series 2003B), have agreed to exercise their best efforts to remarket bonds for which a notice of purchase has been received. The quarterly remarketing fee is payable in arrears and is equal to 0.08% of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds assigned to the Remarketing Agent for Series 2003A and is equal to 0.07% of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds assigned to the Remarketing Agent for Series 2003B.

Under separate Standby Bond Purchase Agreements for the Series 2003A and Series 2003B (Agreements) between the Hospitals, Bank of America, N.A. (Series 2003A) and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Series 2003B), Liquidity Facilities have been established for the Tender Agent to draw amounts sufficient to pay the purchase price on bonds delivered for purchase when remarketing proceeds or other funds are not available.

The 2003A Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. required a commitment fee of 0.33% for fiscal year 2018. Payments were made quarterly in arrears, on the first business day of each November, February, May, and August until July 2, 2018. The commitment rate remains in effect over the life of the Agreement so long as the rating assigned to Parity Debt by Moody's and S&P is A1/A+ or higher. If the rating assigned to Parity Debt by either Moody's or S&P is downgraded below A1 or A+, respectively, the commitment rate assigned to such lower rating as set forth below shall apply, effective as of the public announcement of the rating:

<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Commitment Rate</u>
A	A2	0.53%
A- or lower	A3 or lower	0.73%

However, the commitment rate shall be increased (A) by 150 basis points (1.5%) upon the occurrence and during the continuance of an Event of Default, and (B) by 150 basis points (1.5%) if either Moody's or S&P withdraws or suspends its rating for any reason (other than for the payment in full or defeasance of the Bonds). Any such increase in the commitment rate shall take effect as of the date of any such event described in the preceding sentence. All such increases in the commitment rate contemplated above shall be cumulative.

Under the 2003A Agreement, any bonds purchased through the Liquidity Facility become Bank Bonds and shall, from the date of such purchase and while they are Bank Bonds, bear interest at the Bank Bond Interest Rate equal to the greater of the Prime Rate plus 1.5% or the Federal Funds Rate plus 3%, the base rate, for the first 90 days and then the base rate plus 0.5% from the 91st day to the 367th day following the date of purchase and the base rate plus 1% from the 368th day following such date of purchase and thereafter subject to a maximum rate as permitted by law. Upon remarketing of Bank Bonds and the receipt of the sales price by the Liquidity Provider, such bonds are no longer considered Bank Bonds. Payment of the interest on the Bank Bonds is on the first business day of each calendar month following the date on which such Bank Bond became a Bank Bond. At June 30, 2018, there were no Bank Bonds held by the 2003A Liquidity Facility.

Included in the 2003A Agreement is a take out provision, in case the Remarketing Agent is unable to resell any bonds that are "put" within the earlier of the termination date and 367 days of the "put" date. In this situation, the Hospitals is required to redeem the Bank Bonds held by the Liquidity Facility. The Series 2003A Agreement allows the Hospitals to redeem Bank Bonds in six consecutive, equal semi-annual installments of principal beginning on the first business day of the month that occurs at least five and not more than six months following the termination date, until fully paid. In any event, all principal and accrued and unpaid interest shall be due and payable on the date the sixth installment is due. If the take out agreement were to be exercised because the entire outstanding \$49.3 million of demand bonds was "put" and not resold, the Hospitals would be required to pay \$19.54 million, \$18.59 million, and \$17.36 million in years one, two and three respectively, following the termination date under the installment loan agreement assuming a base rate of 6.5% (Prime plus 1.5%). The current expiration date of the agreement is July 2, 2021.

The 2003B Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. required a commitment fee of 0.5% for fiscal year 2018. Payments are made quarterly in arrears, on the first business day of each February, May, August, and November thereafter until July 31, 2018. The commitment fee remains in effect over the life of the Agreement, however, the commitment rate shall be increased to the per annum percentage described in the table below if (i) the debt rating assigned by Moody's or S&P to the long-term debt of UNC Hospitals, without regard to third-party credit enhancement, falls to the corresponding levels specified in such table, (ii) such rating is withdrawn or suspended or (iii) an Event of Default occurs and is continuing hereunder. After any such increases are made, the commitment rate shall be decreased to the per annum percentage described in the table below if the debt rating assigned by Moody's or S&P to the long-term

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

debt of UNC Hospitals, without regard to third-party credit enhancement, rises to the corresponding levels specified in such table. Any such increases (or decreases, as the case may be) in the commitment rate shall be effective as of the date of such downgrade, upgrade, withdrawal, suspension or Event of Default, as applicable. The commitment rate shall be the fee listed below which corresponds to the lowest debt rating assigned to UNC Hospitals specified in the table below:

<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Commitment Rate</u>
A	A2	0.65%
A-	A3	0.80%
BBB+	Baa1	1.00%
BBB	Baa2	1.25%
BBB-	Baa3	1.55%
Below Investment Grade	Below Investment Grade	2.55%

Under the 2003B Agreement, any bonds purchased through the Liquidity Facility become Bank Bonds and shall, from the date of such purchase and while they are Bank Bonds, bear interest at the Bank Bond interest rate equal to the Base Rate plus 2%, subject to a maximum rate as permitted by law. Upon remarketing of Bank Bonds and the receipt of the sales price by the Liquidity Provider, such bonds are no longer considered Bank Bonds. At June 30, 2018, there were no Bank Bonds held by the 2003B Liquidity Facility.

Included in the 2003B Agreement is a take out provision, in case the Remarketing Agent is unable to resell any bonds that are "put" by the termination date. In this situation, the Hospitals is required to redeem the Bank Bonds held by the Liquidity Facility. The Series 2003B Agreement allows the Hospitals to redeem Bank Bonds in 11 equal monthly installments of principal, on the first business day of the second month after the purchase date of such Bank Bonds. The Hospitals shall pay interest of the base rate plus 2% in arrears on each date that would be an Interest Payment Date for the Series 2003B Bonds, beginning on the first Interest Payment Date that occurs after the Loan Date. If the take out agreement were to be exercised because the entire outstanding \$26.51 million of demand bonds was "put" and not resold, the Hospitals would be required to pay \$27.7 million within 364 days of the purchase date of the Bank Bonds assuming a maximum rate of 9%. The current expiration date of the agreement is July 31, 2019.

Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2009A

On February 12, 2009, the Hospitals issued series 2009A tax-exempt variable rate demand bonds in the amount of \$44.29 million that have a final maturity date of February 1, 2024. The bonds are subject to mandatory sinking fund redemption that began on February 1, 2010. The proceeds were used to advance refund \$43.51 million of the Series 1999 Bonds. While initially bearing interest in a weekly mode, the mode on these bonds may change to a daily rate, a unit pricing rate, a term rate or a fixed rate.

While in the weekly mode, the Hospitals' Remarketing Agent, TD Securities, LLC, has agreed to exercise their best efforts to remarket bonds for which a notice of purchase has been received. The quarterly remarketing fee is payable in arrears and is equal to 0.07% of the outstanding principal amount of the bonds assigned to the Remarketing Agent for Series 2009A.

Effective September 21, 2015, the Hospitals contracted with TD Bank, N.A. as the Liquidity Provider for Series 2009A bonds through a Standby Bond Purchase Agreement (2009A Agreement). Under the 2009A Agreement, any bonds purchased through the Liquidity Facility become Bank Bonds and shall, from the date of such purchase and while they are Bank Bonds, bear interest at rate equal to the Base Rate until 180 days after the initial date of purchase, and thereafter at the Base Rate plus 1% per annum and thereafter. Upon remarketing of Bank Bonds and the receipt of the sales price by the Liquidity Provider, such bonds are no longer considered Bank Bonds. Payment of the interest on the Bank Bonds is on the first business day of each calendar month following the date on which such Bank Bond became a Bank Bond. At June 30, 2018, there were no Bank Bonds held by the 2009A Liquidity Facility.

The 2009A Agreement with TD Bank, N.A. requires a commitment fee of 0.32% commencing November 1, 2015. Payments are made quarterly in arrears, on the first business day of each February, May, August and November, commencing November 1, 2015. The commitment rate remains in effect over the life of the Agreement so long as the rating assigned to Parity Debt by Moody's and S&P is A+/A1 or higher. If the rating assigned to Parity Debt by either Moody's or S&P is downgraded below A+ or A1, respectively, the commitment rate assigned to such lower rating as set forth below shall apply, effective as of the public announcement of the rating:

<u>S&P</u>	<u>Moody's</u>	<u>Commitment Rate</u>
A1 or higher	A+	0.32%
A2	A	0.57%
A3	A-	0.89%

In the event that there is a disparity between Moody's and S&P's ratings on the Bonds, the lower rating will prevail for the purpose of calculating the commitment fee. In addition, should any Event of Default occur or the long-term unenhanced ratings on the Bonds or any parity debt be withdrawn or suspended by one or more of the rating agencies for credit-related reasons, the fee rate shall automatically

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

increase to 1.5% per annum. All such increases in the commitment rate contemplated above will be adjusted at the beginning of the quarter following the rate change.

Included in the 2009A Agreement is a take out provision, in case the Remarketing Agent is unable to resell any bonds that are “put” within the earlier of the termination date and 365 days of the “put” date. In this situation, the Hospitals is required to redeem the Bank Bonds held by the Liquidity Facility. The Series 2009A Agreement allows the Hospitals to redeem Bank Bonds in monthly installments of principal beginning on the first business day of the month until the fourth anniversary of the purchase date, until fully paid. If the take out agreement were to be exercised because the entire outstanding \$20.77 million of demand bonds was “put” and not resold, the Hospitals would be required to pay \$6.18 million, \$5.98 million, \$5.67 million, and \$5.36 million in years one, two, three and four, respectively, following the termination date under the installment loan agreement assuming a Base Rate of 5%. The current expiration date of the agreement is September 21, 2020. The Hospitals may request additional extensions of at least one year from the previous termination date. Extensions are at the discretion of the Liquidity Provider.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**E. Debt Service Requirements**

The following schedules show the debt service requirements for the primary government (governmental activities and business-type activities) and component unit (University of North Carolina System). The debt service requirements of variable rate debt and net swap payments are based on rates as of June 30, 2018 and assume that current interest rates remain the same for their term. As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds, special indebtedness, GARVEE bonds, revenue bonds, and notes payable are as follows (dollars in thousands).

Primary Government

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	General Obligation Bonds		Limited Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 397,610	\$ 112,942	\$ 137,060	\$ 83,821
2020	368,695	94,049	156,010	76,663
2021	286,995	76,767	158,450	68,947
2022	268,595	63,558	158,890	61,024
2023	263,850	51,253	163,090	53,079
2024-2028	652,470	108,550	680,370	158,506
2029-2033	150,340	21,541	330,105	29,473
2034-2038	53,130	3,038	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 2,441,685</u>	<u>\$ 531,698</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,975</u>	<u>\$ 531,513</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities			
	GARVEE Bonds		Notes Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 70,240	\$ 25,697	\$ 2,948	\$ 1,123
2020	52,210	22,329	3,739	1,034
2021	54,825	19,719	3,752	950
2022	57,560	16,977	3,879	863
2023	60,440	14,099	4,011	774
2024-2028	150,355	41,084	21,083	2,421
2029-2033	71,190	5,383	11,211	559
Total	<u>\$ 516,820</u>	<u>\$ 145,288</u>	<u>\$ 50,623</u>	<u>\$ 7,724</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Business-type Activities			
	Revenue Bonds		Notes Payable	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 22,060	\$ 50,150	\$ 998	\$ 18,713
2020	24,580	51,203	816	18,660
2021	27,270	49,963	842	18,684
2022	39,295	48,567	9,016	18,630
2023	34,505	46,753	340	18,329
2024-2028	210,384	203,792	14,375	92,783
2029-2033	242,882	176,472	50,072	91,232
2034-2038	234,541	234,473	98,828	81,651
2039-2043	128,818	50,205	210,673	62,009
2044-2048	33,515	24,370	—	—
2049-2053	52,470	13,728	—	—
2054-2058	26,955	1,364	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 1,077,275</u>	<u>\$ 951,040</u>	<u>\$ 385,960</u>	<u>\$ 420,691</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Component Unit****University of North Carolina System**

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Revenue Bonds			Certificates of Participation		Limited Obligation Bonds	
	Principal	Interest	Interest Rate Swaps, Net	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 146,323	\$ 164,960	\$ 8,620	\$ 317	\$ 134	\$ 5,615	\$ 9,759
2020	146,158	161,883	8,298	327	125	5,970	9,566
2021	151,459	156,860	7,969	336	115	8,230	9,350
2022	153,880	151,618	7,640	346	105	8,945	9,017
2023	157,122	146,216	7,294	357	95	9,630	8,627
2024-2028	831,363	640,037	31,342	1,950	308	54,150	36,891
2029-2033	935,985	467,739	27,396	865	39	65,795	24,159
2034-2038	945,196	265,317	26,136	—	—	59,340	10,221
2039-2043	739,065	114,432	15,244	—	—	12,725	1,733
2044-2048	218,290	15,895	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 4,424,841</u>	<u>\$ 2,284,957</u>	<u>\$ 139,939</u>	<u>\$ 4,498</u>	<u>\$ 921</u>	<u>\$ 230,400</u>	<u>\$ 119,323</u>

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Notes Payable	
	Principal	Interest
2019	\$ 36,188	\$ 11,738
2020	37,472	10,958
2021	47,105	9,743
2022	37,367	8,414
2023	38,239	7,277
2024-2028	139,525	21,193
2029-2033	28,165	7,517
2034-2038	30,041	3,335
2039-2043	2,675	—
Total	<u>\$ 396,777</u>	<u>\$ 80,175</u>

For revenue bonds of the University of North Carolina System, the fiscal year 2019 principal requirements exclude demand bonds classified as current liabilities (see Note 8D).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**F. Bond Defeasances**

The State and its component units have defeased certain bonds through current and/or advance refundings. New debt proceeds from current refundings may be used to repay the old debt immediately while new debt proceeds from advance refundings are placed into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Since these bonds are considered to be defeased, the liabilities for these bonds have been removed from the government-wide statement of net position.

Primary Government**Governmental Activities**

On July 27, 2017, the State of North Carolina, issued \$106.15 million of tax exempt General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A, with an all-in true interest cost of 1.48%. The bonds are dated July 27, 2017 and bear interest from that date. Interest on the bonds is payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1 and commenced on December 1, 2017. The refunding bonds mature from June 1, 2018 to June 1, 2023 and were issued at a coupon rate of 5%. Most of the Series 2017A refunding bonds were issued for a current refunding of the outstanding general obligation bonds of Series 2002A Clean Water Bonds for \$8.1 million and Series 2007B Public Improvement Refunding Bonds for \$81.67 million with average interest rates of 5% and 4%, respectively. The remaining portion of the Series 2017A refunding bonds were issued to advance refund \$30.32 million of outstanding State of North Carolina General Obligation bonds, Series 2010A with an average interest rate of 5%. The net proceeds of the advanced refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. These securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the advanced refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$15 million over the next 5.8 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$14.68 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance for the defeased bonds was \$30.32 million.

On August 3, 2017, the State of North Carolina, issued \$618.42 million of tax exempt Limited Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2017B, with an all-in true interest cost of 2.28%. The bonds are dated August 3, 2017 and bear interest from that date. Interest on the bonds is payable semiannually on each May 1 and November 1 and commenced on November 1, 2017. The refunding bonds will mature from May 1, 2018 to May 1, 2031 and were issued at coupon rates ranging from 3% to 5%. A portion of the Series 2017B refunding bonds were issued for a current refunding of \$79.47 million of outstanding Certificates of Participation issued by The North Carolina Infrastructure Finance Corporation Series, 2006A, 2007A and 2007B, with average interest rates of 4.25%, 4% and 4.5%, respectively. The current portion of the refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$15.32 million over the next 10.9 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$12.8 million. The remaining portion of the Series 2017B refunding bonds were issued to advance refund \$609.11 million of outstanding State of North Carolina Limited Obligation bonds, Series 2008A, 2009A, 2011A, 2011C and 2013A, with average interest rates of 4.48%, 4.61%, 4.87%, 4.58% and 5%, respectively. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. These securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the advanced refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$84.19 million over the next 13.9 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$70.76 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance for the defeased bonds was \$574.59 million.

On August 16, 2017, the North Carolina Department of Transportation issued \$224.64 million in Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, with an average interest rate of 4.9%. A portion of the Series 2017 refunding bonds were issued for a current refunding of \$38.43 million of outstanding GARVEE Bonds, Series 2007, with an average interest rate of 4.64% and \$145.54 million of GARVEE Bonds, Series 2011, with an average interest rate of 4%. The current portion of the refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$18.52 million over the next 5 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$17 million. The remaining portion of the Series 2017 refunding bonds were issued to advance refund \$59.6 million of outstanding GARVEE Bonds, Series 2009, with an average interest rate of 5.02%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. The U.S. government securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$2.23 million over the next 3 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$2.9 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$59.6 million for the defeased GARVEE Bonds, Series 2009.

Business-type Activities

On May 10, 2018, the North Carolina Turnpike Authority issued \$150.13 million in Triangle Expressway Appropriation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018A, with an average interest rate of 4%. The bonds were issued to advance refund \$150.85 million of outstanding Triangle Expressway State Appropriation Bonds, Series 2009B, with an average interest rate of 6.7%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. The U.S. government securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$15.03 million over the next 21 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$10.93 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$150.85 million for the defeased Triangle Expressway State Appropriation Bonds, Series 2009B.

Component Unit**University of North Carolina System**

Significant bond defeasances of the University of North Carolina System are as follows:

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

On September 21, 2017, the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina, on behalf of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, issued \$110.23 million in General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017. Of the 2017 issue, \$59.63 million was issued with an average interest rate of 2.64% to advance refund \$54.93 million of certain maturities of the outstanding General Revenue Series 2009A bonds with an average interest rate of 4.75%. The remaining balance of \$50.6 million was used to refund \$50 million of Commercial Paper, Series 2002A. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds along with an escrow deposit of \$799 thousand representing the University's contribution of accrued interest related to the Series 2009A bonds were deposited into an irrevocable trust to provide for debt service payments on the refunded bonds beyond the call date of December 1, 2019. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$61.46 million over the next 11 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$3.48 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$54.93 million for the defeased General Revenue Series 2009A bonds.

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro

On December 14, 2017, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro issued \$77.18 million in General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017, with an average interest rate of 4.51%. The bonds were issued to advance refund \$60.95 million of outstanding General Revenue Bonds, Series 2011 and \$20.82 million of outstanding General Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A with an average interest rate of 4.9%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. These securities were deposited into an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$10.99 million over the next 19 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$8.62 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$60.95 million for the defeased General Revenue Bonds, Series 2011, and \$20.82 million for the defeased General Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte

On December 22, 2017, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte issued \$77.87 million in the University of North Carolina General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2017A, with an average interest rate of 4.31%. The bonds were issued to advance refund \$78.99 million of outstanding University of North Carolina at Charlotte tax-exempt General Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A, and Pooled Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B1, with an average interest rate of 4.83%. The net proceeds of the refunding bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. The substitution of these securities with monetary assets that are not essentially risk-free is not prohibited. The U.S. government securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded bonds. As a result, the refunded bonds are considered to be defeased and the liability has been removed from the statement of net position. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments by \$11.23 million over the next 24 years and resulted in an economic gain of \$7.57 million. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$78.99 million for the defeased University of North Carolina at Charlotte tax-exempt General Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A, and Pooled Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B1.

North Carolina State University

On June 28, 2018, North Carolina State University issued \$87.17 million in North Carolina State University at Raleigh, General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018, with a true interest cost of 2.31%. The bonds were issued for a current refunding of \$41.99 million of outstanding North Carolina State University at Raleigh Variable Rate General Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B and \$57.04 million of outstanding North Carolina State University at Raleigh Variable Rate General Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015, both with a variable interest rate. The refunding was undertaken to eliminate variable rate risk from the debt portfolio and resulted in a book loss of \$420 thousand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Prior Year Defeasances**

During prior years, the State and certain component units defeased certain general obligation and other bonds. For those defeasances involving advance refundings, the proceeds and any securities purchased with the proceeds were placed in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent in an amount sufficient to provide for all future debt service payments on the refunded bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the government-wide statement of net position. At June 30, 2018, the outstanding balance of prior year defeased bonds was \$604.76 million for the primary government and \$122.18 million for the University of North Carolina System (component unit). The substitution of essentially risk-free securities with securities that are not essentially risk-free is not prohibited for \$156.93 million of the prior year defeased bonds for the primary government. However, this substitution can only occur with approval from the State Treasurer.

G. Pollution Remediation Payable**Primary Government****Governmental Activities**

The N.C. Department of Transportation (DOT) has several equipment yards across the state with old underground fuel storage tanks. State law requires leaks from tanks to be assessed for remediation. The Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) assigns a health risk based score to each incident. Incidents with a site score over a set criteria are identified as high priority sites and are required to be remediated. At year-end, DOT had 37 high priority sites. For sites under the set criteria, cleanup is optional. Currently, DOT is not working on low priority sites.

The N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources is responsible for cleaning up hazardous substances at the Tryon Palace Barbour Boatworks Site (Boatworks Site). The N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources has agreed upon a remedial action plan with the Hazardous Sites Branch of DEQ to voluntarily clean up the Boatworks Site.

At year-end, the State recognized a pollution remediation liability of \$8.57 million, of which \$8.32 million was for leaking underground fuel tanks at DOT and \$250 thousand was for the polluted site at the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources. The liability was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The liability could change over time due to changes in cost of goods and services, changes in remediation technology, or changes in laws and regulations governing the remediation effort.

Component Unit**University of North Carolina System**

N.C. State University recognized a pollution remediation liability of \$4.65 million for remediation of a lot the University used as a burial site for hazardous chemical and low level radioactive waste generated in its laboratories. The amount of the liability was measured using the expected cash flow technique. The liability could change over time due to changes in cost of goods and services, changes in remediation technology, or changes in laws and regulations governing the remediation effort.

Fayetteville State University recognized a pollution remediation liability of \$30 thousand for underground storage tank removal at campus buildings. The amount of the liability was calculated from the estimated costs of the removal.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 9: LEASE OBLIGATIONS—OPERATING AND CAPITAL**

The State and its component units have entered into various operating and capital leases for office space and for communications, computer, and other equipment. Any operating leases with scheduled rent increases are considered immaterial to the future minimum lease payments and current rental expenditures. Operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures or expenses of the related funds when incurred. For the year ended June 30, 2018, total operating lease expenditures were \$78.28 million for Primary Government, \$130.49 million for the University of North Carolina System, and \$9.20 million for Community Colleges. Capital leases of nongovernmental component units of the University of North Carolina System are excluded from the amounts below. Future minimum lease commitments for noncancelable operating leases and capital leases as of June 30, 2018 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Operating Leases				Capital Leases			
	Primary Government		Component Units		Primary Government		Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	University of		Governmental Activities	Business type Activities	University of	
			North Carolina System	Community Colleges			North Carolina System	Community Colleges
2019	\$ 42,458	\$ 3,825	\$ 87,326	\$ 7,540	\$ 5,232	9	\$ 8,621	\$ 3,718
2020	33,585	3,576	73,901	6,695	2,835	9	8,666	3,624
2021	27,138	3,013	65,605	5,823	2,182	9	2,427	3,411
2022	20,611	2,734	60,031	5,333	2,077	9	2,076	3,435
2023	16,335	2,558	52,647	4,397	2,031	5	1,466	3,491
2024 - 2028	34,783	11,424	177,660	18,203	5,901	—	1,962	16,630
2029 - 2033	8,408	—	17,531	2,714	—	—	708	9,134
2034 - 2038	8,072	—	3,405	123	—	—	2,416	4,609
2039 - 2043	8,072	—	790	42	—	—	—	4,450
2044 - 2048	8,072	—	713	—	—	—	—	—
2049 - 2053	6,457	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2054 - Beyond	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments..	\$ 213,991	\$ 27,130	\$ 539,609	\$ 50,870	20,258	41	28,342	52,502
Less: Amounts Representing Interest					(4,178)	(3)	(2,028)	(17,610)
Present Value of Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 16,080	\$ 38	\$ 26,314	\$ 34,892				

At June 30, 2018, capital assets acquired under capital leases are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government		Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	University of	
			North Carolina System	Community Colleges
Buildings.....	\$ 25,487	\$ —	\$ 4,297	\$ 36,966
Machinery and Equipment.....	15,748	38	41,462	1,287
Other.....	279	—	567	—
Total Capital Assets.....	\$ 41,514	\$ 38	\$ 46,326	\$ 38,253

Depreciation for capital assets acquired under capital leases is included as part of depreciation expense (see Note 5).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 10: INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS****A. Interfund Balances****Due To/From Fiduciary Funds**

The General Fund balance of \$105.31 million due to fiduciary funds is composed of \$30.75 million related to local sales taxes collected in the General Fund and due to the agency fund, as well as \$74.56 million related to retirement contributions payable to retirement systems at year end.

The Highway Fund balance of \$10.11 million and the N.C. Turnpike Authority balance of \$5.88 million due to fiduciary funds is related to fines and penalties collected by the Highway Fund and the N.C. Turnpike Authority and due to the agency fund.

Amounts payable to or receivable from fiduciary funds are considered interfund balances in the fund financial statements, but are not reported as internal balances in the government-wide statement of net position.

Due To/From Other Funds

Balances due to/from other funds at June 30, 2018, consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Due From Other Funds							Total
	General Fund	Highway Fund	Highway Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Unemployment Compensation Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority	Internal Service Funds	
Due To Other Funds								
General Fund.....	\$ —	\$ 7,434	\$ —	\$ 7,539	\$ 16,948	\$ —	\$ 9,999	\$ 41,920
Highway Fund.....	—	—	275,043	—	—	—	2,722	277,765
Highway Trust Fund.....	—	13,080	—	—	—	24	—	13,104
Other Governmental Funds.....	73	—	—	—	—	—	95	168
N.C. State Lottery Fund.....	29,648	—	—	—	—	—	—	29,648
N.C. Turnpike Authority.....	—	204	68,194	—	—	—	—	68,398
Other Enterprise Funds.....	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Internal Service Funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	76
Total.....	<u>\$ 29,757</u>	<u>\$ 20,718</u>	<u>\$ 343,237</u>	<u>\$ 7,539</u>	<u>\$ 16,948</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 12,892</u>	<u>\$ 431,115</u>

These balances resulted primarily from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made. Amounts reported in the funds as interfund receivables and payables were eliminated in the governmental and business-type activities columns of the government-wide statement of net position, except for the net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which were presented as internal balances.

Advances To/From Other Funds

The advance of \$27.76 million to the North Carolina Turnpike Authority from the Highway Trust Fund is related to operating costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**B. Interfund Transfers**

Transfers in/out of other funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Transfers In							Total
	General Fund	Highway Fund	Other Governmental Funds	EPA Revolving Loan Fund	N.C. Turnpike Authority Fund	Other Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	
Transfers Out								
General Fund.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 185,223	\$ 8,642	\$ —	\$ 8,203	\$ 533	\$ 202,601
Highway Fund.....	27,207	—	14,336	—	4,765	—	—	46,308
Highway Trust Fund.....	433	28,717	—	—	50,779	—	—	79,929
Other Governmental Funds.....	107,276	2,000	1,852	—	—	—	—	111,128
EPA Revolving Loan Fund.....	1,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,136
N.C. State Lottery Fund.....	677,569	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	678,569
Other Enterprise Funds.....	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	576
Internal Service Funds.....	59	—	—	—	—	—	9,094	9,153
Total.....	\$ 814,256	\$ 30,717	\$ 202,411	\$ 8,642	\$ 55,544	\$ 8,203	\$ 9,627	\$ 1,129,400

Transfers are primarily used to (1) transfer revenues and bond proceeds from the fund required by State statute or budget to collect the revenue to the fund required by State statute or budget to expend them, (2) provide unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance operating and capital programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations, and (3) reflect reversions of State funds from other funds to the General Fund in accordance with Office of State Budget and Management or legislative requirements.

In compliance with the North Carolina State Lottery Act, House Bill 1023 [Session Law 2005-344] as amended by Senate Bill 99 [Session Law 2018-5], all “Net Revenues” of the N.C. State Lottery Fund are required to be transferred to the Education Lottery Fund (General Fund) for educational purposes. Transfers of \$675.47 million were made to the Education Lottery Fund for this fiscal year, as set forth in General Statute 18C-164. The remaining \$2.1 million transfer to the General Fund was made to the Alcohol Law Enforcement Branch for gambling enforcement activities as directed by House Bill 97 [Session Law 2015-241].

House Bill 817 [Session Law 2013-183], amends the law that created the Highway Trust Fund. The amendment directs that funds are to be transferred to the N.C. Turnpike Authority (NCTA) to pay debt service or related financing expenses on revenue bonds or notes issued for the following toll road construction projects: Triangle Expressway and Monroe Connector/Bypass. Debt has been issued for the Triangle Expressway and the Monroe Connector/Bypass, and \$49 million was transferred to the NCTA during fiscal year 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 11: FUND BALANCE**

Fund Balance. The details of the fund balance classifications for governmental funds at June 30, 2018 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Fund Balance	Governmental Funds				
	General Fund	Highway Fund	Highway Trust Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable:					
Inventories.....	\$ 68,159	\$ 88,103	\$ —	\$ 17,713	\$ 173,975
Permanent corpus.....	—	—	—	118,898	118,898
Long-term portion of notes receivable.....	2,034	—	—	—	2,034
Restricted for:					
General government.....	2,989	—	—	793	3,782
Primary and secondary education.....	4,609	—	—	—	4,609
Higher education.....	4,229	—	—	3	4,232
Higher education student aid.....	—	—	—	711,507	711,507
Health and human services.....	73,849	—	—	827	74,676
Economic development.....	27,757	—	—	—	27,757
Environment and natural resources.....	11,106	—	—	40,826	51,932
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	12,090	—	—	25,454	37,544
Transportation.....	—	17,184	—	—	17,184
Highway Construction/ Preservation.....	—	16	—	—	16
Debt service.....	—	—	—	141,546	141,546
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	—	—	—	75,191	75,191
Committed to:					
General government.....	283,969	—	—	40,507	324,476
Primary and secondary education.....	388,090	—	—	—	388,090
Public school capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	152,288	—	—	—	152,288
Higher education.....	208,137	—	—	—	208,137
Health and human services.....	591,602	—	—	52,458	644,060
Economic development.....	165,794	—	—	15,994	181,788
Environment and natural resources.....	105,158	—	—	253,816	358,974
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	80,942	—	—	193,053	273,995
Transportation.....	—	—	—	183	183
Highway construction/preservation.....	—	—	1,659,184	—	1,659,184
Agriculture.....	66,615	—	—	27,938	94,553
Disaster relief.....	55,471	—	—	—	55,471
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	231,585	—	—	378,889	610,474
Assigned to:					
Subsequent year's budget.....	341,319	—	—	—	341,319
General government.....	46,640	—	—	—	46,640
Primary and secondary education.....	2,512	—	—	—	2,512
Higher education.....	755	—	—	—	755
Health and human services.....	89,777	—	—	—	89,777
Economic development.....	13,024	—	—	—	13,024
Environment and natural resources.....	12,930	—	—	—	12,930
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	9,258	—	—	—	9,258
Agriculture.....	1,600	—	—	—	1,600
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	—	—	—	3,449	3,449
Unassigned.....	2,335,083	(495,336)	—	—	1,839,747
Total fund balance.....	\$ 5,389,371	\$ (390,033)	\$ 1,659,184	\$ 2,099,045	\$ 8,757,567

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 12: RETIREMENT PLANS

The State reports nine retirement plans as pension trust funds, seven defined benefit public employee retirement plans administered by the State, as well as two defined contribution plans, one of which is administered by the State and the other is overseen and administered by a third party under the auspices of the State. Although the assets of the plans directly administered by the State are commingled for investment purposes, each plan’s assets may be used only for payment of benefits to the members of that plan and for the administrative costs in accordance with the terms of each plan. Nine of the plans in this note do not issue separate financial statements, nor are they reported as part of other entities. The financial statements and other required disclosures are presented in Note 16 and in the *Required Supplementary Information (RSI)* section of this CAFR. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (401(k) Plan) issues separately audited financial statements. Information on how to obtain the 401(k) Plan financial statements is found in Section B.9. The State also provides a defined benefit special separation allowance for eligible sworn law enforcement officers and a defined contribution optional retirement plan for university employees.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

The financial statements of these plans are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the retirement systems. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. The Teachers’ and State Employees’ Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System, the Firefighters’ and Rescue Squad Workers’ Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund are the sole participants in the Long-term Investment, the Fixed Income Investment, Equity Investment, Real Estate Investment, Alternative Investment, Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment, and Inflation Sensitive Investment portfolios. The Fixed Income Asset Class includes the Long-term Investment and Fixed Income Investment portfolios. The Global Equity Asset Class includes the Equity Investment portfolio. The Registers of Deeds’ Supplemental Pension Fund is invested in the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

The investment balance of each pension trust fund represents its share of the fair value of the net position of the various portfolios within the External Investment Pool. Additionally, the securities lending balance represents assets occurring from securities lending transactions that result from the systems’ participation in the External Investment Pool. The investments of the State Treasurer are discussed in Note 3.

B. Plan Descriptions

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Plans

1. TEACHERS’ AND STATE EMPLOYEES’ RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Teachers’ and State Employees’ Retirement System (TSERS) plan. This plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State to provide pension benefits for general employees and law enforcement officers (LEOs) of the State, general employees and LEOs of its component units, and employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and charter schools not in the reporting entity. Membership is comprised of employees of the State (state agencies and institutions), universities, community colleges, and certain proprietary component units along with the LEAs and charter schools that elect to join the Retirement System. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 135-5 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. At June 30, 2018, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina.....	1
LEAs	115
Charter Schools.....	59
Community Colleges.....	58
University of North Carolina System...	19
Other Component Units.....	5
	<u>257</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. TSERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.82% of the member’s average final compensation times the member’s years of creditable service. A member’s average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member’s four highest consecutive years of compensation. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of membership service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of membership service. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of general members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor’s Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member’s contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

TSERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service (not including sick leave) regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor’s Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member’s contributions.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 135-8 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for employers is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act and may not be less than the contribution rate required of plan members. The Board of Trustees establishes a funding policy from which an accrued liability rate and a normal contribution rate are developed by the consulting actuary. The sum of those two rates developed under the funding policy is the actuarially determined contribution rate (ADC). The Board of Trustees may further adopt a contribution rate policy that is higher than the ADC known as the required employer contribution to be recommended to the General Assembly. The State’s and other participating employers’ contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 10.78% of covered payroll. This was greater than the actuarially determined contribution of 10.53%. This amount, combined with plan member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

Refunds of contributions. Members who have terminated service as contributing members, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual’s right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by TSERS.

2. LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES’ RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Local Governmental Employees’ Retirement System (LGERS) plan. This plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State to provide benefits for employees of local governments. Membership is comprised of general employees, local law enforcement officers of participating local governmental entities, firefighters and rescue squad workers. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 128-27 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. At June 30, 2018, the number of participating local governments was as follows:

Cities.....	428
Counties.....	100
Special Districts.....	<u>367</u>
	<u><u>895</u></u>

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex officio members.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Benefits provided. LGERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.85% of the member's average final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. A member's average final compensation is calculated as the average of a member's four highest consecutive years of compensation. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of creditable service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of creditable service (age 55 for firefighters and rescue squad workers). Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of general employee plan members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age (15 years of creditable service for firefighters and rescue squad workers who are killed in the line of duty) or have completed five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases. Cost of living benefit increases are contingent upon investment gains of the plan at the discretion of the LGERS Board of Trustees, except as authorized by the General Assembly.

LGERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as an LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as an LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The required contribution rates for employers are set periodically and affirmed annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Board establishes a funding policy from which accrued liability rates and normal contribution rates are developed by the consulting actuary for general employees and firefighters as well as for law enforcement officers. The sum of those two rates developed under the funding policy and the past service liability contribution rates, if applicable, is the actuarially determined contribution rate (ADC). Further, the required employer contribution rates set by the Board of Trustees may not be less than the normal contribution rates developed under the established funding policy. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, all employers made contributions of 8.25% of covered payroll for law enforcement officers and 7.5% for general employees and firefighters. These were greater than the actuarially determined contributions of 7.84% for law enforcement officers and 6.25% for general employees and firefighters. These amounts, combined with member contributions and investment income, fund the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability, a payment for past service liability, if applicable, and administrative expenses. In addition, employers with an unfunded liability, established when the employer initially enters the system, must make additional contributions towards that liability. The State's responsibility is administrative only.

Refunds of contributions. Members who have terminated service as contributing members, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by LGERS.

3. FIREFIGHTERS' AND RESCUE SQUAD WORKERS' PENSION FUND

Plan administration. The Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund (FRSWPF) is a cost sharing, defined benefit pension plan with a special funding situation in that the State of North Carolina is not the employer but is legally obligated to contribute to the plan. The State established the plan to provide pension benefits for all eligible firefighters and rescue squad workers. Membership is comprised of both volunteer and locally employed firefighters and emergency medical personnel who elect membership. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 58-86 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. At June 30, 2018, there were 1,675 participating fire and rescue units.

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. FRSWPF provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. The present retirement benefit is \$170 per month. Plan members are eligible to receive the monthly retirement benefit at age 55 with 20 years of fully credited service as a firefighter or rescue squad worker regardless of whether the member has terminated paid employment. Disabled members may be able to receive benefits after attaining age 55 under certain plan provisions. Eligible beneficiaries of members who die before beginning to receive the benefit will receive the amount paid by the member and contributions paid on the member's behalf into the plan. Eligible beneficiaries of members

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

who die after beginning to receive benefits will be paid the amount the member contributed minus the benefits collected. A survivorship benefit for members was added effective June 1, 2016 and provides that beneficiaries will receive the same benefit the deceased member would have received beginning when the deceased would have reached age 55. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 58-86 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan member benefits earned during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses are funded by a \$10 monthly contribution by the member, investment income and an actuarially based state appropriation developed under a funding policy adopted by the LGERS Board of Trustees, which may recommend an appropriation that is higher than the actuarially determined contribution. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

Refunds of contributions. Members who are no longer eligible or choose not to participate in the fund may file an application for a refund of their contributions. Refunds include the member's contributions and contributions paid by others on the member's behalf. No interest will be paid on the amount of the refund. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by FRSWPF.

4. REGISTERS OF DEEDS' SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION FUND

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund (RODSPF) which is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide supplemental pension benefits for all eligible, retired county registers of deeds. Membership is comprised of registers of deeds who are retired from the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System or an equivalent locally sponsored plan and have met the statutory eligibility requirements. At June 30, 2018, there were 100 individuals receiving benefits in the plan with 100 counties participating. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 161-50 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The State's only cost in the plan is administration.

Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. An individual's eligibility to receive benefits under the RODSPF is based on at least 10 years of service as a register of deeds. An individual's benefit amount in a given year is limited to the lesser of the following:

1. the member's years of service multiplied by the value of one share of accumulated contributions available for benefits for that year, as specified in G.S. 161-50.3; and
2. the benefit amount is limited to the lesser of the following:
 - a. seventy-five percent (75%) of a member's annual compensation, computed on the latest monthly rate (including any and all supplements); for registers of deeds who began serving after September 10, 2009, this 75% limit is applied to the benefit after combining the benefit with the maximum retirement allowance upon retirement under the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System or equivalent locally sponsored retirement plan; or
 - b. one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500).

Because of the statutory limits noted above, not all contributions available for benefits are distributed. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 161-50 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Benefits and administrative expenses are funded by investment income and 1.5% of the receipts collected by each County Commission under Article 1 of Chapter 161 of the North Carolina General Statutes. The statutory contribution currently has no relationship to the actuary's required contribution. The actuarially determined contribution for fiscal years ending 2018 and 2019 is zero. Registers of Deeds do not contribute.

Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

5. CONSOLIDATED JUDICIAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS). This plan is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide pension benefits for employees of the State Judicial System. Membership is comprised of judges, district attorneys, public defenders and clerks of court. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 135-58 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. The plan provides retirement, disability and death benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as a percentage of the member's final compensation times the member's years of creditable service. The percentage used is determined by the position held by the member. A member's final compensation is the annual equivalent of the rate of compensation most recently applicable to the retiree as a member of the Retirement System. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of membership service, or at age 50 with 24 years of creditable service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with five years of membership service. The reduced benefit is calculated using the same formula as a service retirement benefit, multiplied by a reduction percentage based on the member's age and/or service at early retirement. Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to spouses of members who die while in active service after reaching age 50 with five years of service. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statutes 135-68 and 135-69 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for the State is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act based on the actuarially determined rate recommended by the consulting actuary. The State's contractually required contribution for the year ended June 30, 2018 was 31.05% of covered payroll. This was equal to the actuarially determined contribution. This amount, combined with member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

Refund of contributions. Members who have terminated service as contributing members may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by CJRS.

6. LEGISLATIVE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Legislative Retirement System (LRS). This plan is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide retirement and disability benefits for members of the General Assembly. The benefit will not be payable while the retiree is employed in a position making him eligible to participate in either the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or Consolidated Judicial Retirement System. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 120-4.21 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. LRS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 4.02% of the highest annual compensation as a member of the General Assembly times years of creditable service. A member's highest annual compensation is the 12 consecutive months of salary authorized during the member's final legislative term for the highest position ever held as a member of the General Assembly. Plan members are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 65 after five years of service. Plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 60 after five years of service or at age 50 with 20 years of service. Disabled members may qualify for disability benefits at earlier ages. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of contributing members of the General Assembly who die while in active service. The beneficiary will receive a return of the member's contributions with interest. If the member dies while in active service after 12 years of creditable service or after reaching age 60 with five years of service, the surviving beneficiary may choose to receive a lifetime monthly benefit instead of a return of contributions with interest. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statutes 120-4.19 and 120-4.20 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 7% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for the State is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act based on the actuarially determined rate recommended by the consulting actuary. The annual contributions by the State in a given year when combined with the LRS assets in the pension accumulation fund at the beginning of the year may not be less than the projected retirement allowances and other expected benefits to be paid during that year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the State's contractually required contribution was 19.04% of covered payroll. This was equal to the actuarially determined contribution. This amount, combined with member contributions and investment income, funds the benefits earned by plan members during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Refunds of contributions. Members who have terminated service as contributing members may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members include interest (currently 4% per year) regardless of the number of years of retirement service credit or of the reason for separation from service. State law requires a 60 day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to any other retirement or survivor benefit provided by LRS.

7. NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD PENSION FUND

Plan administration. The North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund (NGPF) is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide pension benefits for members of the North Carolina National Guard (NCNG). Membership is comprised of members and former members of the NCNG who have served and qualified for at least 20 years of creditable military service, have at least 15 years of aforementioned service as a member of the NCNG, and have received an honorable discharge from the NCNG. This is a special funding situation because the State is not the employer, but is legally obligated to contribute to the plan. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 127A-40 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Management of the plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. NGPF provides a pension of \$105 per month for 20 years of creditable military service with an additional \$10.50 per month for each additional year of such service; provided, however that the total pension shall not exceed \$210 per month. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 127A-40 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan member benefits earned during the year, a payment to reduce the net pension liability and administrative expenses are funded by investment income and an actuarially determined state appropriation subject to the funding policy adopted by the TSERS Board of Trustees, which may recommend an appropriation that is higher than the actuarially determined contribution. NGPF members do not contribute. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

8. SPECIAL SEPARATION AND ALLOWANCE

Plan administration. The State provides a special separation allowance (SSA), a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan, for sworn law enforcement officers as defined by General Statutes 135-1(11c) or General Statutes 143-166.30(a)(4) that were employed by State agencies and retired on a basic service retirement under the provisions of General Statutes 135-5(a). To qualify for the allowance, each retired officer must: (1) have completed 30 or more years of creditable service or have attained 55 years of age and completed five or more years of creditable service; and (2) not have attained 62 years of age; and (3) have completed at least five years of continuous service as a law enforcement officer immediately preceding a service retirement.

Effective July 1, 2017, Session Law 2017-57 Section 35.19B.(a) expanded the definition of law enforcement officers in General Statute 135-1(11c) to include probation/parole officers for retirement benefit purposes. The change includes officers with respect to service rendered on or after July 1, 2017 and provides for unreduced retirement at age 55 with five years of service as a law enforcement officer or reduced retirement at age 50 with 15 years of service as a law enforcement officer.

Benefits provided. Each eligible officer is paid an annual separation allowance equal to 0.85% of the officer's most recent base rate of compensation for each year of creditable service. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis with each state agency responsible for the benefits to their former employees. The benefits are established in General Statute 143-166.41 and may be amended only by the General Assembly.

There is no statewide administration of the SSA. The SSA is not administered through a trust and therefore no assets are accumulated. Funds for this allowance are appropriated annually in the budget of each affected state agency.

Defined Contribution Plans**9. SHERIFFS' SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION FUND**

Plan administration. This plan is a defined contribution pension plan established by the State of North Carolina to provide supplemental pension benefits for all eligible, retired county sheriffs. Membership is comprised of sheriffs who are retired from the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and beneficiaries that meet the statutory eligibility requirements. At June 30, 2018, there were 96 sheriffs and two beneficiaries enrolled in the plan with 80 of the State's 100 counties participating.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Benefits provided. An individual's benefits for the year are calculated as a share of accumulated contributions available for benefits for that year, subject to certain statutory limits. An individual's eligibility is based on minimum years of service as a sheriff with the individual's share increasing with years of service. Because of the statutory limits noted above, not all contributions available for benefits are distributed. The North Carolina Department of Justice administers the plan. If the plan purchases any investments, they are held as part of the State Treasurer's External Investment Pool. The State's only cost in the plan is administration.

Contributions. Receipts collected by each county's Clerk of Superior Court under General Statutes 7A-304(a)(3a), along with investment income, support the plan's benefits and administrative expenses. Effective January 1, 2018, the Department of Justice was granted authority by Session Law 2017-176 to invoice and collect from county governments, on a pro rata basis by population, an amount of funds needed in addition to the receipts collected, to pay the pension benefits for that year. Sheriffs do not contribute to the plan. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Clerks remitted \$808 thousand and \$1.053 million was invoiced and collected from the county governments. All benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 143, Article 12H of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

10. IRC SECTION 401 (K) PLAN

Effective January 1, 1985, Chapter 135, Article 5 of the General Statutes authorized the creation of the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina (the 401(k) Plan) in accordance with Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 401(k). Effective July 1, 2008, the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan was consolidated with the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan's Board to form the North Carolina Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (the Board). At that time, the Board began administering these independent plans. All members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, Legislative Retirement System, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System and University Optional Retirement Program and retirement and pension plans sponsored by political subdivisions of the State that qualify under Section 401(a) of the IRC, as well as law enforcement officers as defined under North Carolina General Statutes 143-166.30 and 143-166.50, are eligible to enroll in the 401(k) Plan and may contribute up to 80% (limited to an Internal Revenue maximum dollar amount) of their compensation during the plan fiscal year. The assets of the 401(k) Plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries and for paying the reasonable costs of the plan. All contributions and costs of administering the 401(k) Plan are the responsibility of the participants. All contributions are immediately vested in the name of each participant. At December 31, 2017, there were approximately 250,300 employees enrolled with 1,041 participating employers. Benefit and contribution provisions are established by State and Federal law and the plan document.

The 401(k) Plan is a defined contribution pension plan and benefits of the Plan depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. Members of the 401(k) Plan may receive their benefits upon retirement, disability, termination, hardship, or death. Participants may choose from several options, including systematic withdrawals, full or partial lump-sum withdrawals, or transfer of their balance to an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan or IRA.

The Board has delegated the general administration of the Plan to a third party but has retained all statutory authority and fiduciary responsibility for oversight and major decisions of the 401(k) Plan. Financial statements are based on the Plan's fiscal year. The audited statements for the year ended December 31, 2017, are presented in this financial report as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund. The 401(k) Plan's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Notes receivable represent loans to participants and are reported at outstanding principal balances. Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (Prudential) provides third party administration of the 401(k) Plan. The 401(k) Plan's financial statements are available by contacting the N.C. Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604-1668.

In addition to the voluntary contribution criteria above, General Statute 143-166.30 and 143-166.50 requires employer contributions to the 401(k) Plan to provide benefits for all law enforcement officers employed by the State and local governments. Participation begins at the date of employment. Employers are required to contribute monthly to the individual accounts of participants an amount equal to 5% of each officer's monthly salary. In addition, State law enforcement officers receive a contribution into the 401(k) equal to a pro rata share of \$.50 for each court cost assessed and collected under General Statute 7A-304, while \$1.25 of this assessment goes to local law enforcement officers. All contributions are immediately vested in the name of each participant. At December 31, 2017, 52 state agencies and component units along with 451 local governmental units outside our reporting entity contributed the required 5%. In addition, 10 state agencies and 478 local government employers contributed to the 401(k) Plan on a voluntary basis. There were approximately 13,900 LEOs actively contributing to the 401(k) Plan and approximately 24,600 LEOs receiving employer contributions as of December 31, 2017.

The 401(k) Plan reported total member contributions of \$336.635 million. The payrolls for law enforcement officers, on which the required contributions were based for the year ended December 31, 2017, amounted to \$210.2 million for the State, \$28.56 million for universities, and \$7.76 million for community colleges, public schools and other miscellaneous component units. The required 5% employer's contribution was made by the State for \$10.51 million, by universities for \$1.43 million, and by the remaining component units, public schools and community colleges for \$388 thousand. In addition, the State contributed \$344 thousand for required court cost assessments. The amount of pension expense recognized in the current fiscal year is equal to the employer contributions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The 401(k) Plan (Supplemental Retirement Plan) discloses a related party transaction in Note 20 of this CAFR. The Supplemental Retirement Plan's investment risks are described in Note 3.

11. OPTIONAL RETIREMENT PROGRAM

The Optional Retirement Program (ORP) is a defined contribution pension plan that provides retirement benefits with options for payments to beneficiaries in the event of the participant's death. Faculty and staff of the University of North Carolina (UNC) System may join the ORP instead of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. The ORP is administered by the UNC System. At June 30, 2018, the plan had 21,100 participants with 19 constituent institutions of the UNC System participating.

Benefits are provided by means of contracts issued and administered by the privately-operated Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and Fidelity Investments. Participants' eligibility and contributory requirements are established in General Statutes 135-5.1 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Participants are always fully vested in their own contributions to the plan and their investment earnings. Participants are fully vested in the university's contributions and earnings after five years of participating in the ORP.

Participants contribute 6% of compensation and the university contributes 6.84%. The universities contributed \$129.64 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Annual covered payroll was \$1.9 billion and employer contributions expressed as a percentage of annual payroll were 6.84% for the period. Employee contributions expressed as a percentage of annual covered payroll were the required 6% with actual employee contributions of \$113.72 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The amount of pension expense recognized in the current fiscal year related to ORP was \$123.63 million. Forfeitures reduced the universities' pension expense by \$6.02 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. Any liabilities reported by the universities are immaterial to this CAFR.

C. Plan Membership

The following table summarizes membership information by plan at the actuarial valuation date:

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer			
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Special Separation Allowance
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	215,008	68,766	14,308	100	682	295	4,574	958
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	160,087	68,243	120	-	44	95	5,679	-
Active plan members	311,234	128,779	38,202	101	562	170	5,890	4,548
	<u>686,329</u>	<u>265,788</u>	<u>52,630</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>16,143</u>	<u>5,506</u>
Valuation date	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-17	12-31-16

D. Investments

Investment policy. The pension plans' policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the State Treasurer. Plan assets are managed by the Investment Management Division of the North Carolina Department of the State Treasurer (IMD) under the direction of the State Treasurer. It is the policy of the State Treasurer to invest plan assets with a focus on protection through diversification, achievement of stable and consistent returns that meet or exceed benchmarks and actuarial assumptions over a long-term projection, with a primary objective of ensuring that all liability payments and obligations are met. The target asset allocation is developed based upon analysis of optimized portfolios, utilizing risk and return characteristics of eligible asset classes, and selecting the most efficient portfolio for a given level of risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For all plans participating in the External Investment Pool, the following table displays the adopted asset allocation policy as of June 30, 2018.

Asset Class	Target Allocation
Fixed Income	29%
Global Equity	42%
Real Estate	8%
Alternatives	8%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%
Inflation Sensitive	6%
Total	100%

The Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension fund is 100% invested in the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense was:

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard
Money-weighted Rate of Return	7.61%	7.59%	7.59%	(0.47%)	7.60%	7.64%	7.44%

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

E. Net Pension Liability of Participating Employers

The components of the net pension liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2018, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Local Governmental	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds'	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard
Total pension liability	\$ 80,382,787	\$ 28,354,602	\$ 473,648	\$ 31,068	\$ 691,953	\$ 30,655	\$ 180,976
Plan fiduciary net position	70,426,698	25,982,260	424,808	47,631	596,504	28,061	129,803
Net pension liability (asset)	<u>\$ 9,956,089</u>	<u>\$ 2,372,342</u>	<u>\$ 48,840</u>	<u>\$ (16,563)</u>	<u>\$ 95,449</u>	<u>\$ 2,594</u>	<u>\$ 51,173</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.61%	91.63%	89.69%	153.31%	86.21%	91.54%	71.72%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience review for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

	Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer				Single-Employer		
	Teachers' and State Employees' (1)	Local Governmental (1)	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Registers of Deeds' (1)	Consolidated Judicial (1)	Legislative (1)	North Carolina National Guard
Valuation date	12/31/17	12/31/17	12/31/17	12/31/17	12/31/17	12/31/17	12/31/17
Inflation	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Salary Increases	3.50% - 8.10%	3.50% - 8.10%	N/A	3.50% - 7.75%	3.50% - 5.50%	5.50%	N/A
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7%	7%	7%	3.75%	7%	7%	7%

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return includes inflation assumption and is net of pension plan investment expense.

N/A - Not Applicable

Benefit recipients of the TSERS, CJRS and LRS will receive a one-time benefit supplement payment equal to 1% of the member's annual benefit amount, paid by October 2018, as granted by the North Carolina General Assembly. The one-time supplement does not change the ongoing monthly benefit.

The retirement plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, general, law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled and healthy). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and based on studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

Future ad hoc COLA amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 (see the discussion of the pension plan's investment policy in Section D) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	1.4%
Global Equity	5.3%
Real Estate	4.3%
Alternatives	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	4.0%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset liability and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018 is 1.5%.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7% except for Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund which was 3.75% for the December 31, 2017 valuation. The discount rate for the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Consolidated

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund was lowered from 7.20% to 7% for the December 31, 2017 valuation. This discount rate is in line with the long-term nominal expected return on pension plan investments. The calculation of the net pension liability is a present value calculation of the future net pension payments. These net pension payments assume that contributions from plan members will be made at the current statutory contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at the contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Plans' net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net pension liability of the plans at June 30, 2018 calculated using the discount rate of 7% (3.75% for RODSPF), as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6%; RODSPF 2.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8%; RODSPF 4.75%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (6%)	Current Discount Rate (7%)	1% Increase (8%)
<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>			
TSERS' net pension liability	\$ 18,987,949	\$ 9,956,089	\$ 2,377,464
LGERS' net pension liability (asset)	5,698,571	2,372,342	(407,107)
FRSWPF' net pension liability (asset)	108,412	48,840	(27)
<u>Single-Employer</u>			
CJRS' net pension liability	\$ 166,068	\$ 95,449	\$ 35,023
LRS' net pension liability	5,388	2,594	170
NCNGs' net pension liability	73,340	51,173	32,963
	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>			
RODs' net pension asset	\$ (13,059)	\$ (16,563)	\$ (19,518)

F. GASB Statements 68 and 73 Employer Reporting**1. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

The following table presents the primary government's and component units' contributions recognized by the pension plans at June 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	Teachers' and State Employees'	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Total
Primary Government	\$ 377,224	\$ 17,952	\$ 23,988	\$ 689	\$ 8,923	\$ 428,776
Component Units						
University of North Carolina System	\$ 245,838	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 245,838
Community Colleges	94,534	—	—	—	—	94,534
Other Component Units	2,939	—	—	—	—	2,939
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 720,535</u>	<u>\$ 17,952</u>	<u>\$ 23,988</u>	<u>\$ 689</u>	<u>\$ 8,923</u>	<u>\$ 772,087</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO PENSIONS**

As of June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported pension liabilities for the defined benefit pension plans administered by the State and the defined benefit pension plan provided by the State as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System ⁽¹⁾	Community Colleges	Other Component Units ⁽²⁾
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability				
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	\$ 1,725,012	\$ 1,167,833	\$ 472,532	\$ 12,763
Net Pension Liability				
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	48,512	—	—	—
Consolidated Judicial	82,727	—	—	—
Legislative Retirement	1,721	—	—	—
North Carolina National Guard	53,845	—	—	—
Pension Liability				
Special Separation Allowance	215,657	—	—	—
Total Pension Liability	<u>\$ 2,127,474</u>	<u>\$ 1,167,833</u>	<u>\$ 472,532</u>	<u>\$ 12,763</u>

(1) Rex Healthcare is part of the University of North Carolina Health Care System and administers its own Rex Employees' Retirement Plan. It does not participate in TSERS. The net pension liability of Rex's retirement plan is excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Rex Healthcare had a net pension liability of \$106.026 million.

(2) Centennial Authority is a component unit of the State of North Carolina and participates in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS). It does not participate in TSERS. The net pension liability of Centennial Authority's retirement plan is excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Centennial Authority had a net pension liability of \$60 thousand.

Each net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate each net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2017. For TSERS, the primary government's and each component unit's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on a projection of the present value of future salaries relative to the projected present value of future salaries of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The primary government's proportion of the collective net pension liability was further allocated to individual proprietary funds based on each fund's proportionate share of the total prior year pension contributions.

The primary government's pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2017. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.13% at June 30, 2017. The economic assumptions used for the discount rate are based on the yield of the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index as of the measurement date. Effective July 1, 2017, Session Law 2017-57 Section 35.19B.(a) expanded the definition of law enforcement officers in General Statute 135-1(11c) to include probation/parole officers. This change increased the total pension liability by \$18.62 million, which was fully expensed in fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The primary government's and component units' proportions of the collective net pension liability for the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System				
Proportion – June 30, 2017	21.74%	14.72%	5.96%	0.16%
Proportion – June 30, 2016	21.93%	14.43%	5.92%	0.16%
Change – Increase (Decrease)	(0.19)	0.29	0.04	0.00

For the year ended June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units recognized pension expense for the defined benefit pension plans administered by the State and the defined benefit pension plan provided by the State as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
Pension Expense				
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	\$ 471,385	\$ 324,548	\$ 132,164	\$ 3,576
Consolidated Judicial	24,741	–	–	–
Legislative	3,079	–	–	–
Special Separation Allowance	30,734	–	–	–
Total Pension Expense	<u>\$ 529,939</u>	<u>\$ 324,548</u>	<u>\$ 132,164</u>	<u>\$ 3,576</u>

As a result of its requirement to contribute, the primary government recognized expense of \$10.62 million for FRSWPF and \$12.5 million for NGPF for the year ended June 30, 2018. The primary government's proportion of the collective net pension liability for Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' and for North Carolina National Guard was 100% and 100%, respectively, as of June 30, 2017 and 2016.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported deferred outflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plans administered by the State and the defined benefit pension plan provided by the State from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources						Total
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Special Separation Allowance	
Primary Government:							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 37,388	\$ 3,226	\$ 1,754	\$ —	\$ 606	\$ 9,565	\$ 52,539
Changes of assumptions	272,522	10,277	18,442	507	2,040	—	303,788
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	233,524	6,276	8,889	492	1,885	—	251,066
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	40,678	—	—	—	—	—	40,678
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	377,224	17,952	23,988	689	8,923	—	428,776
Transactions subsequent to the measurement date	—	—	—	—	—	16,139	16,139
Total	\$ 961,336	\$ 37,731	\$ 53,073	\$ 1,688	\$ 13,454	\$ 25,704	\$ 1,092,986
Component Units:							
University of North Carolina System							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 25,316						
Changes of assumptions	184,500						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	158,047						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	27,955						
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	245,838						
Total ⁽¹⁾	\$ 641,656						
Community Colleges							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 10,244						
Changes of assumptions	74,653						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	63,949						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	13,599						
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	94,534						
Total	\$ 256,979						
Other Component Units							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 277						
Changes of assumptions	2,016						
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,727						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	468						
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,939						
Total ⁽²⁾	\$ 7,427						

(1) Rex Healthcare is part of the University of North Carolina Health Care System and administers its own Rex Employees' Retirement Plan. It does not participate in TSERS. Deferred outflows of resources of Rex's retirement plan are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Rex Healthcare had deferred outflows of resources of \$27.77 million.

(2) Centennial Authority is a component unit of the State of North Carolina and participates in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS). It does not participate in TSERS. Deferred outflows of resources of Centennial Authority's retirement plan are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Centennial Authority had deferred outflows of resources of \$45 thousand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported deferred inflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plans administered by the State and the defined benefit pension plan provided by the State from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Inflows of Resources						Total
	Teachers' and State Employees'	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Special Separation Allowance	
Primary Government:							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 56,438	\$ 3,074	\$ 3,924	\$ 107	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 63,543
Changes of assumptions	—	10,396	—	—	—	5,420	15,816
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	24,240	—	—	—	—	—	24,240
Total	<u>\$ 80,678</u>	<u>\$ 13,470</u>	<u>\$ 3,924</u>	<u>\$ 107</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,420</u>	<u>\$ 103,599</u>
Component Units:							
University of North Carolina System							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 38,206						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	7,169						
Total ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 45,375</u>						
Community Colleges							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 15,459						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	4,806						
Total	<u>\$ 20,265</u>						
Other Component Units							
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 418						
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	144						
Total ⁽²⁾	<u>\$ 562</u>						

(1) Rex Healthcare is part of the University of North Carolina Health Care System and administers its own Rex Employees' Retirement Plan. It does not participate in TSERS. Deferred inflows of resources of Rex's retirement plan are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Rex Healthcare had deferred inflows of resources of \$10.897 million.

(2) Centennial Authority is a component unit of the State of North Carolina and participates in the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS). It does not participate in TSERS. Deferred inflows of resources of Centennial Authority's retirement plan are excluded from the above amounts. At June 30, 2018, Centennial Authority had deferred inflows of resources of \$5 thousand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions or transactions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. These amounts are found in the preceding Deferred Outflows of Resources table. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Teachers' and State Employees'

Year Ending June 30	Component Units			
	Primary Government	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
2019	\$ 101,200	\$ 73,031	\$ 30,468	\$ 830
2020	332,772	227,598	92,492	2,517
2021	162,838	113,067	44,813	1,270
2022	(93,376)	(63,253)	(25,593)	(691)

Other Plans

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government				
	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Special Separation Allowance
2019	\$ 2,976	\$ 5,088	\$ 410	\$ 2,813	\$ 1,006
2020	8,809	13,701	472	1,768	1,006
2021	2,877	8,790	185	685	1,006
2022	(4,202)	(2,418)	(175)	(735)	912
2023	(1,615)				215
Thereafter	(2,536)				

Unrestricted net position has been significantly affected by transactions that resulted in the recognition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the defined benefit pension plans administered by the State and the defined benefit pension plan provided by the State. The effect of these transactions on unrestricted net position is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Primary Government	Component Units
Unrestricted net position	\$ (5,884,784)	\$ 5,100,882	\$ (783,902)	\$ (8,833,332)
Effect on unrestricted net position				
TSERS	\$ (831,478)	\$ (12,876)	\$ (844,354)	\$ (813,268)
Other Plans	(293,733)	—	(293,733)	—
Total effect on unrestricted net position	\$ (1,125,211)	\$ (12,876)	\$ (1,138,087)	\$ (813,268)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	Teachers' and State Employees'	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	Consolidated Judicial	Legislative	North Carolina National Guard	Special Separation Allowance
	(1)		(1)	(1)		(3)
Valuation date	12/31/16	12/31/16	12/31/16	12/31/16	12/31/16	12/31/16
Inflation	3%	3.5%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Salary Increases	3.50% - 8.10%	N/A	3.50% - 5.50%	5.50%	N/A	3.50% - 8.10%
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	N/A

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return includes inflation assumption and is net of pension plan investment expense.

(3) - General and wage inflation is 3%

N/A - Not Applicable

The following table presents the adopted asset allocation policy and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2017:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	29%	1.4%
Global Equity	42%	5.3%
Real Estate	8%	4.3%
Alternatives	8%	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	6%	4.0%
Total	100%	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the primary government's and component units' net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.20%, as well as what the proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.20%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.20%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Net Pension Liability (Asset)</u>		
	<u>1% Decrease (6.20%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (7.20%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (8.20%)</u>
Teachers' and State Employees' Proportionate Share			
Primary Government	\$ 3,550,789	\$ 1,725,012	\$ 195,244
University of North Carolina System	2,403,884	1,167,833	132,180
Community Colleges	972,666	472,532	53,483
Other Component Units	26,271	12,763	1,445
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad	\$ 105,209	\$ 48,512	\$ 1,908
Consolidated Judicial	\$ 149,016	\$ 82,727	\$ 25,987
Legislative	\$ 4,372	\$ 1,721	\$ (599)
North Carolina National Guard	\$ 75,110	\$ 53,845	\$ 36,354

Sensitivity of the total pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the total pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.13%, as well as what the total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.13%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.13%) than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Total Pension Liability</u>		
	<u>1% Decrease (2.13%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (3.13%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (4.13%)</u>
Special Separation Allowance	\$ 231,663	\$ 215,657	\$ 200,956

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. CHANGES IN PENSION LIABILITY FOR SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED-BENEFIT PLANS**

The following schedule presents the changes in the pension liability for the single-employer, defined-benefit plans as of June 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Consolidated Judicial</u>	<u>Legislative</u>	<u>Special Separation Allowance</u>
Total pension liability			
Service Cost	\$ 15,630	\$ 872	\$ 5,779
Interest	44,837	2,056	5,328
Changes of benefit terms	4,349	215	18,621
Differences between expected and actual experience	2,193	(122)	8,582
Changes of assumptions	3,032	121	(5,675)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(42,053)	(2,437)	(15,631)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>27,988</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>17,004</u>
Total pension liability - beginning (a)	623,842	28,705	198,653
Total pension liability - ending (c)	<u>\$ 651,830</u>	<u>\$ 29,410</u>	<u>\$ 215,657</u>
Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 19,592	\$ 675	\$ —
Contributions-member	7,399	253	—
Net investment income	55,762	2,744	—
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(42,053)	(2,437)	—
Administrative expense	(37)	(18)	—
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>40,663</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>—</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning (b)	528,440	26,472	—
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (d)	<u>\$ 569,103</u>	<u>\$ 27,689</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Net pension liability - beginning (a) - (b)	95,402	2,233	—
Net pension liability - ending (c) - (d)	<u>\$ 82,727</u>	<u>\$ 1,721</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13: DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

1. IRC SECTION 457 PLAN

General Statute 143B-426.24 authorized the creation of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan (the 457 Plan) to offer a uniform deferred compensation plan to the employees of the State, any county or municipality, the North Carolina Community College System, and any political subdivision of the State. The 457 Plan is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457. At December 31, 2017, there were approximately 53,800 plan members with 467 employers adopting the 457 Plan.

Effective July 1, 2008, the Board of Trustees of the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan was consolidated with the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan's Board to form the North Carolina Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (the Board). At that time, the Board began administering the 457 Plan. The 457 Plan is a defined contribution pension plan. Benefits of the 457 Plan depend solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. The assets of the 457 Plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries and for paying the reasonable costs of the plan. The deferred compensation is available to employees upon separation from service, death, disability, retirement or financial hardships. The Board has delegated the general administration of the Plan to a third party but has retained all statutory authority and fiduciary responsibility for oversight and major decisions of the 457 Plan. The audited statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 are presented in this financial report as a pension and other employee benefit trust fund. The 457 Plan's financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Notes receivable represent loans to participants and are reported at outstanding principal balances. All costs of administering and funding the 457 Plan are the responsibility of the plan participants. Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (Prudential) provides third party administration of the 457 Plan. The 457 Plan's financial statements are available by contacting the N.C. Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604-1668.

The 457 Plan discloses a related party transaction in Note 20 of this CAFR. The 457 Plan's investment risks are described in Note 3.

2. IRC SECTION 403(B) PLANS

Effective January 1, 2009, the University of North Carolina System established the UNC System 403(b) Plan for all constituent institutions. Employees can participate in tax-sheltered annuity contracts and custodial accounts created under Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 403(b). All employees who receive compensation reportable on a W-2 and pay FICA are eligible to participate in the 403(b) Plan, so long as the employee elects to contribute at least \$200 each calendar year. The University System administers the UNC 403(b) Plan and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (TIAA) and Fidelity serve as the record keepers of the plan. The plan is designed to provide a low-cost retirement savings option to university employees. At December 31, 2017, there were 14,286 employees participating in the plan. No direct costs are incurred by the State.

Effective July 1, 2011, the Department of State Treasurer was granted authority by General Statute 115C-341.2 to establish a State sponsored 403(b) Plan entitled the North Carolina Public School Teachers' and Professional Educators' Investment Plan (the NC 403(b) Plan). Pursuant to General Statutes 115C-341.2 and 115D-25.4, the NC 403(b) Plan is available to all local school Boards of Education and community colleges across the State. Each individual employer has the discretion to adopt the NC 403(b) Plan. The N.C. Department of State Treasurer administers the NC 403(b) Plan and Prudential serves as the record keeper. The NC 403(b) Plan is designed to provide a low-cost supplemental retirement savings option to public school and community college employees. At June 30, 2018, there were 74 school districts enrolled in the Plan with 1,226 employees participating.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The State administers three postemployment benefit plans, the Retiree Health Benefit Fund, the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina and the Retirees’ Contributory Death Benefit Plan as pension and other employee benefit trust funds. Although the assets of the administered plans are commingled for investment purposes, each plan’s assets may be used only for payment of benefits to members of that plan and for related administrative costs. The plans in this note do not issue separate financial statements. The financial statements and other required disclosures are presented in Note 16 and in the *Required Supplementary Information* section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The Retirees’ Contributory Death Benefit Plan is included in Note 16 in the Death Benefit Plan of N.C. column.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

The financial statements of these plans are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan.

Pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the other postemployment benefit funds. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. The Retiree Health Benefit Fund participates in the External Investment Pool. The Disability Income Plan and the assets of the Retirees’ Contributory Death Benefit Plan are invested in the Short-term Investment Portfolio of the External Investment Pool and the Bond Index External Investment Pool.

Additionally, the securities lending balance represents assets occurring from securities lending transactions that result from the funds’ participation in the External Investment Pool. The investments of the State Treasurer are discussed in Note 3.

B. Plan Descriptions

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Plans

1. HEALTH BENEFITS

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, referred to as the State Health Plan (the Plan), a healthcare plan exclusively for the benefit of employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, and certain other component units. In addition, Local Education Agencies (LEAs), charter schools, and some select local governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity also participate. The Plan is reported as a major component unit. Management of the Plan is vested in the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, which consists of 10 members – two appointed by the Governor, two appointed by the State Treasurer, two appointed by the Senate, two appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and the Director of State Budget and Management who serve as ex officio members. Health benefit programs and premium rates are determined by the State Treasurer upon approval of the Board of Trustees.

The Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF) has been established by General Statute 135-7 Article 1 as a fund to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. RHBF is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit healthcare plan, exclusively for the benefit of former employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, and community colleges. In addition, LEAs, charter schools and some select local governments that are not part of the financial reporting entity also participate. At June 30, 2018, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina.....	1
LEAs	115
Charter Schools	59
Community Colleges	58
University of North Carolina System.....	19
Other Component Units	5
Local governments.....	<u>11</u>
	<u>268</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

By statute, RHBF is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members. RHBF is supported by a percent of payroll contribution from participating employing units. Each year the percentage is set in legislation, as are the maximum per retiree contributions from RHBF to the State Health Plan. The State Treasurer, with the approval of the State Health Plan Board of Trustees, then sets the employer contributions (subject to the legislative cap) and the premiums to be paid by retirees, as well as the health benefits to be provided through the State Health Plan.

Benefits provided. Plan benefits received by retired employees and disabled employees from RHBF are other postemployment benefits (OPEB). The healthcare benefits for retired and disabled employees who are not eligible for Medicare are the same as for active employees as described in Note 15. The plan options change when the former employees become eligible for Medicare. The benefits provided include medical and pharmacy coverage for employees and their dependents. Non-Medicare eligible members have two self-funded options administered by the State Health Plan while Medicare members have three options, including one self-funded option and two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan options. Self-funded medical and pharmacy claims costs are shared between the covered member and the State Health Plan. If the self-funded plan is elected by a Medicare eligible member, the coverage is secondary to Medicare. Fully-insured claims include cost sharing from covered members with the remaining balance paid by the fully-insured carrier.

Those former employees who are eligible to receive medical benefits from RHBF are long-term disability beneficiaries of the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC) and retirees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS), the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS), the Legislative Retirement System (LRS), the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program (ORP), and a small number of local governments, with five or more years of contributory membership service in their retirement system prior to disability or retirement, with the following exceptions: for employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006, and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007, future coverage as retired employees and retired members of the General Assembly is subject to the requirement that the future retiree have 20 or more years of retirement service credit in order to receive coverage on a noncontributory basis. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with 10 but less than 20 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a partially contributory basis. For such future retirees, the State will pay 50% of the State Health Plan's total noncontributory premium.

Section 35.21 (c) & (d) of Session Law 2017-57 repeals retiree medical benefits for employees first hired after January 1, 2021. The legislation amends Article 3B of Chapter 135 of the General Statutes to require that retirees must earn contributory retirement service in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (or in an allowed local system unit), the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, or the Legislative Retirement System prior to January 1, 2021, and not withdraw that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits under the amended law. Consequently, members first hired on and after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits.

RHBF's benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135-7, Article 1, and Chapter 135, Article 3B of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. RHBF does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions. By General Statute, accumulated contributions from employers to RHBF and any earnings on those contributions shall be used to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. By statute, contributions to the RHBF are irrevocable. Also by law, RHBF assets are dedicated to providing benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries and are not subject to the claims of creditors of the employers making contributions to RHBF. However, RHBF assets may be used for reasonable expenses to administer RHBF, including costs to conduct required actuarial valuations of state-supported retired employees' health benefits. Contribution rates to RHBF, which are intended to finance benefits and administrative expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis, are determined by the General Assembly in the Appropriations Bill. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the State and the other employers contributed the legislatively mandated 6.05% of covered payroll. This amount, combined with investment income, funds the benefits received during the year. RHBF is reported as an employee benefit trust fund. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. DISABILITY INCOME

Plan administration. As discussed in Note 15, short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan, to the eligible members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System which includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, certain participating component units and Local Education Agencies (LEAs) which are not part of the reporting entity, and the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program. At June 30, 2018, the number of participating employers was as follows:

State of North Carolina.....	1
LEAs	115
Charter Schools	59
Community Colleges.....	58
University of North Carolina System.....	19
Other Component Units.....	<u>5</u>
	<u><u>257</u></u>

By statute, the DIPNC is administered by the Department of State Treasurer and the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, which consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. Long-term disability benefits are payable as an other postemployment benefit from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled. An employee is eligible to receive long-term disability benefits provided the following requirements are met: (1) the employee has five or more years of contributing membership service in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) or the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program, earned within 96 months prior to the end of the short-term disability period or cessation of salary continuation payments, whichever is later; (2) the employee must make application to receive long-term benefits within 180 days after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease or after monthly payments for Workers' Compensation cease (excluding monthly payments for permanent partial benefits), whichever is later; (3) the employee must be certified by the Medical Board to be mentally or physically disabled for the further performance of his/her usual occupation; (4) the disability must have been continuous, likely to be permanent, and incurred at the time of active employment; (5) the employee must not be eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from the TSERS; and (6) the employee must terminate employment as a permanent, full-time employee. An employee is eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from the TSERS after (1) reaching the age of 65 and completing five years of membership service, or (2) reaching the age of 60 and completing 25 years of creditable service, or (3) completing 30 years of creditable service, at any age.

For employees who had five or more years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term disability benefit is equal to 65% of one-twelfth of an employee's annual base rate of compensation last payable to the participant or beneficiary prior to the beginning of the short-term disability period, plus the like percentage of one-twelfth of the annual longevity payment and local supplements to which the participant or beneficiary would be eligible. The monthly benefits are subject to a maximum of \$3,900 per month reduced by any primary Social Security disability benefits and by monthly payments for Workers' Compensation to which the participant or beneficiary may be entitled, but the benefits payable shall be no less than \$10 a month. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, the long-term benefit is calculated in the same manner as described above except the monthly benefit is reduced by an amount equal to a monthly primary Social Security disability benefit to which the participant or beneficiary might be entitled had Social Security disability benefits been awarded. When an employee qualifies for an unreduced service retirement allowance from the TSERS, the benefits payable from DIPNC will cease, and the employee will commence retirement under the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program.

For employees who had less than five years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, and meet the requirements for long-term disability on or after August 1, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term benefit shall be reduced by an amount equal to the monthly primary Social Security retirement benefit to which the employee might be entitled should the employee become age 62 during the first 36 months. This reduction becomes effective as of the first day of the month following the month of initial entitlement to Social Security benefits. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, no further benefits are payable under the terms of this section unless the employee has been approved and is in receipt of primary Social Security disability benefits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contributions. Although the DIPNC operates on a calendar year, disability income benefits are funded by actuarially determined employer contributions that are established in the Appropriations Bill by the General Assembly and coincide with the state fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the State and the other employers made a statutory contribution of 0.14% of covered payroll. This was equal to the actuarially determined contribution. Actual contributions are reported in Section F of this note.

The contributions cannot be separated between the amounts that relate to other postemployment benefits and employment benefits for active employees. Those individuals who are receiving extended short-term disability benefit payments cannot be separated from the number of members currently eligible to receive disability benefits as an other postemployment benefit.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Single-Employer Defined Benefit Plans**3. RETIREES' CONTRIBUTORY DEATH BENEFIT PLAN**

Plan administration. The State of North Carolina administers the Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan (CDBP), which is a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides a group life insurance option to all retired members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, and the Legislative Retirement System. This plan is optional and members must enroll in this option at the time of their retirement to be eligible for the benefits.

Management of the Plan is vested in the TSERS Board of Trustees and in the LGERS Board of Trustees. The TSERS Board of Trustees consists of 13 members – eight appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer, the State Superintendent and the Director of the Office of State Human Resources who serve as ex officio members. The LGERS Board of Trustees consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the state Senate, one appointed by the state House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex officio members.

Benefits provided. Benefits payable under this plan are supported entirely by the contributions of participants and the investment earnings on these contributions. Upon receipt of proof of death of the participant, a lump-sum death benefit will be paid to the surviving spouse or estate. The death benefit shall be equal to (1) \$10,000 if death occurs on or after 24 months of coverage or (2) the total of the monthly contributions plus interest at an annual rate determined by the Board of Trustees if death occurs before 24 months of coverage.

Contributions. The retired member has to elect, when first eligible, to make continuous required contributions as determined by the Board of Trustees on a full contributory basis, through retirement allowance deductions or other methods adopted by the Board of Trustees, to a group death benefit trust fund administered by the Board of Trustees. Monthly member contributions are based on actuarially equivalent premiums and the rates currently in effect for June 30, 2018 and vary between \$12.54 and \$206.89 per month, depending on the age of the member at the time of retirement. There is no contractually required contribution by the State.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135-5 (I), Article 1 of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**C. Plan Membership**

The following tables summarize membership information by plan at the actuarial valuation date:

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
Retired members and beneficiaries		
currently receiving benefits	219,657	N/A
Retired members and survivors of deceased		
members currently receiving benefits	N/A	6,362
Terminated members entitled to but not yet		
receiving benefits	41,471	-
Active members	344,411	325,419
Total	<u>605,539</u>	<u>331,781</u>
Date of valuation	<i>12/31/17</i>	<i>12/31/17</i>

N/A - Not Applicable

	Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan
Retired members currently covered	
under death benefit plan	122,849
Terminated members eligible to elect	
coverage under death benefit plan	
at retirement	74,538
Active members eligible to elect	
coverage under death benefit plan	
at retirement	440,747
Total	<u>638,134</u>
Date of valuation	<i>12/31/17</i>

D. Investments

Investment policy. The OPEB plans' policy in regard to the allocation of invested assets is established and may be amended by the State Treasurer. Plan assets are managed by the Investment Management Division of the North Carolina Department of the State Treasurer (IMD) under the direction of the State Treasurer. It is the policy of the State Treasurer to invest plan assets with a focus on protection through diversification, achievement of stable and consistent returns that meet or exceed benchmarks and actuarial assumptions over a long-term projection, with a primary objective of ensuring that all liability payments and obligations are met. The target asset allocation is developed based upon analysis of optimized portfolios, utilizing risk and return characteristics of eligible asset classes, and selecting the most efficient portfolio for a given level of risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The adopted asset allocation policies for the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina and for the Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan are primarily in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018 as described in Note 3. The following table displays the adopted asset allocation policy for the Retiree Health Benefit Fund as of June 30, 2018:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>
Fixed Income	29%
Global Equity	42%
Real Estate	8%
Alternatives	8%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%
Inflation Sensitive	6%
Total	<u><u>100%</u></u>

Rate of return. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the annual money-weighted rate of return on OPEB plan investments, net of OPEB plan investment expense was:

	<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>		<u>Single-Employer</u>
	<u>Retiree Health Benefit Fund</u>	<u>Disability Income Plan of N.C.</u>	<u>Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan</u>
Money-weighted Rate of Return	6.58%	(0.42%)	(0.48%)

The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

E. Net OPEB Liability of Participating Employers

The components of the net OPEB liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2018, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Retiree Health Benefit Fund</u>	<u>Disability Income Plan of N.C.</u>	<u>Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan</u>
Total OPEB liability	\$ 29,798,358	\$ 358,431	\$ 315,839
Plan fiduciary net position	<u>1,310,173</u>	<u>388,807</u>	<u>245,024</u>
Net OPEB liability (asset)	<u>\$ 28,488,185</u>	<u>\$ (30,376)</u>	<u>\$ 70,815</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	4.40%	108.47%	77.58%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liabilities for RHBF, DIPNC and CDBP were determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2017, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liabilities were then rolled forward to June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions.

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan
	(1)	(1)	
Valuation Date	12/31/2017	12/31/2017	12/31/2017
Inflation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Salary Increases	8.10% grading down to 3.50% depending on employee class	3.50%-8.10%	N/A
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7.00%	3.75%	3.75%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medical	6.50% grading down to 5.00% by 2024	6.50% grading down to 5.00% by 2024	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug	7.25% grading down to 5.00% by 2027	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medicare Advantage	5.00%	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Administrative	3.00%	N/A	N/A

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return is net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

N/A - Not Applicable

The OPEB plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. teacher, other educational employee, general employee, or law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e. disabled or not disabled). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. DIPNC and CDBP are primarily invested in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in the RHBF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2018 (see the discussion of the OPEB plans' investment policy in Section D) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	1.4%
Global Equity	5.3%
Real Estate	4.3%
Alternatives	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	4.0%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information in the preceding table is based on 30 year expectations developed with the consulting actuary and is part of the asset, liability and investment policy of the North Carolina Retirement Systems. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 3.05%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages. All rates of return and inflation are annualized. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2018 is 1.5%.

Actuarial valuations of the plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. The results of the valuations fluctuate from year to year as actual experience differs from assumptions. This includes demographic experiences (i.e., mortality and retirement) that differ from expected. This also includes financial experiences (i.e., member medical costs and contributions) that vary from expected trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial assumptions used for RHBF are consistent with those used to value the pension benefits of the TSERS where appropriate. These assumptions are based on the most recent pension valuations available. The discount rate used for RHBF reflects a pay-as-you-go approach.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes of the plans 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. Historically, the benefits have been funded solely by employer contributions applied equally to all retirees. Currently, as described earlier in the note, benefits are dependent on membership requirements.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for DIPNC 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 actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuations were generally based on the results of an actuarial experience study prepared as of December 31, 2014, as amended for updates to certain assumptions (such as the long-term investment return, medical claims, and medical trend rate assumptions) implemented based on annual reviews that have occurred since that experience study.

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for RHBF was 3.87%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employers would be made at the current statutorily determined contribution rate. Based on the above assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments to current plan members. As a result, a municipal bond rate of 3.87% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 3.87% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2018.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for DIPNC was 3.75%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members would be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers would be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the plans' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for CDBP was 3.76%. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that no contributions would be made other than those made by retirees who elect coverage at retirement. Based on the above assumptions and the assumed investment return of 3.75% used in the actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, the plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. In order to develop the blended discount rate of 3.76%, 3.75% was used during the period that the plan was projected to have a fiduciary net position, and a municipal bond rate of 3.87% was used during the period that the plan was projected to have no fiduciary net position. The 3.87% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans at June 30, 2018, as well as what the plans' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate (dollars in thousands):

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer

	1% Decrease (2.87%)	Current Discount Rate (3.87%)	1% Increase (4.87%)
RHBF net OPEB liability	\$ 33,659,079	\$ 28,488,185	\$ 24,343,160

	1% Decrease (2.75%)	Current Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase (4.75%)
DIPNC net OPEB asset	\$ (23,275)	\$ (30,376)	\$ (37,188)

Single-Employer

	1% Decrease (2.76%)	Current Discount Rate (3.76%)	1% Increase (4.76%)
CDBP net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 186,454	\$ 70,815	\$ (12,861)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans, as well as what the plans' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (Medical - 4.00% - 5.50%, Pharmacy - 4.00%-6.25% Med. Advantage - 4.00% Administrative - 2.00%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00%-6.50%, Pharmacy - 5.00%-7.25% Med. Advantage - 5.00% Administrative - 3.00%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6.00%-7.50%, Pharmacy - 6.00%-8.25% Med. Advantage - 6.00% Administrative - 4.00%)
RHBF net OPEB liability	\$ 23,502,011	\$ 28,488,185	\$ 35,034,055

	1% Decrease (5.50% grading down to 4.00% in 2024)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (6.50% grading down to 5.00% in 2024)	1% Increase (7.50% grading down to 6.00% in 2024)
DIPNC net OPEB asset	\$ (30,464)	\$ (30,376)	\$ (30,293)
CDBP net OPEB liability (asset)	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**F. GASB Statement 75 Employer Reporting****1. EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

The following table presents the primary government's and component units' contributions recognized by the OPEB plans at June 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Total
Primary Government	\$ 216,292	\$ 4,898	\$ 221,190
Component Units			
University of North Carolina System	\$ 246,133	\$ 5,750	\$ 251,883
Community Colleges	53,829	1,246	55,075
Other Component Units	1,712	39	1,751
Total Contributions	<u>\$ 517,966</u>	<u>\$ 11,933</u>	<u>\$ 529,899</u>

The Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan is supported entirely by member contributions. The State is not required to make contributions to this plan.

2. OPEB LIABILITIES, OPEB EXPENSE, AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES RELATED TO OPEB

As of June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported net OPEB liabilities and net OPEB assets for defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the State as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability				
Retiree Health Benefit Fund	\$ 6,308,531	\$ 7,560,701	\$ 1,617,372	\$ 44,486
Net OPEB Liability				
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	84,149	—	—	—
Total Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 6,392,680</u>	<u>\$ 7,560,701</u>	<u>\$ 1,617,372</u>	<u>\$ 44,486</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset				
Disability Income Plan of N.C.	\$ (11,625)	\$ (15,118)	\$ (3,177)	\$ (83)

Each net OPEB liability (asset) was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability (asset) used to calculate each net OPEB liability (asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2016. Update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability (asset) to June 30, 2017. For RHBF and DIPNC, the primary government's and each component unit's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability (asset) was based on a projection of the present value of future salaries relative to the projected present value of future salaries of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The primary government's proportion of the collective net OPEB liability (asset) was further allocated to individual proprietary funds based on each fund's proportionate share of the total prior year OPEB contributions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The primary government's and component units' proportions of the collective net OPEB liability for the Retiree Health Benefit Fund and the collective net OPEB asset for the Disability Income Plan of N.C. as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 were as follows:

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
Retiree Health Benefit Fund				
Proportion – June 30, 2017	19.24%	23.06%	4.93%	0.14%
Proportion – June 30, 2016	18.57%	25.54%	5.15%	0.13%
Change – Increase (Decrease)	0.67	(2.48)	(0.22)	0.01
Disability Income Plan of N.C.				
Proportion – June 30, 2017	19.02%	24.73%	5.20%	0.14%
Proportion – June 30, 2016	19.35%	23.75%	5.22%	0.14%
Change – Increase (Decrease)	(0.33)	0.98	(0.02)	(0.00)

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units recognized OPEB expense for defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the State as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
OPEB Expense				
Retiree Health Benefit Fund	\$ 364,989	\$ 197,539	\$ 64,858	\$ 2,923
Disability Income Plan of N.C.	6,562	7,876	1,730	50
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	2,146	—	—	—
Total Pension Expense	<u>\$ 373,697</u>	<u>\$ 205,415</u>	<u>\$ 66,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,973</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported deferred outflows of resources related to defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the State from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			
	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	Total
Primary Government:				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ —	\$ 3,186	\$ 3,635	\$ 6,821
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	2,547	6,542	9,089
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	332,204	1,175	—	333,379
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	216,292	4,898	—	221,190
Total	<u>\$ 548,496</u>	<u>\$ 11,806</u>	<u>\$ 10,177</u>	<u>\$ 570,479</u>
Component Units:				
University of North Carolina System				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ —	\$ 4,144	\$ —	\$ 4,144
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	3,314	—	3,314
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	65	—	65
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	246,133	5,750	—	251,883
Total	<u>\$ 246,133</u>	<u>\$ 13,273</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 259,406</u>
Community Colleges				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ —	\$ 871	\$ —	\$ 871
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	696	—	696
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	5,377	151	—	5,528
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	53,829	1,246	—	55,075
Total	<u>\$ 59,206</u>	<u>\$ 2,964</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 62,170</u>
Other Component Units				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ —	\$ 23	\$ —	\$ 23
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	—	19	—	19
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,587	16	—	3,603
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,712	39	—	1,751
Total	<u>\$ 5,299</u>	<u>\$ 97</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,396</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At June 30, 2018, the primary government and component units reported deferred inflows of resources related to defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the State from the following sources (dollars in thousands):

	Deferred Inflows of Resources			Total
	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	
Primary Government:				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 452,337	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 452,337
Changes of assumptions	1,737,355	—	7,107	1,744,462
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,345	—	—	2,345
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	71,105	12	—	71,117
Total	<u>\$ 2,263,142</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>\$ 7,107</u>	<u>\$ 2,270,261</u>
Component Units:				
University of North Carolina System				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 542,116	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 542,116
Changes of assumptions	2,082,183	—	—	2,082,183
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	2,810	—	—	2,810
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	886,542	531	—	887,073
Total	<u>\$ 3,513,651</u>	<u>\$ 531</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,514,182</u>
Community Colleges				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 115,969	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 115,969
Changes of assumptions	445,417	—	—	445,417
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	601	—	—	601
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	82,021	24	—	82,045
Total	<u>\$ 644,008</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 644,032</u>
Other Component Units				
Difference between actual and expected experience	\$ 3,189	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,189
Changes of assumptions	12,250	—	—	12,250
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	17	—	—	17
Change in proportion and differences between agency's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 15,456</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,456</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability (asset) in the year ended June 30, 2019. These amounts are found in the preceding Deferred Outflows of Resources table. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows (dollars in thousands):

Retiree Health Benefit Fund

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
		System		
2019	\$ (386,305)	\$ (702,871)	\$ (127,756)	\$ (2,375)
2020	(386,305)	(702,871)	(127,756)	(2,375)
2021	(386,305)	(702,871)	(127,756)	(2,375)
2022	(386,305)	(702,871)	(127,756)	(2,375)
2023	(385,718)	(702,167)	(127,607)	(2,369)

Disability Income Plan of N.C.

Year Ending June 30	Primary Government	Component Units		
		University of North Carolina	Community Colleges	Other Component Units
		System		
2019	\$ 2,087	\$ 2,055	\$ 507	\$ 18
2020	2,087	2,055	507	18
2021	2,086	2,054	507	18
2022	636	828	173	4

Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan

Year Ending June 30	Primary
	Government
2019	\$ 1,057
2020	1,057
2021	1,057
2022	1,059
2023	(578)
Thereafter	(582)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restricted and unrestricted net position have been significantly affected by transactions that resulted in the recognition of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the State. The effect of these transactions on restricted and unrestricted net position is presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business- type Activities</u>	<u>Total Primary Government</u>	<u>Component Units</u>
Unrestricted net position	\$ (5,884,784)	\$ 5,100,882	\$ (783,902)	\$ (8,833,332)
Effect on unrestricted net position				
RHBF	\$ (7,907,777)	\$ (117,973)	\$ (8,025,750)	\$ (13,085,036)
CDBP	(81,079)	—	(81,079)	—
Total effect on unrestricted net position	<u>\$ (7,988,856)</u>	<u>\$ (117,973)</u>	<u>\$ (8,106,829)</u>	<u>\$ (13,085,036)</u>
Restricted net position	<u>\$ 1,186,859</u>	<u>\$ 15,663</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,522</u>	<u>\$ 8,268,425</u>
Effect on restricted net position				
DIPNC	\$ 23,080	\$ 342	\$ 23,422	\$ 34,159

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability (asset) in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	<u>Retiree Health Benefit Fund (1)</u>	<u>Disability Income Plan of N.C. (1)</u>	<u>Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan</u>
Valuation Date	12/31/2016	12/31/2016	12/31/2016
Inflation	2.75%	3.00%	3.00%
Salary Increases	3.50% - 8.10%	3.50% - 8.10%	N/A
Investment Rate of Return (2)	7.20%	3.75%	3.75%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medical	5.00% - 6.50%	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug	5.00% - 7.25%	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medicare Advantage	4.00% - 5.00%	N/A	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Administrative	3.00%	N/A	N/A

(1) - Salary increases include 3.5% inflation and productivity factor

(2) - Investment rate of return is net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

N/A - Not Applicable

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the adopted asset allocation policy and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2017:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return</u>
Fixed Income	29%	1.4%
Global Equity	42%	5.3%
Real Estate	8%	4.3%
Alternatives	8%	8.9%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	7%	6.0%
Inflation Sensitive	6%	4.0%
Total	<u>100%</u>	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the primary government's and component units' net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current rate (dollars in thousands):

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer

	<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>		
	Current		
	1% Decrease <u>(2.58%)</u>	Discount Rate (3.58%)	1% Increase <u>(4.58%)</u>
Retiree Health Benefit Fund			
Proportionate Share			
Primary Government	\$ 7,525,716	\$ 6,308,532	\$ 5,343,132
University of North Carolina System	9,019,482	7,560,701	6,403,681
Community Colleges	1,929,432	1,617,372	1,369,864
Other Component Units	53,069	44,486	37,678

	<u>Net OPEB Asset</u>		
	Current		
	1% Decrease <u>(2.75%)</u>	Discount Rate (3.75%)	1% Increase <u>(4.75%)</u>
Disability Income Plan of N.C.			
Proportionate Share			
Primary Government	\$ (9,882)	\$ (11,625)	\$ (13,370)
University of North Carolina System	(12,852)	(15,118)	(17,388)
Community Colleges	(2,701)	(3,177)	(3,655)
Other Component Units	(72)	(83)	(98)

Single-Employer

	Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount	1% Increase
	<u>(2.65%)</u>	Rate (3.65%)	<u>(4.65%)</u>
CDBP net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 204,919	\$ 84,149	\$ (3,243)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability (asset) to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the primary government's and component units' net OPEB liability (asset) calculated using the healthcare cost trend rates, as well as what the proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current health care cost trend rates (dollars in thousands):

	1% Decrease (Medical - 4.00 - 5.50%, Pharmacy - 4.00 - 6.25% Med. Advantage - 3.00 - 4.00% Administrative - 2.00%)	Current Healthcare Trend Rates (Medical - 5.00 - 6.50%, Pharmacy - 5.00 - 7.25% Med. Advantage - 4.00 - 5.00% Administrative - 3.00%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6.00 - 7.50%, Pharmacy - 6.00 - 8.25% Med. Advantage - 5.00 - 6.00% Administrative - 4.00%)
Retiree Health Benefit Fund			
Proportionate Share			
Primary Government	\$ 5,153,490	\$ 6,308,532	\$ 7,843,731
University of North Carolina System	6,176,397	7,560,701	9,400,619
Community Colleges	1,321,244	1,617,372	2,010,964
Other Component Units	36,341	44,486	55,312
Disability Income Plan of N.C.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not Applicable

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**3. CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY FOR SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN**

The following schedule presents the changes in the net OPEB liability for the single-employer, defined benefit plan as of June 30, 2018 (dollars in thousands):

	Retirees'
	Contributory
	Death
	Benefit Plan
	<u> </u>
Total OPEB liability	
Service Cost	\$ (1,901)
Interest	11,574
Differences between expected and actual experience	4,241
Changes of assumptions	(8,291)
Benefit payments and member contributions	<u>(1,161)</u>
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>4,462</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning (a)	326,682
Total OPEB liability - ending (c)	<u><u>\$ 331,144</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions-member	\$ 25,380
Net investment income	643
Benefit payments	(26,541)
Administrative expense	<u>(236)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>(754)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning (b)	247,749
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (d)	<u><u>\$ 246,995</u></u>
Net OPEB liability - beginning (a) - (b)	78,933
Net OPEB liability - ending (c) - (d)	<u><u>\$ 84,149</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 15: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE****A. Public Entity Risk Pool****Public School Insurance Fund**

The Public School Insurance Fund (the Fund) is a public entity risk pool reported within the enterprise funds. In accordance with Chapter 115C, Article 38, of the General Statutes, the purpose of the Fund is to insure the Local Education Agencies (LEAs), in order to safeguard the property investments made in the public schools of North Carolina. The community colleges, which are component units, can also acquire insurance through the Fund as stated in General Statute 115D-58.11(c). The board of each LEA and the board of trustees of each community college are required to insure their buildings and contents on a replacement cost basis, as suggested by the Fund. The Fund is financed by premiums collected from the LEAs and the community colleges and interest is earned on the Fund's cash balance. Each board has to give notice of its election to insure in the Fund at least 30 days prior to such insurance becoming effective and shall furnish to the Fund a detailed list of all school buildings, contents and other insurable school property. While policies remain in effect, the Fund shall act as insurer of the properties covered by such insurance. The Fund currently insures 84 out of 116 LEAs and 32 out of 58 community colleges.

Claim liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of losses that have been reported but not settled. There are no salvage claims since any salvage is adjusted in the claim settlement. There are no subrogation claims pending. Since claims are reviewed by adjusters and the actual loss projection is computed in a short time after the claim is reported, the claim adjustment expense associated with the unpaid claim liability will be reflected in the current period. The Fund does not hold any annuity contracts. The Fund does not agree to structured settlements to pay specific amounts on fixed or determinable dates.

The only acquisition costs are related to proposal costs and inspection costs for insured members. Since the Fund can only insure the LEAs and the community colleges, new contracts are immaterial. Since existing contracts are renewed once a year, the Fund's costs are for policy maintenance. Therefore, acquisition costs do not need to be amortized.

The following schedule shows the changes in the reported liability for the past two years (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Year	
	2018	2017
Unpaid claims at beginning of year	\$ 11,962	\$ 5,794
Incurred claims:		
Provision for insured events		
of the current year	1,271	16,149
Increases (decreases) in provision		
for insured events of prior years	(139)	(2,354)
Total incurred claims	1,132	13,795
Payments:		
Claims attributable to insured		
events of the current year	1,015	4,188
Claims attributable to insured		
events of the prior years	5,999	3,439
Total payments	7,014	7,627
Total unpaid claims at end		
of the year	\$ 6,080	\$ 11,962

With the collection of premiums from the insured educational units, payment of valid claims becomes the responsibility of the Fund. All claims greater than \$10 million per occurrence are covered by reinsurance contracts. Maximum recoverable from reinsurance for any one catastrophic event is \$45.5 million per occurrence. Losses in excess of the reinsurance limit would be paid by the Fund from long-term investments, subject to the maximum amount of available funds. Annual aggregate limits of \$15 million apply separately with respect to flood and earthquake. Coverage applies to "all risk" perils. Boiler and machinery coverage is provided under separate contract underwritten by the Fund. Incurred losses are reduced by estimated amounts recoverable under the Fund's reinsurance policies. Currently, there are no claims for reinsurance. There were no premium deficiencies in fiscal year 2018. Investment income was not considered in the determination of premium deficiencies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**B. Employee Benefit Plans****1. State Health Plan**

In accordance with Chapter 135, Article 3B, Part 1, of the General Statutes, the State established the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, referred to as the State Health Plan (the Plan). The Plan provides comprehensive healthcare benefits for employees and retirees of the State and its participating component units, as well as their qualified dependents on a contributory basis. These benefits are extended to employees and retirees of the Local Education Agencies (LEAs), and other employing units allowed by statute, which are not part of the State's reporting entity.

The Plan is reported as a major component unit. Coverage for active employees, non-Medicare retirees, and some Medicare retirees is self funded. Medicare retirees also had the option of selecting one of two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan (MA-PDP) options in Calendar Year 2017 and in Calendar Year 2018. Contributions for employee and retiree coverage are made by the State, its participating component units, LEAs, and other qualified employing units. Some of the plans also require an employee or retiree contribution, depending on the plan selected or the employee's or retiree's willingness to participate in wellness activities that reduce employee contributions. Contributions for dependent coverage are made by employees and retirees. As described in Note 14, coverage is also extended to certain individuals as an other postemployment benefit. The Plan has contracted with third parties to process claims.

The Plan pays most expenses that are medically necessary and eligible for coverage based on allowed amounts for Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) plan members. Claims are subject to specified annual deductible and co-payment requirements. The Plan provides an unlimited lifetime benefit for the PPO plans. The authority for the PPO plans is provided in General Statute 135-48.2.

Claim liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been incurred (both reported and unreported). Claim liabilities do not include nonincremental claims adjustment expenses. Changes in the Plan's aggregate liabilities for claims for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 264,636	\$ 2,987,829	\$ (2,964,762)	\$ 287,703
2017-18	287,703	3,005,405	(3,026,285)	266,823

2. Death Benefit Plan of North Carolina

Term life insurance (death benefits) is provided through the Death Benefit Plan, a pension and other employee benefit trust fund, to all members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System who have completed at least 12 consecutive months of membership in the System. Membership includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, and certain participating proprietary component units. Employees of LEAs and miscellaneous educational units which are not part of the reporting entity are also included. The benefit payment is equal to the greater of (1) the compensation on which contributions were made by the member during the calendar year preceding the year in which his/her death occurs or (2) the member's highest 12 month's salary in a row during the 24 months prior to his/her death. The benefit is subject to a minimum of \$25,000 and to a maximum of \$50,000.

For the period July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, death benefits were funded by actuarially based employer contributions that are established in the biennial appropriation bill by the General Assembly. The State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, participating proprietary component units, LEAs and other miscellaneous educational units contributed 0.16% of covered payroll (as defined in Note 14) to fund the Death Benefit Plan for the period July 2017 to June 2018.

These benefits are established by General Statute 135-5(1) and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Claims liabilities are based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims that have been incurred (both reported and unreported).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Changes in the aggregate liabilities for claims for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 2,859	\$ 53,831	\$ (52,754)	\$ 3,936
2017-18	3,936	52,429	(52,466)	3,899

3. Disability Income Plan of North Carolina

Short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a pension and other employee benefit trust fund, to the eligible members of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System which includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, certain participating proprietary component units and the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program. Employees of LEAs and miscellaneous educational units which are not part of the reporting entity are also included. Short-term benefits are payable after a waiting period of 60 continuous calendar days from the onset of disability. The 60 day waiting period is determined from the last actual day of service, the day of the disabling event if the disabling event occurred on a day other than a normal workday, or the day following at least 365 calendar days of employment as a State teacher or State employee, whichever is later. Short-term benefits are provided to currently active employees and the related liability is not measurable. Short-term benefits during the initial short-term disability period are payable for a period of up to 365 days following the waiting period. The first six months of benefits are payable by the employer outside of DIPNC. The remaining six months are paid by the employer outside of DIPNC, but the employer is reimbursed by DIPNC. Effective for disabilities that begin on or after July 1, 2019, DIPNC will not reimburse employers for the second six months of costs to provide the benefit. The Board of Trustees may extend the short-term disability benefits of a beneficiary beyond the benefit period of 365 days for an additional period of not more than 365 days; provided the Medical Board determines that the beneficiary's disability is temporary and likely to end within the extended period of short-term disability benefits. During the extended period of short-term disability benefits, payment of benefits shall be made by DIPNC directly to the beneficiary. As discussed in Note 14, long-term disability benefits are payable as an other postemployment benefit from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled. These benefits are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

C. Other Risk Management and Insurance Activities**1. Automobile, Fire and Other Property Losses**

The State is required by Chapter 58, Article 31, Part 50, of the General Statutes to provide liability insurance on every state-owned motor vehicle, which includes vehicles held by the State's participating component units. The State is self-insured for the first \$1 million of any loss through a retrospective rated plan. The plan purchases excess insurance through a private insurer to cover losses greater than \$1 million up to \$10 million per occurrence. Covered losses include those that occur with vehicles that are not on a stationary track or rail, and federal vehicles when the Governor calls out the National Guard.

Agencies of the State and participating component units using state cars are charged premiums to cover the cost of the excess insurance and to pay for those losses falling under the self-insured retention. Premiums charged are also based on the projected losses to be incurred. The private insurer processes all claims and sets up a reserve for amounts expected to be paid for claims. Claims are paid by the private insurer after they are approved by the Attorney General's Office. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund (the Fund), an internal service fund of the State, was created by Chapter 58, Article 31, of the General Statutes. The Fund insures State owned buildings and contents for fire, extended coverage, and other property losses. The Fund does not charge premiums for fire insurance for operations that are supported by the State's General Fund. Those operations that are not supported by the State's General Fund are charged for fire coverage. Agencies of the State can purchase extended coverage and other property coverage such as sprinkler leakage, business interruption, vandalism, theft, and "all risk" for buildings and contents through the Fund. For those that elect to receive any of this other coverage, the Fund charges premiums. The Fund insures losses up to \$2.5 million per occurrence. All losses covered by the Fund are subject to a \$5,000 per occurrence deductible. However, some agencies have chosen a higher deductible for a reduction in premium.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund purchases excess insurance from private insurers to cover losses over the amounts insured by the Fund. If aggregate uninsured losses sustained by the Fund, in excess of \$50,000 per loss, other than flood and earthquake losses and wind losses by named storms, reach \$5 million in any one annual period, the Fund's retention for the remainder of the annual period is \$100,000 per occurrence. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Claims of \$10,000 or higher are paid when the Council of State approves the request for payment. Claims less than \$10,000 are paid without Council of State approval. Claims costs are recognized when they are approved by the Council of State and are outstanding for payment; when known estimates of losses are waiting to be submitted to the Council of State for approval; or when a loss occurs and can be reasonably estimated. Changes in the balances of claims liabilities for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 793	\$ 4,482	\$ (3,418)	\$ 1,857
2017-18	1,857	1,597	(1,309)	2,145

2. Medical Malpractice Protection**a. Professional Liability Insurance for State Medical Personnel**

Agencies of the State and participating component units are insured under the State Tort Claims Act, Chapter 143, Article 31, of the General Statutes. This act allows partial waiver of sovereign immunity up to \$1 million that the State may pay cumulatively to all claimants on account of injury and damage to any one person arising out of a single occurrence. The State has purchased commercial liability insurance for state employees which is in excess over recovery from the Tort Claims Act and Defense of State Employees Act; however, claims involving medical malpractice are generally excluded from this coverage.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Medical School and UNC Hospitals participate in the Liability Insurance Trust Fund, which is described in detail below. East Carolina University (ECU) provides medical malpractice insurance for the Brody School of Medicine faculty physicians and independently licensed allied health providers. There is a shared blanket policy for all other employees of the ECU Physicians. The medical malpractice insurance is with a private insurance company with coverage of \$3 million per occurrence, \$5 million annual aggregate, and a \$200,000 deductible; as well as an excess policy in the amount of \$10 million. All other universities purchase medical professional liability insurance.

Chapter 237, Section 11.33, of the 1999 Session Laws of North Carolina authorized the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Department of Public Safety to provide medical liability coverage on behalf of employees licensed to practice medicine or dentistry; all licensed physicians who are faculty members of the University of North Carolina who work on contract for the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services for incidents that occur in Division programs; and on behalf of medical residents from the University of North Carolina who are in training at institutions operated by the Department of Health and Human Services. The extent of coverage is a maximum of \$1 million for each individual incident and does not affect current coverage under the State Tort Claims Act. The Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Environmental Quality, and the Department of Public Safety purchase commercial professional liability insurance for their medical staff. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Insurance coverage varies depending upon the amount of coverage and the type of policy. Typically the amount of primary coverage for medical liability is \$1 million per individual, claim, or incidence, and \$3 million total or aggregate. Some departments and institutions have purchased higher limits to provide additional coverage above that provided by the primary policy for medical liability. The policies are written on a claims made or occurrence basis, with the majority of the policies being claims made. The claims liabilities are not measurable.

b. Self-Insurance through the Liability Insurance Trust Fund

The Liability Insurance Trust Fund (Trust Fund) is an unincorporated entity created by Chapter 116, Article 26, of the General Statutes and the University of North Carolina Board of Governors Resolution of June 9, 1978. The Trust Fund is a self-insurance program established to provide professional medical malpractice liability covering the University of North Carolina Hospitals at Chapel Hill (the Hospitals) and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Faculty Physicians (UNCFP). The Trust Fund provides coverage for program participants and individual health care practitioners working as employees, agents, or officers of program participants. The Trust Fund is exempt from federal and state income taxes, and is not subject to regulation by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. Coverage is self-funded by contributions from participants and investment income. Contributions are based on the actuarially determined funding level for a given plan year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ending June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018, the Trust Fund provided coverage on an occurrence basis of \$3 million per individual and \$7 million in the aggregate per claim. Excess reinsurance coverage was not purchased for the policy years ending June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2018, as the Trust Fund chose to retain 100% of the liability. In lieu of reinsurance, the participants contributed \$10 million in the aggregate into the Reimbursement Fund during previous fiscal years for future losses.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the Trust Fund purchased a direct insurance policy to cover the first \$1 million per occurrence and \$3 million in the aggregate for dental residents. In the event the Trust Fund has insufficient funds to pay existing and future claims, it has the authority to borrow necessary amounts up to \$30 million. Any such borrowing would be repaid from the assets and revenues of program participants. No borrowings have been made under this authority to date. The Trust Fund council believes adequate funds are on deposit in the Trust Fund to meet estimated losses based upon the results of the independent actuary's report.

The Trust Fund establishes claim liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of all losses and loss adjustment expenses, including losses and loss adjustment expenses incurred but not yet reported, which are unpaid at the balance sheet date. The claims liabilities of \$33.418 million and \$26.356 million are the present values of the aggregate actuarially determined claims liabilities of \$35.205 million and \$27.877 million, discounted at 2.5% at June 30, 2017 and 2.5% at June 30, 2018.

These estimates are reviewed annually, and as adjustments become necessary, such adjustments are reflected in current operations. Claims against participants are paid from the corpus of the Trust Fund. Changes in the Trust Fund's aggregate liabilities for claims for the past two fiscal years are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 39,536	\$ 2,693	\$ (8,811)	\$ 33,418
2017-18	33,418	(994)	(6,068)	26,356

3. Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance

In accordance with Chapter 58, Article 32, Part 15, of the General Statutes, public officers' and employees' liability insurance is provided by private insurers for all employees of the State and participating component units except for doctors and dentists. The policy provides \$10 million excess insurance over the \$1 million statutory limit payable for any one claim under the State Tort Claims Act. The first \$150,000 of an award against a state agency is the responsibility of the state agency's General Fund budget code or up to \$1 million if a Non-General Fund budget code. For General Fund budget codes, any award greater than \$150,000 but less than \$1 million is funded by proportionate shares of estimated lapse salaries from all agencies' General Fund budget codes. Since state agencies and component units are responsible for funding any tort claims of \$1 million or less from their budget and/or lapse salaries, total claims liabilities are not measurable. Employers are charged a premium for the excess insurance based on a composite rate. The employers pay the premiums directly to the private insurer. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

4. Employee Dishonesty and Computer Fraud

Blanket public employee dishonesty and computer fraud insurance is provided for agencies of the State and its component units with a limit of \$5 million per occurrence, subject to a 10% participation in each loss and a \$100,000 deductible. This coverage is placed with a private insurance company and is handled by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. Agencies of the State and its component units are charged premiums by the private insurance company. A small number of state agencies and component units of the State require faithful performance coverage in addition to employee dishonesty coverage. In these instances, separate policies have been purchased. The amounts of coverage and the deductibles vary among these separate policies. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

5. Statewide Workers' Compensation Program

The State has two separate workers' compensation programs that cover employees statewide. The workers' compensation program authorized by Chapter 143, Article 63 administered by the Office of State Human Resources (OSHR) covers workplace injuries of State employees, universities, and community college employees paid with State funds. The workers' compensation program authorized by Chapter 115C, Article 23, and Chapter 115, Article 2 administered by the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) covers workplace injuries of employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The State and its component units are self-insured for workers' compensation liabilities. The OSHR and DPI programs separately contract with third party administrators and other vendors to handle their program's respective claims. Workers' compensation budgets for most state agencies and participating component units are based on the prior year's loss experience. Workers' compensation liabilities are recognized when probable and reasonably estimated. This liability is presented as a component of the Governmental Activities and University of North Carolina System Long-Term Liabilities.

The third party administrators receive claim administration fees and draw down funds daily to make medical and indemnity payments on behalf of the State in accordance with the North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act, Chapter 97 of the General Statutes. Each state agency and participating component unit is billed for claims costs and administrative fees by their respective third party administrator. State agencies and participating component units contribute to a fund administered by the Office of the State Controller (OSC) to cover their workers' compensation claims. This fund is reported in the general fund.

An injury is covered under the State's Workers' Compensation Act, Chapter 97, if it is caused by an accident or specific traumatic incident that arose out of and in the course and scope of employment. Also, certain occupational diseases specifically designated in state law are compensable. The employee has the responsibility to claim compensation. If the injured employee or his representative does not notify the employer within thirty (30) days from the date of injury, the employer may refuse compensation. A claim must be filed with the North Carolina Industrial Commission (NCIC), the governing body that administers the Workers' Compensation Act, within two years from the date of knowledge thereof; otherwise, the claim is barred by law and no further compensation is allowable. When an employee is injured, the employer's primary responsibility is to direct medical treatment and pay all benefits due. The employer tries to provide the best possible medical care for injured employees to help them reach maximum medical improvement and return to work as soon as possible.

Losses payable by these programs include loss of wages, medical expenses, permanent bodily injury, and death benefits. Loss of wages and disability benefits are payable based on 66 2/3% of an employee's average weekly wages subject to a statutory minimum and annually adjusted maximum compensation rate established per statute by the NCIC. The NCIC is also statutorily required to establish a medical fee schedule that sets maximum reimbursement rates for included medical treatment. Death benefits are payable for 500 weeks at 66 2/3% of an employee's average weekly wages. In certain circumstances, death benefits may be extended beyond 500 weeks.

The following schedule shows the changes in the reported liability for the past two fiscal years for the OSHR and DPI programs (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability (as restated)	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 201,906	\$ 85,465	\$ (68,033)	\$ 219,338
2017-18	775,513	141,278	(170,137)	746,654

6. Workers' Compensation Fund

The Workers' Compensation Fund (the Fund) is an insurance enterprise reported within the enterprise funds. The Fund is created in the Department of Insurance (the Department) and is administered by the State Fire and Rescue Commission (the Commission) through a service contract with a third-party administrator. In accordance with Chapter 58, Article 87, of the General Statutes, the purpose of the Workers' Compensation Fund is to provide workers' compensation benefits to members of "eligible units," which consist of volunteer fire departments or volunteer rescue/EMS units that are not part of a unit of local government and are exempt from state income tax under General Statute 105-130.11. These eligible units are not part of the reporting entity. Benefits are payable for compensable injuries or deaths which occurred on or after July 1, 1996. The Fund is financed by transfers from General Fund and by per capita fixed dollar amounts for each member of a participating eligible unit's roster. The per capita fixed dollar amount is set annually by the Commission and is paid by the eligible units to the Commission on or before July 1 of each year for credit to the Fund. If payment is not received by July 1, the eligible unit shall not receive workers' compensation coverage for that fiscal year. As of June 30, 2018, the Fund consisted of 1,138 eligible units representing approximately 41,333 members.

The liability for unpaid claims is based on an actuarial determination and represents a reasonable estimate of the ultimate cost of open claims and claim settlement expenses that are unpaid as of the fiscal year end, including incurred but not reported losses. The liability for unpaid claims is continually reviewed, and as adjustments become necessary such adjustments are included in current operations. Claim liabilities do not include nonincremental claims adjustment expenses. The Fund considers anticipated investment income in determining if a premium deficiency exists. The Fund recognizes subrogation from third parties as a reduction to claim and claim settlement expenses incurred. As of June 30, 2018, there was no reduction for subrogation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Acquisition costs consist of commission payments to independent insurance agents for marketing, promotional and administrative assistance with policy maintenance to eligible units. As coverage is renewed annually, acquisition costs are not amortized.

The Fund maintains both specific excess of loss and aggregate reinsurance coverage. The specific excess of loss coverage provides for statutory limits above the Fund's retention of \$500,000 per occurrence and a \$1.5 million limit for employer's liability above the Fund's retention of \$500,000 per occurrence. Incurred losses are reduced by estimated amounts recoverable under the Fund's excess of loss and aggregate reinsurance policies. As of June 30, 2018, the amount of claims recoverable from reinsurers was \$236. This amount fluctuates from year to year.

The following schedule shows the changes in the reported liability for the past two fiscal years (dollars in thousands):

	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current-Year Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-End
2016-17	\$ 25,251	\$ 5,142	\$ (7,845)	\$ 22,548
2017-18	22,548	8,686	(6,713)	24,521

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 16: INDIVIDUAL PLAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRUST FUNDS**

Financial statements for Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are presented below.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	Consolidated Judicial Retirement System	Legislative Retirement System	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund	North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund	Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 176,909	\$ 539	\$ 522	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,905	\$ 54,532
Investments:						
Collective investment funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unallocated insurance contracts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Synthetic guaranteed investment contracts....	—	—	—	—	—	—
State Treasurer investment pool.....	70,122,008	593,643	27,411	423,658	127,885	25,865,038
Non-State Treasurer pooled investments.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Securities lending collateral.....	492,372	4,167	193	2,975	900	181,608
Receivables:						
Accounts receivable.....	3,127	139	55	40	11	3,770
Interest receivable.....	544	3	1	4	3	148
Contributions receivable.....	68,124	—	79	—	—	59,509
Due from other funds.....	52,183	2,240	—	—	—	—
Due from component units.....	12,195	—	—	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Assets.....	<u>70,927,462</u>	<u>600,731</u>	<u>28,261</u>	<u>427,786</u>	<u>130,704</u>	<u>26,164,605</u>
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:						
Accounts payable.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Benefits payable.....	848	2	—	3	1	705
Obligations under securities lending.....	492,372	4,167	193	2,975	900	181,608
Funds held for others.....	7,544	58	7	—	—	32
Total Liabilities.....	<u>500,764</u>	<u>4,227</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>2,978</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>182,345</u>
Net Position						
Restricted for:						
Pension benefits.....	70,426,698	596,504	28,061	424,808	129,803	25,982,260
Other postemployment benefits.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other employment benefits.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 70,426,698</u>	<u>\$ 596,504</u>	<u>\$ 28,061</u>	<u>\$ 424,808</u>	<u>\$ 129,803</u>	<u>\$ 25,982,260</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	457 Deferred Compensation Plan	Death Benefit Plan of N.C.	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Sheriffs' Pension Fund	Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund	Totals
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,029	\$ 233,781	\$ 7,067	\$ 1,538	\$ 85	\$ 484,016
158,570	29,979	—	—	—	—	—	188,549
704,841	133,258	—	—	—	—	—	838,099
1,269,698	240,050	—	—	—	—	—	1,509,748
—	—	423,462	1,022,780	354,188	—	47,460	99,007,533
7,749,918	984,331	—	—	—	—	—	8,734,249
—	—	7	7,462	9	2	—	689,695
3	101	—	—	26,722	—	—	33,968
—	—	7	278	13	2	—	1,003
7,185	925	924	27,341	631	—	86	164,804
—	—	498	19,206	436	—	—	74,563
—	—	115	6,787	157	—	—	19,254
292,525	20,865	—	—	—	—	—	313,390
<u>10,182,740</u>	<u>1,409,509</u>	<u>431,042</u>	<u>1,317,635</u>	<u>389,223</u>	<u>1,542</u>	<u>47,631</u>	<u>112,058,871</u>
1,136	215	91	—	—	—	—	1,442
—	—	3,899	—	233	—	—	5,691
—	—	7	7,462	9	2	—	689,695
—	—	—	—	174	—	—	7,815
<u>1,136</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>3,997</u>	<u>7,462</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>704,643</u>
10,181,604	—	—	—	—	1,540	47,631	107,818,909
—	—	—	1,310,173	388,807	—	—	1,698,980
—	1,409,294	427,045	—	—	—	—	1,836,339
<u>\$10,181,604</u>	<u>\$ 1,409,294</u>	<u>\$ 427,045</u>	<u>\$ 1,310,173</u>	<u>\$ 388,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,540</u>	<u>\$ 47,631</u>	<u>\$ 111,354,228</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	Consolidated Judicial Retirement System	Legislative Retirement System	Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund	North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund	Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System
Additions						
Contributions:						
Employer.....	\$ 1,602,901	\$ 23,988	\$ 689	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 492,317
Members.....	910,797	5,706	253	2,790	—	401,632
Other contributions.....	—	—	—	17,952	8,923	—
Total contributions.....	<u>2,513,698</u>	<u>29,694</u>	<u>942</u>	<u>20,742</u>	<u>8,923</u>	<u>893,949</u>
Investment Income:						
Investment earnings (loss).....	5,287,377	44,518	2,134	31,931	9,494	1,937,242
Less investment expenses.....	(402,023)	(3,395)	(159)	(2,427)	(728)	(147,905)
Net investment income (loss).....	<u>4,885,354</u>	<u>41,123</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>29,504</u>	<u>8,766</u>	<u>1,789,337</u>
Other additions:						
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	—	—	—	—	2,906
Interest earnings on loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	181	—	—	10	1	175
Total other additions.....	<u>181</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,081</u>
Total additions.....	<u>7,399,233</u>	<u>70,817</u>	<u>2,917</u>	<u>50,256</u>	<u>17,690</u>	<u>2,686,367</u>
Deductions						
Claims and benefits.....	4,548,638	43,374	2,378	28,501	8,766	1,337,107
Medical insurance premiums	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refund of contributions.....	117,752	18	153	3,226	—	65,686
Administrative expenses.....	11,605	24	14	884	248	4,324
Other deductions.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deductions.....	<u>4,677,995</u>	<u>43,416</u>	<u>2,545</u>	<u>32,611</u>	<u>9,014</u>	<u>1,407,117</u>
Change in net position.....	<u>2,721,238</u>	<u>27,401</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>17,645</u>	<u>8,676</u>	<u>1,279,250</u>
Net position — July 1.....	<u>67,705,460</u>	<u>569,103</u>	<u>27,689</u>	<u>407,163</u>	<u>121,127</u>	<u>24,703,010</u>
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 70,426,698</u>	<u>\$ 596,504</u>	<u>\$ 28,061</u>	<u>\$ 424,808</u>	<u>\$ 129,803</u>	<u>\$ 25,982,260</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan	457 Deferred Compensation Plan	Death Benefit Plan of N.C.	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.	Sheriffs' Pension Fund	Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund	Totals
\$ 199,798	\$ 2,113	\$ 27,904	\$ 1,018,693	\$ 23,385	\$ 1,053	\$ 856	\$ 3,393,697
336,635	75,454	—	—	—	—	—	1,733,267
—	—	26,099	—	—	—	—	52,974
536,433	77,567	54,003	1,018,693	23,385	1,053	856	5,179,938
1,302,064	167,916	(1,934)	78,211	(1,420)	15	(222)	8,857,326
—	—	(72)	(5,827)	(61)	—	(8)	(562,605)
1,302,064	167,916	(2,006)	72,384	(1,481)	15	(230)	8,294,721
—	—	—	—	—	808	—	3,714
12,517	874	—	—	—	—	—	13,391
2,109	424	—	—	22	—	—	2,922
14,626	1,298	—	—	22	808	—	20,027
1,853,123	246,781	51,997	1,091,077	21,926	1,876	626	13,494,686
500,736	83,502	52,429	—	69,948	1,111	1,793	6,678,283
—	—	189	975,918	—	—	—	976,107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186,835
10,314	2,207	344	298	777	85	14	31,138
—	—	—	1,258	—	—	—	1,258
511,050	85,709	52,962	977,474	70,725	1,196	1,807	7,873,621
1,342,073	161,072	(965)	113,603	(48,799)	680	(1,181)	5,621,065
8,839,531	1,248,222	428,010	1,196,570	437,606	860	48,812	105,733,163
\$ 10,181,604	\$ 1,409,294	\$ 427,045	\$ 1,310,173	\$ 388,807	\$ 1,540	\$ 47,631	\$ 111,354,228

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17: PLEDGED REVENUES

Primary Government**Governmental Activities**

The State has pledged future federal transportation revenues to repay \$516.820 million of Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle (GARVEE) bonds payable at June 30, 2018. These bonds were issued in August 2009, December 2011, January 2012, May 2015 and August 2017. Such federal transportation revenues consist of amounts derived from the National Highway System and other federal surface transportation programs pursuant to Title 23 of the United States Code. Annual principal and interest requirements on the GARVEE bonds of governmental activities are expected to require less than 12% of such federal transportation revenues. The North Carolina General Statute 136-18 limits the amount that can be issued by providing that the maximum debt service on all GARVEE bonds may not exceed 15% of the expected annual federal revenue and that the outstanding principal amount may not exceed the total amount of federal transportation funds authorized to the State in the prior federal fiscal year.

Proceeds from the bonds will be used to accelerate the funding of various transportation projects identified in the current State Transportation Improvement Plan. As required by State law, the projects have been selected on factors including a broad geographical distribution across the State. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$662.108 million, payable through 2030. For the current fiscal year, principal and interest paid and total federal transportation revenues were \$95.936 million and \$1.148 billion, respectively.

Business-type Activities**North Carolina Turnpike Authority**

The State has pledged, as security for revenue bonds issued by the North Carolina Turnpike Authority (NCTA), net revenues from the operation of the Triangle Expressway System and the Monroe Connector System. On July 29, 2009, NCTA issued Triangle Expressway System State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds (\$352.675 million) and Triangle Expressway System Senior Lien Revenue Bonds (\$270.083 million). In October 2010, NCTA issued Monroe Connector System State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds (\$233.92 million). In November 2011, NCTA issued State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds (\$214.505 million). In January 2017, NCTA issued Monroe Expressway Toll Revenue Bonds (\$137.052 million – for construction, right of way and other project costs and advance refunding of the 2011 Senior Lien Revenue Bonds). In March 2017, NCTA issued Triangle Expressway System Senior Lien Revenue Refunding Bonds (\$200.515 million – advance refunding certain maturities of the 2009A Triangle Expressway System Senior Lien Revenue Bonds). In May 2018, NCTA issued Triangle Expressway Appropriation Revenue Refunding Bonds (\$150.125 million – advance refunding certain maturities of the 2009B Triangle Expressway State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds). For the Senior Lien and Toll Revenue bonds, specific revenues pledged consist of toll revenues and all other income derived from the operation of the Triangle Expressway System. For the State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds, specific revenues pledged consist of federal interest subsidy payments and investment income.

The State has elected to treat the State Annual Appropriation Revenue Bonds as “Build America Bonds” for purposes of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and to receive a cash subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to 35% of the interest payable on these bonds.

Proceeds from the bonds are being used to pay the costs of land acquisition, design, construction, and equipping of the Triangle Expressway System, a 19-mile toll road facility built in Durham and Wake counties that was fully opened in January 2013. Additionally, proceeds from the bonds are being used to pay the costs of design, construction, and equipping of the Monroe Connector System, a 19.7-mile toll road facility under construction in Mecklenburg and Union counties. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$2.028 billion, payable through fiscal year 2055 (final maturity date). For the current fiscal year, principal and interest paid, and available revenues (toll revenues, fees, federal interest subsidy, and investment revenues) were \$72.795 million and \$62.483 million respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Component Units****University of North Carolina System**

The University of North Carolina System has pledged future revenues, net of specific operating expenses, to repay revenue bonds and special indebtedness as shown in the table below (dollars in thousands):

Purpose	Revenue Source	Future Revenues Pledged		Current Year		Final Maturity Date	Payable as of 6/30/2018
		(1) Amount	% of Total Revenue Source	Pledged Revenues, Net of Expenses	Principal and Interest Payments		
Revenue Bonds							
Housing and Dining	Housing and Dining Revenues	\$ 45,575	17% - 79%	\$ 5,325	\$ 2,461	2035	\$ 34,645
Utilities	Utilities Revenues	37,862	7% - 26%	27,864	9,138	2026	37,515
Health Care Facilities	Patient Service Revenues	361,597	21.70%	67,408	14,595	2031	89,130
Total		<u>\$ 445,034</u>		<u>\$ 100,597</u>	<u>\$ 26,194</u>		<u>\$ 161,290</u>
Special Indebtedness							
Student Housing System	Housing Revenues	\$ 112,924	40% - 100%	\$ 8,541	\$ 7,224	2042	\$ 90,213

(1) The Future Revenues Pledged amount is equivalent to the total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the associated bonds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 18: COMPONENT UNITS — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial statements as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are presented below (dollars in thousands).

Statement of Net Position

	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	State Health Plan	Other Component Units	Total
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 2,387,520	\$ 331,359	\$ 1,062,782	\$ 58,973	\$ 3,840,634
Investments.....	2,445,353	113,534	—	1,177,357	3,736,244
Securities lending collateral.....	3,716	276	1,287	684	5,963
Receivables, net.....	1,254,709	90,598	70,290	78,268	1,493,865
Due from component units.....	4,736	3,425	—	2,409	10,570
Due from primary government.....	5,032	—	—	—	5,032
Inventories.....	150,822	16,088	—	693	167,603
Prepaid items.....	59,697	8,622	—	3,155	71,474
Notes receivable, net.....	195,219	202	—	2,042,304	2,237,725
Investment in joint venture.....	163,987	—	—	—	163,987
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	1,448,516	100,424	—	1,195,694	2,744,634
Restricted investments.....	6,019,745	279,136	—	2,843,518	9,142,399
Restricted due from primary government.....	—	10,379	—	—	10,379
Restricted due from component units.....	—	11,500	—	—	11,500
Hedging derivatives.....	256	—	—	—	256
Beneficial interest in assets held by others.....	1,680	—	—	—	1,680
Net OPEB asset.....	15,118	3,177	10	73	18,378
Capital assets-nondepreciable.....	1,711,561	440,338	—	164,210	2,316,109
Capital assets-depreciable, net.....	12,027,992	2,826,466	—	789,132	15,643,590
Total Assets.....	27,895,659	4,235,524	1,134,369	8,356,470	41,622,022
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives....	92,234	—	—	1,698	93,932
Deferred loss on refunding.....	60,413	—	—	798	61,211
Deferred outflow s for pensions.....	669,426	256,979	927	6,545	933,877
Deferred outflow s for OPEB.....	259,406	62,170	1,699	3,697	326,972
Other deferred outflow s.....	1,258	2,619	—	—	3,877
Total Deferred Outflow s of Resources.....	1,082,737	321,768	2,626	12,738	1,419,869
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	1,100,103	81,771	37,667	216,593	1,436,134
Medical claims payable.....	—	—	266,823	—	266,823
Interest payable.....	39,058	9	—	17,777	56,844
Obligations under securities lending.....	3,716	276	1,287	684	5,963
Short-term debt.....	35,130	—	—	—	35,130
Due to component units.....	—	—	—	22,070	22,070
Due to primary government.....	7	—	—	—	7
Unearned revenue.....	391,192	22,447	39,551	47,464	500,654
Advance from primary government.....	—	—	—	3,035	3,035
Obligations under reverse repurchase agreements.....	6,451	—	—	—	6,451
Deposits payable.....	17,038	1	—	4,168	21,207
Funds held for others.....	1,291,842	5,808	—	2,304,075	3,601,725
Hedging derivatives liability.....	92,490	—	—	1,698	94,188
Long-term liabilities:					
Due w ithin one year.....	358,499	15,224	31	198,312	572,066
Due in more than one year.....	14,408,835	2,211,823	7,345	2,118,666	18,746,669
Total Liabilities.....	17,744,361	2,337,359	352,704	4,934,542	25,368,966

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Statement of Net Position**

	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	State Health Plan	Other Component Units	Total
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
SCA revenue applicable to future years.....	22,674	—	—	—	22,674
Deferred state aid.....	51,176	—	—	132,056	183,232
Deferred inflow s for pensions.....	56,272	20,265	75	492	77,104
Deferred inflow s for OPEB.....	3,514,182	644,032	1,925	13,531	4,173,670
Deferred inflow s for irrevocable split-interest agreements.....	19,108	—	—	—	19,108
Other deferred inflow s.....	2,804	—	—	—	2,804
Total Deferred Inflow s of Resources.....	3,666,216	664,297	2,000	146,079	4,478,592
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets.....	8,660,438	3,198,378	—	818,292	12,677,108
Restricted for:					
Nonexpendable:					
Higher education.....	2,670,844	218,751	—	—	2,889,595
Health and human services.....	400	—	—	—	400
Expendable:					
Higher education.....	3,451,604	275,787	—	490,838	4,218,229
Health and human services.....	374,025	—	16	36	374,077
Economic development.....	—	—	—	917,029	917,029
Unrestricted.....	(7,589,492)	(2,137,280)	782,275	1,062,392	(7,882,105)
Total Net Position.....	\$ 7,567,819	\$ 1,555,636	\$ 782,291	\$ 3,288,587	\$ 13,194,333

Statement of Activities

	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	State Health Plan	Other Component Units	Total
Total expenses.....	\$ 12,818,138	\$ 2,285,730	\$ 3,369,536	\$ 969,499	\$ 19,442,903
Program revenues:					
Charges for services..... [1]	8,872,210	309,449	3,453,399	512,232	13,147,290
Operating grants and contributions:					
State aid - program.....	—	—	—	205,053	205,053
Other operating grants and contributions.....	1,770,200	805,177	26,757	152,409	2,754,543
Capital grants and contributions:					
State capital aid.....	135,488	92,769	—	232,385	460,642
Other capital grants and contributions.....	77,250	208,524	—	10,955	296,729
Net program (expense) revenue	(1,962,990)	(869,811)	110,620	143,535	(2,578,646)
Non-tax general revenues:					
Unrestricted investment earnings.....	—	—	—	94,568	94,568
State aid - general.....	2,921,581	1,028,188	—	149,384	4,099,153
Miscellaneous.....	7,265	1	39	2,127	9,432
Total non-tax general revenues.....	2,928,846	1,028,189	39	246,079	4,203,153
Contributions to endow ments.....	113,381	9,714	—	—	123,095
Change in net position.....	1,079,237	168,092	110,659	389,614	1,747,602
Net position — July 1, as restated	6,488,582	1,387,544	671,632	2,898,973	11,446,731
Net position — June 30.....	\$ 7,567,819	\$ 1,555,636	\$ 782,291	\$ 3,288,587	\$ 13,194,333

[1] The State Health Plan's charges for services include \$1.4 billion from the primary government.

Significant Transactions Between Component Units

	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	State Health Plan	Other Component Units	Total
State Health Plan - premium revenue (expense).....	\$ (331,075)	\$ (89,512)	\$ 422,944	\$ (2,357)	\$ —

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Intra-Entity Balances — Between Primary Government and Component Units

	Due From/Restricted Due From Component Units		Due From/Restricted Due From Primary Government		
	General Fund	Total	University of North Carolina System	Community Colleges	Total
Due To Component Units:					
General Fund.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,032	\$ —	\$ 5,032
Other Governmental Funds.....	—	—	—	10,379	10,379
Due To Primary Government:					
University of North Carolina System.....	7	7	—	—	—
Total.....	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 5,032	\$ 10,379	\$ 15,411

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 19: RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

MCNC

MCNC (formerly the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina) is a legally separate private nonprofit corporation fostering the advancement of education, innovation and economic development throughout North Carolina by providing high quality network infrastructure and network-based services. It is managed by a board of directors comprised of two members appointed by the Governor; up to four members appointed by the president of the University of North Carolina System, a component unit of the State; up to six members elected by the majority vote of persons then constituting the MCNC Board; and one member elected by the majority vote of persons then constituting the MCNC Management Advisory Committee. Any director may be removed from office by the MCNC Board with cause.

North Carolina Agricultural Finance Authority

The North Carolina Agricultural Finance Authority (Authority) is a legally separate authority created to administer the financing of loans to farmers and agribusiness at reasonable terms and interest rates. The Authority is governed by a 10-member board comprised of three members appointed by the Governor; six members appointed by the General Assembly; and serving ex officio, the Commissioner of Agriculture or the Commissioner's designee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 20: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Primary Government**Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan**

General Statute 135-96 established the Supplemental Retirement Board of Trustees (Board) to administer both the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan of North Carolina and the North Carolina Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan. The Plan document for each Plan designates that the general administration and responsibility for carrying out the provisions of the Plan, as directed by the Board, shall be placed with the Retirement Systems Division of the Department of State Treasurer as Primary Administrator. The Board and Primary Administrator have entered into an agreement with Prudential Financial, Inc. to perform recordkeeping, administration and investment management services for both Plans.

The Plans contract Galliard Capital Management, Inc. (Galliard), a subsidiary of Wells Fargo Bank N.A., to act as a fiduciary investment advisor for the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. Wells Fargo provides collective investment vehicles and custodial and trustee services for the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. Galliard has the discretion over the benefit responsive contracts and the underlying investment managers, subject to approval by the Board and the Department of State Treasurer. Galliard also has the authority to invest in securities subject to guidelines agreed upon by the Board. As an advisor, Galliard is primarily responsible for ensuring that negotiated investment contracts are adhered to by the insurance companies, bank or other eligible providers who have entered into such contracts. Not less than quarterly, Galliard reports the financial condition of the investment contracts and whether the contracts are being administered according to their respective terms. The fees for wrap coverage, investment management and advisory services are deducted from participants' account balances. The Galliard contract was recently updated to revise the investment structure and guidelines and to lower participant fees.

Prudential Retirement, a specialized unit of the Prudential Financial Investment Division, provides administrative services related to the North Carolina Stable Value Fund and the Pooled Account. Prudential Retirement is also the provider of record keeping and participant services. The fees to Prudential are deducted from the participants' account balances. One of the funds within the North Carolina Fixed Income Fund is a commingled vehicle offered by Prudential Trust Company and managed by Prudential Investment Management, Inc. Jennison Associates, a registered investment advisory division within Prudential Global Investment Management, manages a portion of the North Carolina Stable Value Fund. Affiliates of Prudential Retirement also are a wrap provider (Prudential Insurance Company of America) and an investment manager (PGIM, Inc.) for the North Carolina Stable Value Fund.

The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation serves as the custodian for the Plans and provides global custody services related to the Pooled Account. These fees are deducted from the participants' account balances. Bank of New York Mellon also provides a short term cash vehicle for the temporary investment of funds until they are invested on a longer term basis.

Component Units**University of North Carolina System and Community College Foundations**

The University of North Carolina (UNC) System and community colleges have separately incorporated not-for-profit foundations that are associated with constituent institutions of the UNC System or individual colleges. These organizations serve as a fundraising arm of the respective institutions through which individuals, corporations, and other organizations support institution programs by providing scholarships, fellowships, faculty salary supplements, and unrestricted funds to specific departments and the institution's overall academic environment. These affiliated organizations are not included as component units since the economic resources received or held by an individual organization are not significant to the primary government. Therefore, the financial statements of the UNC System and community colleges do not include the assets, liabilities, net position, or operational transactions of these foundations, except for support from each organization to constituent institutions or colleges. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, this support totaled \$75.06 million for the UNC System and \$2.22 million for community colleges.

The receivables from related parties as of June 30, 2018 were \$212 thousand for the University of North Carolina System and \$34.8 thousand for community colleges. The payables to related parties as of June 30, 2018 were \$2.38 million for the University of North Carolina System.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 21: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. No Commitment Debt

The State, by action of the General Assembly, created the North Carolina Medical Care Commission which is authorized to issue tax-exempt bonds and notes to finance construction and equipment projects for nonprofit and public hospitals, nursing homes, continuing care facilities for the elderly and related facilities. The bonds are not an indebtedness of the State and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Each issue is payable solely from the revenues of the facility financed by that issue and any other credit support provided. Therefore, each issue is separately secured and is separate and independent from all other issues as to source of payment and security. The indebtedness of each entity is serviced and administered by a trustee independent of the State. Maturing serially and term to calendar year 2049, the outstanding principal of such bonds and notes as of June 30, 2018, was \$6.1 billion with interest rates varying from .75% to 6.63%.

The North Carolina Capital Facilities Finance Agency (Agency) is authorized by the State to issue tax-exempt bonds and notes to finance industrial and manufacturing facilities, pollution control facilities for industrial (in connection with manufacturing) or pollution control facilities and to finance facilities and structures at private nonprofit colleges and universities, and institutions providing kindergarten, elementary and secondary education, and various other nonprofit entities. The Agency's authority to issue bonds and notes also includes financing private sector capital improvements for activities that constitute a public purpose. The bonds issued by the Agency are not an indebtedness of the State and, accordingly, are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements. Each issue is payable solely from the revenues of the facility financed by that issue and any other credit support provided. Therefore, each issue is separately secured and is separate and independent from all other issues as to source of payment and security. The outstanding principal of such bonds and notes as of June 30, 2018, was \$3.05 billion carrying both fixed interest rates and variable interest rates which can be reset periodically.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (Department) is authorized by General Statute 136-18(39) and General Statute 136-18(39a) to enter into private partnership agreements to finance by tolls and other financing methods the cost of constructing transportation infrastructures. Such an agreement was entered into on June 26, 2014 with I-77 Mobility Partners LLC to design, build, finance and operate the I-77 High Occupancy Toll (HOT) Lanes Project. The Department, as a conduit issuer, issued \$100 million of senior private activity bonds (PABs) on behalf of I-77 Mobility Partners LLC and will provide additional direct funds of \$94.7 million. The PABs are not an obligation of the Department or the State. The Department has a contingent obligation up to a maximum of \$75 million over the life of the project in the event of certain revenue shortfalls.

The North Carolina Agricultural Finance Authority (Authority) has issued Agricultural Development Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to North Carolina farmers and agribusinesses for the acquisition, construction, and equipping of various agricultural projects deemed to be in furtherance of the Authority's purpose. The bonds are secured by an Indenture of Trust and a Letter of Credit and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying loan obligations. Neither the Authority nor the State of North Carolina is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of June 30, 2018, there were three series of Agricultural Development Revenue Bonds outstanding with an aggregate principal amount payable of \$24.09 million.

B. Litigation

Hoke County et al. v. State of North Carolina and State Board of Education — Right to a Sound Basic Education (formerly Leandro). In 1994, students and boards of education in five counties in the State filed suit in Superior Court requesting a declaration that the public education system of North Carolina, including its system of funding, violates the State Constitution by failing to provide adequate or substantially equal educational opportunities, by denying due process of law, and by violating various statutes relating to public education. Five other school boards and students therein intervened, alleging claims for relief on the basis of the high proportion of at-risk and high-cost students in their counties' systems.

The suit is similar to a number of suits in other states, some of which resulted in holdings that the respective systems of public education funding were unconstitutional under the applicable state law. The State filed a motion to dismiss, which was denied. On appeal, the North Carolina Supreme Court upheld the present funding system against the claim that it unlawfully discriminated against low wealth counties, but remanded the case for trial on the claim for relief based on the Court's conclusion that the Constitution guarantees every child the opportunity to obtain a sound basic education. Trial on the claim of one plaintiff-county was held in the fall of 1999. On October 26, 2000 the trial court, in Section Two of a projected three-part ruling, concluded that at-risk children in North Carolina are constitutionally entitled to such pre-kindergarten educational programs as may be necessary to prepare them for higher levels of education and the "sound basic education" mandated by the Supreme Court. On March 26, 2001, the Court issued Section Three of the three-part ruling, in which the judge ordered all parties to investigate certain school systems to determine why they are succeeding without additional funding. The

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

State filed a Notice of Appeal to the Court of Appeals, which resulted in the Court's decision to re-open the trial and call additional witnesses. That proceeding took place in the fall of 2001. On April 4, 2002 the Court entered Section Four of the ruling, ordering the State to take such actions as may be necessary to remedy the constitutional deficiency for those children who are not being provided with access to a sound basic education and to report to the Court at 90-day intervals remedial actions being implemented. On July 30, 2004, the North Carolina Supreme Court affirmed the majority of the trial court's orders, thereby directing the executive and legislative branches to take corrective action necessary to ensure that every child has the opportunity to obtain a sound, basic education. The Supreme Court did agree with the State that the trial court exceeded its authority in ordering pre-kindergarten programs for at-risk children. The State is now undertaking measures to respond to the trial court's directives. The magnitude of State resources which may ultimately be required cannot be determined at this time, however, the total cost could exceed \$100 million.

On June 15, 2011, the General Assembly enacted legislation which placed certain restrictions on the North Carolina Pre-Kindergarten Program (NC Pre-K) which had been established by the General Assembly in 2001. Following a hearing requested by the plaintiffs, the trial court entered an order prohibiting the enforcement of legislation having the effect of restricting participation in the NC Pre-K program. On appeal, the North Carolina Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's order prohibiting the state from denying any eligible "at risk" children admission to the NC Pre-K program. The State has appealed this decision and the North Carolina Supreme Court in November, 2013, held that amendments to the 2011 legislation had rendered the appeal moot. The case has now been remanded to the Superior Court for further proceedings.

Lake v. State Health Plan - The main issue is whether the State wrongfully charged a monthly premium to retired State employees for the State's 80/20 coinsurance health plan. The general theme of the Complaint is that the State established vesting requirements under which if the employee fulfilled the requirements the State contracted with each employee to provide 80/20 insurance coverage at no monthly cost to the retiree for the duration of each retiree's retirement. Similarly, the plaintiffs allege that the State terminated an optional 90/10 health plan to which they had vested rights. Plaintiffs claim (1) breach of contract; (2) unconstitutional impairment of contract; (3) unconstitutional denial of equal protection; and (4) unconstitutional denial of due process. The plaintiffs also allege a variety of equitable claims (e.g., specific performance, common fund) that piggy-back on the legal claims.

The State moved to dismiss and, after a hearing, the trial court denied the motion. The State appealed to the North Carolina Court of Appeals regarding only the defense of sovereign immunity, and the case was sent back to Superior Court. On May 19, 2017, the Court issued an order granting plaintiffs' motion for partial summary judgment and denying defendants' motion for summary judgment as to liability. The Court held that plaintiffs, and all class members, are entitled to the version of the 80/20 plan in existence in September 2011, or its equivalent, with no premium for their lifetimes; and that the damages for retirees who remained on the 80/20 plan will be the amount of premiums they actually paid. The damages for retirees who switched to the zero-premium 70/30 plan are yet to be determined. All damages, as well as injunctive relief, will be stayed pending final resolution of the case after all appeals have concluded. On June 2, 2017, defendants filed a notice of appeal with the Superior Court.

The State Treasurer has stated that if the ruling stands the costs to the State could exceed \$100 million.

Other Litigation. The State is involved in numerous other claims and legal proceedings, many of which are normal for governmental operations. A review of the status of outstanding lawsuits involving the State by the North Carolina Attorney General did not disclose other proceedings that are expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the State.

C. Federal Grants

The State receives significant financial assistance from the Federal Government in the form of grants and entitlements, which are generally conditioned upon compliance with terms and conditions of the grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Under the terms of the grants, periodic audits are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures. Any disallowance as a result of questioned costs could become a liability of the State.

An audit conducted by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General concluded that the State did not comply with Federal and State requirements when making Medicaid cost-sharing payments for professional medical services during fiscal years 2012 and 2013. Based on the audit, the Office of Inspector General recommended that the State refund \$41.2 million to the Federal Government for non-compliant payments. The State disagrees with the findings and recommendation. Once a final determination of liability is made, the amount will be paid to Centers for Medicaid Services (CMS). As of June 30, 2018, the State has not received a demand for recovery from CMS.

An audit conducted by the United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General concluded that the State did not comply with Federal and State requirements when making Medicaid claims for school-based Medicaid administrative costs. Based on the audit, the Office of Inspector General recommended that the State refund \$53.8 million to the Federal Government for non-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

compliant claims. The State disagrees with the findings and recommendation. Once a final determination of liability is made, the amount will be paid to CMS. As of June 30, 2018, the State has not received a demand for recovery from CMS.

For the fiscal years 2011-2013, the State received more than \$34.8 million in unallowable performance bonus payments under the Children's Health Insurance Program Reauthorization Act. The overpayments were the result of the overstatement of the enrollment numbers in its request. The State disagrees with the findings and recommendation. Once a final determination of liability is made, the amount will be paid to CMS. As of June 30, 2018, the State has not received a demand for recovery from CMS.

As of June 30, 2018, the State is unable to estimate what liabilities may result from additional audits of Federal grants and entitlements.

The State refunds federal shares of drug rebate collections to CMS. As of June 30, 2018, the amount due to CMS was \$103.98 million.

D. Highway Construction

The State has placed on deposit in court \$148.23 million for a potential liability to property owners for contested rights-of-way acquisition costs in condemnation proceedings. The State may also be liable for an additional \$40.7 million in these proceedings.

As of June 30, 2018, the Department had no outstanding contractor's claims.

E. Construction and Other Commitments

At June 30, 2018, the State had commitments of \$4.692 billion for construction of highway infrastructure. Of this amount, \$3.233 billion relates to the Highway Fund, \$53 million relates to the N.C. Turnpike Authority, and \$1.406 billion relates to the Highway Trust Fund. The other commitments for construction and improvements of state government facilities totaled \$102.55 million, including \$18.74 million for the Department of Public Safety, \$18.43 million for the Department of Cultural Resources, \$18.40 million for the Department of Commerce, and \$15.81 million for the Division of Mental Health within the Department of Health and Human Services. The Department of Environmental Quality has other significant commitments of \$284.93 million for clean water and other cost reimbursement grants.

At June 30, 2018, the University of North Carolina System (component unit) had outstanding construction commitments of \$887.79 million (including \$146.5 million for North Carolina State University, \$126.71 million for Western Carolina University, \$100 million for UNC Health Care System, \$93.7 million for East Carolina University, \$82.11 million for University of North Carolina at Greensboro, \$76.68 million for University of North Carolina at Charlotte, \$72.42 million for University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and \$72.29 million for the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics).

At June 30, 2018, community colleges (component units) had outstanding construction commitments of \$208.69 million (including \$75.86 million for Central Piedmont Community College, \$16.3 million for Edgecombe Community College, \$15.7 million for Rowan-Cabarrus Community College, \$12.39 million for Wake Technical Community College, \$11.52 million for Central Carolina Community College, \$7.98 million for Cleveland Community College, \$6.17 million for Bladen Community College, \$5.79 million for Cape Fear Community College, and \$5.56 million for Beaufort Community College).

The 911 Board (Board), part of the Department of Information Technology Services, sets aside a portion of its fund balance annually to support local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs). The PSAPs apply to the Board for the funds with improvement project proposals that the Board evaluates and either approves or denies. At June 30, 2018, the 911 Fund (special revenue fund) had outstanding commitments on these cost-reimbursement grants and contracts to the PSAPs totaling \$18.05 million.

At June 30, 2018, the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources had outstanding commitments of \$54.5 million for clean water grants to nongovernmental organizations and local and state government.

The UNC Investment Fund, LLC (UNC Investment Fund) at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has entered into agreements with limited partnerships to invest capital. These agreements represent the funding of capital over a designated period of time and are subject to adjustments. As of June 30, 2018, the UNC Investment Fund had approximately \$1.21 billion unfunded committed capital.

F. Tobacco Settlement

In 1998, North Carolina, along with 45 other states, signed the Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) with the nation's largest tobacco companies to settle existing and potential claims of the states for damages arising from the use of the companies' tobacco products. Under the MSA, the tobacco companies are required to adhere to a variety of marketing, advertising, lobbying, and youth access restrictions, support smoking cessation and prevention programs, and provide payments to the states in perpetuity. The amount that North

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Carolina will actually receive from this settlement remains uncertain, but projections are that the State will receive approximately \$4.74 billion from the inception of the agreement through the year 2025. Since the inception, the State has received approximately \$3.15 billion in MSA payments. In the early years of MSA, participating states received initial payments that were distinct from annual payments. The initial payments were made for five years: 1998 and 2000 through 2003. The annual payments began in 2000 and will continue indefinitely. However, these payments are subject to a number of adjustments including an inflation adjustment and a volume adjustment. Some adjustments (e.g., inflation) should result in an increase in the payments while others (e.g., domestic cigarette sales volume) may decrease the payments. Also, future payments may be impacted by continuing and potential litigation against the tobacco industry and changes in the financial condition of the tobacco companies. At year-end, the State recognizes a receivable and revenue in the government-wide statements for the tobacco settlement based on the underlying domestic shipment of cigarettes. This accrual estimate is based on the projected payment schedule in the MSA adjusted for historical payment trends.

G. Other Contingencies

The Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice investigated the state's mental health system and found the State to be in violation of Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. Sec 12131, and the following, as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Olmstead v. L.C.*, 527 U.S. 581 (1999), and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Rehab Act), 29 U.S.C. Sec 794(a). On August 23, 2012, the Civil Rights Division and the State entered into an agreement that addresses the corrective measures that will ensure that the State will willingly meet the requirements of the ADA, Section 504 of the Rehab Act, and the *Olmstead* decision. Through the agreement, it is intended that the goals of community integration and self-determination will be achieved. The State is responsible for determining and identifying the amount of appropriation funding that is needed to fulfill this agreement which will be phased in over eight years (2013-2020). In House Bill 950 [Session Law 2012-142 Section 10.23A.(e)], \$10.3 million was appropriated as recurring funds to support the Department of Health and Human Services in the implementation of its plan for transitioning individuals with severe mental illness to community living arrangements, including establishing a rental assistance program. In Senate Bill 402 [Session Law 2013-360], additional money was appropriated in the expansion budget for \$3.83 million for 2013-14 and \$9.39 million for 2014-15. Both parties of the agreement have selected a reviewer to monitor the State's implementation of this agreement. The reviewer will have full authority to independently assess, review, and report annually on the State's implementation of and compliance with the provisions of this agreement. The potential liability to the State cannot be reasonably estimated. If the State fails to comply with this agreement, the United States can seek an appropriate judicial remedy. To date, the State has demonstrated good faith effort in the early stage of the settlement agreement by providing sufficient funding essential to the initial development of the services.

In House Bill 97 [Session Law 2015-241], the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, in consultation with the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), was authorized to administer the Community Living Housing Fund (CLHF) in order to provide permanent community-based housing in integrated settings appropriate for individuals with severe mental illness and severe and persistent mental illness. DHHS transferred \$2.89 million dollars to the Community Living Housing Fund in 2014-15. House Bill 1030 authorized the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency to expend receipts of \$5.52 million transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Community Living Housing Fund in 2016-17. Senate Bills 257 [Session Law 2017-57] and 99 [Session Law 2018-5] provided funds of \$4.2 million and \$3.96 million, respectively, transferred from the Department of Health and Human Services to the CLHF.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 22: TAX ABATEMENTS

As of June 30, 2018, the State provides tax abatements through one program, the Job Development Investment Grant (JDIG). The purpose of the JDIG program is to stimulate economic activity and benefit citizens throughout the State through the creation of new jobs, resulting in an enlargement of the overall tax base, an expansion and diversification of the State's industrial base, and an increase in revenue to the State and its political subdivisions.

The tax being abated is the State income tax withheld by employers under North Carolina General Statute Chapter 105 Article 4A. The authority for the abatement falls under North Carolina General Statute Chapter 143B Article 10 Part 2G.

The eligibility criteria for the abatement include the following:

- The project proposed by the business will create, during the term of the engagement, a net increase in employment in the State by the business.
- The project will benefit the people of the State by increasing opportunities for employment and by strengthening the State's economy by, for example, providing worker training opportunities, constructing and enhancing critical infrastructure, increasing development in strategically important industries, or increasing the State and local tax base.
- The project is consistent with economic development goals for the State and for the area where the project will be located.
- A grant is necessary for the completion of the project in the State.
- The total benefits of the project to the State outweigh the costs and render the grant appropriate for the project.
- For a project located in a tier three development area, the affected local governments have participated in recruitment and offered incentives in a manner appropriate for the project.

The amount of the grant awarded in each case shall be a percentage of the State income tax withholdings of eligible positions for a period of years. The percentage shall be no more than 80% for a tier one development area and no more than 75% for any other area.

The North Carolina Department of Commerce annually ranks the State's 100 counties based on economic well-being and assigns each a tier designation. County tiers are calculated using four factors: the average unemployment rate, the median household income, the percentage growth in population, and the adjusted property tax base per capita. The 40 most distressed counties are designated as tier one, the next 40 as tier two, and the 20 least distressed counties as tier three.

If the business receiving a grant fails to meet or comply with any condition or requirement set forth in an agreement, the amount of the grant or the term of the agreement shall be reduced, the agreement may be terminated, or both. If a business fails to maintain employment at the levels stipulated in the agreement or otherwise fails to comply with any condition of the agreement for any two consecutive years, the grant payment will be withheld for any consecutive year after the second consecutive year remaining in the base period in which the business fails to comply with any condition of the agreement. If the business is no longer within the base period, the agreement shall be terminated.

The business commits to creating a minimum of 10 eligible positions in a tier one area, 20 eligible positions in a tier two area, or 50 eligible positions in a tier three area. The business must provide health insurance for all applicable full-time employees on the project with respect to which the grant is made.

The amount of taxes abated for fiscal year end June 30, 2018 on an accrual basis as a result of the agreements with the State is \$48.8 million. The State has made no other commitments other than to abate taxes.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**NOTE 23: FUND EQUITY RECLASSIFICATIONS AND RESTATEMENTS**

The following table reconciles the beginning fund equity as previously reported to the beginning fund equity as restated (dollars in thousands). The adjustments in the "GASB 75 Implementation" column are due to the State's adoption of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as discussed in Note 2. The adjustments in the "Reporting Entity Change" column result from the inclusion of additional Licensing Board components. The amounts in the "Other Adjustments" column are primarily due to the correction of errors related to prior periods.

	July 1, 2017 Fund Equity as Previously Reported	GASB 75 Implementation	Reporting Entity Change	Other Adjustments	July 1, 2017 Fund Equity as Restated
Primary Government					
Major Governmental Funds:					
General Fund	\$ 4,381,854	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 19,816	\$ 4,401,670
Highway Fund	246,597	—	—	—	246,597
Highway Trust Fund	1,770,421	—	—	—	1,770,421
Other Governmental Funds:					
Special Revenue Funds	1,259,565	—	—	550	1,260,115
Capital Projects Funds	727,481	—	—	—	727,481
Permanent Funds	142,553	—	—	—	142,553
Total Governmental Funds	<u>8,528,471</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>20,366</u>	<u>8,548,837</u>
Internal Service Funds	298,405	(82,982)	—	7,844	223,267
Government-wide adjustments:					
Equity interest in component unit	187,851	—	—	—	187,851
Capital assets	49,273,660	—	—	1,663	49,275,323
Deferred losses on refundings	84,250	—	—	—	84,250
Deferred outflows for pensions	1,497,125	—	—	16,283	1,513,408
Deferred inflows for pensions	(140,095)	—	—	—	(140,095)
Deferred outflows for OPEB	—	211,539	—	—	211,539
Unavailable revenue	189,188	—	—	(2,109)	187,079
Long-term liabilities	(9,700,688)	(7,955,651)	—	(527,154)	(18,183,493)
Accrued interest payable	(40,518)	—	—	—	(40,518)
OPEB assets	—	11,713	—	—	11,713
Total Government-wide adjustments	<u>41,350,773</u>	<u>(7,732,399)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(511,317)</u>	<u>33,107,057</u>
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 50,177,649</u>	<u>\$ (7,815,381)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (483,107)</u>	<u>\$ 41,879,161</u>
Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds:					
Unemployment Compensation Fund	2,996,516	—	—	—	2,996,516
EPA Revolving Loan Fund	1,666,416	(5,770)	—	—	1,660,646
N.C. State Lottery Fund	—	(39,490)	—	—	(39,490)
N.C. Turnpike Authority	319,038	(2,016)	—	—	317,022
Other enterprise funds	257,391	(59,273)	8,244	7	206,369
Total Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds	<u>\$ 5,239,361</u>	<u>\$ (106,549)</u>	<u>\$ 8,244</u>	<u>\$ 7</u>	<u>\$ 5,141,063</u>
Component Units					
University of North Carolina System	\$ 17,393,220	\$ (10,846,827)	\$ —	\$ (57,811)	\$ 6,488,582
Community Colleges	3,579,380	(2,184,647)	—	(7,189)	1,387,544
State Health Plan	676,980	(5,348)	—	—	671,632
Other component units	2,946,916	(47,889)	—	(54)	2,898,973
Total Component Units	<u>\$ 24,596,496</u>	<u>\$ (13,084,711)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (65,054)</u>	<u>\$ 11,446,731</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 24: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Fund Equity Deficit**Primary Government**

At June 30, 2018, the following internal service funds reported a net position deficit: Mail Service Center, \$3.65 million; Surplus Property, \$295 thousand.

At June 30, 2018, the following nonmajor enterprise funds reported a net position deficit: State Banking Commission, \$11.69 million; Utilities Commission, \$15.3 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 25: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

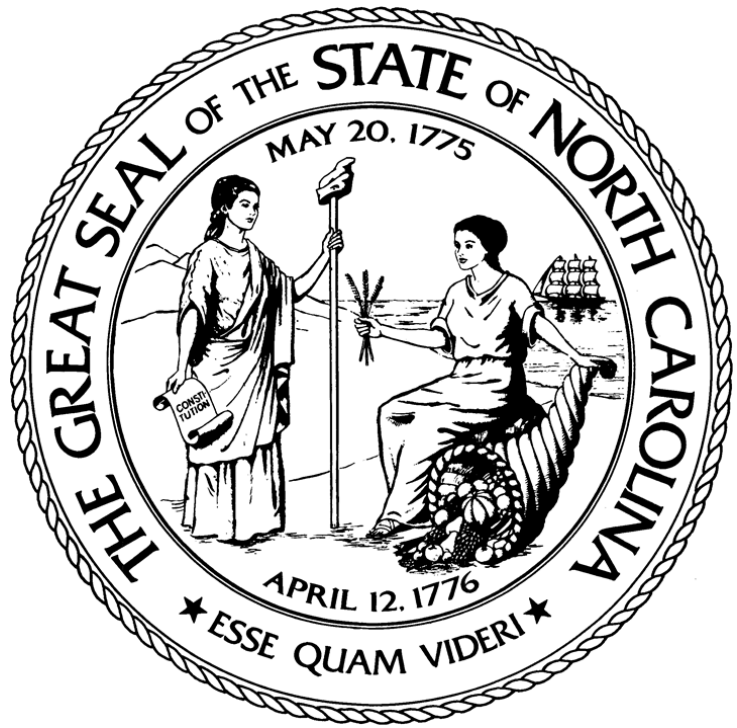
Primary Government**A. Disaster Relief***Hurricane Florence*

In September 2018, Hurricane Florence brought high winds, dangerous storm surge, and record rainfall that caused historic flooding throughout North Carolina. At its peak, Hurricane Florence was a Category 4 storm as wide as the entire state with winds reaching 140 mph. As the storm hovered over North Carolina for six days, it inflicted even higher levels of rainfall, storm surge, and flooding than Hurricane Matthew only two years prior. Hurricane Florence resulted in 40 confirmed fatalities. It is estimated that 1.2 million housing units suffered property damage forcing tens of thousands into emergency shelters, and widespread power outages affecting over a million people. Twenty-eight counties have been designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency for federal disaster assistance.

Preliminary damage estimates top \$17 billion in damages across the state. This is over three times the \$4.8 billion physical and economic cost of Hurricane Matthew in 2016. Early estimates of storm damage to residential structures are more than \$5.6 billion, damage estimates for small business and non-profits is \$5.7 billion, and agriculture losses are estimated at \$2.4 billion. An additional \$385 million in damages is estimated for the State's transportation infrastructure. A combination of state aid, federal, and private funding will be required to address the massive level of destruction and subsequent rebuilding across the State. Both the federal and state government have started the process of addressing the financial needs required for the recovery and rebuilding to the State as a result of the damage from Hurricane Florence and are still pending.

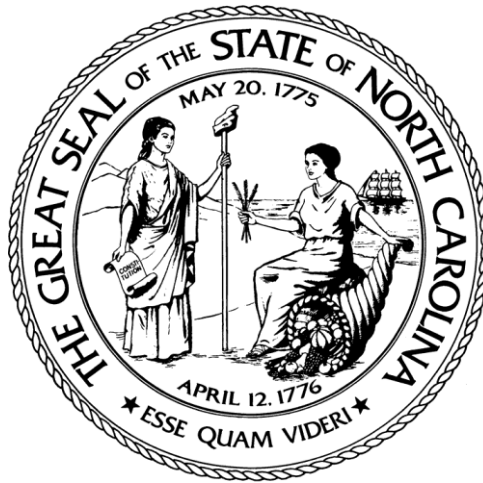
B. Bonds and Other Similar Debt*General Obligation Public Improvement (Connect NC) Bonds*

On August 1, 2018, the State of North Carolina sold \$400 million of General Obligation Public Improvement (Connect NC) Bonds, Series 2018A. The bonds are dated August 1, 2018 and bear interest from that date. Interest on the bonds will be payable semiannually on each June 1 and December 1, commencing December 1, 2018. The bonds will mature from June 1, 2019 to June 1, 2038 and were issued at coupon rates ranging from 3% to 5%. The bonds carry an all-in true interest cost of 2.88%. The bonds maturing on or after June 1, 2029 are subject to redemption prior to maturity. The bonds were issued pursuant to the provisions of the Connect NC Bond Act of 2015 (Act), Session Law 2015-280 of the 2015 Session Laws of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and were later approved by a state-wide voter referendum held on March 15, 2016. A resolution was duly adopted by the Council of State on April 10, 2018. The bonds were the second series issued under the Act. The bonds were issued to provide financing for various capital improvements throughout the State as authorized in the Act and to pay the costs incurred in the issuance and delivery of the bonds.



REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PENSION PLANS

Required supplementary information for pension plans provides information on the sources of changes in net pension liabilities, information about the components of net pension liabilities, employer contributions, and investment returns.

The Required Supplementary Information for Pension Plans includes the following schedules:

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios: Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Schedule of Employer and Nonemployer Contributions: Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Schedule of Investment Returns: All Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of Employer Contributions

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Teachers' and State Employees'					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 1,630,323	\$ 1,469,395	\$ 1,580,544	\$ 1,562,846	\$ 1,556,027
Interest	5,281,004	5,195,104	4,937,464	4,803,766	4,648,995
Changes of benefit terms	44,339	449,563	35,605	-	355,224
Differences between expected and actual experience	815,911	229,339	(190,178)	(278,170)	(345,392)
Changes of assumptions	1,637,700	381,934	1,743,836	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,666,391)	(4,545,296)	(4,339,637)	(4,184,410)	(3,989,397)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>4,742,886</u>	<u>3,180,039</u>	<u>3,767,634</u>	<u>1,904,032</u>	<u>2,225,457</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	75,639,901	72,459,862	68,692,228	66,788,196	64,562,739
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$80,382,787</u>	<u>\$75,639,901</u>	<u>\$72,459,862</u>	<u>\$68,692,228</u>	<u>\$66,788,196</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 1,602,901	\$ 1,441,194	\$ 1,275,003	\$ 1,262,988	\$ 1,177,341
Contributions-member	910,797	894,538	864,151	854,306	825,548
Net investment income	4,885,354	6,656,652	472,174	1,468,624	9,121,005
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(4,666,391)	(4,545,296)	(4,339,637)	(4,184,410)	(3,989,397)
Administrative expense	(11,604)	(11,265)	(10,217)	(10,646)	(10,762)
Other	181	808	325	393	320
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>2,721,238</u>	<u>4,436,631</u>	<u>(1,738,201)</u>	<u>(608,745)</u>	<u>7,124,055</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	67,705,460	63,268,829	65,007,030	65,615,775	58,491,720
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$70,426,698</u>	<u>\$67,705,460</u>	<u>\$63,268,829</u>	<u>\$65,007,030</u>	<u>\$65,615,775</u>
TSERS's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 9,956,089</u>	<u>\$ 7,934,441</u>	<u>\$ 9,191,033</u>	<u>\$ 3,685,198</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,421</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	87.61%	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%	98.24%
Covered payroll	\$14,869,212	\$14,440,822	\$13,934,459	\$13,803,148	\$13,548,227
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	66.96%	54.94%	65.96%	26.70%	8.65%
Local Governmental Employees'					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 713,227	\$ 656,231	\$ 684,288	\$ 670,936	\$ 654,735
Interest	1,838,989	1,803,590	1,707,699	1,628,373	1,555,958
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	12,581	65,914	(7,790)
Differences between expected and actual experience	378,665	73,083	50,205	(72,177)	(80,590)
Changes of assumptions	595,781	138,096	183,019	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(1,402,793)	(1,322,277)	(1,251,918)	(1,172,578)	(1,106,799)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>2,123,869</u>	<u>1,348,723</u>	<u>1,385,874</u>	<u>1,120,468</u>	<u>1,015,514</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	26,230,733	24,882,010	23,496,136	22,375,668	21,360,154
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$28,354,602</u>	<u>\$26,230,733</u>	<u>\$24,882,010</u>	<u>\$23,496,136</u>	<u>\$22,375,668</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 492,317	\$ 461,329	\$ 414,168	\$ 408,694	\$ 413,175
Contributions-member	401,632	391,459	375,572	363,863	346,961
Net investment income	1,789,337	2,413,758	175,189	520,578	3,161,964
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(1,402,793)	(1,322,277)	(1,251,918)	(1,172,578)	(1,106,799)
Administrative expense	(4,324)	(4,264)	(3,926)	(4,086)	(3,974)
Other	3,081	3,330	3,248	3,285	3,297
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>1,279,250</u>	<u>1,943,335</u>	<u>(287,667)</u>	<u>119,756</u>	<u>2,814,624</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	24,703,010	22,759,675	23,047,342	22,927,586	20,112,962
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$25,982,260</u>	<u>\$24,703,010</u>	<u>\$22,759,675</u>	<u>\$23,047,342</u>	<u>\$22,927,586</u>
LGERS's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 2,372,342</u>	<u>\$ 1,527,723</u>	<u>\$ 2,122,335</u>	<u>\$ 448,794</u>	<u>\$ (551,918)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.47%
Covered payroll	\$ 6,368,275	\$ 6,192,808	\$ 5,860,574	\$ 5,650,694	\$ 5,553,383
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	37.25%	24.67%	36.21%	7.94%	(9.94%)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers'					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 7,542	\$ 4,841	\$ 5,610	\$ 5,884	\$ 5,710
Interest	31,686	31,475	30,035	29,671	29,394
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	118	-	8,770
Differences between expected and actual experience	(121)	2,048	(2,177)	(2,799)	2,714
Changes of assumptions	10,593	2,549	15,577	-	(16,688)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(31,727)</u>	<u>(29,070)</u>	<u>(27,998)</u>	<u>(26,912)</u>	<u>(25,614)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	17,973	11,843	21,165	5,844	4,286
Total pension liability - beginning	455,675	443,832	422,667	416,823	412,537
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$473,648</u>	<u>\$455,675</u>	<u>\$443,832</u>	<u>\$422,667</u>	<u>\$416,823</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-member	\$ 17,952	\$ 2,594	\$ 2,778	\$ 2,822	\$ 2,781
Contributions-nonemployer	2,790	17,602	13,900	13,900	14,627
Net investment income	29,505	39,928	2,867	8,711	53,842
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(31,727)	(29,070)	(27,998)	(26,912)	(25,614)
Administrative expense	(885)	(919)	(860)	(1,622)	(1,045)
Other	10	15	18	4	2
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	17,645	30,150	(9,295)	(3,097)	44,593
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	407,163	377,013	386,308	389,405	344,812
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$424,808</u>	<u>\$407,163</u>	<u>\$377,013</u>	<u>\$386,308</u>	<u>\$389,405</u>
FRSWPF's's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 48,840</u>	<u>\$ 48,512</u>	<u>\$ 66,819</u>	<u>\$ 36,359</u>	<u>\$ 27,418</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	89.69%	89.35%	84.94%	91.40%	93.42%
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registers of Deeds'					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 1,086	\$ 860	\$ 579	\$ 578	\$ 563
Interest	1,157	1,164	1,354	1,372	1,342
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,125)	440	(45)	(558)	302
Changes of assumptions	-	-	7,082	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(1,793)</u>	<u>(1,793)</u>	<u>(1,718)</u>	<u>(1,715)</u>	<u>(1,666)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	(675)	671	7,252	(323)	541
Total pension liability - beginning	31,743	31,072	23,820	24,143	23,602
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 31,068</u>	<u>\$ 31,743</u>	<u>\$ 31,072</u>	<u>\$ 23,820</u>	<u>\$ 24,143</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 856	\$ 869	\$ 817	\$ 802	\$ 817
Net investment income	(230)	(13)	3,722	1,114	2,714
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(1,793)	(1,793)	(1,718)	(1,715)	(1,666)
Administrative expense	(14)	(19)	(47)	(16)	(18)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(1,181)	(956)	2,774	185	1,847
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	48,812	49,768	46,994	46,809	44,962
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 47,631</u>	<u>\$ 48,812</u>	<u>\$ 49,768</u>	<u>\$ 46,994</u>	<u>\$ 46,809</u>
RODSPF's net pension asset - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (16,563)</u>	<u>\$ (17,069)</u>	<u>\$ (18,696)</u>	<u>\$ (23,174)</u>	<u>\$ (22,666)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	153.31%	153.77%	160.17%	197.29%	193.88%
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net pension asset as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Consolidated					
Judicial					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 17,192	\$ 15,630	\$ 16,904	\$ 16,812	\$ 16,637
Interest	45,397	44,837	42,009	40,846	39,405
Changes of benefit terms	430	4,349	332	-	3,031
Differences between expected and actual experience	7,660	2,193	(4,295)	(2,289)	(2,484)
Changes of assumptions	12,836	3,032	26,588	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(43,392)	(42,053)	(40,462)	(38,364)	(35,428)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>40,123</u>	<u>27,988</u>	<u>41,076</u>	<u>17,005</u>	<u>21,161</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>651,830</u>	<u>623,842</u>	<u>582,766</u>	<u>565,761</u>	<u>544,600</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$691,953</u></u>	<u><u>\$651,830</u></u>	<u><u>\$623,842</u></u>	<u><u>\$582,766</u></u>	<u><u>\$565,761</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 23,988	\$ 19,592	\$ 18,908	\$ 18,949	\$ 21,390
Contributions-member	5,706	7,399	7,561	6,238	5,598
Net investment income	41,123	55,762	3,972	12,176	74,294
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(43,392)	(42,053)	(40,462)	(38,364)	(35,428)
Administrative expense	(24)	(37)	(73)	(30)	(48)
Other	-	-	-	1	3
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>27,401</u>	<u>40,663</u>	<u>(10,094)</u>	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>65,809</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>569,103</u>	<u>528,440</u>	<u>538,534</u>	<u>539,564</u>	<u>473,755</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$596,504</u></u>	<u><u>\$569,103</u></u>	<u><u>\$528,440</u></u>	<u><u>\$538,534</u></u>	<u><u>\$539,564</u></u>
CJRS's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ 95,449</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 82,727</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 95,402</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 44,232</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 26,197</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	86.21%	87.31%	84.71%	92.41%	95.37%
Covered payroll	\$ 77,255	\$ 66,504	\$ 69,489	\$ 69,638	\$ 76,367
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	123.55%	124.39%	137.29%	63.52%	34.30%
Legislative					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 1,006	\$ 872	\$ 822	\$ 844	\$ 747
Interest	2,028	2,056	1,708	1,742	1,678
Changes of benefit terms	24	215	22	-	146
Differences between expected and actual experience	207	(122)	(520)	(579)	762
Changes of assumptions	511	121	5,151	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(2,531)	(2,437)	(2,430)	(2,473)	(2,614)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>1,245</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>4,753</u>	<u>(466)</u>	<u>719</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>29,410</u>	<u>28,705</u>	<u>23,952</u>	<u>24,418</u>	<u>23,699</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 30,655</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 29,410</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,705</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,952</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 24,418</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-employer	\$ 689	\$ 675	\$ 65	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions-member	253	253	253	253	253
Net investment income	1,975	2,744	181	642	4,293
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(2,531)	(2,437)	(2,430)	(2,473)	(2,614)
Administrative expense	(14)	(18)	(53)	(17)	(37)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>372</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>(1,984)</u>	<u>(1,595)</u>	<u>1,895</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>27,689</u>	<u>26,472</u>	<u>28,456</u>	<u>30,051</u>	<u>28,156</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u><u>\$ 28,061</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 27,689</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 26,472</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 28,456</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 30,051</u></u>
LRS's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	<u><u>\$ 2,594</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,721</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,233</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (4,504)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (5,633)</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	91.54%	94.15%	92.22%	118.80%	123.07%
Covered payroll	\$ 3,618	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,616	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,608
Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	71.70%	46.45%	61.75%	(124.73%)	(156.13%)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
North Carolina					
National Guard					
Total pension liability					
Service Cost	\$ 304	\$ 305	\$ 593	\$ 550	\$ 512
Interest	12,288	11,975	10,700	9,916	9,330
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	8,734	5,752
Differences between expected and actual experience	(1,748)	1,204	30	(198)	192
Changes of assumptions	3,926	955	15,149	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,766)	(8,677)	(8,512)	(7,958)	(7,502)
Net change in total pension liability	<u>6,004</u>	<u>5,762</u>	<u>17,960</u>	<u>11,044</u>	<u>8,284</u>
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>174,972</u>	<u>169,210</u>	<u>151,250</u>	<u>140,206</u>	<u>131,922</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$180,976</u>	<u>\$174,972</u>	<u>\$169,210</u>	<u>\$151,250</u>	<u>\$140,206</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions-nonemployer	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,517	\$ 7,066	\$ 6,039	\$ 7,007
Net investment income	8,766	11,626	842	2,493	14,942
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(8,766)	(8,677)	(8,512)	(7,958)	(7,502)
Administrative expense	(249)	(168)	(97)	(75)	(73)
Other	2	-	1	-	1
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>8,676</u>	<u>11,298</u>	<u>(700)</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>14,375</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>121,127</u>	<u>109,829</u>	<u>110,529</u>	<u>110,030</u>	<u>95,655</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$129,803</u>	<u>\$121,127</u>	<u>\$109,829</u>	<u>\$110,529</u>	<u>\$110,030</u>
NGPF's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 51,173</u>	<u>\$ 53,845</u>	<u>\$ 59,381</u>	<u>\$ 40,721</u>	<u>\$ 30,176</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.72%	69.23%	64.91%	73.08%	78.48%
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER AND NONEMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Teachers' and State Employees'					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 1,565,728	\$ 1,438,306	\$ 1,210,904	\$ 1,262,988	\$ 1,177,341
Contractually required contribution	1,602,901	1,441,194	1,275,003	1,262,988	1,177,341
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,602,901	1,441,194	1,275,003	1,262,988	1,177,341
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (37,173)</u>	<u>\$ (2,888)</u>	<u>\$ (64,099)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 14,869,212	\$ 14,440,822	\$ 13,934,459	\$ 13,803,148	\$ 13,548,227
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%	9.15%	8.69%
Local Governmental Employees'					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 483,559	\$ 453,193	\$ 393,920	\$ 402,429	\$ 397,462
Contractually required contribution	492,317	461,329	414,168	408,694	413,175
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	492,317	461,329	414,168	408,694	413,175
Contribution excess	<u>\$ (8,758)</u>	<u>\$ (8,136)</u>	<u>\$ (20,248)</u>	<u>\$ (6,265)</u>	<u>\$ (15,713)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 6,368,275	\$ 6,192,808	\$ 5,860,574	\$ 5,650,694	\$ 5,553,383
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.73%	7.45%	7.07%	7.23%	7.44%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' *					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 14,287	\$ 17,705	\$ 13,241	\$ 13,900	\$ 14,620
Contractually required contribution	17,952	17,602	13,900	13,900	14,627
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	17,952	17,602	13,900	13,900	14,627
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (3,665)</u>	<u>\$ 103</u>	<u>\$ (659)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (7)</u>
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registers of Deeds'					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contractually required contribution	856	869	817	802	817
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	856	869	817	802	817
Contribution excess	<u>\$ (856)</u>	<u>\$ (869)</u>	<u>\$ (817)</u>	<u>\$ (802)</u>	<u>\$ (817)</u>
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Nonemployer contributing entity

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the pension RSI tables.

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ 1,078,783	\$ 1,015,762	\$ 926,429	\$ 492,779	\$ 492,689
1,120,482	1,015,762	680,670	492,779	492,689
1,120,482	1,015,762	680,670	492,779	492,689
<u>\$ (41,699)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 245,759</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 13,451,164	\$ 13,652,715	\$ 13,806,691	\$ 13,803,324	\$ 14,663,363
8.33%	7.44%	4.93%	3.57%	3.36%

\$ 370,152	\$ 376,340	\$ 342,910	\$ 230,121	\$ 257,982
383,889	389,399	361,998	273,337	271,363
383,889	389,399	361,998	273,337	271,363
<u>\$ (13,737)</u>	<u>\$ (13,059)</u>	<u>\$ (19,088)</u>	<u>\$ (43,216)</u>	<u>\$ (13,381)</u>
\$ 5,421,364	\$ 5,402,147	\$ 5,329,651	\$ 5,320,927	\$ 5,284,862
7.08%	7.21%	6.79%	5.14%	5.13%

\$ 14,074	\$ 14,389	\$ 12,243	\$ 10,074	\$ 9,757
15,447	14,398	10,110	10,080	9,762
15,447	14,398	10,110	10,080	9,762
<u>\$ (1,373)</u>	<u>\$ (9)</u>	<u>\$ 2,133</u>	<u>\$ (6)</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
937	843	772	736	754
937	843	772	736	754
<u>\$ (937)</u>	<u>\$ (843)</u>	<u>\$ (772)</u>	<u>\$ (736)</u>	<u>\$ (754)</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER AND NONEMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

Consolidated	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Judicial					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 23,988	\$ 19,592	\$ 18,324	\$ 18,949	\$ 21,390
Contractually required contribution	23,988	19,592	18,908	18,949	21,390
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	23,988	19,592	18,908	18,949	21,390
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (584)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 77,255	\$ 66,504	\$ 69,489	\$ 69,638	\$ 76,367
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	31.05%	29.46%	27.21%	27.21%	28.01%
Legislative					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 689	\$ 675	\$ 65	\$ -	\$ -
Contractually required contribution	689	675	65	-	-
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	689	675	65	-	-
Contribution excess	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,618	\$ 3,705	\$ 3,616	\$ 3,611	\$ 3,608
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.04%	18.22%	1.80%	0.00%	0.00%
North Carolina					
National Guard *					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 8,923	\$ 8,517	\$ 7,066	\$ 6,039	\$ 5,349
Contractually required contribution	8,923	8,517	7,066	6,039	7,007
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	8,923	8,517	7,066	6,039	7,007
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (1,658)</u>
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Nonemployer contributing entity

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the pension RSI tables.

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ 18,992	\$ 18,956	\$ 13,322	\$ 10,740	\$ 10,017
18,992	18,956	10,457	10,740	10,603
18,992	18,956	10,457	10,740	10,603
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,865</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (586)</u>
\$ 71,533	\$ 75,673	\$ 69,206	\$ 71,079	\$ 80,265
26.55%	25.05%	15.11%	15.11%	13.21%

\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 3,600	\$ 3,314	\$ 4,029	\$ 3,657	\$ 3,686
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

\$ 5,667	\$ 6,075	\$ 5,719	\$ 5,682	\$ 6,248
7,007	7,007	7,007	7,008	5,892
7,007	7,007	7,007	7,008	5,892
<u>\$ (1,340)</u>	<u>\$ (932)</u>	<u>\$ (1,288)</u>	<u>\$ (1,326)</u>	<u>\$ 356</u>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
ALL DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<i>Cost-Sharing, Multiple Employer</i>					
Teachers' and State Employees'	7.61%	10.75%	0.74%	2.27%	15.88%
Local Governmental Employees'	7.59%	10.74%	0.77%	2.27%	15.86%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers'	7.59%	10.76%	0.75%	2.26%	15.62%
Registers of Deeds'	(0.47%)	(0.03%)	8.04%	2.26%	6.04%
<i>Single-Employer</i>					
Consolidated Judicial	7.60%	10.75%	0.75%	2.27%	15.87%
Legislative	7.64%	10.72%	0.66%	2.25%	15.91%
North Carolina National Guard	7.44%	10.63%	0.77%	2.25%	15.63%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Changes of benefit terms.

	<u>Cost of Living Increase</u>									
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
<u>Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer</u>										
Teachers' and State Employees'	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%	2.20%
Local Governmental Employees'	N/A	0.11%	0.63%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.10%	2.15%	2.20%
Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' (1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Registers of Deeds'	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Single-Employer</u>										
Consolidated										
Judicial	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%	2.20%
Legislative	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.20%	2.20%
North Carolina National Guard (2)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Beginning in FY 2015, with the implementation of GASB 68, the above table reflects COLA's in the period of the legislative session or Board of Trustees meeting when it was passed. The COLA is effective as of July 1 of that period and the fiscal year end plan liability is affected at June 30 of that year because the COLA is included in the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the plan NPL.

(1) In 2008, retirement benefits increased from \$165 to \$167. In 2009, retirement benefits increased from \$167 to \$170.

(2) In 2008, basic benefits were increased from \$80 to \$95 and total potential benefits were increased from \$160 to \$190.

In 2015, basic benefits were increased from \$95 to \$99 and total potential benefits were increased from \$190 to \$198. In 2016, basic benefits were increased from \$99 to \$105 and total benefits were increased from \$198 to \$210.

N/A - not applicable

Effective July 1, 2017, the definition of law enforcement officer related to TSERS members was changed by the General Assembly to include Probation/Parole officers for retirement benefit purposes. The change includes officers with respect to service rendered on or after July 1, 2017 and provides for unreduced retirement at age 55 with five years of service as a law enforcement officer or reduced retirement at age 50 with 15 years of service as a law enforcement officer.

Effective July 1, 2017, retirees and beneficiaries of deceased retirees receiving benefits from the TSERS, CJRS and LRS as of July 1, 2016 received a 1% cost-of-living adjustment. Retirees and beneficiaries of retirees with retirement effective dates between July 1, 2016 and before June 30, 2017 received a prorated amount. These benefit enhancements reflect legislation enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Benefit recipients of the TSERS, CJRS and LRS systems will receive a benefit supplement, paid by October 2018, as granted by the North Carolina General Assembly, equal to 1% of the member's annual benefit amount. The one-time supplement does not change the ongoing monthly benefit and absent additional action by the General Assembly, the payment will not recur in future years.

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions.

An actuarial valuation is performed for each plan each year. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results. See Note 12 for more information on the specific assumptions for each plan. The actuarially determined contributions for those items with covered payroll were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

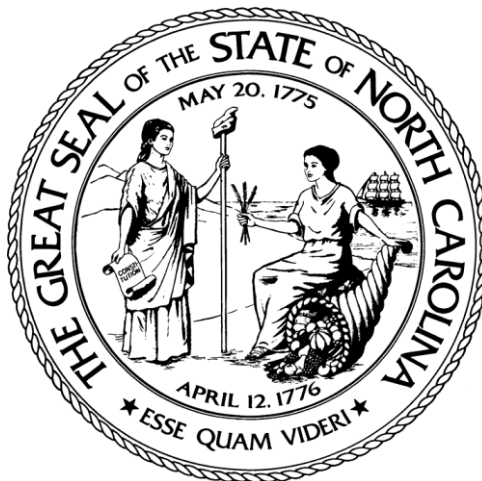
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Changes of assumptions. In 2015, the actuarial assumptions were updated to more closely reflect actual experience. These assumptions pertain to the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Registers of Deeds' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund.

In 2015, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of each retirement system's actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review examined each plan's experience during the period between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2014. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and the mortality improvement projection scales to reflect reduced rates of mortality and significant increases in mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to reflect the mortality projection scale MP-2015, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2015. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement, salary increases, and rates of termination from active employment were reduced to more closely reflect actual experience. Also, as a result of market conditions and the allocation of assets in the Register of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund, the discount rate used in calculating the plan's liabilities was lowered from 5.75% to 3.75%.

The Boards of Trustees also adopted new actuarial cost methods for the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System, and the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund. These plans now use the Entry Age Normal cost method to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. Finally, the Boards of Trustees adopted a new asset valuation method for the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Registers of Deeds' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund. For determining plan funding requirements, these plans now use a five-year smoothing method with a reset of the actuarial value of assets to market value as of December 31, 2014.

The discount rate for Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System, the Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, the Legislative Retirement System and the North Carolina National Guard Pension Fund was lowered from 7.25% to 7.20% for the December 31, 2016 valuation. For the December 31, 2017 valuation, the discount rate was lowered to 7.00%.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION PENSIONS — EMPLOYERS (PRIMARY GOVERNMENT AND COMPONENT UNITS)

Required supplementary information for employers provides information on the allocations of net pension liabilities and employer contributions.

The Required Supplementary Information for Employers includes the following schedules:

Schedule of the Primary Government's and Component Units' Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of the Primary Government's (Nonemployer) Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Schedule of the Primary Government's and Component Units' Contributions: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Note: For information about the net pension liability of Consolidated Judicial and Legislative (single employer plans) and the primary government's contributions to Consolidated Judicial, Legislative, Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers', and North Carolina National Guard, refer to the preceding section on required supplementary information for pension plans. Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers' and the North Carolina National Guard are special funding situations in which the State is not the employer but is the only contributing entity. The net pension liabilities of pension plans were measured as of June 30, 2018. The net pension liabilities of employers were measured as of June 30, 2017.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS'
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last Five Fiscal Years*

(Dollars in Thousands)

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Teachers' and State Employees'	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Primary Government					
Proportion of the net pension liability	21.74%	21.93%	22.47%	22.78%	22.95%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,725,012	\$ 2,015,413	\$ 828,018	\$ 267,119	\$ 1,393,385
Covered payroll	\$ 3,264,890	\$ 3,311,814	\$ 3,498,284	\$ 3,255,443	\$ 3,203,001
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	52.84%	60.86%	23.67%	8.21%	43.50%
Component Units					
University of North Carolina System					
Proportion of the net pension liability	14.72%	14.43%	14.45%	14.79%	14.48%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,167,833	\$ 1,325,896	\$ 532,624	\$ 173,441	\$ 878,936
Covered payroll	\$ 2,202,204	\$ 2,117,672	\$ 2,053,148	\$ 2,089,885	\$ 1,987,497
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	53.03%	62.61%	25.94%	8.30%	44.22%
Community Colleges					
Proportion of the net pension liability	5.96%	5.92%	5.89%	5.87%	5.80%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 472,532	\$ 543,846	\$ 216,890	\$ 68,803	\$ 352,004
Covered payroll	\$ 895,962	\$ 871,399	\$ 861,639	\$ 853,383	\$ 1,165,333
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	52.74%	62.41%	25.17%	8.06%	30.21%
Other Component Units					
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.16%	0.16%	0.17%	0.17%	0.17%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 12,763	\$ 14,653	\$ 6,224	\$ 2,049	\$ 10,605
Covered payroll	\$ 27,154	\$ 25,454	\$ 25,574	\$ 25,673	\$ 39,228
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	47.00%	57.57%	24.34%	7.98%	27.03%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%	98.24%	90.60%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S (NONEMPLOYER)
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last Five Fiscal Years*

(Dollars in Thousands)

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Firefighters' and Rescue Squad Workers'	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Primary Government					
Proportion of the net pension liability	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 48,512	\$ 66,819	\$ 36,359	\$ 27,418	\$ 67,725
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	89.35%	84.94%	91.40%	93.42%	83.58%

Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plans

**North Carolina
National Guard**

Primary Government

Proportion of the net pension liability	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 53,845	\$ 59,381	\$ 40,721	\$ 30,176	\$ 36,267
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.23%	64.91%	73.08%	78.48%	72.51%

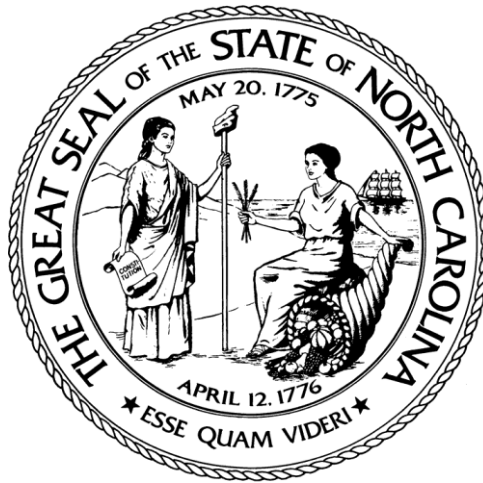
* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS' CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

Last Five Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

Teachers' and State Employees'	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Primary Government					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 377,224	\$ 325,836	\$ 303,031	\$ 320,093	\$ 282,898
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	377,224	325,836	303,031	320,093	282,898
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,499,295	\$ 3,264,890	\$ 3,311,814	\$ 3,498,284	\$ 3,255,443
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%	9.15%	8.69%
Component Units					
University of North Carolina System					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 245,838	\$ 219,780	\$ 193,767	\$ 187,863	\$ 181,611
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	245,838	219,780	193,767	187,863	181,611
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 2,280,501	\$ 2,202,204	\$ 2,117,672	\$ 2,053,148	\$ 2,089,885
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%	9.15%	8.69%
Community Colleges					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 94,534	\$ 89,417	\$ 79,733	\$ 78,840	\$ 74,159
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	94,534	89,417	79,733	78,840	74,159
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 876,939	\$ 895,962	\$ 871,399	\$ 861,639	\$ 853,383
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%	9.15%	8.69%
Other Component Units					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 2,939	\$ 2,710	\$ 2,329	\$ 2,340	\$ 2,231
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	2,939	2,710	2,329	2,340	2,231
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 27,263	\$ 27,154	\$ 25,454	\$ 25,574	\$ 25,673
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%	9.15%	8.69%



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PENSIONS — GASB STATEMENT 73

Required supplementary information for pensions that are not administered through a trust provides information on the sources of changes in the total pension liability and information about the components of the pension liability.

The Required Supplementary Information for pensions not administered through a trust includes the following schedules:

Schedule of Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios: Single-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of the Total Pension Liability

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

Last Two Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Special Separation Allowance		
Total pension liability		
Service Cost	\$ 5,779	\$ 6,112
Interest	5,328	7,314
Changes of benefit terms	18,621	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	8,582	3,927
Changes of assumptions	(5,675)	(1,216)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	<u>(15,631)</u>	<u>(14,895)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	17,004	1,242
Total pension liability - beginning	198,653	197,411
Total pension liability - ending	<u>\$ 215,657</u>	<u>\$ 198,653</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 243,663	\$ 161,416
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	88.51%	123.07%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The Special Separation Allowance (SSA) is a single-employer, defined benefit pension plan in which there are no accumulated assets in a trust fund to pay the benefits to the retired law enforcement officers (LEOs). These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis from budget appropriated annually of each affected state agency.

Changes of benefit terms. Effective July 1, 2017, Session Law 2017-57 Section 35.19B.(a) expanded the definition of law enforcement officers in General Statute 135-1(11c) to include probation/parole officers for retirement benefit purposes. The change includes officers with respect to service rendered on or after July 1, 2017 and provides for unreduced retirement at age 55 with five years of service as a law enforcement officer or reduced retirement at age 50 with 15 years of service as a law enforcement officer. This change increased the total pension liability by \$18.62 million, which was fully expensed in fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

Changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date. The discount rate was updated from 2.71% at June 30, 2016 to 3.13% at June 30, 2017. Additionally, all probation/parole officers who meet the conditions for allowance, including five or more years of service after July 1, 2017 (classified as law enforcement officers) are assumed to be eligible for special separation allowance benefits.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Required supplementary information for other postemployment benefit plans provides information on the sources of changes in net OPEB liabilities, information about the components of net OPEB liabilities, employer contributions, and investment returns.

The Required Supplementary Information for Other Postemployment Benefit plans includes the following schedules:

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios: Single-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Schedule of Employer Contributions: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Schedule of Investment Returns: All Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: Schedule of Employer Contributions

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Last Two Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Retiree		
Health Benefit		
Total OPEB liability		
Service Cost	\$ 1,753,384	\$ 2,650,984
Interest	1,261,878	1,332,874
Differences between expected and actual experience	(80,951)	(2,821,033)
Changes of assumptions	(6,141,972)	(10,835,144)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(977,176)	(922,021)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>(4,184,837)</u>	<u>(10,594,340)</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	33,983,195	44,577,535
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$29,798,358</u>	<u>\$33,983,195</u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions-employer	\$ 1,018,693	\$ 950,813
Net investment income	72,384	94,132
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(977,176)	(922,021)
Administrative expense	(298)	(490)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>113,603</u>	<u>122,434</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	1,196,570	1,074,136
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 1,310,173</u>	<u>\$ 1,196,570</u>
Retiree Health Benefit net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$28,488,185</u>	<u>\$32,786,625</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	4.40%	3.52%
Covered payroll	\$16,837,901	\$16,365,112
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	169.19%	200.34%
Disability		
Income		
Total OPEB liability		
Service Cost	\$ 25,919	\$ 25,441
Interest	14,654	14,111
Changes of benefit terms	(44,158)	(403)
Differences between expected and actual experience	48,787	22,345
Changes of assumptions	6,692	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(69,949)	(71,728)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>(18,055)</u>	<u>(10,234)</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	376,486	386,720
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 358,431</u>	<u>\$ 376,486</u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions-employer	\$ 23,385	\$ 61,654
Net investment income	(1,481)	(122)
Benefit payments, including refunds of member contributions	(69,949)	(71,728)
Administrative expense	(777)	(1,050)
Other	23	32
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>(48,799)</u>	<u>(11,214)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	437,606	448,820
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 388,807</u>	<u>\$ 437,606</u>
Disability Income's net OPEB asset - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (30,376)</u>	<u>\$ (61,120)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	108.47%	116.23%
Covered payroll	\$ 16,703,858	\$ 16,224,737
Net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	(0.18%)	(0.38%)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
SINGLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Last Two Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit		
Total OPEB liability		
Service Cost	\$ (3,341)	\$ (1,901)
Interest	12,075	11,574
Differences between expected and actual experience	(12,421)	4,241
Changes of assumptions	(10,955)	(8,291)
Benefit payments and member contributions	(663)	(1,161)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>(15,305)</u>	<u>4,462</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	331,144	326,682
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 315,839</u>	<u>\$ 331,144</u>
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions-member	\$ 26,099	\$ 25,380
Net investment income	(1,143)	643
Benefit payments	(26,762)	(26,541)
Administrative expense	(165)	(236)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>(1,971)</u>	<u>(754)</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	246,995	247,749
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 245,024</u>	<u>\$ 246,995</u>
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 70,815</u>	<u>\$ 84,149</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	77.58%	74.59%
Covered payroll	N/A	N/A
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A	N/A

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Dollars in Thousands)

Retiree	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Health Benefit					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 2,613,258	\$ 2,728,064	\$ 2,516,706	\$ 2,211,436	\$ 2,226,586
Contractually required contribution	1,018,693	950,813	880,847	854,383	815,157
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	1,018,693	950,813	880,847	854,383	815,157
Contribution deficiency	<u>\$ 1,594,565</u>	<u>\$ 1,777,251</u>	<u>\$ 1,635,859</u>	<u>\$ 1,357,053</u>	<u>\$ 1,411,429</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 16,837,901	\$ 16,365,112	\$ 15,729,411	\$ 15,562,532	\$ 15,095,500
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.05%	5.81%	5.60%	5.49%	5.40%
Disability Income					
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 23,385	\$ 24,337	\$ 63,963	\$ 63,267	\$ 65,878
Contractually required contribution	23,385	61,654	63,963	63,267	65,878
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	23,385	61,654	63,963	63,267	65,878
Contribution excess	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (37,317)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 16,703,858	\$ 16,224,737	\$ 15,600,732	\$ 15,430,976	\$ 14,972,273
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.14%	0.38%	0.41%	0.41%	0.44%

Note: Changes in benefit terms, methods and assumptions are presented in Notes to the Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedules following the OPEB RSI tables.

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ 2,072,951	\$ 2,371,490	\$ 2,926,070	\$ 3,001,667	\$ 2,713,290
813,223	710,027	743,659	678,769	635,685
813,223	710,027	743,659	678,769	635,685
<u>\$ 1,259,728</u>	<u>\$ 1,661,463</u>	<u>\$ 2,182,411</u>	<u>\$ 2,322,898</u>	<u>\$ 2,077,605</u>
\$ 15,343,830	\$ 14,200,540	\$ 15,176,714	\$ 15,083,756	\$ 15,504,512
5.30%	5.00%	4.90%	4.50%	4.10%

\$ 64,969	\$ 71,244	\$ 69,229	\$ 73,303	\$ 78,443
64,969	80,537	78,259	77,791	79,981
64,969	80,537	78,259	77,791	79,981
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (9,293)</u>	<u>\$ (9,030)</u>	<u>\$ (4,488)</u>	<u>\$ (1,538)</u>
\$ 14,765,682	\$ 15,487,885	\$ 15,049,808	\$ 14,959,808	\$ 15,380,962
0.44%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%	0.52%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS
ALL DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANSLast Two Fiscal Years

Annual money-weighted rate of return, net of investment expense	2018	2017
Retiree Health Benefit	6.58%	9.31%
Disability Income	(0.42)%	(0.06)%
Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan	(4.80)%	(0.02)%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Changes of benefit terms. Effective January 1, 2016, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums and deductibles were changed for three of four options of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF). Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Effective January 1, 2017, benefit terms related to copays, coinsurance maximums, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for two of four options of the RHBF. Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions. An actuarial valuation is performed for each plan each year. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning six months following the date of the valuation results for the RHBF. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Employer Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results for the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC). See Note 14 for more information on the specific assumptions for each plan. The actuarially determined contributions for those items with covered payroll were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

Changes of assumptions. In 2015, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of each retirement system's actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review examined each plan's experience during the period between January 1, 2010, and December 31, 2014. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the State Health Plan adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods for the RHBF and the DIPNC. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and the mortality improvement projection scales to reflect reduced rates of mortality and significant increases in mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to reflect the mortality projection scale MP-2015, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2015. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement and rates of termination from active employment were reduced to more closely reflect actual experience.

In 2017, the Retirees' Contributory Death Benefit Plan OPEB Liability was determined using an assumption that 50% of members who are not currently retired will elect coverage under the plan upon retirement (65% for members who are disabled at retirement). Previous valuations did not include this assumption.

In 2018, for the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation, the discount rate for the RHBF was updated to 3.87% and the medical and prescription drug claims cost were changed based on most recent experience. Enrollment assumptions were updated to model expected migrations among RHBF plan options and trend assumptions for the RHBF include contribution changes for the 2019 period as those amounts have been finalized.

Additionally, the December 31, 2017 DIPNC actuarial valuation includes a liability for the state's potential reimbursement of health insurance premiums paid by employers during the second six months of the short-term disability benefit period.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS – EMPLOYERS (PRIMARY GOVERNMENT AND COMPONENT UNITS)

Required supplementary information for employers provides information on the allocations of net OPEB liabilities and employer contributions.

The Required Supplementary Information for Employers includes the following schedules:

Schedule of the Primary Government's and Component Units' Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability

Schedule of the Primary Government's and Component Units' Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset

Schedule of the Primary Government's and Component Units' Contributions: Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

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**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS'
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY**

(Dollars in Thousands)

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Retiree Health Benefit	2018
Primary Government	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability	19.24%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 6,308,532
Covered payroll	\$ 3,272,409
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	192.78%

Component Units

University of North Carolina System

Proportion of the net OPEB liability	23.06%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 7,560,701
Covered payroll	\$ 4,632,586
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	163.21%

Community Colleges

Proportion of the net OPEB liability	4.93%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 1,617,372
Covered payroll	\$ 853,363
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	189.53%

Other Component Units

Proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.14%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 44,486
Covered payroll	\$ 26,235
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	169.57%

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	3.52%
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* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS'
PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB ASSET

(Dollars in Thousands)

Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Disability Income	<u>2018</u>
Primary Government	
Proportion of the net OPEB asset	19.02%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (11,624)
Covered payroll	\$ 3,272,409
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	(0.36%)

Component Units**University of North Carolina System**

Proportion of the net OPEB asset	24.73%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (15,118)
Covered payroll	\$ 4,632,586
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	(0.33%)

Community Colleges

Proportion of the net OPEB asset	5.20%
Proportionate share of the net asset	\$ (3,177)
Covered payroll	\$ 853,848
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	(0.37%)

Other Component Units

Proportion of the net OPEB asset	0.14%
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (83)
Covered payroll	\$ 26,235
Proportionate share of the net OPEB asset as a percentage of covered payroll	(0.32%)

Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	116.23%
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* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS' CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Retirees' Health Benefit Fund	<u>2018</u>
Primary Government	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 216,292
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	216,292
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,575,074
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.05%
Component Units	
University of North Carolina System	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 246,133
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	246,133
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 4,068,314
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.05%
Community Colleges	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 53,829
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	53,829
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 889,736
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.05%
Other Component Units	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,712
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,712
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 28,298
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	6.05%

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF THE PRIMARY GOVERNMENT'S AND COMPONENT UNITS' CONTRIBUTIONS
COST-SHARING, MULTIPLE-EMPLOYER, DEFINED BENEFIT OPEB PLANS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Disability Income	<u>2018</u>
Primary Government	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 4,898
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	4,898
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 3,498,571
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.14%
Component Units	
University of North Carolina System	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 5,750
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	5,750
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered payroll	\$ 4,107,143
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.14%
Community Colleges	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,246
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	1,246
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 890,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.14%
Other Component Units	
Contractually required contribution	\$ 39
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	39
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>
Covered Payroll	\$ 27,857
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.14%



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGET

Required supplementary information for budget provides information on budget versus actual revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance and related note disclosures for budgetary reporting.

The following schedules are included in the Required Supplementary Information for Budget:

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance: Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis—Non-GAAP):
General Fund

Notes to Required Supplementary Information: Budgetary Reporting

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS — NON-GAAP)
GENERAL FUND

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final		
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Individual income.....	\$ 12,341,400	\$ 12,341,400	\$ 12,517,541	\$ 176,141
Corporate income.....	732,300	732,300	739,045	6,745
Sales and use.....	7,334,000	7,334,500	7,337,447	2,947
Franchise.....	605,800	605,800	669,046	63,246
Insurance.....	482,400	490,400	566,105	75,705
Beverage.....	368,500	368,500	371,120	2,620
Tobacco products.....	257,100	257,100	260,292	3,192
Other.....	156,800	156,800	175,313	18,513
Non-Tax:				
Fees, licenses and fines.....	240,900	240,900	633,093	392,193
Investment income.....	60,100	60,100	93,799	33,699
Disproportionate share receipts.....	164,700	164,700	160,960	(3,740)
Other.....	261,302	185,800	267,956	82,156
Tobacco settlement.....	119,700	119,700	160,654	40,954
Departmental:				
Federal funds.....	13,506,957	14,602,629	13,676,439	(926,190)
Local funds.....	768,068	838,280	797,834	(40,446)
Inter-agency grants and allocations.....	19,992	29,121	25,840	(3,281)
Intra-governmental transactions.....	4,039,399	5,039,841	4,588,882	(450,959)
Sales and services.....	260,092	278,687	176,554	(102,133)
Rental and lease of property.....	15,752	18,553	19,153	600
Fees, licenses and fines.....	1,524,094	666,971	771,556	104,585
Contributions, gifts and grants.....	286,633	964,810	1,010,630	45,820
Miscellaneous.....	543,358	219,394	193,870	(25,524)
Total Revenues.....	<u>44,089,347</u>	<u>45,716,286</u>	<u>45,213,129</u>	<u>(503,157)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government.....	1,389,849	1,143,903	1,133,609	10,294
Primary and secondary education.....	11,289,500	11,964,733	11,706,228	258,505
Higher education.....	5,124,986	5,256,048	5,241,780	14,268
Health and human services.....	20,310,567	21,175,728	20,748,333	427,395
Environment and natural resources.....	354,185	789,997	622,366	167,631
Economic development.....	582,713	966,505	625,855	340,650
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	3,086,274	3,743,159	3,292,507	450,652
Agriculture.....	210,263	246,699	231,493	15,206
Capital outlay.....	49,708	49,708	49,708	—
Debt service.....	1,336,754	773,745	750,799	22,946
Total Expenditures.....	<u>43,734,799</u>	<u>46,110,225</u>	<u>44,402,678</u>	<u>1,707,547</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures.....	354,548	(393,939)	810,451	1,204,390
Total Fund Balance at July 1.....	4,506,235	4,506,235	4,506,235	—
Total Fund Balance at June 30.....	<u>\$ 4,860,783</u>	<u>\$ 4,112,296</u>	<u>\$ 5,316,686</u>	<u>\$ 1,204,390</u>
Fund balance reserved:				
Statutory.....			\$ 2,983,314	
Non-reverting purposes.....			1,338,040	
Fund balance unreserved.....			<u>995,332</u>	
Total Fund Balance at June 30.....			<u>\$ 5,316,686</u>	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY REPORTING

A. General Fund Budgetary Process

The State of North Carolina operates on a biennial budget cycle with separate annual departmental certified budgets adopted by the General Assembly on the cash basis of accounting for the General Fund.

The accompanying budgetary comparison schedule discloses the annual original budget and final budget for the General Fund. Actual amounts in the schedule are presented on the budgetary basis. Since the budgetary basis differs from generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), a reconciliation between the budgetary basis and the GAAP basis is presented in section C below.

On July 20, 2006, the General Assembly passed Session Law 2006-203, the State Budget Act, to replace the Executive Budget Act. This legislation was effective July 1, 2007 and affected budget development and management by simplifying, reorganizing, updating the current budget statutes, and making changes to conform the statutes to the state constitutional provisions governing appropriations. The legislation provided that agency budgets be classified in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as interpreted by the State Controller.

The legal level of budgetary control is essentially at the object level. However, departments and institutions may make changes at their discretion within the budget of each purpose between and among objects for supplies and materials, current obligations and services, fixed charges and other expenses, and capital outlay. Also, Chapter 116, Article 1, Part 2A of the General Statutes authorized the 16 universities within the University of North Carolina System and the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics to apply for special responsibility status, which sets the legal level of budgetary control at the institution's budget code level. A budget code is a convention used in the State's accounting system to distinguish the type of fund and the responsible department or institution. Budget codes are also used to segregate certain purposes within departments or institutions. Institutions with special responsibility status must still have certain budget revisions, primarily those associated with unanticipated revenues, approved by the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM). Additionally, universities must maintain programs and services in accordance with the guidelines established by the Board of Governors of the consolidated University of North Carolina System. All 16 universities and the North Carolina School of Science and Mathematics have applied for and received special responsibility status.

Generally, unexpended appropriations at the end of the fiscal year lapse and are reappropriated in the next fiscal year. However, in certain circumstances, the OSBM will allow a department to carry forward appropriations for specifically identified expenditures that will be paid in the next fiscal year. This is accomplished by the department requesting the carryforward amount through OSBM and making required entries to the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS) in the current year expensing the funds from the agency budget codes. The Office of State Controller (OSC) then transfers the funds to the Carryforward Reserve Fund. The funds are held by OSC pending approval from OSBM to return the funds to the agencies. Upon OSBM approval, the funds are transferred back to the agency budget codes. The agency then makes an entry to NCAS recording the revenue in the subsequent fiscal year.

A detailed listing of appropriation and departmental budget information is available for public inspection in the separately published "Budgetary Compliance Report" prepared by the Office of the State Controller, 3512 Bush Street, Raleigh, NC 27609-7509 and through the Office of State Budget and Management, 430 North Salisbury Street, Raleigh, NC 27603.

B. Special Fund Budgetary Process

The major special revenue funds, which are the Highway Fund and Highway Trust Fund, do not have annual appropriated budgets.

C. Reconciliation of Budget/GAAP Reporting Differences

The *Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis – Non-GAAP) – General Fund*, presents comparisons of the legally adopted budget (which is more fully described in section A, above) with actual data on a budgetary basis. Accounting principles applied to develop data on a budgetary basis differ significantly from those principles used to present financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The following describes the major differences between budgetary financial data and GAAP financial data.

Basis differences. Budgetary funds are accounted for on the cash basis of accounting, while under GAAP the governmental funds use the modified accrual basis. Accrued revenues and expenditures are recognized in the GAAP financial statements.

Timing differences. A significant variance between budgetary practices and GAAP is any time-restricted appropriations. Section 11.26 of Session Law 2014-100 restricts the use of funds appropriated to the UNC-Need Based Financial Aid Forward Funding Reserve in the current fiscal year to the subsequent fiscal year. Section 11A.3.(f) of Session Law 2016-94 restricts the use of funds appropriated to the

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Opportunity Scholarship Grant Fund Reserve in the current fiscal year to the subsequent fiscal year. This time-restriction prevented the revenue/expense from being recognized on GAAP basis, which resulted in the recognition of a deferred inflow of resources (deferred state aid) by the recipient and a deferred outflow of resources (forward funded state aid) by the provider. So while the cash is paid to the recipient in the current fiscal year, it will not be recognized as an expense (by the provider) or revenue (by the recipient) until the subsequent fiscal year.

The following table presents a reconciliation of resulting basis and timing differences in the fund balances (budgetary basis) at June 30, 2018 to the fund balances on a modified accrual basis (GAAP). Amounts are expressed in thousands.

	<u>General Fund</u>
Fund balance (budgetary basis)	
June 30, 2018.....	\$ 5,316,686
<i>Reconciling Adjustments</i>	
Basis Differences	
Accrued revenues	
Taxes receivable.....	1,929,780
Less tax refunds payable.....	(997,142)
Accounts receivable and other receivables.....	426,612
Federal funds, net.....	787,897
Unearned revenue.....	(351,321)
Total accrued revenues.....	<u>1,795,826</u>
Accrued expenditures	
Medical claims payable.....	(967,581)
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and other payables.....	(993,770)
Total accrued expenditures.....	<u>(1,961,351)</u>
Other Adjustments	
Notes receivable.....	24,106
Inventories.....	68,159
Timing Differences	
Forward funded state aid.....	<u>145,945</u>
Fund balance (GAAP basis)	
June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 5,389,371</u>

D. Budgetary Reserves

The North Carolina General Assembly has established several accounts in the General Fund as reserved fund balances for budgetary purposes. Funds that are transferred to these accounts from the unreserved credit balance of the General Fund can be used only for their intended purposes and on a budgetary basis are not available for appropriation.

Savings Reserve (General Statute 143C-4-2). The Savings Reserve is established as a reserve in the General Fund and is a component of the unappropriated General Fund balance. In accordance with Session Law 2017-5, in each fiscal year, funds reserved to the Savings Reserve shall be available for expenditure in an aggregate amount that does not exceed seven and one-half percent (7.5%) of the prior fiscal year's General Fund operating budget appropriations. Funds reserved to the Savings Reserve shall be available for expenditure only upon an act of appropriation by the General Assembly. Each Current Operations Appropriations Act enacted by the General Assembly shall include a transfer to the Savings Reserve of fifteen percent (15%) of each fiscal year's estimated growth in State tax revenues that are deposited in the General Fund. At the beginning of fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of the Savings Reserve was \$1.838 billion. In accordance with Session Law 2017-5, the Department of State Treasurer was authorized by the General Assembly to transfer \$10.8 million from savings due to the refinancing of general obligation bonds and special indebtedness to the Savings Reserve. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$1.849 billion.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account (General Statute 143C-4-3). The Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account was established as a reserve in the General Fund. The State Controller shall reserve to the Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account one-fourth of any unreserved fund balance, as determined on a cash basis, remaining in the General Fund at the end of each fiscal year. The funds in the Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account shall be used only for the repair and renovation of State facilities and related infrastructure that are supported from the General Fund. Funds reserved to the Repairs and Renovations Reserve Account shall be available for expenditure only upon an act of appropriation by the General Assembly. In accordance with Session Law 2018-5, Section 2.2(b), the State Controller was authorized by the General Assembly to transfer \$64.79 million from unreserved fund balance to the Repairs and Renovations Reserve. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$76.384 million.

Disaster Relief Reserve (Session Law 2005-1). During fiscal year 2004-2005, \$248.17 million was transferred to the Disaster Relief Reserve. This \$248.17 million was funded from required agency, university, and community college transfers, a Savings Reserve Account transfer, and transfers of funds from the unreserved credit balance. The balance on July 1, 2017 was \$54.07 million. In accordance with Session Law 2017-119, Disaster recovery Act of 2017, the State Controller was authorized by the General Assembly to transfer \$22.3 million from the Pending Legislation Reserve to the Disaster Relief Reserve for fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$55.471 million.

Medicaid Contingency Reserve (Session Law 2014-100). The Medicaid Contingency Reserve was established in accordance with Session Law 2014-100, Section 12H.38.(a) as a reserve in the General Fund. The Medicaid Contingency Reserve shall be used only for budget shortfalls in the Medicaid Program. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$186.373 million.

Medicaid Transformation Reserve Fund (Session Law 2015-241). The Medicaid Transformation Reserve Fund was established in the Office of State Budget and Management as a nonreverting reserve in the General Fund. It was established in accordance with Session Law 2015-241, Section 12H.29. The purpose of the Medicaid Transformation Fund is to provide funds for converting from a fee-for-services payment system to a capitated payment system. The sum of \$75 million in nonrecurring funds was reserved for fiscal year 2017-18. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$300 million.

Carryforward Reserve (Session Law 2014-100). In accordance with Session Law 2014-100, Section 6.7, the General Assembly required the Office of State Budget and Management and the Office of the State Controller, in consultation with the Fiscal Research Division, to review current budgeting practices in the General Fund. After review, the Office of State Budget and Management and the Office of the State Controller, in consultation with the Fiscal Research Division, established stronger internal controls over the carryforward process. In fiscal year 2018 this process included all State agencies with the exception of higher education. Carryforward funds were transferred from the agencies' General Fund appropriations and placed in the Carryforward Reserve. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$360.873 million.

Project Reserve (General Statute 143C-8-10). The Project Reserve was established per General Statute 143C-8-10 as a reserve in the General Fund. These funds may be used for an emergency repair and renovation project at a State facility, the award of a project contract when bids for the contract exceed the amount appropriated, or a reversion to the principal fund from which revenue was appropriated for a project when the amount encumbered for the project is less than the amount appropriated. In accordance with Session Law 2018-5, Section 2.2(f), the State Controller was authorized by the General Assembly to transfer \$155.201 million from the unreserved fund balance to the Project Reserve. At the end of the fiscal year 2017-18, the balance of this reserve was \$155.201 million.

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*COMBINING FUND
STATEMENTS
AND
SCHEDULES*

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*NONMAJOR
GOVERNMENTAL
FUNDS*

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,073,496	\$ —	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,074,584
Investments	284,764	—	—	284,764
Securities lending collateral	878	82	22	982
Receivables, net:				
Taxes receivable.....	5,801	—	—	5,801
Accounts receivable.....	18,920	—	—	18,920
Intergovernmental receivable.....	2,143	408	—	2,551
Interest receivable.....	890	631	209	1,730
Due from other funds	7,539	—	—	7,539
Inventories.....	17,713	—	—	17,713
Notes receivable, net.....	854	35,603	—	36,457
Securities held in trust.....	47,505	—	—	47,505
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	—	385,005	17,269	402,274
Restricted investments.....	—	215,515	119,439	334,954
Total Assets.....	<u>1,460,503</u>	<u>637,244</u>	<u>138,027</u>	<u>2,235,774</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Forward funded state aid.....	37,287	—	—	37,287
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows.....	<u>\$ 1,497,790</u>	<u>\$ 637,244</u>	<u>\$ 138,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,061</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 13,184	\$ 27,173	\$ —	\$ 40,357
Accrued payroll.....	51	—	—	51
Intergovernmental payable.....	6,033	525	—	6,558
Claims payable.....	61,000	—	—	61,000
Obligations under securities lending.....	878	82	22	982
Due to other funds	158	10	—	168
Due to component units	—	10,379	—	10,379
Unearned revenue.....	689	—	—	689
Deposits payable.....	5	—	—	5
Funds held for others.....	47,591	—	—	47,591
Total Liabilities.....	<u>129,589</u>	<u>38,169</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>167,780</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue.....	6,236	—	—	6,236
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable.....	17,713	—	118,898	136,611
Restricted.....	761,369	216,737	18,041	996,147
Committed.....	582,883	378,889	1,066	962,838
Assigned.....	—	3,449	—	3,449
Total Fund Balances.....	<u>1,361,965</u>	<u>599,075</u>	<u>138,005</u>	<u>2,099,045</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances.....	<u>\$ 1,497,790</u>	<u>\$ 637,244</u>	<u>\$ 138,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,061</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

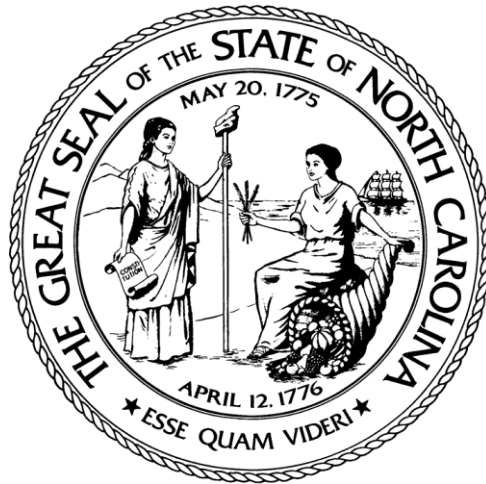
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-2

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Permanent Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Sales and use tax.....	\$ 8,411	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,411
Gasoline tax.....	25,846	—	—	25,846
Other taxes.....	114,496	—	—	114,496
Federal funds.....	81,664	8,494	—	90,158
Local funds.....	8,585	168	—	8,753
Investment earnings (loss).....	15,401	4,249	(8,468)	11,182
Interest earnings on loans.....	1	327	—	328
Sales and services.....	151,522	917	—	152,439
Rental and lease of property.....	2,817	—	—	2,817
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	178,424	641	4,880	183,945
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	32,711	17,359	10	50,080
Funds escheated.....	105,127	—	—	105,127
Miscellaneous.....	2,789	49	—	2,838
Total revenues.....	<u>727,794</u>	<u>32,204</u>	<u>(3,578)</u>	<u>756,420</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government.....	46,696	185	—	46,881
Higher education.....	43,358	142,536	17	185,911
Health and human services.....	66,753	—	—	66,753
Economic development.....	5,381	63	—	5,444
Environment and natural resources.....	131,333	15,921	46	147,300
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	279,609	—	—	279,609
Agriculture.....	17,923	—	—	17,923
Capital outlay.....	—	129,798	—	129,798
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	60	—	—	60
Interest and fees.....	9	50	—	59
Total expenditures.....	<u>591,122</u>	<u>288,553</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>879,738</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>136,672</u>	<u>(256,349)</u>	<u>(3,641)</u>	<u>(123,318)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of capital assets.....	135	16	—	151
Insurance recoveries.....	476	304	—	780
Transfers in.....	72,251	130,160	—	202,411
Transfers out.....	(107,684)	(2,537)	(907)	(111,128)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>(34,822)</u>	<u>127,943</u>	<u>(907)</u>	<u>92,214</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	101,850	(128,406)	(4,548)	(31,104)
Fund balances — July 1, as restated.....	1,260,115	727,481	142,553	2,130,149
Fund balances — June 30.....	<u>\$ 1,361,965</u>	<u>\$ 599,075</u>	<u>\$ 138,005</u>	<u>\$ 2,099,045</u>

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NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The special revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes.

The following are included in the nonmajor special revenue funds:

- Escheat Fund
- Correction Enterprises Fund
- Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund
- 911 Fund
- Environment Management Protection Funds
- Departmental Funds

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Escheat Fund	Correction Enterprises Fund	Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund	911 Fund
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 479,406	\$ 20,940	\$ 49,491	\$ 77,330
Investments	254,923	—	—	—
Securities lending collateral	583	—	—	95
Receivables, net:				
Taxes receivable.....	—	—	1,630	—
Accounts receivable.....	—	3,176	468	6,340
Intergovernmental receivable.....	—	398	—	—
Interest receivable.....	624	—	—	102
Due from other funds	—	473	—	2,390
Inventories.....	—	14,464	—	—
Notes receivable, net.....	—	—	648	—
Securities held in trust.....	—	—	—	—
Total Assets.....	<u>735,536</u>	<u>39,451</u>	<u>52,237</u>	<u>86,257</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Forward funded state aid.....	37,287	—	—	—
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows.....	<u>\$ 772,823</u>	<u>\$ 39,451</u>	<u>\$ 52,237</u>	<u>\$ 86,257</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 303	\$ 2,694	\$ 291	\$ 152
Accrued payroll.....	—	2	—	—
Intergovernmental payable.....	—	20	—	4,646
Claims payable.....	61,000	—	—	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	583	—	—	95
Due to other funds	—	—	—	82
Unearned revenue.....	—	34	—	—
Deposits payable.....	—	—	—	—
Funds held for others.....	—	—	—	—
Total Liabilities.....	<u>61,886</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>291</u>	<u>4,975</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Unavailable revenue.....	—	—	—	—
Fund Balances				
Nonspendable.....	—	14,464	—	—
Restricted.....	710,937	—	—	—
Committed.....	—	22,237	51,946	81,282
Total Fund Balances.....	<u>710,937</u>	<u>36,701</u>	<u>51,946</u>	<u>81,282</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Fund Balances...	<u>\$ 772,823</u>	<u>\$ 39,451</u>	<u>\$ 52,237</u>	<u>\$ 86,257</u>

Environment Management Protection Funds	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$ 184,794	\$ 261,535	\$ 1,073,496
29,427	414	284,764
65	135	878
666	3,505	5,801
5,504	3,432	18,920
812	933	2,143
71	93	890
4,676	—	7,539
—	3,249	17,713
34	172	854
47,505	—	47,505
<u>273,554</u>	<u>273,468</u>	<u>1,460,503</u>
—	—	37,287
<u>\$ 273,554</u>	<u>\$ 273,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,790</u>
\$ 3,914	\$ 5,830	\$ 13,184
—	49	51
352	1,015	6,033
—	—	61,000
65	135	878
—	76	158
—	655	689
—	5	5
47,505	86	47,591
<u>51,836</u>	<u>7,851</u>	<u>129,589</u>
<u>2,565</u>	<u>3,671</u>	<u>6,236</u>
—	3,249	17,713
22,797	27,635	761,369
196,356	231,062	582,883
<u>219,153</u>	<u>261,946</u>	<u>1,361,965</u>
<u>\$ 273,554</u>	<u>\$ 273,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,497,790</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Escheat Fund	Correction Enterprises Fund	Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund	911 Fund
Revenues				
Taxes:				
Sales and use tax.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Gasoline tax.....	—	—	17,831	—
Other taxes.....	—	—	—	84,775
Federal funds.....	—	—	—	—
Local funds.....	—	—	—	—
Investment earnings.....	12,352	—	—	973
Interest earnings on loans.....	—	—	—	—
Sales and services.....	—	90,114	—	770
Rental and lease of property.....	—	416	—	—
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	—	10,124	—
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	—	—	—	—
Funds escheated.....	105,127	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	136	—	—
Total revenues.....	<u>117,479</u>	<u>90,666</u>	<u>27,955</u>	<u>86,518</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General government.....	—	—	—	—
Higher education.....	42,607	—	—	—
Health and human services.....	—	—	—	—
Economic development.....	—	—	—	—
Environment and natural resources.....	—	—	13,195	—
Public safety, corrections, and regulation...	—	86,331	—	72,256
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—
Debt service:				
Principal retirement.....	—	—	—	—
Interest and fees.....	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures.....	<u>42,607</u>	<u>86,331</u>	<u>13,195</u>	<u>72,256</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures..	<u>74,872</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>14,760</u>	<u>14,262</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Sale of capital assets.....	—	29	—	—
Insurance recoveries.....	—	475	—	—
Transfers in.....	—	202	—	—
Transfers out.....	(22,856)	(3,231)	(4,108)	—
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>(22,856)</u>	<u>(2,525)</u>	<u>(4,108)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	52,016	1,810	10,652	14,262
Fund balances — July 1, as restated.....	658,921	34,891	41,294	67,020
Fund balances — June 30.....	<u>\$ 710,937</u>	<u>\$ 36,701</u>	<u>\$ 51,946</u>	<u>\$ 81,282</u>

Exhibit C-4

Environment Management Protection Funds	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds
\$ 8,411	\$ —	\$ 8,411
8,015	—	25,846
10,039	19,682	114,496
5,137	76,527	81,664
1,947	6,638	8,585
680	1,396	15,401
1	—	1
252	60,386	151,522
22	2,379	2,817
72,390	95,910	178,424
16,680	16,031	32,711
—	—	105,127
332	2,321	2,789
<u>123,906</u>	<u>281,270</u>	<u>727,794</u>
—	46,696	46,696
—	751	43,358
—	66,753	66,753
—	5,381	5,381
114,195	3,943	131,333
—	121,022	279,609
—	17,923	17,923
—	60	60
—	9	9
<u>114,195</u>	<u>262,538</u>	<u>591,122</u>
<u>9,711</u>	<u>18,732</u>	<u>136,672</u>
—	106	135
—	1	476
23,647	48,402	72,251
(8,476)	(69,013)	(107,684)
<u>15,171</u>	<u>(20,504)</u>	<u>(34,822)</u>
24,882	(1,772)	101,850
194,271	263,718	1,260,115
<u>\$ 219,153</u>	<u>\$ 261,946</u>	<u>\$ 1,361,965</u>

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES — BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS — NON-GAAP) NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

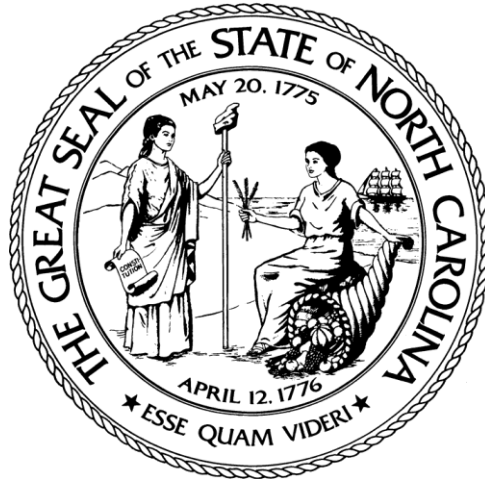
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Escheat Fund			Correction Enterprises Fund			Leaking Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund		
	Final		Variance	Final		Variance	Final		Variance
	Budget	Actual	with Final Budget	Budget	Actual	with Final Budget	Budget	Actual	with Final Budget
Revenues									
Departmental:									
Federal funds.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Local funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inter-agency grants and allocations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intra-governmental transactions.....	—	—	—	202	202	—	16,200	17,786	1,586
Sales and services.....	—	—	—	91,021	91,030	9	—	—	—
Sale, rental, and lease of property..	—	—	—	635	635	—	—	—	—
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,045	45
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	193,296	144,809	(48,487)	136	136	—	—	—	—
Total revenues.....	193,296	144,809	(48,487)	91,994	92,003	9	26,200	27,831	1,631
Expenditures									
Current:									
General government.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Higher education.....	66,431	64,493	1,938	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health and human services.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Economic development.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental and natural resources.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,707	17,169	35,538
Public safety and corrections.....	—	—	—	91,886	87,369	4,517	—	—	—
Agriculture.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditures.....	66,431	64,493	1,938	91,886	87,369	4,517	52,707	17,169	35,538
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$126,865</u>	80,316	<u>\$ (46,549)</u>	<u>\$ 108</u>	4,634	<u>\$ 4,526</u>	<u>\$ (26,507)</u>	10,662	<u>\$ 37,169</u>
Fund balances (budgetary basis)									
at July 1.....		662,381			16,307			38,828	
Fund balances (budgetary basis)									
at June 30.....		<u>\$ 742,697</u>			<u>\$ 20,941</u>			<u>\$ 49,490</u>	

911 Fund			Environment Management Protection Funds			Departmental Funds			Total Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds		
Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,157	\$ 4,325	\$ (1,832)	\$ 99,544	\$ 76,269	\$ (23,275)	\$ 105,701	\$ 80,594	\$ (25,107)
—	—	—	3,509	1,957	(1,552)	7,712	6,638	(1,074)	11,221	8,595	(2,626)
—	—	—	19,214	16,538	(2,676)	16,816	12,946	(3,870)	36,030	29,484	(6,546)
3,000	3,000	—	85,095	74,051	(11,044)	103,228	83,814	(19,414)	207,725	178,853	(28,872)
729	769	40	30	65	35	63,191	60,218	(2,973)	154,971	152,082	(2,889)
—	—	—	21	21	—	2,332	2,490	158	2,988	3,146	158
85,251	84,698	(553)	81,259	71,733	(9,526)	91,977	93,026	1,049	268,487	259,502	(8,985)
—	—	—	231	77	(154)	4,121	3,026	(1,095)	4,352	3,103	(1,249)
652	927	275	3,641	3,259	(382)	30,541	20,212	(10,329)	228,266	169,343	(58,923)
<u>89,632</u>	<u>89,394</u>	<u>(238)</u>	<u>199,157</u>	<u>172,026</u>	<u>(27,131)</u>	<u>419,462</u>	<u>358,639</u>	<u>(60,823)</u>	<u>1,019,741</u>	<u>884,702</u>	<u>(135,039)</u>
—	—	—	—	—	—	80,513	51,635	28,878	80,513	51,635	28,878
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,013	810	203	67,444	65,303	2,141
—	—	—	—	—	—	147,188	92,715	54,473	147,188	92,715	54,473
—	—	—	—	—	—	12,266	5,743	6,523	12,266	5,743	6,523
—	—	—	196,054	147,161	48,893	6,346	3,969	2,377	255,107	168,299	86,808
124,416	75,998	48,418	—	—	—	202,721	183,849	18,872	419,023	347,216	71,807
—	—	—	—	—	—	24,783	21,558	3,225	24,783	21,558	3,225
<u>124,416</u>	<u>75,998</u>	<u>48,418</u>	<u>196,054</u>	<u>147,161</u>	<u>48,893</u>	<u>474,830</u>	<u>360,279</u>	<u>114,551</u>	<u>1,006,324</u>	<u>752,469</u>	<u>253,855</u>
<u>\$(34,784)</u>	13,396	<u>\$ 48,180</u>	<u>\$ 3,103</u>	24,865	<u>\$ 21,762</u>	<u>\$(55,368)</u>	(1,640)	<u>\$ 53,728</u>	<u>\$ 13,417</u>	132,233	<u>\$ 118,816</u>
	<u>63,933</u>			<u>189,815</u>			<u>261,791</u>			<u>1,233,055</u>	
	<u>\$ 77,329</u>			<u>\$214,680</u>			<u>\$ 260,151</u>			<u>\$ 1,365,288</u>	

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NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The Capital Projects funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities or other capital assets, as well as capital grants to component units and other governmental entities. They are financed principally by debt proceeds and transfers from the General Fund.

The following activities are included in the nonmajor capital projects funds:

Non-Debt Supported Fund

Debt Supported Fund

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-6

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Non-Debt Supported Fund	Debt Supported Fund	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
Assets			
Securities lending collateral.....	\$ 82	\$ —	\$ 82
Receivables, net:			
Intergovernmental receivable.....	408	—	408
Interest receivable.....	135	496	631
Notes receivable, net.....	35,603	—	35,603
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	385,005	—	385,005
Restricted investments.....	—	215,515	215,515
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 421,233</u>	<u>\$ 216,011</u>	<u>\$ 637,244</u>
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:			
Accounts payable.....	\$ 18,314	\$ 8,859	\$ 27,173
Intergovernmental payable.....	523	2	525
Obligations under securities lending.....	82	—	82
Due to other funds	10	—	10
Due to component units.....	10,379	—	10,379
Total Liabilities.....	<u>29,308</u>	<u>8,861</u>	<u>38,169</u>
Fund Balances			
Restricted.....	9,587	207,150	216,737
Committed.....	378,889	—	378,889
Assigned.....	3,449	—	3,449
Total Fund Balances.....	<u>391,925</u>	<u>207,150</u>	<u>599,075</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances.....	<u>\$ 421,233</u>	<u>\$ 216,011</u>	<u>\$ 637,244</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**

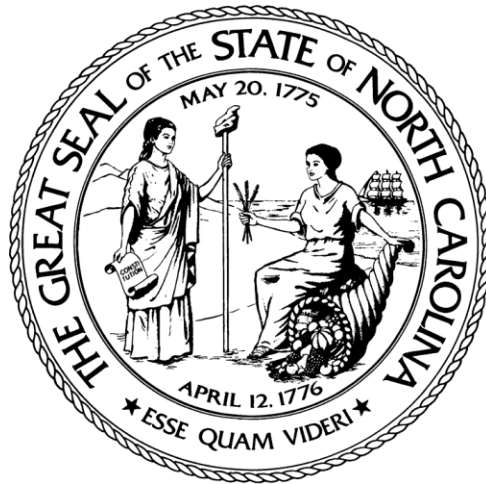
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-7

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Non-Debt Supported Fund	Debt Supported Fund	Total Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
Revenues			
Federal funds.....	\$ 8,494	\$ —	\$ 8,494
Local funds.....	168	—	168
Investment earnings.....	834	3,415	4,249
Interest earnings on loans.....	327	—	327
Sales and services.....	917	—	917
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	641	—	641
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	17,359	—	17,359
Miscellaneous.....	49	—	49
Total revenues.....	<u>28,789</u>	<u>3,415</u>	<u>32,204</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
General government.....	—	185	185
Higher education.....	5,560	136,976	142,536
Economic development.....	—	63	63
Environment and natural resources.....	15,165	756	15,921
Capital outlay.....	93,483	36,315	129,798
Debt service:			
Interest and fees.....	—	50	50
Total expenditures.....	<u>114,208</u>	<u>174,345</u>	<u>288,553</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>(85,419)</u>	<u>(170,930)</u>	<u>(256,349)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Sale of capital assets.....	16	—	16
Insurance recoveries.....	304	—	304
Transfers in.....	130,160	—	130,160
Transfers out.....	(2,535)	(2)	(2,537)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>127,945</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>127,943</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	42,526	(170,932)	(128,406)
Fund balances — July 1.....	349,399	378,082	727,481
Fund balances — June 30.....	<u>\$ 391,925</u>	<u>\$ 207,150</u>	<u>\$ 599,075</u>

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NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS

Permanent funds are used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

The following are included in nonmajor permanent funds:

Wildlife Endowment Fund
Departmental Funds

**COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-8

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Wildlife Endowment Fund	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Permanent Funds
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ —	\$ 1,088	\$ 1,088
Securities lending collateral.....	5	17	22
Receivables, net:			
Interest receivable.....	191	18	209
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	4,399	12,870	17,269
Restricted investments.....	118,979	460	119,439
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 123,574</u>	<u>\$ 14,453</u>	<u>\$ 138,027</u>
Liabilities			
Obligations under securities lending.....	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 17</u>	<u>\$ 22</u>
Fund Balances			
Nonspendable.....	105,571	13,327	118,898
Restricted.....	17,998	43	18,041
Committed.....	—	1,066	1,066
Total Fund Balances.....	<u>123,569</u>	<u>14,436</u>	<u>138,005</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances.....	<u>\$ 123,574</u>	<u>\$ 14,453</u>	<u>\$ 138,027</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit C-9

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Wildlife Endowment Fund	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Permanent Funds
Revenues			
Investment earnings (loss).....	\$ (8,644)	\$ 176	\$ (8,468)
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	3,768	1,112	4,880
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	10	—	10
Total revenues.....	<u>(4,866)</u>	<u>1,288</u>	<u>(3,578)</u>
Expenditures			
Current:			
Higher education.....	—	17	17
Environment and natural resources.....	—	46	46
Total expenditures.....	<u>—</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>63</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>(4,866)</u>	<u>1,225</u>	<u>(3,641)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers out.....	<u>(882)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>(907)</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	(5,748)	1,200	(4,548)
Fund balances — July 1.....	129,317	13,236	142,553
Fund balances — June 30.....	<u>\$ 123,569</u>	<u>\$ 14,436</u>	<u>\$ 138,005</u>

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES — BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS — NON-GAAP) NONMAJOR PERMANENT FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Wildlife Endowment Fund			Departmental Funds		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:						
Departmental:						
Intra-governmental transactions.....	\$ 2,195	\$ 126	\$ (2,069)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	1,773	3,768	1,995	943	1,112	169
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	7	10	3	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	3,600	6,705	3,105	141	161	20
Total revenues.....	<u>7,575</u>	<u>10,609</u>	<u>3,034</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,273</u>	<u>189</u>
Expenditures:						
Current:						
Higher education.....	—	—	—	33	27	6
Health and human services.....	—	—	—	25	25	—
Environmental and natural resources.....	3,845	1,008	2,837	175	45	130
Total expenditures.....	<u>3,845</u>	<u>1,008</u>	<u>2,837</u>	<u>233</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>136</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ 3,730</u>	9,601	<u>\$ 5,871</u>	<u>\$ 851</u>	1,176	<u>\$ 325</u>
Fund balances (budgetary basis)						
at July 1, as restated.....		<u>125,248</u>			<u>13,247</u>	
Fund balances (budgetary basis)						
at June 30.....		<u>\$ 134,849</u>			<u>\$ 14,423</u>	

Total Nonmajor Permanent Funds

Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
\$ 2,195	\$ 126	\$ (2,069)
2,716	4,880	2,164
7	10	3
<u>3,741</u>	<u>6,866</u>	<u>3,125</u>
<u>8,659</u>	<u>11,882</u>	<u>3,223</u>
33	27	6
25	25	—
<u>4,020</u>	<u>1,053</u>	<u>2,967</u>
<u>4,078</u>	<u>1,105</u>	<u>2,973</u>
<u>\$ 4,581</u>	<u>10,777</u>	<u>\$ 6,196</u>
	<u>138,495</u>	
	<u>\$ 149,272</u>	

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PROPRIETARY FUNDS

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NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise funds are used to account for and report activities for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.

The following activities are included in the nonmajor enterprise funds:

- Public School Insurance
- North Carolina State Fair
- USS North Carolina Battleship Commission
- Agricultural Farmers Market
- Workers' Compensation
- Utilities Commission
- State Banking Commission
- ABC Commission
- Occupational Licensing Boards
- Departmental Funds

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Public School Insurance	North Carolina State Fair	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	Agricultural Farmers Market
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 21,978	\$ 3,322	\$ 7,554	\$ 4,268
Investments.....	88,719	—	—	—
Securities lending collateral.....	27	—	3	—
Receivables:				
Accounts receivable, net.....	—	236	70	18
Intergovernmental receivable.....	—	—	—	—
Interest receivable.....	29	—	—	—
Premiums receivable.....	3,154	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	—	—	—	—
Inventories.....	—	87	279	19
Prepaid items.....	2,516	—	180	—
Restricted cash and cash equivalents.....	—	—	3,429	—
Total current assets.....	<u>116,423</u>	<u>3,645</u>	<u>11,515</u>	<u>4,305</u>
Noncurrent Assets				
Investments.....	—	—	—	—
Notes receivable.....	—	—	—	—
Prepaid items.....	—	—	—	—
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	—	—	—	—
Net OPEB asset.....	1	11	—	3
Capital assets-nondepreciable.....	—	1,345	2,361	3,740
Capital assets-depreciable, net.....	—	13,604	2,051	6,398
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>1</u>	<u>14,960</u>	<u>4,412</u>	<u>10,141</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>116,424</u>	<u>18,605</u>	<u>15,927</u>	<u>14,446</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	97	1,010	359	282
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	24	520	—	171
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>121</u>	<u>1,530</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>453</u>
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	15	181	1,733	54
Accrued payroll.....	—	14	21	2
Intergovernmental payable.....	—	—	—	—
Claims payable.....	6,080	—	—	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	27	—	3	—
Due to other funds.....	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenue.....	6,442	2,052	1,355	—
Deposits payable.....	—	30	—	—
Notes payable.....	—	—	—	—
Capital leases payable.....	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences.....	6	31	15	12
Total current liabilities.....	<u>12,570</u>	<u>2,308</u>	<u>3,127</u>	<u>68</u>

Exhibit D-1

<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Utilities Commission</u>	<u>State Banking Commission</u>	<u>ABC Commission</u>	<u>Occupational Licensing Boards</u>	<u>Departmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ 30,399	\$ 9,340	\$ 8,394	\$ 14,666	\$ 48,301	\$ 6,505	\$ 154,727
13,072	—	—	—	25,364	—	127,155
37	10	—	—	20	5	102
—	8	9	410	939	87	1,777
—	—	—	1,660	—	—	1,660
34	12	—	—	287	5	367
—	—	—	—	—	—	3,154
—	—	—	—	6	—	6
—	32	—	2	69	111	599
521	—	—	—	822	—	4,039
—	—	—	—	3,848	—	7,277
<u>44,063</u>	<u>9,402</u>	<u>8,403</u>	<u>16,738</u>	<u>79,656</u>	<u>6,713</u>	<u>300,863</u>
—	—	—	—	19,390	—	19,390
—	—	—	—	262	—	262
—	—	—	—	11	—	11
—	—	—	—	6,129	—	6,129
—	30	24	9	4	9	91
—	—	—	550	6,291	494	14,781
—	100	50	1,717	37,647	9,274	70,841
—	130	74	2,276	69,734	9,777	111,505
<u>44,063</u>	<u>9,532</u>	<u>8,477</u>	<u>19,014</u>	<u>149,390</u>	<u>16,490</u>	<u>412,368</u>
—	2,811	2,179	722	573	986	9,019
—	1,069	841	892	612	1,139	5,268
—	<u>3,880</u>	<u>3,020</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>2,125</u>	<u>14,287</u>
12	55	203	121	8,739	95	11,208
—	—	—	—	49	13	99
—	—	—	—	—	2	2
24,521	—	—	—	28	—	30,629
37	10	—	—	20	5	102
—	—	—	10	26	—	36
5,004	—	—	—	33,436	148	48,437
—	—	—	—	—	—	30
—	—	—	—	998	—	998
—	—	—	—	7	—	7
—	121	101	21	999	39	1,345
<u>29,574</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>44,302</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>92,893</u>

Continued

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS (Continued)**

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Public School Insurance	North Carolina State Fair	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	Agricultural Farmers Market
Noncurrent Liabilities				
Accounts payable.....	—	—	—	—
Notes payable.....	—	—	—	—
Capital leases payable.....	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences.....	79	441	116	170
Net pension liability.....	165	1,599	721	502
Net OPEB liability.....	586	5,803	—	1,822
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>830</u>	<u>7,843</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>2,494</u>
Total Liabilities.....	<u>13,400</u>	<u>10,151</u>	<u>3,964</u>	<u>2,562</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	26	98	168	16
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	358	2,304	—	633
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	<u>384</u>	<u>2,402</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>649</u>
Net Position				
Net investment in capital assets.....	—	14,949	3,728	10,138
Restricted for:				
Expendable:				
Primary and secondary education.....	3	—	—	—
Economic development.....	—	—	—	—
Environment and natural resources.....	—	—	—	—
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	—	—	—	—
Agriculture.....	—	23	—	7
Capital projects/repairs and renovations.....	—	—	1,134	—
Other purposes.....	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted.....	102,758	(7,390)	7,292	1,543
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 102,761</u>	<u>\$ 7,582</u>	<u>\$ 12,154</u>	<u>\$ 11,688</u>

Exhibit D-1

Workers' Compensation	Utilities Commission	State Banking Commission	ABC Commission	Occupational Licensing Boards	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
—	—	—	—	1,695	—	1,695
—	—	—	—	12,085	—	12,085
—	—	—	—	31	—	31
—	1,341	1,126	306	1,526	463	5,568
—	4,485	3,680	1,329	875	1,377	14,733
—	15,785	12,950	4,794	1,997	4,923	48,660
—	21,611	17,756	6,429	18,209	6,763	82,772
29,574	21,797	18,060	6,581	62,511	7,065	175,665
—	392	242	50	53	159	1,204
—	6,521	4,888	1,666	695	1,779	18,844
—	6,913	5,130	1,716	748	1,938	20,048
—	100	50	2,268	30,879	9,768	71,880
—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	66	53	—	—	7	126
—	—	—	—	—	7	7
—	—	—	16	6	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	2	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,134
—	—	—	—	6,715	—	6,715
14,489	(15,464)	(11,796)	10,047	49,716	(172)	151,023
\$ 14,489	\$ (15,298)	\$ (11,693)	\$ 12,331	\$ 87,316	\$ 9,612	\$ 230,942

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Public School Insurance	North Carolina State Fair	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	Agricultural Farmers Market
Operating Revenues				
Sales and services.....	\$ —	\$ 501	\$ 855	\$ 34
Student tuition and fees, net.....	—	—	—	—
Rental and lease earnings.....	—	5,899	77	975
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	10,010	2,383	2,216
Insurance premiums.....	12,398	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	6	254	3
Total operating revenues.....	<u>12,398</u>	<u>16,416</u>	<u>3,569</u>	<u>3,228</u>
Operating Expenses				
Personal services.....	525	7,379	1,904	1,609
Supplies and materials.....	1	1,672	123	157
Services.....	56	7,216	1,759	1,034
Cost of goods sold.....	—	77	331	—
Depreciation.....	—	1,110	109	483
Claims.....	1,132	116	—	—
Insurance and bonding.....	3,298	195	25	84
Other.....	1	1,241	223	22
Total operating expenses.....	<u>5,013</u>	<u>19,006</u>	<u>4,474</u>	<u>3,389</u>
Operating income (loss).....	<u>7,385</u>	<u>(2,590)</u>	<u>(905)</u>	<u>(161)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)				
Noncapital grants.....	—	—	—	—
Noncapital gifts, net.....	—	721	1,055	—
Investment earnings.....	88	—	50	—
Interest and fees.....	—	—	—	—
Insurance recoveries.....	—	—	—	—
Grants, aid, and subsidies.....	—	—	—	—
Loss on sale of equipment.....	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	(1)	39	(338)	2
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	<u>87</u>	<u>760</u>	<u>767</u>	<u>2</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers.....	7,472	(1,830)	(138)	(159)
Capital contributions.....	—	178	604	29
Transfers in.....	—	—	—	—
Transfers out.....	—	(112)	—	(3)
Change in net position.....	<u>7,472</u>	<u>(1,764)</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>(133)</u>
Net position — July 1, as restated.....	95,289	9,346	11,688	11,821
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 102,761</u>	<u>\$ 7,582</u>	<u>\$ 12,154</u>	<u>\$ 11,688</u>

Exhibit D-2

Workers' Compensation	Utilities Commission	State Banking Commission	ABC Commission	Occupational Licensing Boards	Departmental Funds	Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
\$ —	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ 137	\$ 208	\$ 1,765
—	—	—	—	20	—	20
—	—	—	—	—	2,033	8,984
—	15,545	15,755	19,213	78,398	3,918	147,438
7,057	—	—	—	—	—	19,455
—	107	29	31	1,110	31	1,571
<u>7,057</u>	<u>15,681</u>	<u>15,784</u>	<u>19,245</u>	<u>79,665</u>	<u>6,190</u>	<u>179,233</u>
—	13,719	10,535	3,379	45,934	4,882	89,866
—	359	96	180	1,077	394	4,059
955	807	1,430	10,674	18,299	1,684	43,914
—	—	—	—	51	114	573
—	12	6	117	2,398	231	4,466
8,686	—	—	—	1,138	—	11,072
—	1	1	—	594	192	4,390
—	761	741	323	5,629	367	9,308
<u>9,641</u>	<u>15,659</u>	<u>12,809</u>	<u>14,673</u>	<u>75,120</u>	<u>7,864</u>	<u>167,648</u>
<u>(2,584)</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>4,572</u>	<u>4,545</u>	<u>(1,674)</u>	<u>11,585</u>
—	514	—	52	—	—	566
—	—	—	—	2	983	2,761
258	106	—	—	1,543	54	2,099
—	—	—	—	(470)	—	(470)
—	—	—	—	—	70	70
—	—	—	(31)	—	—	(31)
—	—	—	—	(144)	—	(144)
(1)	3	—	—	(11)	6	(301)
<u>257</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>920</u>	<u>1,113</u>	<u>4,550</u>
(2,327)	645	2,975	4,593	5,465	(561)	16,135
—	—	—	—	—	—	811
7,595	—	—	—	—	608	8,203
—	(259)	(154)	—	—	(48)	(576)
<u>5,268</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>2,821</u>	<u>4,593</u>	<u>5,465</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>24,573</u>
<u>9,221</u>	<u>(15,684)</u>	<u>(14,514)</u>	<u>7,738</u>	<u>81,851</u>	<u>9,613</u>	<u>206,369</u>
<u>\$ 14,489</u>	<u>\$ (15,298)</u>	<u>\$ (11,693)</u>	<u>\$ 12,331</u>	<u>\$ 87,316</u>	<u>\$ 9,612</u>	<u>\$ 230,942</u>

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Public School Insurance	North Carolina State Fair	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	Agricultural Farmers Market
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts from customers.....	\$ 12,753	\$ 16,396	\$ 3,562	\$ 3,228
Receipts from federal agencies.....	—	—	—	—
Receipts from other funds.....	—	—	—	—
Payments to suppliers.....	(3,572)	(9,195)	(2,152)	(1,284)
Payments to employees.....	(562)	(7,222)	(1,818)	(1,537)
Payments for prizes, benefits, and claims.....	(7,014)	(116)	—	—
Payments to other funds.....	—	(7)	—	(2)
Other receipts.....	—	40	—	3
Other payments.....	—	(1,194)	—	(5)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>1,605</u>	<u>(1,298)</u>	<u>(408)</u>	<u>403</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities				
Grant receipts	—	—	—	—
Grants, aid, and subsidies.....	—	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds.....	—	—	—	—
Transfers to other funds.....	—	(112)	—	(3)
Gifts.....	—	721	285	—
Insurance recoveries.....	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities.....	<u>—</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>(3)</u>
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities				
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	—	(625)	(919)	(30)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets.....	—	—	—	—
Capital contributions.....	—	—	133	—
Principal paid on capital debt.....	—	—	—	—
Interest paid on capital debt.....	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities.....	<u>—</u>	<u>(625)</u>	<u>(786)</u>	<u>(30)</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Proceeds from the sale/maturities of non-State Treasurer investments.....	—	—	—	—
Purchase of non-State Treasurer investments.....	—	—	—	—
Investment earnings.....	309	—	50	—
Net cash provided by (used for) investment activities.....	<u>309</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>—</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	1,914	(1,314)	(859)	370
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1, as restated.....	20,064	4,636	11,842	3,898
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30.....	<u>\$ 21,978</u>	<u>\$ 3,322</u>	<u>\$ 10,983</u>	<u>\$ 4,268</u>

Exhibit D-3

<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Utilities Commission</u>	<u>State Banking Commission</u>	<u>ABC Commission</u>	<u>Occupational Licensing Boards</u>	<u>Departmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ 7,528	\$ 15,605	\$ 15,749	\$ 19,217	\$ 81,921	\$ 6,155	\$ 182,114
—	—	—	3	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	1	—	1
(1,449)	(1,894)	(2,178)	(11,017)	(15,612)	(2,497)	(50,850)
—	(13,454)	(10,244)	(2,934)	(41,111)	(4,568)	(83,450)
(6,713)	—	—	—	—	(1)	(13,844)
—	—	—	(25)	(32)	(1)	(67)
—	104	24	—	1,142	22	1,335
—	—	—	(287)	(17,208)	(241)	(18,935)
<u>(634)</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>3,351</u>	<u>4,957</u>	<u>9,101</u>	<u>(1,131)</u>	<u>16,307</u>
—	514	—	52	—	—	566
—	—	—	(31)	—	—	(31)
7,595	—	—	—	—	608	8,203
—	(259)	(154)	—	—	(48)	(576)
—	—	—	—	2	982	1,990
—	—	—	—	—	70	70
<u>7,595</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>(154)</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,612</u>	<u>10,222</u>
—	—	—	(18)	(1,679)	(10)	(3,281)
—	—	—	—	40	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	133
—	—	—	—	(1,209)	—	(1,209)
—	—	—	—	(470)	—	(470)
<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(18)</u>	<u>(3,318)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(4,787)</u>
—	—	—	—	17,653	—	17,653
—	—	—	—	(23,492)	—	(23,492)
305	101	—	—	657	52	1,474
<u>305</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(5,182)</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>(4,365)</u>
7,266	717	3,197	4,960	603	523	17,377
23,133	8,623	5,197	9,706	57,675	5,982	150,756
<u>\$ 30,399</u>	<u>\$ 9,340</u>	<u>\$ 8,394</u>	<u>\$ 14,666</u>	<u>\$ 58,278</u>	<u>\$ 6,505</u>	<u>\$ 168,133</u>

Continued

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS (Continued)**

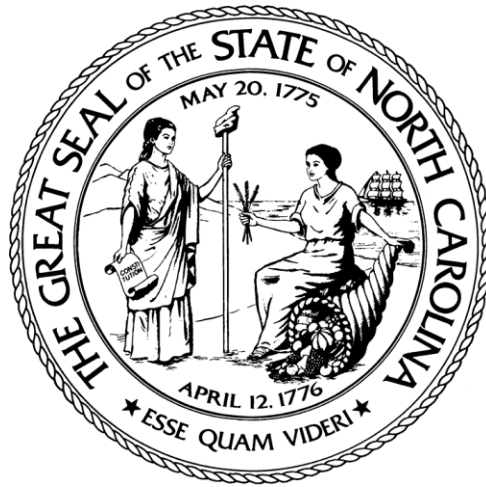
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Public School Insurance	North Carolina State Fair	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	Agricultural Farmers Market
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities				
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 7,385	\$ (2,590)	\$ (905)	\$ (161)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation.....	—	1,110	109	483
Nonoperating miscellaneous income (expense).....	—	39	3	2
Change in assets and deferred outflows:				
Receivables.....	(1,330)	52	(8)	3
Due from other funds.....	—	—	—	—
Inventories.....	—	70	(42)	(1)
Prepaid items.....	(208)	—	(18)	—
Net OPEB asset.....	—	1	—	—
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	63	408	117	122
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	(2)	(317)	—	(107)
Change in liabilities and deferred inflows:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(5,890)	(65)	304	7
Due to other funds.....	—	(7)	—	(2)
Compensated absences.....	(14)	30	2	(10)
Unearned revenue.....	1,686	(66)	21	—
Net pension liability.....	(73)	(357)	44	(79)
Net OPEB liability.....	(380)	(1,926)	—	(476)
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	10	6	(35)	(11)
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	358	2,304	—	633
Deposits payable.....	—	10	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) operations.....	<u>\$ 1,605</u>	<u>\$ (1,298)</u>	<u>\$ (408)</u>	<u>\$ 403</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities				
Noncash distributions from the State Treasurer				
Long-Term Investment Portfolio and/or other agents.....	\$ 2,874	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Donated or transferred assets.....	—	178	—	29
Capital asset writeoff.....	—	—	—	—
Assets acquired through the assumption of a liability.....	—	—	—	—
Change in fair value of investments.....	3,108	—	—	—
Increase in receivables related to nonoperating income.....	10	—	—	—
Change in securities lending collateral.....	3	—	(2)	—

<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Utilities Commission</u>	<u>State Banking Commission</u>	<u>ABC Commission</u>	<u>Occupational Licensing Boards</u>	<u>Departmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</u>
\$ (2,584)	\$ 22	\$ 2,975	\$ 4,572	\$ 4,545	\$ (1,674)	\$ 11,585
—	12	6	117	2,398	231	4,466
—	3	—	—	13	6	66
15	31	(6)	6	65	(8)	(1,180)
—	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	2	52	(6)	75
(488)	—	—	—	(166)	—	(880)
—	3	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	3
—	1,222	994	207	(129)	130	3,134
—	(463)	(343)	(737)	(548)	(961)	(3,478)
1,968	33	89	(129)	(1,079)	18	(4,744)
—	—	—	(25)	(32)	(1)	(67)
—	92	(43)	43	38	12	150
455	—	—	—	3,009	5	5,110
—	(1,112)	(770)	(67)	250	(33)	(2,197)
—	(6,015)	(4,381)	(670)	11	(585)	(14,422)
—	12	(60)	(27)	(21)	(43)	(169)
—	6,521	4,888	1,666	695	1,779	18,844
—	—	—	—	—	—	10
<u>\$ (634)</u>	<u>\$ 361</u>	<u>\$ 3,351</u>	<u>\$ 4,957</u>	<u>\$ 9,101</u>	<u>\$ (1,131)</u>	<u>\$ 16,307</u>
\$ 306	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,180
—	—	—	—	—	—	207
—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
—	—	—	—	75	—	75
370	—	—	—	181	—	3,659
18	4	—	—	1	2	35
9	1	—	—	1	—	12

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INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

The internal service funds are used to account for and report the operations of state agencies that provide services to other state agencies, component units, or other governments on a cost reimbursement basis.

The following activities are included in the internal service funds:

Department of Administration:

- Motor Fleet Management
- Mail Service Center
- Temporary Solutions
- Surplus Property

Department of Information Technology:

- Computing Services
- State Telecommunications Services

Department of Insurance:

- State Property Fire Insurance

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Property Fire Insurance	Motor Fleet Management	Mail Service Center	Temporary Solutions	Computing Services
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 37,873	\$ 22,822	\$ 211	\$ 12,148	\$ 21,932
Investments.....	33,283	—	—	—	—
Securities lending collateral.....	46	—	—	—	—
Receivables:					
Accounts receivable, net.....	—	4,207	642	5,111	4,422
Interest receivable.....	47	—	—	—	—
Premiums receivable.....	691	—	—	—	—
Due from other funds.....	—	2,401	—	3,234	6,168
Inventories.....	—	91	4	—	8
Total current assets.....	<u>71,940</u>	<u>29,521</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>20,493</u>	<u>32,530</u>
Noncurrent Assets					
Net OPEB asset.....	4	4	5	3	96
Capital assets-nondepreciable.....	—	288	—	—	3,089
Capital assets-depreciable, net.....	—	91,501	107	—	38,725
Total noncurrent assets.....	<u>4</u>	<u>91,793</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>41,910</u>
Total Assets.....	<u>71,944</u>	<u>121,314</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>20,496</u>	<u>74,440</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:					
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	392	353	432	331	9,801
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	374	75	95	382	11,725
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>766</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>713</u>	<u>21,526</u>
Liabilities					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:					
Accounts payable.....	5,955	2,661	538	8	1,182
Accrued payroll.....	—	—	—	3,259	—
Claims payable.....	2,145	—	—	—	—
Obligations under securities lending.....	46	—	—	—	—
Due to other funds.....	—	5	69	1	—
Unearned revenue.....	8,898	—	—	—	—
Capital leases payable.....	—	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences.....	17	8	16	11	367
Total current liabilities.....	<u>17,061</u>	<u>2,674</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>3,279</u>	<u>1,549</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities					
Capital leases payable.....	—	—	—	—	—
Compensated absences.....	220	85	173	149	4,527
Net pension liability.....	625	536	738	420	14,605
Net OPEB liability.....	2,230	1,923	2,647	1,508	52,093
Total noncurrent liabilities.....	<u>3,075</u>	<u>2,544</u>	<u>3,558</u>	<u>2,077</u>	<u>71,225</u>
Total Liabilities.....	<u>20,136</u>	<u>5,218</u>	<u>4,181</u>	<u>5,356</u>	<u>72,774</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	36	109	24	14	767
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	775	1,453	945	539	18,103
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	<u>811</u>	<u>1,562</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>553</u>	<u>18,870</u>
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets.....	—	91,789	107	—	41,814
Restricted for:					
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	9	—	—	—	—
Other purposes.....	—	9	11	6	196
Unrestricted.....	51,754	23,164	(3,772)	15,294	(37,688)
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 51,763</u>	<u>\$ 114,962</u>	<u>\$ (3,654)</u>	<u>\$ 15,300</u>	<u>\$ 4,322</u>

Exhibit E-1

State Telecommu- nications Services	Surplus Property	Totals
\$ 21,779	\$ 3,527	\$ 120,292
—	—	33,283
—	—	46
8,098	128	22,608
—	—	47
—	—	691
1,079	10	12,892
—	—	103
<u>30,956</u>	<u>3,665</u>	<u>189,962</u>
20	3	135
—	19	3,396
<u>7,383</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>137,807</u>
<u>7,403</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>141,338</u>
<u>38,359</u>	<u>3,778</u>	<u>331,300</u>
1,903	295	13,507
<u>1,993</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>14,708</u>
<u>3,896</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>28,215</u>
22	1,650	12,016
—	—	3,259
—	—	2,145
—	—	46
—	1	76
—	—	8,898
46	—	46
70	9	498
<u>138</u>	<u>1,660</u>	<u>26,984</u>
46	—	46
868	97	6,119
3,033	426	20,383
<u>10,818</u>	<u>1,528</u>	<u>72,747</u>
<u>14,765</u>	<u>2,051</u>	<u>99,295</u>
<u>14,903</u>	<u>3,711</u>	<u>126,279</u>
317	34	1,301
<u>5,317</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>27,819</u>
<u>5,634</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>29,120</u>
7,291	110	141,111
—	—	9
42	7	271
<u>14,385</u>	<u>(412)</u>	<u>62,725</u>
<u>\$ 21,718</u>	<u>\$ (295)</u>	<u>\$ 204,116</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Property Fire Insurance	Motor Fleet Management	Mail Service Center	Temporary Solutions	Computing Services
Operating Revenues					
Sales and services.....	\$ —	\$ 35,856	\$ 3,763	\$ 97,957	\$ 91,851
Rental and lease earnings.....	—	—	—	—	—
Fees, licenses, and fines.....	—	—	—	—	3,234
Insurance premiums.....	24,983	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	—	73	41	10	282
Total operating revenues.....	<u>24,983</u>	<u>35,929</u>	<u>3,804</u>	<u>97,967</u>	<u>95,367</u>
Operating Expenses					
Personal services.....	2,028	1,679	2,363	93,893	47,485
Supplies and materials.....	28	8,744	113	52	15,128
Services.....	117	7,034	1,217	292	15,050
Cost of goods sold.....	—	233	—	—	—
Depreciation.....	—	15,133	47	—	8,651
Claims.....	1,597	—	—	—	—
Insurance and bonding.....	19,457	1,334	—	—	144
Other.....	49	162	211	72	42,571
Total operating expenses.....	<u>23,276</u>	<u>34,319</u>	<u>3,951</u>	<u>94,309</u>	<u>129,029</u>
Operating income (loss).....	<u>1,707</u>	<u>1,610</u>	<u>(147)</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>(33,662)</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)					
Investment earnings.....	379	—	—	—	—
Insurance recoveries.....	—	61	—	—	—
Gain on sale of equipment.....	—	1,732	—	—	(255)
Miscellaneous.....	(2)	131	—	—	4
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses).....	<u>377</u>	<u>1,924</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(251)</u>
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers.....	2,084	3,534	(147)	3,658	(33,913)
Transfers in.....	—	20	513	—	5,445
Transfers out.....	—	—	—	—	(3,708)
Change in net position.....	<u>2,084</u>	<u>3,554</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>3,658</u>	<u>(32,176)</u>
Net position — July 1, as restated.....	49,679	111,408	(4,020)	11,642	36,498
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 51,763</u>	<u>\$ 114,962</u>	<u>\$ (3,654)</u>	<u>\$ 15,300</u>	<u>\$ 4,322</u>

Exhibit E-2

State Telecommu- nications Services	Surplus Property	Totals
\$ 85,538	\$ 2,475	\$ 317,440
—	9	9
—	—	3,234
—	—	24,983
22	122	550
<u>85,560</u>	<u>2,606</u>	<u>346,216</u>
8,438	1,663	157,549
1,899	243	26,207
61,937	357	86,004
—	—	233
3,088	14	26,933
—	—	1,597
42	9	20,986
5,180	141	48,386
<u>80,584</u>	<u>2,427</u>	<u>367,895</u>
<u>4,976</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>(21,679)</u>
—	—	379
—	—	61
—	—	1,477
—	4	137
<u>—</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2,054</u>
4,976	183	(19,625)
3,649	—	9,627
<u>(5,445)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(9,153)</u>
3,180	183	(19,151)
18,538	(478)	223,267
<u>\$ 21,718</u>	<u>\$ (295)</u>	<u>\$ 204,116</u>

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Property Fire Insurance	Motor Fleet Management	Mail Service Center	Temporary Solutions	Computing Services
Cash Flows From Operating Activities					
Receipts from customers.....	\$ 13,752	\$ 1,684	\$ 401	\$ —	\$ 931
Receipts from other funds.....	10,805	31,994	3,246	97,719	94,508
Payments to suppliers.....	(18,662)	(13,010)	(384)	(267)	(61,095)
Payments to employees.....	(1,918)	(1,801)	(2,256)	(93,644)	(43,889)
Payments for benefits and claims.....	(1,112)	—	—	—	—
Payments to other funds.....	(196)	(2,298)	(1,255)	(79)	(6,791)
Other receipts.....	—	192	23	—	205
Other payments.....	(45)	(147)	(61)	(64)	—
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>2,624</u>	<u>16,614</u>	<u>(286)</u>	<u>3,665</u>	<u>(16,131)</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities					
Transfers from other funds.....	—	—	—	—	3,340
Transfers to other funds.....	—	—	—	—	(3,708)
Insurance recoveries.....	—	62	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities.....	<u>—</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(368)</u>
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets.....	—	(25,559)	(46)	—	(1,640)
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets.....	—	3,063	—	—	—
Transfers from other funds.....	—	—	513	—	2,105
Principal paid on capital debt.....	—	—	—	—	—
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities.....	<u>—</u>	<u>(22,496)</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>465</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities					
Investment earnings.....	526	—	—	—	—
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	3,150	(5,820)	181	3,665	(16,034)
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1.....	34,723	28,642	30	8,483	37,966
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30.....	<u>\$ 37,873</u>	<u>\$ 22,822</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>	<u>\$ 12,148</u>	<u>\$ 21,932</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities					
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,610	\$ (147)	\$ 3,658	\$ (33,662)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation.....	—	15,133	47	—	8,651
Nonoperating miscellaneous income.....	—	131	—	—	4
Change in assets and deferred outflows:					
Receivables.....	(223)	(2,451)	(116)	410	(1,924)
Due from other funds.....	—	7	—	(648)	2,272
Due from component units.....	—	266	—	—	7
Inventories.....	—	4	5	—	2
Prepaid items.....	—	—	—	—	5,119
Net OPEB asset.....	—	2	—	—	(9)
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	101	311	263	47	1,370
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	(290)	1	10	(323)	(9,830)
Change in liabilities and deferred inflows:					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	1,232	2,051	(126)	132	(111)
Due to other funds.....	—	(3)	(40)	1	(3)
Compensated absences.....	4	(14)	(20)	—	196
Unearned revenue.....	(202)	—	—	—	—
Net pension liability.....	(64)	(367)	(178)	(4)	(292)
Net OPEB liability.....	(403)	(1,586)	(910)	(141)	(5,750)
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	(13)	66	(19)	(6)	(274)
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	775	1,453	945	539	18,103
Net cash provided by (used for) operations.....	<u>\$ 2,624</u>	<u>\$ 16,614</u>	<u>\$ (286)</u>	<u>\$ 3,665</u>	<u>\$ (16,131)</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities					
Noncash distributions from the State Treasurer					
Long-Term Investment Portfolio and/or other agents.....	\$ 778	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Donated or transferred assets.....	—	20	—	—	—
Change in fair value of investments.....	943	—	—	—	—
Change in securities lending collateral.....	4	—	—	—	—

State Telecommu- nications Services	Surplus Property	Totals
\$ 850	\$ 580	\$ 18,198
85,651	1,914	325,837
(68,417)	(155)	(161,990)
(8,199)	(1,627)	(153,334)
—	—	(1,112)
(694)	(17)	(11,330)
4	115	539
—	(29)	(346)
<u>9,195</u>	<u>781</u>	<u>16,462</u>
3,649	—	6,989
(5,445)	—	(9,153)
—	—	62
<u>(1,796)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,102)</u>
(2,815)	—	(30,060)
—	147	3,210
—	—	2,618
<u>(46)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(46)</u>
<u>(2,861)</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>(24,278)</u>
—	—	526
4,538	928	(9,392)
<u>17,241</u>	<u>2,599</u>	<u>129,684</u>
<u>\$ 21,779</u>	<u>\$ 3,527</u>	<u>\$ 120,292</u>

\$ 4,976	\$ 179	\$ (21,679)
3,088	14	26,933
—	4	139
(693)	(69)	(5,066)
1,531	(1)	3,161
124	—	397
—	—	11
185	—	5,304
2	1	(4)
750	159	3,001
(1,599)	(4)	(12,035)
(236)	765	3,707
(3)	(136)	(184)
(114)	23	75
—	—	(202)
(667)	(148)	(1,720)
(3,548)	(700)	(13,038)
82	7	(157)
<u>5,317</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>27,819</u>
<u>\$ 9,195</u>	<u>\$ 781</u>	<u>\$ 16,462</u>

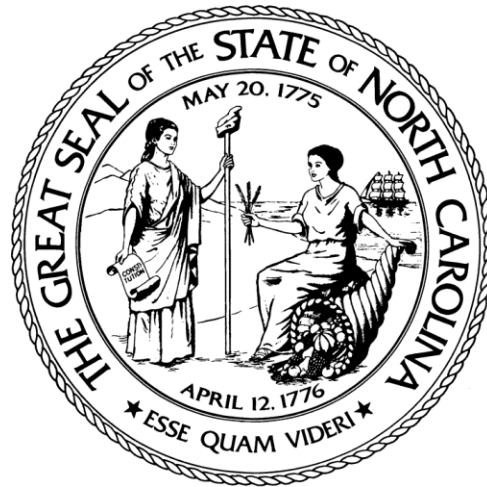
\$ —	\$ —	\$ 778
—	—	20
—	—	943
—	—	4

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FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

Investment trust funds account for and report the external portion of the Investment Pool and individual investment accounts provided to other, legally separate entities that are not part of the State financial reporting entity.

The following activities are included in the investment trust funds:

State Treasurer Investment Pool
Equity Index Investment Account
Bond Index Investment Pool

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

Exhibit F-1

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Treasurer Investment Pool	Equity Index Investment Account	Bond Index Investment Pool	Totals
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 8,874	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8,874
Investments:				
State Treasurer investment pool.....	685,985	561,938	60,555	1,308,478
Securities lending collateral.....	804	5	—	809
Receivables:				
Interest receivable.....	2,611	—	—	2,611
Total Assets.....	<u>698,274</u>	<u>561,943</u>	<u>60,555</u>	<u>1,320,772</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations under securities lending.....	<u>804</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>809</u>
Net Position				
Restricted for:				
Pool participants.....	697,470	—	60,555	758,025
Individuals, organizations, and other governments.....	—	561,938	—	561,938
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 697,470</u>	<u>\$ 561,938</u>	<u>\$ 60,555</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>

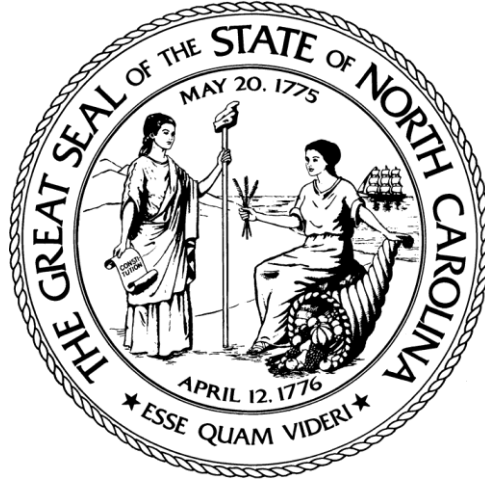
COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

*Exhibit F-2**(Dollars in Thousands)*

	State Treasurer Investment Pool	Equity Index Investment Account	Bond Index Investment Pool	Totals
Additions				
Investment Income:				
Investment earnings (loss).....	\$ 10,182	\$ 45,781	\$ (330)	\$ 55,633
Less investment expenses.....	(28)	(109)	(11)	(148)
Net investment income (loss).....	<u>10,154</u>	<u>45,672</u>	<u>(341)</u>	<u>55,485</u>
Pool share transactions:				
Reinvestment of dividends.....	10,154	45,672	(341)	55,485
Net share purchases/(redemptions).....	(64,551)	107,476	13,386	56,311
Net pool share transactions.....	<u>(54,397)</u>	<u>153,148</u>	<u>13,045</u>	<u>111,796</u>
Total Additions.....	<u>(44,243)</u>	<u>198,820</u>	<u>12,704</u>	<u>167,281</u>
Deductions				
Distributions paid and payable.....	10,154	45,672	(341)	55,485
Change in net position.....	(54,397)	153,148	13,045	111,796
Net position — July 1.....	751,867	408,790	47,510	1,208,167
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 697,470</u>	<u>\$ 561,938</u>	<u>\$ 60,555</u>	<u>\$ 1,319,963</u>

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PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

Private purpose trust funds account for and report resources held in trust in which the principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The following activities are included in the private purpose trust funds:

Deposits of Insurance Carriers Fund
Administrative Office of the Courts Trust Fund
Departmental Funds

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS**

June 30, 2018

*Exhibit F-3**(Dollars in Thousands)*

	Deposits of Insurance Carriers Fund	Administrative Office of the Courts Trust Fund	Departmental Funds	Totals
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 116	\$ 121,929	\$ 46,656	\$ 168,701
Investments:				
U.S. government securities.....	—	104	—	104
Certificates of deposit.....	—	37,126	—	37,126
State Treasurer investment pool.....	—	—	6,700	6,700
Securities lending collateral.....	—	—	57	57
Receivables:				
Interest receivable.....	—	—	18	18
Sureties.....	861,881	—	—	861,881
Total Assets.....	<u>861,997</u>	<u>159,159</u>	<u>53,431</u>	<u>1,074,587</u>
Liabilities				
Obligations under securities lending.....	—	—	57	57
Net Position				
Restricted for:				
Individuals, organizations, and other governments.....	861,997	159,159	53,374	1,074,530
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 861,997</u>	<u>\$ 159,159</u>	<u>\$ 53,374</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,530</u>

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
PRIVATE PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS**

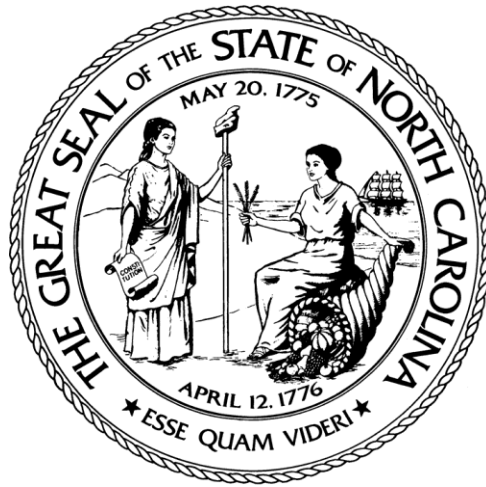
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit F-4

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Deposits of Insurance Carriers Fund	Administrative Office of the Courts Trust Fund	Departmental Funds	Totals
Additions				
Contributions:				
Trustee deposits.....	\$ 14,871	\$ 128,423	\$ 39,243	\$ 182,537
Investment Income:				
Investment earnings.....	2	1,956	114	2,072
Less investment expenses.....	—	—	(2)	(2)
Net investment income.....	2	1,956	112	2,070
Total Additions.....	<u>14,873</u>	<u>130,379</u>	<u>39,355</u>	<u>184,607</u>
Deductions				
Payments in accordance with trust arrangements.....	18,920	123,990	199	143,109
Change in net position.....	(4,047)	6,389	39,156	41,498
Net position — July 1.....	866,044	152,770	14,218	1,033,032
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 861,997</u>	<u>\$ 159,159</u>	<u>\$ 53,374</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,530</u>

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AGENCY FUNDS

Agency funds account for and report resources held by the State in a purely custodial capacity for individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

The following activities are included in the agency funds:

- Local Sales Tax Collections
- Clerks of Court
- Insurers in Receivership
- Vehicle Property Tax Collections
- Departmental Funds

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Balance, July 1, 2017	Additions	Deductions	Balance, June 30, 2018
Local Sales Tax Collections				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 532,302	\$ 3,667,635	\$ (3,617,640)	\$ 582,297
Receivables:				
Taxes receivable.....	176,458	192,857	(176,458)	192,857
Due from other funds.....	28,924	30,745	(28,924)	30,745
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 737,684</u>	<u>\$ 3,891,237</u>	<u>\$ (3,823,022)</u>	<u>\$ 805,899</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Intergovernmental payable.....	\$ 737,684	\$ 3,891,237	\$ (3,823,022)	\$ 805,899
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 737,684</u>	<u>\$ 3,891,237</u>	<u>\$ (3,823,022)</u>	<u>\$ 805,899</u>
Clerks of Court				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 103,397	\$ 1,641,703	\$ (1,649,828)	\$ 95,272
Receivables:				
Accounts receivable.....	329	4,311	(4,308)	332
Sureties.....	81,785	32,285	(38,806)	75,264
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 185,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,678,299</u>	<u>\$ (1,692,942)</u>	<u>\$ 170,868</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Intergovernmental payable.....	\$ 4,600	\$ 101,608	\$ (101,867)	\$ 4,341
Funds held for others.....	180,911	523,154	(537,538)	166,527
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 185,511</u>	<u>\$ 624,762</u>	<u>\$ (639,405)</u>	<u>\$ 170,868</u>
Insurers in Receivership				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 3,178	\$ 3,737	\$ —	\$ 6,915
Investments:				
Corporate bonds.....	1,175	—	(1,001)	174
Receivables:				
Accounts receivable.....	2,390	538	—	2,928
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 6,743</u>	<u>\$ 4,275</u>	<u>\$ (1,001)</u>	<u>\$ 10,017</u>
Liabilities				
Funds held for others.....	\$ 6,743	\$ 4,275	\$ (1,001)	\$ 10,017
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 6,743</u>	<u>\$ 4,275</u>	<u>\$ (1,001)</u>	<u>\$ 10,017</u>

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

Exhibit F-5

(Dollars in Thousands)

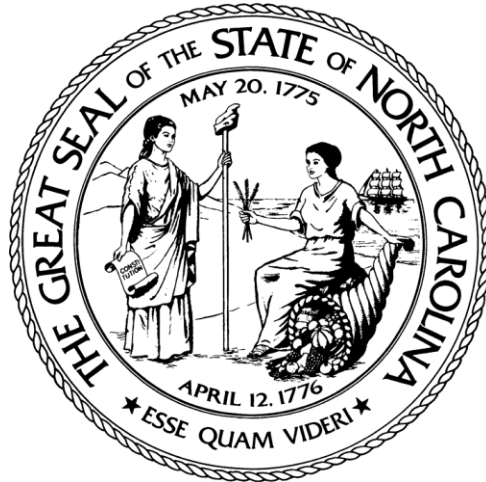
	<u>Balance, July 1, 2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance, June 30, 2018</u>
Vehicle Property Tax Collections				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 85,513	\$ 1,003,525	\$ (1,001,060)	\$ 87,978
Securities lending collateral.....	93	3	—	96
Receivables:				
Interest receivable.....	52	92	(52)	92
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 85,658</u>	<u>\$ 1,003,620</u>	<u>\$ (1,001,112)</u>	<u>\$ 88,166</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Intergovernmental payable.....	\$ 85,565	\$ 1,142,334	\$ (1,139,829)	\$ 88,070
Obligations under securities lending.....	93	3	—	96
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 85,658</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,337</u>	<u>\$ (1,139,829)</u>	<u>\$ 88,166</u>
Departmental Funds				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 84,649	\$ 1,373,376	\$ (1,374,106)	\$ 83,919
Investments:				
Certificates of deposit.....	525	—	—	525
Securities lending collateral.....	26	1	—	27
Receivables:				
Accounts receivable.....	6,962	6,843	(6,954)	6,851
Due from other funds.....	15,407	585	—	15,992
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 107,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,380,805</u>	<u>\$ (1,381,060)</u>	<u>\$ 107,314</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 3	\$ 423	\$ (404)	\$ 22
Intergovernmental payable.....	73,638	407,667	(409,245)	72,060
Obligations under securities lending.....	26	1	—	27
Deposits payable.....	1,907	3,644	(3,344)	2,207
Funds held for others.....	31,995	69,575	(68,572)	32,998
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 107,569</u>	<u>\$ 481,310</u>	<u>\$ (481,565)</u>	<u>\$ 107,314</u>
Total Agency Funds				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 809,039	\$ 7,689,976	\$ (7,642,634)	\$ 856,381
Investments:				
Corporate bonds.....	1,175	—	(1,001)	174
Certificates of deposit.....	525	—	—	525
Securities lending collateral.....	119	4	—	123
Receivables:				
Taxes receivable.....	176,458	192,857	(176,458)	192,857
Accounts receivable.....	9,681	11,692	(11,262)	10,111
Interest receivable.....	52	92	(52)	92
Due from other funds.....	44,331	31,330	(28,924)	46,737
Sureties.....	81,785	32,285	(38,806)	75,264
Total Assets.....	<u>\$ 1,123,165</u>	<u>\$ 7,958,236</u>	<u>\$ (7,899,137)</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,264</u>
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:				
Accounts payable.....	\$ 3	\$ 423	\$ (404)	\$ 22
Intergovernmental payable.....	901,487	5,542,846	(5,473,963)	970,370
Obligations under securities lending.....	119	4	—	123
Deposits payable.....	1,907	3,644	(3,344)	2,207
Funds held for others.....	219,649	597,004	(607,111)	209,542
Total Liabilities.....	<u>\$ 1,123,165</u>	<u>\$ 6,143,921</u>	<u>\$ (6,084,822)</u>	<u>\$ 1,182,264</u>

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COMPONENT UNITS

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COMPONENT UNITS – DISCRETELY PRESENTED

The component units listed below are legally separate entities for which the State is financially accountable.

Nonmajor component units are comprised of the following entities:

- State Education Assistance Authority
- N.C. Housing Finance Agency
- The Golden LEAF, Inc.
- N.C. State Ports Authority
- N.C. Global TransPark Authority
- North Carolina Railroad Company
- North Carolina Biotechnology Center
- N.C. Partnership for Children, Inc.
- Centennial Authority
- Economic Development Partnership of N.C.

This section also includes a statement of cash flows for the State Health Plan, a major component unit, which does not issue separate financial statements.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Education Assistance Authority	N.C. Housing Finance Agency	The Golden LEAF, Inc.	N.C. State Ports Authority	N.C. Global TransPark Authority
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ —	\$ 15,338	\$ 1,239	\$ 6,068	\$ 8,446
Investments.....	—	1,980	1,128,287	32,637	—
Securities lending collateral.....	—	657	—	—	1
Receivables, net.....	38,958	12,658	63	12,746	3,726
Due from component units.....	2,409	—	—	—	—
Inventories.....	—	—	—	693	—
Prepaid items.....	4	—	112	2,413	—
Notes receivable, net.....	1,416,688	619,934	137	—	—
Restricted/designated cash and cash equivalents.....	538,089	620,387	—	18,837	—
Restricted investments.....	2,264,527	452,466	—	22,050	—
Net OPEB asset.....	7	27	—	38	1
Capital assets-nondepreciable.....	5,000	412	904	94,323	27,411
Capital assets-depreciable, net.....	765	2,955	2,453	261,978	124,753
Total Assets.....	<u>4,266,447</u>	<u>1,726,814</u>	<u>1,133,195</u>	<u>451,783</u>	<u>164,338</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Accumulated decrease in fair value of hedging derivatives..	—	1,698	—	—	—
Deferred loss on refunding.....	—	—	—	798	—
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	701	2,462	—	3,218	119
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	1,000	1,409	—	1,211	77
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources.....	<u>1,701</u>	<u>5,569</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5,227</u>	<u>196</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	8,884	3,413	178,928	7,532	3,745
Obligations under securities lending	—	657	—	—	1
Interest payable.....	4,278	12,214	—	1,276	9
Due to component units.....	—	—	22,070	—	—
Unearned revenue.....	—	33,366	—	344	86
Advance from primary government.....	—	—	—	595	2,440
Deposits payable.....	—	4,121	—	—	—
Funds held for others.....	2,303,409	—	—	—	666
Hedging derivatives liability.....	—	1,698	—	—	—
Long-term liabilities:					
Due within one year.....	160,953	26,404	36	5,630	4
Due in more than one year.....	1,076,719	894,002	19	139,256	3,440
Total Liabilities.....	<u>3,554,243</u>	<u>975,875</u>	<u>201,053</u>	<u>154,633</u>	<u>10,391</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred state aid.....	128,095	3,961	—	—	—
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	54	136	—	255	42
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	1,331	5,026	—	6,992	182
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources.....	<u>129,480</u>	<u>9,123</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>7,247</u>	<u>224</u>
Net Position					
Net investment in capital assets.....	5,765	3,367	3,357	235,692	147,872
Restricted for:					
Expendable:					
Higher education.....	490,838	—	—	—	—
Health and human services.....	—	—	—	—	—
Economic development.....	—	744,520	4,359	40,971	669
Unrestricted.....	87,822	(502)	924,426	18,467	5,378
Total Net Position.....	<u>\$ 584,425</u>	<u>\$ 747,385</u>	<u>\$ 932,142</u>	<u>\$ 295,130</u>	<u>\$ 153,919</u>

Exhibit G-1

North Carolina Railroad Company	North Carolina Biotechnology Center	N.C. Partnership for Children, Inc.	Centennial Authority	Economic Development Partnership of N.C.	Total
\$ 4,995	\$ 12,206	\$ 4,279	\$ 3,744	\$ 2,658	\$ 58,973
—	14,453	—	—	—	1,177,357
—	—	—	26	—	684
3,831	1,020	673	3,897	696	78,268
—	—	—	—	—	2,409
—	—	—	—	—	693
50	145	89	—	342	3,155
—	5,545	—	—	—	2,042,304
313	—	24	18,044	—	1,195,694
99,648	—	—	4,827	—	2,843,518
—	—	—	—	—	73
34,500	—	—	1,660	—	164,210
283,882	9,075	53	103,122	96	789,132
<u>427,219</u>	<u>42,444</u>	<u>5,118</u>	<u>135,320</u>	<u>3,792</u>	<u>8,356,470</u>
—	—	—	—	—	1,698
—	—	—	—	—	798
—	—	—	45	—	6,545
—	—	—	—	—	3,697
—	—	—	45	—	12,738
6,158	6,250	985	389	309	216,593
—	—	—	26	—	684
—	—	—	—	—	17,777
—	—	—	—	—	22,070
10,759	—	2,348	459	102	47,464
—	—	—	—	—	3,035
47	—	—	—	—	4,168
—	—	—	—	—	2,304,075
—	—	—	—	—	1,698
—	11	23	5,031	220	198,312
—	—	121	5,071	38	2,118,666
<u>16,964</u>	<u>6,261</u>	<u>3,477</u>	<u>10,976</u>	<u>669</u>	<u>4,934,542</u>
—	—	—	—	—	132,056
—	—	—	5	—	492
—	—	—	—	—	13,531
—	—	—	5	—	146,079
318,383	9,064	53	94,739	—	818,292
—	—	—	—	—	490,838
—	—	36	—	—	36
99,647	4,293	—	22,570	—	917,029
(7,775)	22,826	1,552	7,075	3,123	1,062,392
<u>\$ 410,255</u>	<u>\$ 36,183</u>	<u>\$ 1,641</u>	<u>\$ 124,384</u>	<u>\$ 3,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,288,587</u>

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES NONMAJOR COMPONENT UNITS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Education Assistance Authority	N.C. Housing Finance Agency	The Golden LEAF, Inc.	N.C. State Ports Authority	N.C. Global TransPark Authority
Total expenses.....	\$ 278,839	\$ 365,462	\$ 69,147	\$ 53,629	\$ 10,246
Program revenues:					
Charges for services.....	74,919	363,236	5	47,690	2,020
Operating grants and contributions:					
State aid - program.....	78,482	31,527	—	—	—
Other operating grants and contributions...	137,066	—	245	478	220
Capital grants and contributions:					
State capital aid.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other capital grants and contributions.....	—	—	—	1,341	6,526
Net program (expense) revenue.....	11,628	29,301	(68,897)	(4,120)	(1,480)
Non-tax general revenues:					
Unrestricted investment earnings.....	4,739	—	82,743	—	38
State aid - general.....	—	14,609	47,500	45,000	1,685
Miscellaneous.....	—	17	—	—	2
Total non-tax general revenues.....	4,739	14,626	130,243	45,000	1,725
Change in net position.....	16,367	43,927	61,346	40,880	245
Net position — July 1, as restated.....	568,058	703,458	870,796	254,250	153,674
Net position — June 30.....	<u>\$ 584,425</u>	<u>\$ 747,385</u>	<u>\$ 932,142</u>	<u>\$ 295,130</u>	<u>\$ 153,919</u>

Exhibit G-2

<u>North Carolina Railroad Company</u>	<u>North Carolina Biotechnology Center</u>	<u>N.C. Partnership for Children, Inc.</u>	<u>Centennial Authority</u>	<u>Economic Development Partnership of N.C.</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 34,179	\$ 16,232	\$ 104,351	\$ 13,987	\$ 23,427	\$ 969,499
18,270	333	7	5,399	353	512,232
—	—	95,044	—	—	205,053
—	—	3,857	8,421	2,122	152,409
232,385	—	—	—	—	232,385
—	—	—	3,088	—	10,955
<u>216,476</u>	<u>(15,899)</u>	<u>(5,443)</u>	<u>2,921</u>	<u>(20,952)</u>	<u>143,535</u>
5,074	1,973	1	—	—	94,568
—	13,600	5,121	—	21,869	149,384
854	683	253	318	—	2,127
<u>5,928</u>	<u>16,256</u>	<u>5,375</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>21,869</u>	<u>246,079</u>
222,404	357	(68)	3,239	917	389,614
187,851	35,826	1,709	121,145	2,206	2,898,973
<u>\$ 410,255</u>	<u>\$ 36,183</u>	<u>\$ 1,641</u>	<u>\$ 124,384</u>	<u>\$ 3,123</u>	<u>\$ 3,288,587</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
MAJOR COMPONENT UNIT

June 30, 2018

Exhibit G-3

(Dollars in Thousands)

	State Health Plan
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Receipts from customers.....	\$ 3,511,613
Payments to suppliers.....	(354,825)
Payments to employees.....	(3,736)
Payments for claims.....	<u>(3,024,935)</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>128,117</u>
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities	
Grant receipts	<u>9,566</u>
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Investment earnings.....	<u>13,124</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	150,807
Cash and cash equivalents at July 1.....	<u>911,975</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at June 30.....	<u>\$ 1,062,782</u>
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Used For Operating Activities	
Operating income (loss).....	\$ 83,901
Change in assets and deferred outflows:	
Receivables.....	54,269
Net OPEB asset.....	(1)
Deferred outflows for pensions.....	193
Deferred outflows for OPEB.....	(1,497)
Change in liabilities and deferred inflows:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	4,967
Due to primary government.....	(29)
Compensated absences.....	38
Unearned revenue.....	5,294
Medical claims payable.....	(20,880)
Net pension liability.....	(11)
Net OPEB liability.....	(18)
Deferred inflows for pensions.....	(34)
Deferred inflows for OPEB.....	<u>1,925</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities.....	<u>\$ 128,117</u>
Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:	
Increase in receivables related to nonoperating income.....	4,068
Changes in securities lending collateral.....	1,287



STATISTICAL SECTION

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Index to Statistical Section

This part of the State of North Carolina's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the State's overall financial health.

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Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report for the relevant year.

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Governmental Activities					
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 49,846,542	\$ 47,274,373	\$ 45,313,618	\$ 43,589,998	\$ 42,139,297
Restricted.....	1,186,859	1,122,895	1,039,216	1,061,817	861,988
Unrestricted.....	(5,884,784)	(6,518,107)	376,874	(1,829,718)	(3,398,663)
Total Governmental Activities Net Position	<u>\$ 45,148,617</u>	<u>\$ 41,879,161</u>	<u>\$ 46,729,708</u>	<u>\$ 42,822,097</u>	<u>\$ 39,602,622</u>
Business-type Activities					
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 603,486	\$ 532,834	\$ 653,235	\$ 535,344	\$ 442,100
Restricted.....	15,663	15,785	7,043	1,256	1,940
Unrestricted.....	5,100,882	4,592,444	3,831,415	2,638,877	1,032,581
Total Business-type Activities Net Position.....	<u>\$ 5,720,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,141,063</u>	<u>\$ 4,491,693</u>	<u>\$ 3,175,477</u>	<u>\$ 1,476,621</u>
Primary Government					
Net investment in capital assets.....	\$ 50,450,028	\$ 47,807,207	\$ 45,966,853	\$ 44,125,342	\$ 42,581,397
Restricted.....	1,202,522	1,138,680	1,046,259	1,063,073	863,928
Unrestricted.....	(783,902)	(1,925,663)	4,208,289	809,159	(2,366,082)
Total Primary Government Net Position.....	<u>\$ 50,868,648</u>	<u>\$ 47,020,224</u>	<u>\$ 51,221,401</u>	<u>\$ 45,997,574</u>	<u>\$ 41,079,243</u>

Table 1

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ 40,394,260	\$ 38,705,712	\$ 37,338,472	\$ 35,658,528	\$ 34,101,091
852,901	703,781	730,021	704,715	714,014
(3,042,454)	(3,594,082)	(3,792,148)	(4,160,273)	(4,427,748)
<u>\$ 38,204,707</u>	<u>\$ 35,815,411</u>	<u>\$ 34,276,345</u>	<u>\$ 32,202,970</u>	<u>\$ 30,387,357</u>
\$ 410,031	\$ 391,831	\$ 294,172	\$ 173,375	\$ 73,924
995	1,468	3,131	1,081,220	1,003,613
(250,294)	(661,669)	(766,888)	(1,626,663)	(201,590)
<u>\$ 160,732</u>	<u>\$ (268,370)</u>	<u>\$ (469,585)</u>	<u>\$ (372,068)</u>	<u>\$ 875,947</u>
\$ 40,804,291	\$ 39,097,543	\$ 37,632,644	\$ 35,831,903	\$ 34,175,015
853,896	705,249	733,152	1,785,935	1,717,627
(3,292,748)	(4,255,751)	(4,559,036)	(5,786,936)	(4,629,338)
<u>\$ 38,365,439</u>	<u>\$ 35,547,041</u>	<u>\$ 33,806,760</u>	<u>\$ 31,830,902</u>	<u>\$ 31,263,304</u>

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Expenses					
Governmental Activities					
General government.....	\$ 1,284,612	\$ 1,220,572	\$ 1,064,299	\$ 1,158,892	\$ 1,080,982
Primary and secondary education.....	11,026,473	10,721,373	10,372,787	10,224,967	9,772,994
Higher education.....	4,390,955	4,137,922	4,003,154	3,859,549	3,901,543
Health and human services.....	19,076,459	18,871,497	18,422,804	18,705,192	17,812,888
Economic development.....	518,717	475,172	402,773	408,289	420,464
Environment and natural resources.....	603,594	549,838	547,540	490,185	484,718
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	3,564,262	3,355,432	2,960,451	2,896,088	2,911,146
Transportation.....	3,154,210	2,953,576	2,767,006	2,673,649	2,607,663
Agriculture.....	204,253	196,538	179,152	165,735	191,242
Interest on long-term debt.....	138,513	194,559	199,516	216,519	216,521
Total Governmental Activities Expenses.....	<u>43,962,048</u>	<u>42,676,479</u>	<u>40,919,482</u>	<u>40,799,065</u>	<u>39,400,161</u>
Business-type Activities					
Unemployment Compensation.....	196,572	238,193	255,851	349,069	700,190
N.C. State Lottery.....	1,938,395	1,808,537	1,752,837	1,450,494	1,341,219
EPA Revolving Loan.....	13,974	14,648	19,047	22,965	27,789
N.C. Turnpike Authority (1).....	88,703	108,845	87,467	89,004	88,278
Regulatory programs.....	118,917	113,780	94,857	90,397	86,253
Insurance programs.....	14,656	23,828	12,502	21,632	18,427
North Carolina State Fair.....	19,006	17,459	16,183	14,975	13,957
Other business-type activities.....	16,065	23,293	20,903	16,269	12,917
Total Business-type Activities Expenses.....	<u>2,406,288</u>	<u>2,348,583</u>	<u>2,259,647</u>	<u>2,054,805</u>	<u>2,289,030</u>
Total Primary Government Expenses.....	<u>\$ 46,368,336</u>	<u>\$ 45,025,062</u>	<u>\$ 43,179,129</u>	<u>\$ 42,853,870</u>	<u>\$ 41,689,191</u>
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities					
Charges for Services:					
Transportation.....	\$ 978,504	\$ 973,237	\$ 875,603	\$ 742,586	\$ 730,048
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	652,818	614,165	622,044	601,407	580,817
General government.....	266,891	275,983	264,708	253,506	242,809
Health and human services.....	343,247	374,624	357,597	320,100	324,689
Other activities.....	328,341	333,437	299,269	385,081	323,722
Operating grants and contributions.....	16,324,807	16,197,394	15,924,934	16,152,680	15,261,306
Capital grants and contributions.....	994,931	1,064,722	940,448	942,238	1,260,306
Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues.....	<u>19,889,539</u>	<u>19,833,562</u>	<u>19,284,603</u>	<u>19,397,598</u>	<u>18,723,697</u>
Business-type Activities					
Charges for services:					
Unemployment Compensation.....	585,552	933,147	1,309,907	1,552,934	1,651,108
N.C. State Lottery.....	2,610,475	2,433,036	2,388,977	1,977,486	1,844,636
EPA Revolving Loan.....	21,918	19,217	21,908	23,955	22,603
N.C. Turnpike Authority (1).....	49,647	45,520	39,147	30,710	24,725
Regulatory programs.....	130,375	135,783	112,525	96,155	90,938
Insurance programs.....	19,455	18,425	18,628	18,641	10,780
North Carolina State Fair.....	16,416	16,102	15,539	14,985	14,828
Other business-type activities.....	12,987	12,658	12,042	11,239	10,781
Operating grants and contributions.....	142,370	136,200	156,515	409,351	347,108
Capital grants and contributions.....	3,953	10,317	14,932	21,251	11,942
Total Business-type Activities Program Revenues.....	<u>3,593,148</u>	<u>3,760,405</u>	<u>4,090,120</u>	<u>4,156,707</u>	<u>4,029,449</u>
Total Primary Government Program Revenues.....	<u>\$ 23,482,687</u>	<u>\$ 23,593,967</u>	<u>\$ 23,374,723</u>	<u>\$ 23,554,305</u>	<u>\$ 22,753,146</u>
Net (Expense) Revenue					
Governmental Activities.....	\$ (24,072,509)	\$ (22,842,917)	\$ (21,634,879)	\$ (21,401,467)	\$ (20,676,464)
Business-type Activities.....	1,186,860	1,411,822	1,830,473	2,101,902	1,740,419
Total Primary Government Net Expense.....	<u>\$ (22,885,649)</u>	<u>\$ (21,431,095)</u>	<u>\$ (19,804,406)</u>	<u>\$ (19,299,565)</u>	<u>\$ (18,936,045)</u>

Table 2

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 1,034,277	\$ 937,353	\$ 1,209,923	\$ 1,065,584	\$ 1,429,407
9,830,464	9,760,909	10,024,775	9,830,183	10,079,691
3,986,465	4,238,695	4,350,475	4,232,266	3,951,862
18,313,335	17,752,493	16,859,438	16,762,910	16,172,213
595,248	667,106	744,703	916,224	636,431
515,496	470,965	596,227	526,178	717,666
2,907,980	2,976,448	2,729,418	2,616,888	2,741,308
2,490,991	2,400,599	2,177,062	1,998,234	138,007
187,608	188,985	114,275	118,847	110,268
233,606	282,542	306,696	281,058	289,211
<u>40,095,470</u>	<u>39,676,095</u>	<u>39,112,992</u>	<u>38,348,372</u>	<u>36,266,064</u>
2,496,445	3,283,900	4,420,762	5,568,561	3,255,448
1,215,944	1,141,941	1,028,536	994,168	877,403
23,711	14,026	42,897	30,940	7,868
95,897	17,565	4,940	4,990	3,847
76,447	69,980	80,454	67,330	37,644
17,591	38,701	36,885	13,118	14,986
13,441	13,030	13,595	12,794	13,803
13,400	12,084	9,148	9,563	7,324
<u>3,952,876</u>	<u>4,591,227</u>	<u>5,637,217</u>	<u>6,701,464</u>	<u>4,218,323</u>
<u>\$ 44,048,346</u>	<u>\$ 44,267,322</u>	<u>\$ 44,750,209</u>	<u>\$ 45,049,836</u>	<u>\$ 40,484,387</u>
\$ 706,231	\$ 685,596	\$ 709,064	\$ 705,025	\$ 740,353
604,447	594,377	540,280	511,912	510,159
228,054	218,011	195,286	356,602	329,507
331,559	308,986	295,465	295,588	298,525
330,613	289,293	335,999	206,616	236,575
15,767,596	15,605,227	15,632,256	15,837,802	14,005,529
1,010,889	977,961	1,198,549	711,433	1,035,742
<u>18,979,389</u>	<u>18,679,451</u>	<u>18,906,899</u>	<u>18,624,978</u>	<u>17,156,390</u>
1,535,068	1,473,576	1,294,104	1,045,288	1,076,294
1,695,009	1,601,837	1,464,639	1,424,458	1,288,102
19,490	23,366	20,388	19,874	17,370
13,499	664	—	—	—
78,557	70,732	80,008	71,355	33,982
19,275	17,547	16,046	16,320	17,208
14,506	14,470	14,915	12,639	12,520
10,681	10,578	10,771	8,678	8,365
1,423,525	1,966,023	2,998,116	3,251,109	1,110,849
21,109	15,436	11,687	7,771	41,398
<u>4,830,719</u>	<u>5,194,229</u>	<u>5,910,674</u>	<u>5,857,492</u>	<u>3,606,088</u>
<u>\$ 23,810,108</u>	<u>\$ 23,873,680</u>	<u>\$ 24,817,573</u>	<u>\$ 24,482,470</u>	<u>\$ 20,762,478</u>
\$ (21,116,081)	\$ (20,996,644)	\$ (20,206,093)	\$ (19,723,394)	\$ (19,109,674)
877,843	603,002	273,457	(843,972)	(612,235)
<u>\$ (20,238,238)</u>	<u>\$ (20,393,642)</u>	<u>\$ (19,932,636)</u>	<u>\$ (20,567,366)</u>	<u>\$ (19,721,909)</u>

(1) For fiscal year 2010, N.C. Turnpike Authority is a major enterprise fund. Prior to 2010, it was included with other component units.

Continued

CHANGES IN NET POSITION (Continued)

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities					
Taxes:					
Individual income tax.....	\$ 12,607,563	\$ 11,950,085	\$ 11,980,791	\$ 11,288,542	\$ 10,576,575
Corporate income tax.....	750,381	805,062	1,120,553	1,272,879	1,318,091
Sales and use tax.....	7,951,984	7,646,658	7,184,788	6,869,090	5,839,362
Gasoline tax.....	2,013,961	1,945,769	1,938,849	1,945,462	1,907,803
Franchise tax.....	676,309	749,408	521,628	556,786	888,815
Highway use tax.....	798,314	784,549	728,580	653,931	596,801
Insurance tax.....	588,042	517,781	503,621	529,927	476,402
Beverage tax.....	411,071	394,883	380,065	360,280	342,784
Inheritance tax.....	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco products tax.....	296,064	284,531	291,841	279,795	273,426
Other taxes.....	315,429	298,367	296,595	292,535	348,938
Tobacco settlement.....	162,108	140,569	136,561	137,910	139,169
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss).....	97,346	62,683	43,551	20,139	19,452
Miscellaneous.....	60,656	50,650	35,246	42,167	192,002
Contributions to permanent funds.....	4,845	4,561	4,718	4,382	3,861
Transfers.....	607,892	665,199	518,461	416,483	429,810
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>27,341,965</u>	<u>26,300,755</u>	<u>25,685,848</u>	<u>24,670,308</u>	<u>23,353,291</u>
Business-type Activities					
Miscellaneous.....	—	535	42	4	3
Transfers.....	(607,892)	(665,199)	(518,461)	(416,483)	(429,810)
Total Business-type Activities.....	<u>(607,892)</u>	<u>(664,664)</u>	<u>(518,419)</u>	<u>(416,479)</u>	<u>(429,807)</u>
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 26,734,073</u>	<u>\$ 25,636,091</u>	<u>\$ 25,167,429</u>	<u>\$ 24,253,829</u>	<u>\$ 22,923,484</u>
Change in Net Position					
Governmental Activities.....	\$ 3,269,456	\$ 3,457,838	\$ 4,050,969	\$ 3,268,841	\$ 2,676,827
Business-type Activities.....	578,968	747,158	1,312,054	1,685,423	1,310,612
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 3,848,424</u>	<u>\$ 4,204,996</u>	<u>\$ 5,363,023</u>	<u>\$ 4,954,264</u>	<u>\$ 3,987,439</u>

Table 2

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ 11,113,597	\$ 10,459,307	\$ 10,020,535	\$ 9,345,441	\$ 8,661,565
1,194,850	1,233,989	1,132,931	1,252,800	997,206
5,556,484	5,530,046	6,172,377	5,916,119	4,911,656
1,889,439	1,892,163	1,675,476	1,557,430	1,523,496
845,130	804,973	794,091	904,651	799,113
555,581	506,211	469,811	439,506	440,749
540,844	479,755	501,032	506,990	500,438
330,918	322,190	311,809	295,383	263,553
113,721	57,839	24,184	71,731	103,811
287,340	293,597	291,699	278,406	242,071
305,726	294,516	301,217	321,945	316,819
213,078	146,135	131,318	145,539	175,838
13,621	(56,055)	32,980	28,645	66,863
44,837	41,960	45,014	37,253	62,799
2,834	3,297	3,188	—	3,248
448,733	401,740	371,424	434,067	422,399
<u>23,456,733</u>	<u>22,411,663</u>	<u>22,279,086</u>	<u>21,535,906</u>	<u>19,491,624</u>
7	—	3	—	—
(448,733)	(401,740)	(371,424)	(434,067)	(422,399)
<u>(448,726)</u>	<u>(401,740)</u>	<u>(371,421)</u>	<u>(434,067)</u>	<u>(422,399)</u>
<u>\$ 23,008,007</u>	<u>\$ 22,009,923</u>	<u>\$ 21,907,665</u>	<u>\$ 21,101,839</u>	<u>\$ 19,069,225</u>
\$ 2,340,652	\$ 1,415,019	\$ 2,072,993	\$ 1,812,512	\$ 381,950
429,117	201,262	(97,964)	(1,278,039)	(1,034,634)
<u>\$ 2,769,769</u>	<u>\$ 1,616,281</u>	<u>\$ 1,975,029</u>	<u>\$ 534,473</u>	<u>\$ (652,684)</u>

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ⁽¹⁾

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
General Fund						
Reserved.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable.....	70,193	72,345	84,122	83,079	81,458	75,153
Restricted.....	136,629	112,346	162,568	173,575	83,885	130,411
Committed.....	2,329,651	2,021,250	1,518,439	1,447,011	911,720	910,629
Assigned.....	517,815	217,747	376,677	116,705	283,280	30,957
Unassigned.....	2,335,083	1,977,982	1,619,055	686,453	193,482	150,713
Total General Fund.....	<u>\$ 5,389,371</u>	<u>\$ 4,401,670</u>	<u>\$ 3,760,861</u>	<u>\$ 2,506,823</u>	<u>\$ 1,553,825</u>	<u>\$ 1,297,863</u>
All Other Governmental Funds						
Reserved.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unreserved, reported in:						
Special revenue funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital projects funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent funds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonspendable.....	224,714	215,690	218,575	211,883	216,528	210,307
Restricted.....	1,013,347	1,176,441	1,067,534	1,252,733	768,448	923,253
Committed.....	2,622,022	2,754,107	2,308,077	1,870,499	1,713,790	1,409,097
Assigned.....	3,449	929	1,166	1,011	—	778
Unassigned.....	(495,336)	—	—	—	—	—
Total All Other Governmental Funds.....	<u>\$ 3,368,196</u>	<u>\$ 4,147,167</u>	<u>\$ 3,595,352</u>	<u>\$ 3,336,126</u>	<u>\$ 2,698,766</u>	<u>\$ 2,543,435</u>

Table 3

<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u> (2)	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
\$ —	—	\$ 224,358	\$ 189,288
—	—	(338,738)	(966,861)
81,395	93,482	—	—
140,032	81,815	—	—
889,584	1,115,156	—	—
—	—	—	—
(62,042)	(107,348)	—	—
<u>\$ 1,048,969</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,105</u>	<u>\$ (114,380)</u>	<u>\$ (777,573)</u>
\$ —	—	\$ 994,418	\$ 1,209,650
—	—	2,321,665	2,337,370
—	—	10,311	(2,738)
—	—	7,141	1,907
218,674	198,830	—	—
807,205	896,515	—	—
1,402,286	1,343,103	—	—
496	—	—	—
(1,311)	(1,627)	—	—
<u>\$ 2,427,350</u>	<u>\$ 2,436,821</u>	<u>\$ 3,333,535</u>	<u>\$ 3,546,189</u>

(1) All governmental fund types consist of the General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

(2) For fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, was implemented. Fiscal years prior to 2011 have not been restated.

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS ⁽¹⁾

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues					
Taxes.....	\$ 26,401,176	\$ 25,376,794	\$ 24,942,287	\$ 24,032,552	\$ 22,605,977
Federal funds.....	16,987,521	16,896,580	16,325,844	16,509,242	15,967,504
Local funds.....	172,815	180,725	189,786	195,962	173,727
Investment earnings.....	148,974	116,006	88,114	43,574	76,144
Interest earnings on loans.....	975	900	1,094	2,864	1,797
Sales and services.....	336,952	323,677	325,883	318,411	312,872
Rental and lease of property.....	21,921	25,682	20,906	22,400	23,791
Fees, licenses and fines.....	1,947,486	1,894,212	1,813,402	1,644,450	1,597,517
Tobacco settlement.....	160,653	141,054	137,230	138,622	139,937
Contributions, gifts, and grants.....	110,739	104,856	102,217	121,750	99,672
Funds escheated.....	105,127	126,701	75,105	165,062	106,760
Federal recovery funds.....	—	—	196,752	209,492	236,869
Miscellaneous.....	157,296	195,388	176,847	182,507	328,781
Total revenues.....	<u>46,551,635</u>	<u>45,382,575</u>	<u>44,395,467</u>	<u>43,586,888</u>	<u>41,671,348</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government.....	1,195,086	1,169,676	1,136,781	1,142,043	1,036,518
Primary and secondary education.....	11,022,159	10,699,781	10,381,474	10,213,160	9,749,844
Higher education.....	4,390,355	4,136,832	4,002,167	3,850,111	3,900,386
Health and human services.....	19,121,283	18,930,282	18,501,376	18,781,793	17,901,879
Economic development.....	505,695	472,037	407,575	412,783	442,364
Environment and natural resources.....	568,828	518,631	527,448	454,602	456,099
Public safety, corrections, and regulation.....	3,382,199	3,288,609	3,029,405	2,932,540	2,896,879
Transportation.....	5,669,605	4,839,716	4,313,225	4,044,532	4,152,663
Agriculture.....	202,592	195,562	183,389	178,282	179,848
Capital outlay.....	129,798	158,793	144,674	113,689	127,634
Debt service:					
Principal retirement (2).....	966,248	595,300	587,628	562,820	553,016
Interest and fees (2).....	240,013	279,631	293,503	303,433	331,451
Debt issuance costs.....	1,986	1,009	1,398	3,048	1,193
Total expenditures.....	<u>47,395,847</u>	<u>45,285,859</u>	<u>43,510,043</u>	<u>42,992,836</u>	<u>41,729,774</u>
Excess revenues over (under) expenditures.....	<u>(844,212)</u>	<u>96,716</u>	<u>885,424</u>	<u>594,052</u>	<u>(58,426)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Bonds issued.....	—	200,000	—	231,360	—
Special Indebtedness issued.....	—	—	—	—	—
GARVEE bonds issued.....	—	—	—	264,930	—
Refunding bonds issued.....	949,200	—	329,360	299,020	506,255
Other debt issued.....	32,945	630	1,875	1,622	6,733
Premium on debt issued.....	180,865	30,018	88,066	117,506	98,789
Payments to refunded bond escrow agent.....	(774,195)	—	(416,509)	(349,828)	(603,550)
Sale of capital assets.....	21,867	33,289	70,263	13,432	14,939
Insurance recoveries.....	34,842	12,125	8,881	9,039	15,975
Transfers in.....	1,047,384	1,253,047	1,036,161	1,044,348	1,233,471
Transfers out.....	(439,966)	(441,561)	(515,965)	(632,660)	(805,682)
Total other financing sources (uses).....	<u>1,052,942</u>	<u>1,087,548</u>	<u>602,132</u>	<u>998,769</u>	<u>466,930</u>
Net change in fund balances.....	<u>\$ 208,730</u>	<u>\$ 1,184,264</u>	<u>\$ 1,487,556</u>	<u>\$ 1,592,821</u>	<u>\$ 408,504</u>
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures..	2.74%	2.06%	2.15%	2.13%	2.25%

Table 4

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 22,769,317	\$ 21,816,945	\$ 21,689,379	\$ 20,866,244	\$ 18,752,674
16,161,532	15,626,696	14,215,501	13,688,504	13,387,611
186,327	188,405	186,944	218,162	349,303
41,259	50,612	100,104	198,633	95,288
3,684	3,347	4,104	4,543	4,989
304,179	292,705	276,663	263,010	279,025
27,559	26,574	25,165	22,122	25,398
1,574,727	1,547,973	1,496,606	1,553,923	1,602,471
211,162	140,979	138,256	146,358	175,187
74,857	65,954	109,170	85,868	137,537
112,671	68,207	111,481	70,381	27,399
273,192	658,570	2,265,393	2,391,851	1,164,674
184,763	146,204	158,945	164,685	184,839
<u>41,925,229</u>	<u>40,633,171</u>	<u>40,777,711</u>	<u>39,674,284</u>	<u>36,186,395</u>
986,897	901,654	1,000,101	962,187	1,299,637
9,818,572	9,738,102	10,000,438	9,850,462	10,111,797
3,986,575	4,237,649	4,350,683	4,225,806	3,951,689
18,416,229	17,854,993	16,914,978	16,816,099	16,222,160
571,037	667,057	741,447	915,038	634,369
455,894	429,882	603,112	554,628	699,273
2,899,287	2,937,742	2,751,665	2,659,683	2,681,833
3,992,200	3,801,196	3,660,069	3,253,258	3,266,494
171,196	181,387	113,153	112,902	111,506
182,107	231,688	364,121	341,058	369,326
1,261,685	514,195	1,026,602	498,563	474,323
461,739	346,540	393,432	322,287	326,287
6,605	7,074	4,178	1,310	3,031
<u>43,210,023</u>	<u>41,849,159</u>	<u>41,923,979</u>	<u>40,513,281</u>	<u>40,151,725</u>
<u>(1,284,794)</u>	<u>(1,215,988)</u>	<u>(1,146,268)</u>	<u>(838,997)</u>	<u>(3,965,330)</u>
—	—	—	487,700	—
250,000	400,000	500,000	—	600,000
—	179,540	—	242,250	—
1,320,970	367,350	774,745	371,920	—
9,380	15,825	—	9,098	1,533
284,428	131,892	191,035	140,876	31,371
(748,022)	(428,830)	(370,982)	(435,870)	—
12,939	12,889	12,118	11,994	13,079
9,925	16,444	7,319	7,414	8,568
1,112,704	1,115,417	1,131,568	2,330,816	2,727,741
(651,195)	(715,002)	(698,321)	(1,876,502)	(2,309,101)
<u>1,601,129</u>	<u>1,095,525</u>	<u>1,547,482</u>	<u>1,289,696</u>	<u>1,073,191</u>
<u>\$ 316,335</u>	<u>\$ (120,463)</u>	<u>\$ 401,214</u>	<u>\$ 450,699</u>	<u>\$ (2,892,139)</u>
4.24%	2.18%	3.61%	2.14%	2.12%

(1) All governmental fund types consist of the General Fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and permanent funds.

(2) For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, principal retirement expenditures include payments for a current refunding of \$499.87 million and interest and fees expenditures include payments of \$49.9 million to terminate interest rate swaps. If these amounts were excluded, debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures would be 2.24%. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, principal retirement expenditures include payments for a current refunding of \$695.96 million and interest and fees expenditures include net payments of \$124.91 million to terminate basis swaps and swaptions. If these amounts were excluded, debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures would be 2.26%.

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES BY SOURCE — GENERAL FUND

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Tax Revenues					
Individual income tax.....	\$ 12,607,563	\$ 11,950,085	\$ 11,980,791	\$ 11,288,542	\$ 10,576,575
Corporate income tax.....	749,488	807,208	1,117,999	1,270,985	1,331,934
Sales and use tax.....	7,940,757	7,634,608	7,177,819	6,858,523	5,838,079
Franchise tax.....	669,598	748,018	524,967	552,221	890,692
Beverage tax.....	411,161	394,995	379,986	360,138	342,955
Insurance tax.....	588,907	516,970	503,413	529,927	476,402
Tobacco products tax.....	292,284	291,671	286,968	277,830	277,736
License tax.....	33,869	30,470	30,785	46,265	47,612
Real estate conveyance tax.....	72,933	68,793	62,250	56,028	50,424
Gift tax.....	43	3	27	212	526
Manufacturing tax.....	46,699	46,922	47,435	40,611	36,743
Other taxes.....	(3) 53,054	39,185	41,496	37,707	111,347
Total tax revenues.....	<u>23,466,356</u>	<u>22,528,928</u>	<u>22,153,936</u>	<u>21,318,989</u>	<u>19,981,025</u>
Non-tax Revenues					
Federal Funds:					
Departmental revenues.....	15,626,073	15,497,006	15,138,975	15,293,459	14,526,468
Federal recovery funds.....	(4) —	—	45,220	84,429	151,757
	<u>15,626,073</u>	<u>15,497,006</u>	<u>15,184,195</u>	<u>15,377,888</u>	<u>14,678,225</u>
Local Funds:					
Departmental revenues.....	139,422	143,580	155,486	161,514	144,826
Investment Earnings:					
Income from General Fund investments.....	96,968	62,315	40,795	19,282	17,458
Income from securities lending.....	(1) 297	925	1,354	554	6,853
Departmental revenues.....	10,052	6,010	3,684	2,045	2,481
Other investment earnings.....	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>107,317</u>	<u>69,250</u>	<u>45,833</u>	<u>21,881</u>	<u>26,792</u>
Interest Earnings on Loans:					
Departmental revenues.....	332	259	442	2,192	1,098
Sales and Services:					
Departmental revenues.....	179,553	171,534	171,318	164,521	158,684
Other non-tax revenues.....	88	105	109	75	87
	<u>179,641</u>	<u>171,639</u>	<u>171,427</u>	<u>164,596</u>	<u>158,771</u>
Rental and Lease of Property:					
Proceeds from rental and lease of property.....	943	5,718	51	103	117
Departmental revenues.....	12,914	10,711	11,161	10,383	9,966
	<u>13,857</u>	<u>16,429</u>	<u>11,212</u>	<u>10,486</u>	<u>10,083</u>
Fees, Licenses and Fines:					
Court fines and fees.....	239,613	242,013	244,724	234,510	236,790
Secretary of State service fees.....	123,891	112,479	108,208	101,792	94,923
Banking and investment fees.....	3,911	4,101	4,595	7,684	7,568
Permits (ABC Commission).....	25,829	24,682	24,025	24,065	15,151
Probation supervision fees.....	12,082	12,669	13,626	14,231	14,579
Department of Insurance fees.....	48,209	45,897	44,461	43,392	40,603
DWI service and restoration fees.....	5,104	5,672	6,490	7,594	8,033
Departmental revenues.....	334,539	302,396	307,282	304,463	287,233
Fines from tax collection activity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-tax revenues.....	8,824	9,417	8,667	7,940	8,895
	<u>802,002</u>	<u>759,326</u>	<u>762,078</u>	<u>745,671</u>	<u>713,775</u>
Tobacco Settlement:					
Tobacco settlement.....	160,653	141,054	137,230	138,622	139,937
Contributions, Gifts and Grants:					
Departmental revenues.....	44,088	43,996	39,755	39,088	26,441
Miscellaneous:					
Local sales and use tax administration.....	13,711	13,038	11,374	10,519	9,388
Sales tax refunds.....	1,734	1,876	2,189	2,452	3,716
Departmental revenues.....	127,538	165,645	143,840	112,647	214,371
Other non-tax revenue.....	342	237	236	3,072	66,643
	<u>143,325</u>	<u>180,796</u>	<u>157,639</u>	<u>128,690</u>	<u>294,118</u>
Total non-tax revenues.....	<u>17,216,710</u>	<u>17,023,335</u>	<u>16,665,297</u>	<u>16,790,628</u>	<u>16,194,066</u>
Total Revenues.....	(1) <u>\$ 40,683,066</u>	<u>\$ 39,552,263</u>	<u>\$ 38,819,233</u>	<u>\$ 38,109,617</u>	<u>\$ 36,175,091</u>

Table 5

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 11,111,462	\$ 10,457,217	\$ 10,018,039	\$ 9,343,303	\$ 8,658,635
1,224,702	1,194,865	1,139,584	1,245,515	941,509
5,554,065	5,516,304	6,133,915	5,871,166	4,872,318
857,867	797,596	793,094	904,959	797,079
330,711	322,194	311,814	295,349	263,553
521,510	463,574	485,989	495,059	483,756
283,629	293,286	290,743	278,296	242,071
44,378	45,577	48,924	41,338	37,716
—	—	—	—	—
829	181	2,973	12,036	12,294
36,447	36,321	33,013	32,125	32,044
186,653	128,684	105,570	155,537	185,381
<u>20,152,253</u>	<u>19,255,799</u>	<u>19,363,658</u>	<u>18,674,683</u>	<u>16,526,356</u>
14,878,307	14,433,383	12,828,192	12,825,403	11,970,322
182,756	421,815	1,791,264	1,961,425	1,155,174
<u>15,061,063</u>	<u>14,855,198</u>	<u>14,619,456</u>	<u>14,786,828</u>	<u>13,125,496</u>
158,413	164,679	149,545	153,234	304,270
12,991	13,533	30,925	36,877	103,703
9,125	(1,590)	9,527	49,733	(46,275)
2,597	4,014	7,295	3,264	4,788
—	—	—	—	3
<u>24,713</u>	<u>15,957</u>	<u>47,747</u>	<u>89,874</u>	<u>62,219</u>
2,883	2,445	3,133	202	261
140,603	137,527	130,166	97,323	104,925
80	92	112	116	143
<u>140,683</u>	<u>137,619</u>	<u>130,278</u>	<u>97,439</u>	<u>105,068</u>
94	85	88	67	83
10,210	10,348	11,523	8,810	8,773
<u>10,304</u>	<u>10,433</u>	<u>11,611</u>	<u>8,877</u>	<u>8,856</u>
250,789	258,968	225,710	216,772	190,995
89,994	85,062	76,451	81,221	64,202
6,107	6,690	6,092	5,955	5,709
15,138	15,169	15,176	15,497	15,230
15,566	16,134	15,000	11,892	16,758
39,224	39,100	38,174	38,271	43,965
8,590	8,946	8,928	7,638	9,310
288,922	252,398	217,191	212,260	184,952
—	—	—	78,090	85,135
9,696	8,086	4,750	6,912	5,340
<u>724,026</u>	<u>690,553</u>	<u>607,472</u>	<u>674,508</u>	<u>621,596</u>
211,162	140,979	138,256	146,358	175,187
21,487	20,452	22,591	20,391	16,179
8,942	12,177	13,692	14,603	15,613
2,826	3,555	2,432	2,134	1,906
104,432	103,317	101,336	117,511	119,107
9,865	306	4,871	6,517	22,220
<u>126,065</u>	<u>119,355</u>	<u>122,331</u>	<u>140,765</u>	<u>158,846</u>
<u>16,480,799</u>	<u>16,157,670</u>	<u>15,852,420</u>	<u>16,118,476</u>	<u>14,577,978</u>
<u>\$ 36,633,052</u>	<u>\$ 35,413,469</u>	<u>\$ 35,216,078</u>	<u>\$ 34,793,159</u>	<u>\$ 31,104,334</u>

(1) For fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, with the investment markets downturn, situations occurred related to securities lending activity that resulted in the State experiencing unrealized losses on the investment of cash collateral received for securities lent. The State had unrecorded unrealized losses and undistributed income that resulted in a restatement.

(2) For fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, was implemented. Fiscal years prior to 2011 have not been restated.

(3) SL2013-316 repealed piped natural gas and estate (reported as inheritance) taxes. The collections for these tax types will continue to decline until zero. All years have been adjusted to include piped natural gas tax and inheritance tax balances with other taxes.

(4) Beginning fiscal year ending June 30, 2017, Federal recovery funds were combined with Federal Funds: Departmental revenues, due to continued decline in revenue stream.

PERSONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRY

For the Fiscal Years 2007-2016

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Manufacturing.....	\$ 35,748,082	\$ 34,700,645	\$ 32,592,502	\$ 31,234,909	\$ 30,589,186
Retail trade.....	18,663,184	18,093,480	17,358,713	16,477,114	15,833,197
Services.....	110,226,900	105,747,273	100,096,189	93,338,231	91,290,925
Agricultural, forestry, fishing, etc.....	831,231	853,702	858,162	817,706	796,216
Government.....	57,897,123	56,365,314	54,052,982	54,151,306	54,184,250
Construction.....	18,195,560	16,738,056	15,404,914	14,226,748	13,575,698
Wholesale trade.....	16,328,031	15,960,456	15,201,322	14,147,694	13,654,182
Transportation and warehousing.....	8,589,847	8,300,609	7,750,851	7,187,053	6,954,304
Finance and insurance.....	18,694,074	18,010,823	17,548,578	18,148,291	25,565,897
Mining.....	222,715	184,143	169,115	194,576	211,473
Utilities.....	2,093,280	1,916,661	1,789,275	1,574,744	1,873,200
Information.....	7,843,583	7,548,487	7,060,028	6,221,431	5,981,946
Real estate and rental and leasing.....	5,926,424	5,468,928	4,873,879	4,118,146	3,209,888
Other.....	127,378,774	125,346,260	118,229,536	110,302,787	112,480,187
Total.....	\$ 428,638,808	\$ 415,234,837	\$ 392,986,046	\$ 372,140,736	\$ 376,200,549
Average Effective Rate (1):					
Individual Income Tax.....	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	3%	2.8%

Source: United States Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis (Data for 2017 & 2018 is not available)

Table 6

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
\$ 29,808,883	\$ 29,276,737	\$ 28,956,434	\$ 32,455,030	\$ 33,395,049
15,129,028	15,068,675	14,980,527	15,983,055	15,768,599
85,301,356	80,984,303	78,201,779	79,351,892	75,616,426
677,056	700,840	569,088	501,052	507,673
53,716,407	53,501,987	51,845,777	49,804,142	46,508,345
12,223,086	11,849,937	13,092,207	15,782,547	16,874,015
12,812,398	12,090,949	11,725,351	12,645,516	12,741,639
6,673,266	6,237,733	6,205,382	6,586,929	6,733,954
18,661,220	20,702,124	27,011,810	31,170,019	23,661,599
227,363	241,201	178,122	127,173	(125,819)
2,203,682	2,314,562	2,139,219	2,669,326	1,764,366
5,677,247	5,531,156	5,937,302	6,521,452	6,413,987
1,988,530	1,896,208	2,466,637	4,684,304	3,569,441
106,909,997	97,333,583	95,359,802	93,705,371	84,939,760
<u>\$ 352,009,519</u>	<u>\$ 337,729,995</u>	<u>\$ 338,669,437</u>	<u>\$ 351,987,808</u>	<u>\$328,369,034</u>
2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	3%	3.3%

(1) Average effective tax rate equals individual income tax revenues divided by personal income.

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX FILERS AND LIABILITY - CALENDAR YEARS 2007 AND 2016
INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES- CALENDAR YEARS 2008-2017

North Carolina Taxable Income	Calendar Year 2016				Calendar Year 2007			
	Number of Returns	% of Total	Tax Liability	% of Total	Number of Returns	% of Total	Tax Liability	% of Total
0 to \$15,000.....	2,160,768	46.8%	\$ 415,474,101	3.8%	2,103,592	50.0%	\$ 466,376,063	4.6%
\$15,001 to \$25,000.....	549,357	11.9%	587,932,288	5.3%	562,977	13.4%	638,059,404	6.3%
\$25,001 to \$50,000.....	817,524	17.7%	1,625,435,697	14.7%	761,440	18.1%	1,693,491,722	16.7%
\$50,001 to \$75,000.....	410,306	8.9%	1,397,995,286	12.7%	352,398	8.4%	1,385,090,343	13.7%
\$75,001 to \$100,000.....	237,974	5.1%	1,150,603,490	10.4%	166,885	4.0%	952,990,040	9.4%
\$100,001 to \$200,000.....	310,248	6.7%	2,355,371,618	21.4%	180,689	4.3%	1,668,623,178	16.5%
\$200,001 and up.....	132,335	2.9%	3,488,548,719	31.7%	79,757	1.8%	3,317,899,222	32.8%
	<u>4,618,512</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 11,021,361,199</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>4,207,738</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 10,122,529,972</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Note: Due to confidentiality issues, the names of the ten largest revenue payers are not available. The categories presented are intended to provide alternative information regarding the sources of the State's revenue. Calendar year 2016 is the most recent year for which data are available.

Individual Income Tax Rates - Last 10 Years

Calendar Year 2008				
Tax Year	Bracket 1	Bracket 2	Bracket 3	
Married - Joint:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$21,250	\$21,251-\$100,000	> \$100,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Married - Separate:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$10,625	\$10,626-\$50,000	> \$50,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Head of Household:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$17,000	\$17,001-\$80,000	> \$80,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Single:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$12,750	\$12,751-\$60,000	> \$60,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Calendar Years 2009-2010				
Tax Year	Bracket 1	Bracket 2	Bracket 3	Bracket 3 Surtax
Married - Joint:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$21,250	\$21,251-\$100,000	> \$100,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	up to \$250,000 7.75%	2%
			> 250,000	3%
Married - Separate:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$10,625	\$10,626-\$50,000	> \$50,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	up to \$125,000 7.75%	2%
			>125,000	3%
Head of Household:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$17,000	\$17,001-\$80,000	> \$80,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	up to \$200,000 7.75%	2%
			>200,000	3%
Single:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$12,750	\$12,751-\$60,000	> \$60,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	up to \$150,000 7.75%	2%
			>150,000	3%

Income Tax Rate Restrictions
 - The State Constitution (Article V, section 2(6)) places the following limitation on the income tax: "The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten percent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed."

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue

Table 7

Individual Income Tax Rates - Last 10 Years				
Calendar Years 2011-2013				
Tax Year	Bracket 1	Bracket 2	Bracket 3	
Married - Joint:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$21,250	\$21,251-\$100,000	> \$100,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Married - Separate:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$10,625	\$10,626-\$50,000	> \$50,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Head of Household:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$17,000	\$17,001-\$80,000	> \$80,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Single:				
Taxable income	\$1-\$12,750	\$12,751-\$60,000	> \$60,000	
Tax rate	6%	7%	7.75%	
Calendar Year 2014				
Married - Joint, Married - Separate, Head of Household, and Single:				
Taxable income	\$0			
Tax rate	5.8%			
Calendar Years 2015-2016				
Married - Joint, Married - Separate, Head of Household, and Single:				
Taxable income	\$0			
Tax rate	5.75%			
Calendar Years 2017				
Married - Joint, Married - Separate, Head of Household, and Single:				
Taxable income	\$0			
Tax rate	5.499%			

Income Tax Surtax Expired - Effective from the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2011 North Carolina no longer has an income tax surtax.

Income Tax Rate and Base Structure Changes - Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, SL 2013-316 (HB998), *An Act to Simplify the NC Tax Structure and to Reduce Individual and Business Tax Rates* (enacted July 23, 2013) replaces the multi-tiered bracket system with a flat rate structure.

Income Tax Rate and Base Structure Changes -The 2015 Appropriations Act reduces the personal income tax rate to 5.499% effective with taxable year 2017 and increases the withholding tax rate on or after January 1, 2016 to equal the statutory personal income tax rate plus 0.1% to reduce the incidence of deficient withholding.

TAXABLE SALES BY BUSINESS GROUP

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
General merchandise.....	\$ 38,965,273	\$ 38,193,321	\$ 35,258,344	\$ 33,018,301	\$ 30,122,560
Food.....	28,318,061	27,164,722	26,204,343	24,663,183	22,892,242
Lumber & building material.....	16,500,032	15,426,794	13,635,227	12,711,938	11,754,511
Automotive.....	9,098,884	9,058,317	7,667,914	6,920,644	6,272,460
3% and 4.75% tax group (1).....	588,128	541,143	479,938	448,267	456,127
Furniture.....	4,914,916	4,778,592	4,372,666	4,160,558	3,887,077
Apparel.....	5,700,497	5,648,766	5,414,102	5,140,968	4,707,181
Unclassified.....	41,113,549	38,358,149	35,124,312	33,241,081	30,258,424
Total.....	<u>\$ 145,199,340</u>	<u>\$ 139,169,804</u>	<u>\$ 128,156,846</u>	<u>\$ 120,304,940</u>	<u>\$ 110,350,582</u>
General State Sales Tax Rate	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%	4.75%

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue

Table 8

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 29,092,064	\$ 28,488,712	\$ 26,997,731	\$ 26,700,373	\$ 27,281,044
21,961,810	21,188,038	20,063,710	19,986,254	19,982,767
11,034,483	10,936,526	9,980,618	9,896,788	11,728,029
5,855,515	5,798,630	5,592,481	5,371,476	5,365,726
460,461	447,963	429,092	411,092	653,686
3,739,815	3,599,804	3,416,656	3,442,183	3,854,662
4,554,679	4,343,728	3,962,251	3,756,305	3,628,009
28,668,485	28,026,651	26,316,563	25,056,266	27,197,294
<u>\$ 105,367,312</u>	<u>\$ 102,830,052</u>	<u>\$ 96,759,102</u>	<u>\$ 94,620,737</u>	<u>\$ 99,691,217</u>
4.75%	4.75%	5.75%	5.75%	4.50%

(1) 3% and 4.75% tax group includes manufactured homes, airplanes, boats, and modular homes. In fiscal year 2016, airplanes sold or purchased at retail for use was subject to a 3% tax rate from July 1, 2015 to September 30, 2015 and a 4.75% tax rate beginning October 1, 2015. In the fiscal years prior to 2015, some manufactured homes were included in the 2% tax group and some modular homes were included in the 2.5% tax group. In the fiscal years prior to 2014, there was also a 1% tax group that included farm, mill, laundry machinery, fuel to farmers, manufacturers, and laundries.

SALES TAX REVENUE PAYERS BY BUSINESS GROUP

For the Fiscal Years 2009 & 2018

	2018		2009	
	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total	Tax Liability	Percentage of Total
General merchandise.....	\$ 1,855,177	22.38%	\$ 1,207,101	22.87%
Food.....	1,352,931	16.32%	886,589	16.80%
Utilities.....	1,372,341	16.56%	961,873	18.22%
Lumber & building material.....	785,300	9.47%	516,895	9.79%
Automotive.....	456,860	5.51%	253,375	4.80%
Furniture.....	234,487	2.83%	170,867	3.24%
Apparel.....	271,528	3.28%	160,766	3.04%
Farming.....	—	0.00%	126	0.00%
Unclassified.....	1,960,403	23.65%	1,121,202	21.24%
Total.....	<u>\$ 8,289,027</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>\$ 5,278,794</u>	<u>100.00%</u>
General State Sales Tax Rate.....	4.75%		4.50%	

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

Fiscal Year 2008-09	<p>Retroactive for purchases made on or after <u>January 1, 2004</u>. Refund provision extended to University Affiliated Nonprofit Organizations that procure, design, construct, or provide facilities to or for use by, a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina.</p> <p>Effective <u>July 1, 2008</u>, tax on electricity sold to farmers and manufacturers (1.8%) repealed. New tax rate is 1.4%. Refund provision expanded to include certain industrial facilities-solar electricity generating materials manufacturing industry. Refund provision expanded to include volunteer fire department or volunteer emergency medical services squad. Privilege tax on fuel sold to a manufacturing industry decreased from 0.7% to 0.5%.</p> <p>Effective <u>July 16, 2008</u>, new sales and use tax holiday for Energy Star qualified products (1st Friday in November through following Sunday). Refund provision to interstate Passenger Air Carriers was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2011 (previously January 1, 2009).</p> <p>Effective <u>August 1, 2008</u>, exemption for tangible personal property purchased with a client assistance debit card issued for disaster assistance relief by qualified entities. Exemption for interior design services provided in conjunction with the sale of tangible personal property.</p> <p>Effective <u>October 1, 2008</u>, State general tax raised from 4.25% to 4.5%. Local sales tax rate under Article 44 lowered from 0.5% to 0.25%.</p> <p>Effective <u>January 1, 2009</u>, exemption for bakery items sold without eating utensils by an artisan bakery.</p>
Fiscal Year 2009-10	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2009</u>, tax on electricity sold to farmers/manufacturers decreased from 1.4% to 0.8%. Privilege tax on fuel sold to a manufacturing industry decreased from 0.5% to 0.3%.</p> <p>Effective <u>August 7, 2009</u>, online sales-remote sales: certain click-through transactions subject to tax.</p> <p>Effective <u>August 27, 2009</u>, authorizing legislation for regional transportation authorities and counties to impose a local government sales and use tax of 0.25% or 0.5% for public transportation.</p> <p>Effective <u>September 1, 2009</u>, State general tax rate raised from 4.5% to 5.5%. Combined general rate raised from 7% to 8%. (Temporary additional 1% State general sales and use tax rate, scheduled to be repealed for sales made on or after July 1, 2011).</p> <p>Effective <u>October 1, 2009</u>, State general tax raised from 5.5% to 5.75%. Local sales tax rate under Article 44 (0.25%) repealed. Exemption for aircraft simulators purchased by interstate passenger air carriers expanded to include all purchasers of such equipment.</p> <p>Effective <u>January 1, 2010</u>, sales tax on online purchases - certain digital property, magazine subscriptions, computer software subject to tax. Exemption for computer software or digital property that becomes a component part.</p>
Fiscal Year 2010-11	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2010</u>, tax on electricity sold to farmers/manufacturers decreased from 0.8% to 0%. Privilege tax on fuel sold to a manufacturing industry decreased from 0.3% to 0%. Refund provision to Interstate Passenger Air Carriers was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2013 (previously January 1, 2011). Refund provision for aviation fuel for motorsports events to professional motorsports racing teams was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2013 (previously January 1, 2011).</p>

Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue

Table 9

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

<p>Fiscal Year 2010-11 continued</p>	<p>Effective <u>July 10, 2010</u>, refund provision to joint governmental agency created to operate a cable television system for purchases made on/after July 1, 2007 and before June 30, 2010. Effective <u>January 1, 2011</u>, sales tax law on accommodations was modernized to classify facilitators who assist accommodation owners with rentals as retailers subject to sales and use and room occupancy taxes. Facilitation or similar fees are includable in the sales price. Effective <u>June 18, 2011</u>, refund provision to joint governmental agency created to operate a cable television system extended to purchases made on/after July 1, 2007 and before June 30, 2011 (previously before June 30, 2010).</p>
<p>Fiscal Year 2011-12</p>	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2011</u>, additional 1% State general sales and use tax rate expired. This also has the effect of reducing the State combined general rate from 8% to 7%. Effective <u>June 20, 2012</u>, refund provision to Interstate Passenger Air Carriers was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2014 (previously January 1, 2013). Refund provision for aviation fuel for motorsports events to professional motorsports racing teams was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2014 (previously January 1, 2013). Refund provision to taxpayers engaged in analytical services (the greater of 50% of eligible amount of tax paid on tangible personal property consumed or transformed in analytical services or 50% of the amount of tax paid on medical reagents) was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2014 (previously January 1, 2013). Refund provision to certain industrial facilities for tax paid on building materials, building supplies, fixtures, and equipment installed in the construction of the facility was extended to repeal for purchases made on or after January 1, 2014 (previously January 1, 2013).</p>
<p>Fiscal Year 2013-14</p>	<p>Effective <u>January 1, 2014</u>, the sale of a modular home is subject to the State general rate of 4.75% (no local rates apply) (transaction previously subject to the State 2.5% preferential rate with 20% of the proceeds shared with local governments). The sale of a manufactured home is subject to the State general rate of 4.75% (no local rates apply) (transaction previously subject to the State 2% preferential rate (maximum tax \$300 per article)). Service contracts (warranty agreements, maintenance agreements, repair contracts, or similar agreements or contracts by which the seller agrees to maintain or repair tangible personal property) are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% (applicable local rates apply). Previously, combined State/local use tax rates assessed on parts applied for certain transactions. Admission charges to the following entertainment activities are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% plus applicable local rates: a live performance or live event, a motion picture or film, a museum, a cultural site, a garden, an exhibit, a show, or a similar attraction or a guided tour at any of these attractions. The following events are exempted from this tax: school sponsored events held at an elementary or secondary school, certain commercial agricultural fairs, certain nonprofit-sponsored festivals or other recreational/entertainment activity, certain youth athletic contests, and certain State attractions. Previously, motion picture show admission charges were subject to a 1% gross receipts privilege tax and certain other amusements were subject to a 3% gross receipts privilege tax. Newspaper street vendors and sales by newspaper vending machines, nutritional supplements sold by a chiropractic physician at a chiropractic office to a patient as part of the patient's plan of treatment, and food and prepared meals sold by institutions of higher education (private and public) are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% plus applicable local rates (previously exempt). Effective <u>June 1, 2014</u>, gross receipts derived from the rental of a private residence, cottage, or similar accommodation listed with a real estate broker or agent where a person occupies or has the right to occupy such on or after June 1, 2014, are subject to the 4.75% general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax and any local occupancy tax imposed by a city or county. Previously, the taxation of gross receipts derived from the rental of a private residence, cottage, or similar accommodation listed with a real estate broker or agent for fewer than 15 days was deemed exempt under provisions of the Important Notice: Tax on Accommodations (Revised June 14, 2002).</p>
<p>Fiscal Year 2014-15</p>	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2014</u>, gross receipts derived from sales of electricity billed on or after July 1, 2014, are subject to the combined general rate of 7% (local governments to share proceeds). Previously, electricity sold for residential purposes was subject to the State 3% preferential rate and electricity sold to laundry and dry cleaning establishments for business use was subject to the State 2.83% preferential rate. The legislation concurrently repeals the utility franchise tax rate of 3.22% applicable to gross receipts from sales of electricity, electric lights, current, or power (local governments shared proceeds). [Gross receipts derived from sales of electricity to a farmer for qualifying farm purposes and to manufacturers for manufacturing facility operation may qualify for exemption.] Gross receipts derived from sales of piped natural gas billed on or after July 1, 2014, are subject to the combined general rate of 7% (local governments to share proceeds).</p>

Continued

SALES TAX REVENUE PAYERS BY BUSINESS GROUP (continued)

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

<p>Fiscal Year 2014-15 continued</p>	<p>Previously, the piped natural gas excise tax was based on monthly therm volumes of gas received by the end-user (local governments shared proceeds). Special phase-in provision for gas cities: Gross receipts derived from sales of piped natural gas billed on or after July 1, 2014 and before July 1, 2015, received by gas cities and delivered by a gas city to a sales customer or transportation customer of the gas city are subject to a 3.5% rate. [Gross receipts derived from sales of piped natural gas to a farmer for qualifying farm purposes and to manufacturers for manufacturing facility operation may qualify for exemption; additionally, sales of piped natural gas to commercial laundry and pressing or dry cleaning establishments and sales to and purchases by State agencies may qualify for exemption.] Bakery thrift store sales are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% plus applicable local rates (previously exempt.) Annual sales tax holiday transactions previously exempted from taxation are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% plus applicable local rates. Annual energy star holiday transactions previously exempted from taxation are subject to the State general rate of 4.75% plus applicable local rates. <i>Nonprofit refund limit provision:</i> The aggregate annual refund amount allowed a nonprofit entity for a fiscal year may not exceed \$45 million (\$31.7 million State tax and \$13.3 million local tax). Effective <u>September 1, 2014</u>, effective for transactions on or after September 1, 2014, fifty percent (50%) of the sales of a modular home or a manufactured home, including all accessories attached when delivered to the purchaser is exempt from taxation. Effective <u>October 1, 2014</u>, effective for transactions on or after October 1, 2014, the exemption is repealed for sales from vending machines where price is 1¢ per sale. Effective for transactions on or after October 1, 2014, newspapers sold through a coin-operated vending machine no longer qualify for an exemption of 50% of the sales price (taxed on 100% gross receipts). Effective <u>January 1, 2015</u>, gross receipts derived from admission charges to certain commercial agricultural fairs and to State attractions supported by State funds that offer cultural, educational, historical, or recreational opportunities are subject to the 4.75% general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax. <i>New application for real property contracts (designates the real property contractor as the consumer):</i> Effective for sales made (and contracts entered into) on or after January 1, 2015, the sales price of tangible personal property sold to a real property contractor for use by the real property contractor in erecting structures, building on, or otherwise improving, altering, or repairing real property is subject to the general 4.75% State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax.</p>
<p>Fiscal Year 2015-16</p>	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2015</u>, gross receipts derived from sales of piped natural gas by gas cities (Bessemer City, Greenville, Kings Mountain, Lexington, Monroe, Rocky Mount, Shelby and Wilson) and gross receipts derived from sales of electricity by Cape Hatteras Electric Membership Corporation (CHEMC) billed on or after July 1, 2015, are subject to the 7% combined general rate of sales and use tax (local governments to share proceeds). The 7% combined general rate of sales and use tax generally applied to gross receipts of piped natural gas and electricity sold at retail in the State and billed on or after July 1, 2014 except that gross receipts of gas cities and CHEMC were subject to a reduced 3.5% rate applicable for the July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015 billing period prior to being subject to the 7% rate effective for billing periods on or after July 1, 2015. <i>Refunds authorized for certain governmental entities:</i> A joint agency created by interlocal agreement pursuant to General Statute 160A-462 to provide fire protection, emergency services, or police protection is allowed an annual refund of certain sales and use taxes paid on purchases of tangible personal property or certain services made on or after July 1, 2015. A soil and water conservation district organized under Chapter 139 of the General Statutes is allowed an annual refund of certain sales and use taxes paid on purchases of tangible personal property or certain services made on or after July 1, 2015. A district confinement facility created pursuant to General Statute 153A-219 is allowed an annual refund of certain sales and use taxes paid on purchases of tangible personal property or certain services made on or after July 1, 2015. Purchases or sales of datacenter machinery and equipment by or to an owner of a datacenter, or a contractor or subcontractor of an owner of a datacenter, are subject to the general 4.75% State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax (the privilege tax imposed on machinery and equipment transactions purchased by a qualifying datacenter pursuant to General Statute 105 Article 5F expires for sales made on or after July 1, 2015). Effective <u>September 24, 2015</u>, the sales price of spirituous liquor sold at retail by a distillery permit holder and sales of antique spirituous liquor are subject to the 7% combined general rate of sales and use tax. A distillery, as authorized by legislation enacted during the 2015 General Assembly session is permitted to sell spirituous liquor distilled on the premises to visitors of the distillery with certain restrictions for consumption off the premises.</p>

Table 9

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

<p>Fiscal Year 2015-16 continued</p>	<p>Effective <u>September 30, 2015</u>, the sale, lease, or rental of an engine to a professional motorsports racing team or a related member of a team for use in competition in a sanctioned race series is exempt from sales and use tax; an engine or a part to rebuild an engine for the purpose of providing an engine under an agreement to a professional motorsports racing team or a related member of a team for use in competition in a sanctioned race series is exempt from sales and use tax (exemptions expire for transactions made on or after January 1, 2020). <i>Refund provisions for economic incentive funds:</i> The refund provision for interstate passenger air carriers was modified to allow a refund of the sales and use taxes paid on fuel in excess of \$1.25 million for the six-month period July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015. The sunset for repeal of the refund provision for aviation fuel for a professional motorsports racing team, sanctioning body, or a related member of such a team or body is extended for purchases made on or after January 1, 2020 (previously scheduled to sunset for purchases made on or after January 1, 2016). The sunset for repeal of the refund provision for professional motorsports racing teams or related member of a team of 50% of tax on property that comprises any part of a professional motor racing vehicle is extended for purchases made on or after January 1, 2020 (previously scheduled to sunset for purchases made on or after January 1, 2016). Effective <u>October 1, 2015</u>, the sales price of an aircraft sold at retail is subject to the 4.75% general State rate of tax (previously 3% State rate) with a maximum tax per article of \$2,500 (previously \$1,500); the sales price of an aircraft includes all accessories attached to the aircraft when it is delivered to the purchaser. The sale of an aircraft is not subject to the local and transit rates of sales and use tax. Each qualified jet engine sold at retail or purchased for storage, use, or consumption in this State is subject to the 4.75% general State rate of sales or use tax. The maximum use tax on a qualified jet engine purchased under a direct pay permit is \$2,500; otherwise, no maximum tax applies. The sale of a qualified jet engine is not subject to the local and transit rates of sales and use tax. Parts and accessories for use in the repair or maintenance of a qualified aircraft (or a qualified jet engine) are specifically exempt from the tax imposed on the sale at retail and the use, storage, or consumption in this State. A qualified aircraft is aircraft with a maximum take-off weight of more than 9,000 pounds but not in excess of 15,000 pounds. The sales price of (or the gross receipts) derived from a service contract applicable to a qualified aircraft (or a qualified jet engine) is exempt from taxation. Effective <u>January 1, 2016</u>, the gross receipts derived from the retail sale of aviation gasoline and jet fuel are subject to the 7% combined general rate of sales and use tax (previously 4.75% general State and local and transit rates applied) except that sales of aviation gasoline and jet fuel to an interstate air business for use in a commercial aircraft to include aviation gasoline and jet fuel purchased for use in a commercial aircraft in foreign commerce by a person whose primary business is scheduled passenger air transportation are exempt (exemption expires January 1, 2020). [The net proceeds of the tax collected on aviation gasoline and jet fuel are transferred within 75 days after the end of each fiscal year to the Highway Fund; this amount is annually appropriated from the Highway Fund to the Division of Aviation of the Department of Transportation for prioritized capital improvements to public airports and time-sensitive aviation capital improvement projects for economic development purposes (initial transfer in September 2016 for sales and use taxes collected during FY15-16).] The sale at retail or the storage, use, or consumption in this State of electricity for use at a qualifying datacenter and datacenter support equipment to be located and used at the qualifying datacenter are exempt from sales and use tax. In this application, datacenter support equipment is property that is capitalized for tax purposes under the Code and is used within the provision of a service or function included in the business of an owner, user, or tenant of the datacenter. Effective <u>March 1, 2016</u>, the 4.75% general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax apply to the sales price of (or the gross receipts derived from) certain repair, maintenance, and installation services transacted by a retailer and sourced to the State effective for sales occurring on or after March 1, 2016. Effective for transactions on or after <u>March 1, 2016</u>, the sales and use tax base is extended to include installation charges, repair, maintenance, and installation services for taxable tangible property; the 4.75% general State and local and transit rates of sales and use tax are imposed provided the transaction is made by a person engaged in retail trade. Motor vehicle repair, maintenance, and installation services transacted by a retailer are subject to the 4.75% general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax except for services (includes replacement items and repair parts) covered under a manufacturer's warranty or dealer's warranty; the sales price of (or the gross receipts derived from) a service contract sold at retail that covers the entire motor vehicle is exempt from tax.</p>
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Continued

SALES TAX REVENUE PAYERS BY BUSINESS GROUP (continued)

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

<p>Fiscal Year 2015-16 continued</p>	<p>Shoe repair services, watch, clock, and jewelry repair services, and tire recapping or retreading sales and services transacted by a retailer are subject to the 4.75% general State and applicable local and transit rates of sales and use tax (sales or receipts prior to March 1, 2016 by administrative rule were permitted to be taxed at certain percentages where charges for labor and materials were not separately stated). The definition of service contract is amended to include a contract to maintain or repair tangible personal property regardless of whether the property becomes a part of or is applied to real property; additionally, a renewal of a service contract for tangible personal property where the tangible personal property becomes a part of or applied to real property to the effective date of the renewal is subject to sales and use tax. Installation charges made by a retailer as part of the retail sale of tangible personal property, certain digital property, and taxable services, sold at retail, are subject to the applicable rate of tax for the product, irrespective that installation charges may be separately stated by the retailer. Installation charges that are part of the gross receipts from the lease or rental of tangible personal property are subject to the applicable rate of sales and use tax, and maximum tax if applicable.</p>
<p>Fiscal Year 2016-17</p>	<p>Effective <u>July 1, 2016</u>, a use tax exemption is granted to a direct pay permit holder for certain boat, aircraft, and qualified jet engine charges and services; the allowable amount of use tax exemption is the amount of the separately stated installation charges that are part of the sales price of the tangible personal property or digital property that exceed \$25,000 and the sales price of or gross receipts derived from the repair, maintenance, and installation services that exceed \$25,000.</p> <p>Effective <u>January 1, 2017</u> (for transactions occurring on or after such date)</p> <p>The General Assembly repealed an exemption for sales of items by a nonprofit civic, charitable, educational, scientific, or literary organization when the net proceeds of the sales will be given, contributed, or ultimately flow to the State of North Carolina or to one or more of its agencies or instrumentalities.</p> <p>The General Assembly enacted an exemption for sales of food, prepared food, soft drinks, candy, and other items of tangible personal property sold not for profit for or at an event that is sponsored by an elementary or secondary school when the net proceeds of the sales will be given, contributed, or ultimately flow to the school.</p> <p>The 2016 General Assembly enacted various provisions affecting the sales and use tax base expansion items related to repair, maintenance, and installation (RMI) services, and service contracts: the newly enacted provisions repeal provisions for retail trade; expand the application of sales and use tax to RMI services of certain transactions for real property and certain digital property; identify specific RMI-related exemptions; clarify the application of sales and use tax to real property contracts with respect to capital improvements; grant an exemption for installation labor related to real property contracts; and expand the exemption applicable to motor vehicle service contracts.</p> <p>The definition of retail trade is repealed; the definition of retailer is amended to provide that the term does not include a real property contractor, but does include a person whose <i>only</i> business activity is providing RMI services (the 2015 legislated provisions applied sales and use tax to RMI services for transactions made by a person engaged in retail trade as statutorily defined).</p> <p>The definition of RMI services is expanded to include such services rendered with respect to digital property and real property, except for tangible personal property or digital property installed or applied by a real property contractor pursuant to a real property contract. RMI-related services transactions performed pursuant to a real property contract that constitute construction, reconstruction, or remodeling with respect to a capital improvement to real property are not subject to the sales and use tax. RMI-related services transactions performed on real property that do not meet the statutory definition of capital improvement such as the replacement or repair of a fixture in or on a building or structure, or a single repair, maintenance, or installation service may be subject to the sales and use tax. The definition of RMI services, as amended, clarifies that such service include cleaning, refinishing, inspection, and monitoring services for property or a motor vehicle (excludes security or similar monitoring services for real property).</p>

Table 9

Recent Significant Sales Tax Rate and Base Changes

<p>Fiscal Year 2017-18</p>	<p><i>Effective July 1, 2017 (for transactions occurring on or after such date)</i> An exemption from sales and use tax is allowed for sales of investment coins, investment metal bullion, and non-coin currency. An exemption from sales and use tax is allowed for sales of wastewater dispersal products that have been approved by the Department of Health and Human Services for dispersing wastewater effluent within the subsurface dispersal field in a ground absorption system. An exemption from sales and use tax is allowed for sales of equipment, or an accessory, an attachment, or a repair part for equipment that is sold to a large fulfillment facility and is used at the facility in the distribution process (excludes electricity). To qualify for the exemption, a large fulfillment facility must achieve required investment and employment levels within five years and maintain the minimum level of employment throughout its operation. If the level of investment or employment is not timely made, achieved, or maintained, the exemption is forfeited. A sales and use tax refund is provided for a transformative project for sales and use tax paid on building materials, building supplies, fixtures, and equipment that become a part of the real property of the facility. A qualifying transformative project must be approved for a grant under the Job Development Investment Grant (JDIG) Program by the North Carolina Department of Commerce on or before June 30, 2019 and achieve legislated investment and employment levels. <i>Special Provisions (Effective August 11, 2017)</i> Sales Tax Base Expansion Protection Act - The 2017 General Assembly provides the Department of Revenue shall take no action to assess any tax due for a filing period beginning on or after March 1, 2016 and ending before January 1, 2018 if certain conditions set forth in the statute apply and the retailer did not receive specific written advice from the Secretary of Revenue for the transactions at issue for the laws in effect for the applicable periods. The 2017 General Assembly enacted provisions relative to the determination of taxability of a mixed transaction contract (a contract that includes both a real property contract for a capital improvement and a repair, maintenance, and installation (RMI) service that is not related to the capital improvement). If the allocated sales price of the taxable RMI services included in the mixed transaction contract is greater than 25% of the contract price, then the 4.75% general State sales and use tax rate applies to the sales price of or the gross receipts derived from the taxable RMI service portion of the contract. If the allocated sales price of the taxable RMI services included in the contract is less than or equal to 25% of the contract price, then the RMI service portion of the contract and the taxable personal property, digital property, or service used to perform those services are taxable as real property contract and not subject to the 4.75% general State sales and use tax rate. The 2017 legislation increased the percentage for determining taxability of a mixed transaction contract from 10% to 25%. (Effective retroactively for sales and purchases made on or after January 1, 2017)</p>
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RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Governmental Activities					
General obligation bonds.....	\$ 2,441,685	\$ 2,851,695	\$ 3,038,665	\$ 3,469,220	\$ 3,607,100
Lease-purchase revenue bonds.....	—	—	—	2,000	4,125
Certificates of participation.....	—	102,405	124,820	151,745	247,615
Limited obligation bonds.....	1,783,975	1,888,370	1,997,070	2,095,550	2,132,085
GARVEE bonds.....	516,820	607,685	529,755	598,165	395,275
Issuance premium.....	468,508	434,721	505,737	550,393	558,928
Issuance discount.....	—	—	—	—	—
Notes payable.....	50,623	22,089	27,196	34,095	39,738
Capital leases payable.....	16,080	20,118	24,037	20,712	17,869
Total Governmental Activities.....	<u>5,277,691</u>	<u>5,927,083</u>	<u>6,247,280</u>	<u>6,921,880</u>	<u>7,002,735</u>
Business-type Activities					
Revenue bonds (1).....	1,077,275	1,096,395	1,011,388	1,019,588	1,039,308
GARVEE bonds (1).....	—	—	145,535	145,535	145,535
Issuance discount.....	(410)	(498)	(1,548)	(1,664)	(1,780)
Issuance premium.....	48,620	45,254	20,753	23,326	25,932
Notes payable (1).....	385,960	387,146	388,827	390,818	376,869
Capital leases payable.....	38	—	—	—	—
Total Business-type Activities.....	<u>1,511,483</u>	<u>1,528,297</u>	<u>1,564,955</u>	<u>1,577,603</u>	<u>1,585,684</u>
Total Primary Government.....	<u>\$ 6,789,174</u>	<u>\$ 7,455,380</u>	<u>\$ 7,812,235</u>	<u>\$ 8,499,483</u>	<u>\$ 8,588,599</u>
Debt as a Percentage of Personal Income (2).....	1.43%	1.64%	1.82%	2.08%	2.19%
Amount of Debt Per Capita (2), (3).....	\$ 653	\$ 726	\$ 770	\$ 846	\$ 864

Table 10

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 3,999,580	\$ 4,470,500	\$ 4,846,205	\$ 5,270,660	\$ 5,169,265
20,915	30,915	205,045	215,045	225,045
508,500	557,895	824,860	872,600	919,585
1,993,740	1,795,090	1,060,745	580,705	600,000
454,820	512,085	373,080	434,825	241,820
623,105	485,615	441,218	353,147	275,131
—	—	—	—	—
39,312	35,691	25,038	30,642	27,663
19,375	21,282	22,669	22,815	23,833
<u>7,659,347</u>	<u>7,909,073</u>	<u>7,798,860</u>	<u>7,780,439</u>	<u>7,482,342</u>
1,058,458	1,081,183	856,678	622,758	—
145,535	145,535	—	—	—
(1,896)	(2,012)	(2,128)	(2,244)	—
28,661	31,507	—	—	—
377,466	286,818	269,030	68,800	—
—	—	—	—	—
<u>1,608,224</u>	<u>1,543,031</u>	<u>1,123,580</u>	<u>689,314</u>	<u>—</u>
<u>\$ 9,267,571</u>	<u>\$ 9,452,104</u>	<u>\$ 8,922,440</u>	<u>\$ 8,469,753</u>	<u>\$ 7,482,342</u>
2.49%	2.51%	2.53%	2.51%	2.23%
\$ 941	\$ 970	\$ 925	\$ 888	\$ 798

(1) N.C. Turnpike Authority is a major enterprise fund. Prior to 2010, it was included with other component units.

(2) North Carolina personal income and population obtained from Table 15 for calculations.

(3) Figures for amount of debt per capita are presented in whole dollars.

RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED AND SIMILAR DEBT OUTSTANDING

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	General Obligation Bonds	Lease- Purchase Revenue Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Limited Obligation Bonds	GARVEE Bonds	Issuance Premium	Issuance Discount
2018	\$2,441,685	\$ —	\$ —	\$1,783,975	\$ 516,820	\$ 468,508	\$ —
2017	2,851,695	—	102,405	1,888,370	607,685	434,721	—
2016	3,038,665	—	124,820	1,997,070	529,755	505,737	—
2015	3,469,220	2,000	151,745	2,095,550	598,165	550,393	—
2014	3,607,100	4,125	247,615	2,132,085	395,275	558,928	—
2013	3,999,580	20,915	508,500	1,993,740	454,820	623,105	—
2012	4,470,500	30,915	557,895	1,795,090	512,085	485,615	—
2011	4,846,205	205,045	824,860	1,060,745	373,080	441,218	—
2010	5,270,660	215,045	872,600	580,705	434,825	353,147	—
2009	5,169,265	225,045	919,585	600,000	241,820	275,131	—

Table 11

<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Capita</u> (1), (2)
\$ 5,210,988	\$ 501
5,884,876	573
6,196,047	610
6,867,073	684
6,945,128	699
7,600,660	772
7,852,100	805
7,751,153	802
7,726,982	810
7,430,846	786

(1) North Carolina population obtained from Table 15 for calculations.

(2) Figures for amount of debt per capita are presented in whole dollars.

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

Payable from General Fund Revenues

	Total General Obligation Bonds	<i>Total General Fund</i>	Refunding Series 2009A 10-20-09 5%	Public Improvement Series 2010A 4-14-10 5%	Refunding Series 2010B 8-31-10 5%	Refunding Series 2010C 10-12-10 5%
Bonds Authorized and Issued:						
2004 session law.....	\$ 4,109,294	\$ 3,792,730	\$ 169,297	\$ 487,700	\$ 472,595	\$ 236,095
Total bonds authorized and issued.....	4,109,294	3,792,730	169,297	487,700	472,595	236,095
Bonds retired.....	1,423,759	1,208,459	139,966	195,080	382,980	21,735
Partial defeasances.....	243,850	243,850	—	243,850	—	—
Bonds outstanding— June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 2,441,685</u>	<u>\$ 2,340,421</u>	<u>\$ 29,331</u>	<u>\$ 48,770</u>	<u>\$ 89,615</u>	<u>\$ 214,360</u>
Bond Maturity as Follows:						
2018-19.....	\$ 397,610	\$ 352,223	\$ 22,503	\$ 24,385	\$ 89,615	\$ 21,725
2019-20.....	368,695	312,818	6,828	24,385	—	48,745
2020-21.....	286,995	286,995	—	—	—	72,030
2021-22.....	268,595	268,595	—	—	—	71,860
2022-23.....	263,850	263,850	—	—	—	—
2023-24.....	240,880	240,880	—	—	—	—
2024-25.....	162,420	162,420	—	—	—	—
2025-26.....	103,320	103,320	—	—	—	—
2026-27.....	86,620	86,620	—	—	—	—
2027-28.....	59,230	59,230	—	—	—	—
2028-29.....	42,900	42,900	—	—	—	—
2029-30.....	42,745	42,745	—	—	—	—
2030-31.....	21,565	21,565	—	—	—	—
2031-32.....	21,565	21,565	—	—	—	—
2032-33.....	21,565	21,565	—	—	—	—
2033-34.....	21,565	21,565	—	—	—	—
2034-35.....	21,565	21,565	—	—	—	—
2035-36.....	10,000	10,000	—	—	—	—
Total Bonds Outstanding....	<u>\$ 2,441,685</u>	<u>\$ 2,340,421</u>	<u>\$ 29,331</u>	<u>\$ 48,770</u>	<u>\$ 89,615</u>	<u>\$ 214,360</u>

Source: Compiled by North Carolina Department of State Treasurer

Table 12

Payable from General Fund Revenues

Refunding Series 2013B 2-20-13 5%	Refunding Series 2013C 2-28-13 3.5%-5%	Refunding Series 2013D 2-28-13 3%-4%	Refunding Series 2013E 3-21-13 5%	Refunding Series 2014A 4-30-14 5%	General Obligation Series 2015A 4-22-15 3%-5%	Refunding Series 2016A 3-9-16 3%-5%	General Obligation Series 2016B 8-10-16 2%-5%	General Obligation Series 2017A 7-27-17 5%
\$ 271,373	\$ 351,970	\$ 349,955	\$ 299,785	\$ 287,095	\$ 231,360	\$ 329,360	\$ 200,000	\$ 106,145
271,373	351,970	349,955	299,785	287,095	231,360	329,360	200,000	106,145
58,923	86,045	60,280	125,000	80,035	34,710	375	20,000	3,330
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<u>\$ 212,450</u>	<u>\$ 265,925</u>	<u>\$ 289,675</u>	<u>\$ 174,785</u>	<u>\$ 207,060</u>	<u>\$ 196,650</u>	<u>\$ 328,985</u>	<u>\$ 180,000</u>	<u>\$ 102,815</u>
\$ 390	\$ 35,960	\$ 26,885	\$ 86,255	\$ 22,225	\$ 11,570	\$ 10	\$ 10,000	\$ 700
—	47,585	66,445	71,065	25,535	11,570	660	10,000	—
450	47,160	65,850	17,465	40,165	11,570	520	10,000	21,785
400	46,870	65,560	—	40,310	11,570	18,825	10,000	3,200
13,595	39,470	64,935	—	22,540	11,570	24,610	10,000	77,130
143,180	16,225	—	—	35,450	11,570	24,455	10,000	—
54,435	16,290	—	—	20,835	11,570	49,290	10,000	—
—	16,365	—	—	—	11,570	65,385	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,570	65,050	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	37,665	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	21,335	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	21,180	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	11,565	—	10,000	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
<u>\$ 212,450</u>	<u>\$ 265,925</u>	<u>\$ 289,675</u>	<u>\$ 174,785</u>	<u>\$ 207,060</u>	<u>\$ 196,650</u>	<u>\$ 328,985</u>	<u>\$ 180,000</u>	<u>\$ 102,815</u>

Continued

SCHEDULE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS PAYABLE (Continued)

June 30, 2018

Table 12

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<i>Payable from Highway Trust Fund</i>			
	<i>Total Highway Trust Fund</i>	Highway Refunding Series 2009A 10-20-09 5%	Highway Refunding Series 2010C 10-12-10 5%	Highway Refunding Series 2013B 2-20-13 3%-5%
Bonds Authorized and Issued:				
2004 session law.....	\$ 316,564	\$ 202,622	\$ 66,055	\$ 47,887
Total bonds authorized and issued.....	316,564	202,622	66,055	47,887
Bonds retired.....	215,300	167,518	18,465	29,317
Partial defeasances.....	—	—	—	—
Bonds outstanding— June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 101,264</u>	<u>\$ 35,104</u>	<u>\$ 47,590</u>	<u>\$ 18,570</u>
Bond Maturity as Follows:				
2018-19.....	\$ 45,387	\$ 26,932	\$ 18,455	\$ —
2019-20.....	55,877	8,172	29,135	18,570
2020-21.....	—	—	—	—
2021-22.....	—	—	—	—
2022-23.....	—	—	—	—
2023-24.....	—	—	—	—
2024-25.....	—	—	—	—
2025-26.....	—	—	—	—
2026-27.....	—	—	—	—
2027-28.....	—	—	—	—
2028-29.....	—	—	—	—
2029-30.....	—	—	—	—
2030-31.....	—	—	—	—
2031-32.....	—	—	—	—
2032-33.....	—	—	—	—
2033-34.....	—	—	—	—
2034-35.....	—	—	—	—
2035-36.....	—	—	—	—
Total Bonds Outstanding....	<u>\$ 101,264</u>	<u>\$ 35,104</u>	<u>\$ 47,590</u>	<u>\$ 18,570</u>

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SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL INDEBTEDNESS DEBT

June 30, 2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<i>Limited Obligation Bonds</i>					
	Total Special Indebtedness Debt	<i>Total Limited Obligation Bonds</i>	Capital Improvements Series 2009A 4-29-09 3%-5%	Capital Improvements Series 2011A 2-16-11 4%-5.25%	Capital Improvements Refunding Series 2011B 10-26-11 4%-5%	Capital Improvements Series 2011C 11-29-11 3%-5%
Bonds Authorized and Issued:						
Ch. 284, 2003 session law..	\$ 3,034,355	\$ 3,034,355	\$ 400,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 367,350	\$ 400,000
Total bonds authorized and issued.....	3,034,355	3,034,355	400,000	500,000	367,350	400,000
Bonds retired.....	518,865	518,865	137,475	126,195	105,825	84,025
Partial defeasances.....	731,515	731,515	224,460	306,285	—	186,535
Bonds outstanding— June 30, 2018.....	<u>\$ 1,783,975</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,975</u>	<u>\$ 38,065</u>	<u>\$ 67,520</u>	<u>\$ 261,525</u>	<u>\$ 129,440</u>
Bond Maturity as Follows:						
2018-19.....	\$ 137,060	\$ 137,060	\$ 18,610	\$ 21,630	\$ 35,580	\$ 16,555
2019-20.....	156,010	156,010	19,455	22,495	51,240	17,385
2020-21.....	158,450	158,450	—	23,395	48,480	18,250
2021-22.....	158,890	158,890	—	—	48,480	19,165
2022-23.....	163,090	163,090	—	—	48,510	—
2023-24.....	166,550	166,550	—	—	29,235	—
2024-25.....	135,915	135,915	—	—	—	—
2025-26.....	128,565	128,565	—	—	—	—
2026-27.....	125,305	125,305	—	—	—	—
2027-28.....	124,035	124,035	—	—	—	—
2028-29.....	112,625	112,625	—	—	—	—
2029-30.....	73,925	73,925	—	—	—	—
2030-31.....	79,800	79,800	—	—	—	28,475
2031-32.....	46,430	46,430	—	—	—	29,610
2032-33.....	17,325	17,325	—	—	—	—
Total Bonds Outstanding....	<u>\$ 1,783,975</u>	<u>\$ 1,783,975</u>	<u>\$ 38,065</u>	<u>\$ 67,520</u>	<u>\$ 261,525</u>	<u>\$ 129,440</u>

Source: Compiled by the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer.

Table 13

Limited Obligation Bonds

Capital Improvements Series 2013A 1-30-13 2.25%-5%	Capital Improvements Refunding Series 2014B 5-21-14 5%	Limited Obligation Refunding Series 2014C 11-19-14 3%-5%	Limited Obligation Refunding Series 2017B 8-3-17 3%-5%
\$ 250,000	\$ 199,570	\$ 299,020	\$ 618,415
250,000	199,570	299,020	618,415
43,455	5,370	15,115	1,405
14,235	—	—	—
<u>\$ 192,310</u>	<u>\$ 194,200</u>	<u>\$ 283,905</u>	<u>\$ 617,010</u>
\$ 10,035	\$ 4,670	\$ 18,550	\$ 11,430
10,540	5,965	17,080	11,850
11,065	24,245	29,805	3,210
11,620	24,810	27,615	27,200
12,200	25,425	32,925	44,030
12,810	43,800	34,655	46,050
13,450	37,785	36,480	48,200
13,920	27,500	27,230	59,915
—	—	30,165	95,140
14,945	—	29,400	79,690
15,395	—	—	97,230
15,855	—	—	58,070
16,330	—	—	34,995
16,820	—	—	—
17,325	—	—	—
<u>\$ 192,310</u>	<u>\$ 194,200</u>	<u>\$ 283,905</u>	<u>\$ 617,010</u>

PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Department of Transportation					
Grant Anticipation Revenue Vehicle Bonds (GARVEE)					
Pledged revenue:					
Federal transportation revenues.....	\$ 1,147,920	\$ 1,142,699	\$ 1,031,454	\$ 1,064,575	\$ 1,311,264
Net available revenue.....	<u>\$ 1,147,920</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,699</u>	<u>\$ 1,031,454</u>	<u>\$ 1,064,575</u>	<u>\$ 1,311,264</u>
Debt service:					
Principal.....	\$ 71,940	\$ 67,605	\$ 68,410	\$ 62,040	\$ 59,545
Interest.....	23,996	31,783	25,816	18,574	21,006
Coverage ratio.....	11.97	11.50	10.95	13.21	16.28
North Carolina Turnpike Authority					
Revenue Bonds					
Pledged revenue:					
Toll revenues (1).....	\$ 43,940	\$ 39,199	\$ 33,999	\$ 26,265	\$ 18,980
Fees, licenses and fines (2).....	5,055	5,505	4,460	3,922	5,203
Federal transportation revenues.....	—	—	14,807	9,733	11,677
Federal interest subsidy on debt.....	10,834	11,348	11,387	11,375	11,338
Interest on investments.....	2,654	2,735	2,143	1,768	1,272
Net available revenue.....	<u>\$ 62,483</u>	<u>\$ 58,787</u>	<u>\$ 66,796</u>	<u>\$ 53,063</u>	<u>\$ 48,470</u>
Debt service:					
Principal.....	\$ 18,395	\$ 11,960	\$ 8,200	\$ 19,720	\$ 19,150
Interest.....	54,400	55,178	61,328	61,912	62,585
Coverage ratio (3).....	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.65	0.59

Table 14

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 1,137,807	\$ 1,139,303	\$ 1,296,856	\$ 763,579	\$ 1,119,259
<u>\$ 1,137,807</u>	<u>\$ 1,139,303</u>	<u>\$ 1,296,856</u>	<u>\$ 763,579</u>	<u>\$ 1,119,259</u>
\$ 57,265	\$ 40,535	\$ 61,745	\$ 49,515	\$ 45,745
23,288	18,298	20,082	17,652	13,585
14.12	19.37	15.85	11.37	18.87
\$ 10,416	\$ 398	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
2,557	97	—	—	—
12,365	12,400	—	—	—
11,686	12,218	10,843	7,298	—
2,372	2,911	5,235	4,121	—
<u>\$ 39,396</u>	<u>\$ 28,024</u>	<u>\$ 16,078</u>	<u>\$ 11,419</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
\$ 22,725	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
63,076	49,753	37,869	15,052	—
0.46	0.56	0.42	0.76	—

(1) In fiscal year 2012, the N.C. Turnpike Authority began collecting tolls; 2012 and 2013 are restated to include the tolls.

(2) In fiscal year 2012, the N.C. Turnpike Authority began charging fees in connection with the tolls; 2012 and 2013 are restated to include the fees.

(3) For fiscal years 2010 through 2013, the N.C. Turnpike Authority reported state appropriations as a pledged revenue. Starting with 2014, the state appropriations are no longer included as a pledged revenue and the coverage ratios are recalculated.

Continued

PLEDGED REVENUE COVERAGE (Continued)*(Dollars in Thousands)*

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
University of North Carolina System					
Revenue Bonds					
Pledged revenue:					
Sales and services.....	\$ 207,349	\$ 193,570	\$ 199,685	\$ 231,306	\$ 239,267
Student tuition and fees.....	4,014	4,344	4,552	5,214	6,673
Patient services.....	1,060,817	1,017,713	934,687	842,845	737,984
State appropriations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Fees, licenses and fines.....	—	—	—	—	—
Rental lease earnings.....	2,002	1,815	3,098	3,998	3,866
Investment income	1,194	1,018	326	820	522
Federal interest subsidy on debt.....	—	—	371	362	368
Other operating revenues.....	2,403	2,548	32,859	—	3
Net increase in fair value of investments.....	—	—	—	—	571
Non-operating revenues.....	42	1	—	18	9,619
Less: Operating expenses.....	(1,177,224)	(1,110,601)	(1,038,199)	(1,035,252)	(915,827)
Net available revenue.....	<u>\$ 100,597</u>	<u>\$ 110,408</u>	<u>\$ 137,379</u>	<u>\$ 49,311</u>	<u>\$ 83,046</u>
Debt service:					
Principal.....	\$ 16,415	\$ 16,915	\$ 17,025	\$ 16,720	\$ 16,645
Interest.....	9,779	10,700	12,084	8,298	8,668
Coverage ratio.....	3.84	4.00	4.72	1.97	3.28
Special Indebtedness					
Pledged revenue:					
Sales and services.....	\$ 8,859	\$ 8,914	\$ 8,144	\$ 1,007	\$ 3,695
Student tuition and fees.....	—	—	—	—	—
Rental lease earnings.....	1,986	2,206	849	3,129	3,035
Investment income (loss).....	37	23	16	(1)	9
Other operating revenues.....	48	53	240	—	—
Less: Operating expenses.....	(2,389)	(2,410)	(2,375)	(2,021)	(2,560)
Net available revenue.....	<u>\$ 8,541</u>	<u>\$ 8,786</u>	<u>\$ 6,874</u>	<u>\$ 2,114</u>	<u>\$ 4,179</u>
Debt service:					
Principal.....	\$ 3,268	\$ 3,099	\$ 2,535	\$ 730	\$ 1,110
Interest.....	3,956	4,304	3,591	1,107	1,824
Coverage ratio.....	1.18	1.19	1.12	1.15	1.42

Table 14

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
\$ 237,607	\$ 279,287	\$ 321,229	\$ 319,513	\$ 412,186
6,624	6,903	13,859	13,503	15,405
666,238	635,434	592,061	561,392	502,062
—	—	3	—	—
—	270	565	89	1,643
73	258	6,787	5,809	5,989
533	612	944	1,405	5,190
400	436	1,559	—	—
—	1,072	563	538	708
362	74	—	—	—
92	66	—	—	—
(797,205)	(744,162)	(773,796)	(749,788)	(805,531)
<u>\$ 114,724</u>	<u>\$ 180,250</u>	<u>\$ 163,774</u>	<u>\$ 152,461</u>	<u>\$ 137,652</u>
\$ 17,110	\$ 21,035	\$ 10,305	\$ 20,754	\$ 19,375
9,137	13,226	12,245	9,472	15,793
4.37	5.26	7.26	5.04	3.91
\$ 6,283	\$ 5,998	\$ 5,896	\$ 5,688	\$ 5,969
1,350	1,307	1,294	1,286	1,329
—	62	31	26	77
—	4	2	3	8
—	17	33	32	96
(2,127)	(2,144)	(2,026)	(2,244)	(2,076)
<u>\$ 5,506</u>	<u>\$ 5,244</u>	<u>\$ 5,230</u>	<u>\$ 4,791</u>	<u>\$ 5,403</u>
\$ 1,788	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,630	\$ 1,555	\$ 1,485
1,923	1,997	2,052	2,142	1,947
1.48	1.41	1.42	1.30	1.57

SCHEDULE OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

For the Years 2009-2018

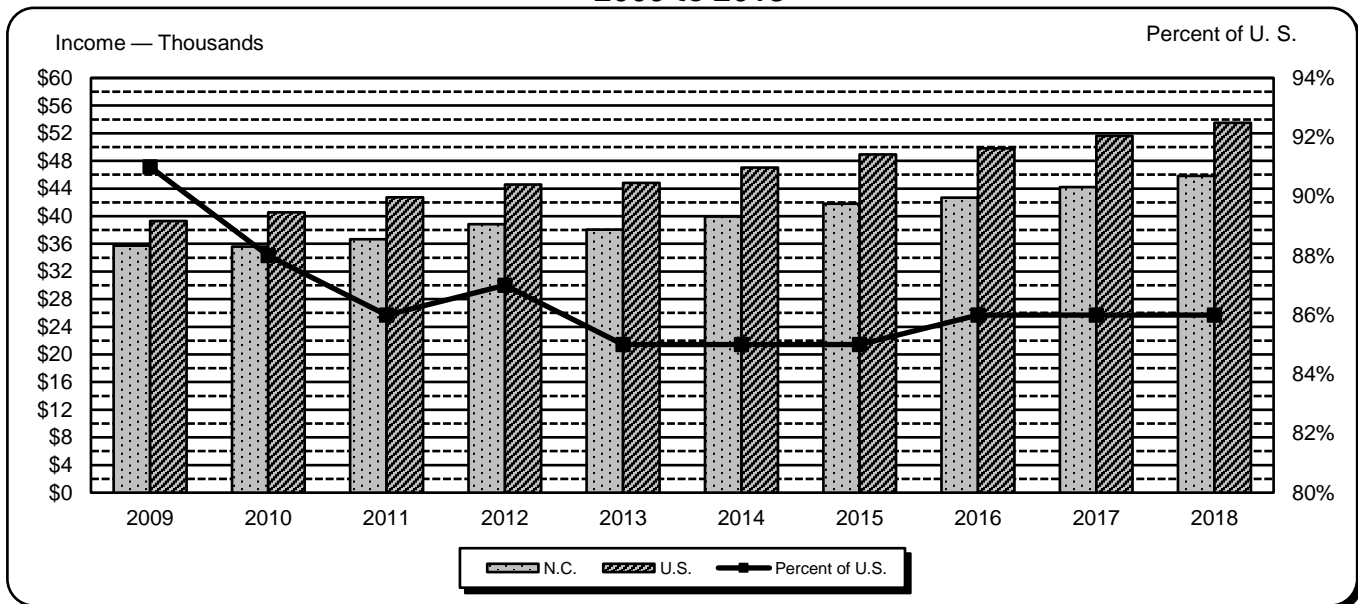
Year	Population (3)				Per Capita Income (4)			Personal Income (millions) (5)	
	(1) United States Population	U.S. Increase from Prior Period	(1) North Carolina Population	N.C. Increase from Prior Period	(2) United States	(2) North Carolina	N.C. as a Percentage of U.S.	United States	North Carolina
2018	328,048,070	0.72%	10,391,461	1.15%	\$53,515	\$ 45,828	85.64%	\$17,555,492	\$476,220
2017	325,719,178	0.72%	10,273,419	1.15%	51,640	44,222	85.64%	16,820,138	454,311
2016	323,405,935	0.74%	10,156,689	1.14%	49,831	42,707	85.70%	16,115,641	433,762
2015	321,039,839	0.76%	10,041,769	1.01%	48,940	41,814	85.44%	15,711,690	419,887
2014	318,622,525	0.76%	9,941,160	0.93%	47,025	39,976	85.01%	14,983,224	397,408
2013	316,234,505	0.71%	9,849,812	0.97%	44,826	38,078	84.95%	14,175,528	375,061
2012	313,993,272	0.75%	9,755,299	0.96%	44,582	38,854	87.15%	13,998,448	379,032
2011	311,644,280	0.94%	9,662,940	1.34%	42,727	36,665	85.81%	13,315,625	354,292
2010	308,745,538	0.64%	9,535,483	0.91%	40,545	35,592	87.78%	12,518,088	339,387
2009	306,771,529	0.88%	9,449,566	1.51%	39,284	35,746	90.99%	12,051,213	337,784

Sources:

(1) U.S. Census estimates based on 2000 census (July 1) for year 2009; Year 2010 is April 1 U.S. Census count; U.S. Census estimates based on 2010 census (July 1) for years 2011 - 2017; and year 2018 is an Office of the State Controller estimate.

(2) U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis estimate for years 2009 - 2017. Since the 2018 per capita income estimate was not available, the Office of State Controller used the U.S. Per Capita Income growth rate of the previous year to project the 2018 U.S. Per Capita Income, and the previous year N.C. as a Percentage of U.S. was used to project the 2018 Per Capita Income for North Carolina.

**Per Capita Income
North Carolina Compared to United States
2009 to 2018**



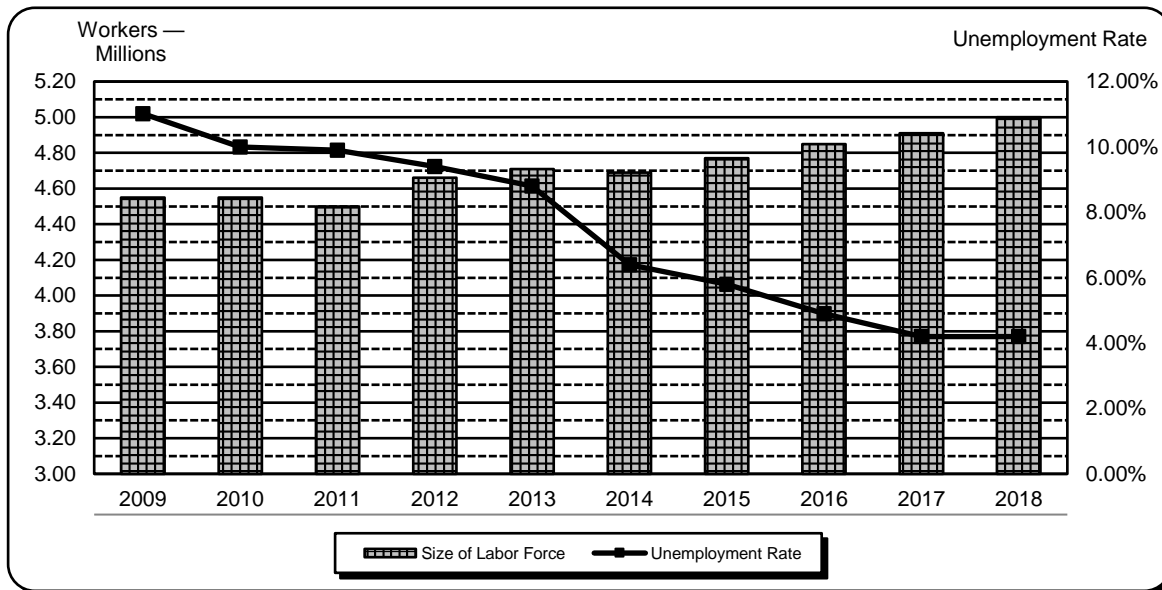
Sources (3) Population
(4) Per Capita Income
(5) Personal Income

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Calculated from sources 3 and 4

Table 15

Year	North Carolina Civilian Labor Force Data ⁽⁶⁾				North Carolina - Other Data	
	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployed Percentage Rate	Motor Vehicles Registered ⁽⁷⁾	Residential Construction Authorized ⁽⁸⁾
2018	4,997,161	4,787,584	209,577	4.20%	9,403,076	36,166
2017	4,908,517	4,700,760	207,757	4.20%	9,513,210	30,055
2016	4,853,581	4,614,694	238,887	4.90%	9,328,899	27,230
2015	4,770,538	4,493,898	276,640	5.80%	9,076,874	26,293
2014	4,688,666	4,389,480	299,186	6.40%	8,843,938	23,528
2013	4,708,565	4,292,251	416,314	8.80%	8,811,236	25,065
2012	4,655,387	4,216,014	439,373	9.40%	8,740,382	23,894
2011	4,503,162	4,055,793	447,369	9.90%	8,342,983	16,536
2010	4,545,756	4,089,199	456,557	10.00%	8,207,805	18,525
2009	4,554,663	4,052,943	501,720	11.02%	8,451,048	17,006

**Civilian Labor Force Trends
With Unemployment Percentages
2009 to 2018**



Sources: (6) Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Data - As of June 30 N.C. Division of Employment Security
 (7) Motor Vehicle Registrations - For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30 N.C. Division of Motor Vehicles
 (8) Residential Housing Permits U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

For the Fiscal Years 2009 & 2018

Table 16

	2018			2009		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total State Employment
State of North Carolina.....	175,000-179,999	1	3.71%	180,000-184,999	1	4.50%
Federal Government.....	70,000-74,999	2	1.51%	65,000-69,999	2	1.67%
Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.....	45,000-59,999	3	1.10%	50,000-54,999	3	1.30%
Duke University.....	35,000-39,999	4	0.78%	25,000-29,999	4	0.68%
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Hospital Auth...	35,000-39,999	5	0.78%	20,000-24,999	6	0.56%
Food Lion LLC.....	30,000-34,999	6	0.68%	25,000-29,999	5	0.68%
Wells Fargo Bank NA.....	30,000-34,999	7	0.68%	—	—	—
Lowe's Home Centers, Inc.....	20,000-24,999	8	0.47%	15,000-19,999	10	0.43%
Wake County Public Schools.....	20,000-24,999	9	0.47%	20,000-24,999	8	0.56%
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Bd Education...	20,000-24,999	10	0.47%	20,000-24,999	7	0.56%
Wachovia Bank NA.....	—	—	—	15,000-19,999	9	0.43%
Total.....	<u>480,000-539,990</u>		<u>10.65%</u>	<u>435,000-484,990</u>		<u>11.37%</u>

Notes: All figures are based on 1st quarter average. Percentage of total state employment is based on the average of the ranges given.

Source: North Carolina Department of Commerce – Division of Employment Security

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TEACHERS AND STATE EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

	<u>2018</u> (4)	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
General government (3).....	4,983	5,160	4,857	5,270	5,357
Primary and secondary education.....	151,263	153,236	154,079	153,165	157,205
Higher education:					
Universities.....	64,028	63,345	62,194	62,152	61,720
Community colleges.....	18,028	18,021	18,129	18,471	18,588
Health and human services (1).....	18,038	17,970	17,552	17,620	17,801
Economic development.....	2,136	2,340	3,365	2,893	3,003
Environment and natural resources (2), (3).....	4,128	4,112	4,148	3,471	3,566
Public safety, corrections and regulation (1).....	34,089	34,009	33,966	33,558	33,635
Transportation.....	12,141	12,578	12,591	12,758	13,309
Agriculture (2).....	2,082	2,077	2,066	2,080	2,081
Total.....	<u>310,916</u>	<u>312,848</u>	<u>312,947</u>	<u>311,438</u>	<u>316,265</u>

Source: North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

Table 17

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
5,450	5,425	5,835	5,941	5,898
165,167	162,124	157,380	154,107	163,322
60,665	61,317	62,716	61,505	61,063
19,518	19,702	19,958	18,948	17,263
17,786	17,958	20,382	20,919	22,094
2,722	2,415	2,767	2,524	2,474
3,549	3,561	4,582	4,607	4,740
34,668	34,650	34,045	33,140	33,895
13,170	13,175	13,550	13,902	14,767
2,110	2,064	1,349	1,366	1,393
<u>324,805</u>	<u>322,391</u>	<u>322,564</u>	<u>316,959</u>	<u>326,909</u>

(1) Starting in fiscal year 2012, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is included in the public safety, corrections and regulation function; whereas in prior years it was included with the health and human services function.

(2) Starting in fiscal year 2012, the Division of North Carolina Forest Service and Division of Soil and Water Conservation are included in the agriculture function; whereas in prior years the divisions were included with the environment and natural resources function.

(3) Starting in fiscal year 2016, the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources is included in the environment and natural resources function; whereas in prior years it was included with the general government function.

(4) Counts for fiscal year end 2018 are projected from prior year data.

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
General Government					
Department of Revenue					
Number of tax returns filed electronically.....	6,715,415	6,175,758	5,936,872	5,678,572	5,427,355
Number of tax returns processed.....	12,046,079	12,009,812	11,823,470	11,154,706	10,994,901
Number of individual refunds direct deposited.....	1,806,510	1,825,815	1,453,984	1,412,624	1,934,344
Number of individual refunds processed.....	2,683,039	2,753,655	2,308,133	2,311,764	3,127,317
Number of pieces of incoming mail.....	4,160,827	4,580,005	5,219,418	5,090,535	5,129,271
Number of pieces of outgoing mail.....	8,934,110	9,050,706	9,083,964	9,219,001	8,417,904
Department of Administration					
Construction projects administered.....	1	2	8	8	7
Construction value excluding design fee (thousands).....	\$ -	\$ 33,309	\$ 72,824	\$ 63,552	\$ 63,460
USS North Carolina Battleship Commission					
Visitation to USS North Carolina Battleship.....	211,596	218,479	212,369	202,447	210,969
Primary and Secondary Education					
Public School (K-12)					
Public school enrollment.....	1,582,118	1,545,614	1,538,310	1,520,985	1,510,664
Total high school graduates.....	103,261	101,991	99,183	96,477	95,580
Graduate intention to pursue further education.....	82%	85.9%	83.8%	83.8%	84.5%
Higher Education					
Community Colleges					
Number of students (annualized FTE).....	219,176	222,461	220,312	225,135	229,924
Number of certificates and degrees awarded.....	31,946	48,163	48,591	49,592	45,392
Universities					
Number of regular term students (FTE).....	213,218	209,401	205,119	202,447	200,716
Number of certificates and degrees awarded.....	54,838	53,236	51,799	51,850	51,086
Health and Human Services					
Department of Health and Human Services					
Medicaid recipients.....	2,247,663	2,200,011	2,198,496	2,054,975	2,073,166
Food stamp recipients.....	1,345,157	1,436,586	1,609,669	1,649,754	1,620,115
Clients served by mental health facilities.....	3,062	3,110	3,146	3,301	3,593
Clients served by developmental disabilities facilities.....	1,136	1,156	1,161	1,199	1,212
Clients served by substance abuse facilities.....	3,466	3,496	3,512	3,698	4,047
Clients served by neuro-meds facilities.....	612	644	683	721	744
Children served through subsidized child care.....	122,924	105,755	112,545	120,471	121,112
Participation in Special Supplemental Nutrition Program.....	230,071	240,691	244,652	248,575	257,582
Clients served through Work First.....	27,436	26,415	31,015	33,598	37,256
NC Health Choice annual enrollment.....	94,698	90,589	81,897	78,407	98,537

Table 18

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
5,139,849	4,801,446	4,078,310	4,089,267	3,502,141
10,772,255	10,888,330	10,596,928	10,898,544	11,336,722
1,821,767	1,702,620	1,556,340	1,376,997	1,294,894
3,123,326	3,083,401	3,026,035	3,021,379	3,081,986
5,514,005	5,827,530	6,012,977	7,219,907	6,897,757
8,172,888	8,525,983	8,972,129	8,201,770	8,443,945
7	6	6	16	135
\$ 62,729	\$ 54,378	\$ 35,403	\$ 79,906	\$ 110,674
216,438	193,150	208,994	206,965	191,206
1,493,474	1,481,671	1,476,348	1,465,562	1,466,803
94,869	92,031	89,027	89,968	83,618
85%	100.00%	86.12%	85.19%	85.09%
238,092	240,338	249,934	246,656	215,915
40,224	56,140	39,255	33,922	31,203
201,251	200,386	201,147	199,717	193,219
49,791	48,045	45,821	43,459	41,924
1,781,096	1,872,279	1,670,912	1,721,439	1,686,515
1,670,428	2,113,648	1,567,572	1,294,732	1,077,914
3,463	4,102	4,423	6,199	8,465
1,289	1,283	1,334	1,323	1,351
4,181	3,901	4,200	4,103	3,922
567	830	827	829	858
121,303	129,752	136,564	151,363	150,813
265,616	268,872	272,806	271,980	273,845
45,201	102,367	47,166	56,186	54,911
192,044	154,927	208,563	198,613	194,611

Continued

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION (Continued)

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<u>Economic Development</u>					
Economic Development Partnership of North Carolina					
Jobs generated company recruitment/expansion.....	20,794	15,748	14,806	14,812	14,094
Capital investment (thousands).....	\$ 3,580,000	\$ 3,831,981	\$ 4,245,981	\$ 2,388,677	\$ 2,787,447
Department of Commerce					
Total employed.....	4,787,584	4,700,760	4,614,694	4,493,898	4,389,480
Percentage of unemployment.....	4.2%	4.2%	4.9%	5.8%	6.4%
<u>Environment and Natural Resources</u>					
Department of Environmental Quality					
Public drinking water systems in compliance.....	98%	99%	97%	96%	96%
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources					
Visitation to state parks.....	19,153,780	19,038,513	18,053,654	16,293,380	14,751,051
Visitation to historical sites and museums.....	4,014,046	5,488,204	5,480,871	4,627,997	4,161,452
Visitation to state aquariums	1,376,820	1,347,641	1,233,070	1,268,467	1,123,756
Visitation to N.C. Zoo.....	839,963	870,882	755,567	721,432	728,531
Wildlife Resources Commission					
Hunting licenses sold.....	144,380	141,448	145,029	145,729	126,524
Fishing licenses sold (inland and coastal).....	743,316	779,184	789,049	795,878	823,712
Combination hunting/fishing licenses sold.....	146,772	152,801	161,847	191,244	204,179
Vessels registered.....	173,740	176,585	179,485	146,305	144,316
<u>Public Safety, Corrections and Regulation (3)</u>					
Department of Public Safety					
Incarcerated adult offenders.....	37,104	37,487	37,440	37,793	37,529
Supervised adult offenders.....	97,798	99,313	100,881	102,790	103,399
Juvenile offenders.....	6,075	6,613	7,170	8,037	8,141
Administrative Office of the Courts					
Cases disposed as a % of cases filed-Superior Court.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Cases disposed as a % of cases filed-District Court.....	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
<u>Agriculture</u>					
Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services					
Motor fuel dispensers tested (1).....	116,709	106,614	91,525	95,811	96,880
Rejection rate.....	27.70%	11.49%	12.5%	16%	16.36%
Retail scales tested (2).....	33,630	31,994	33,270	26,091	30,220
Rejection rate.....	7.7%	8.7%	9.4%	8.8%	8.96%

Table 18

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
16,939	15,634	22,409	18,326	15,077
\$ 2,139,346	\$ 3,600,000	\$ 4,151,293	\$ 2,653,795	\$ 3,433,657
4,292,251	4,216,014	4,055,793	4,089,199	4,052,943
8.8%	9.4%	9.9%	10%	11.02%
96%	95%	96%	96%	95%
13,918,725	14,247,295	14,660,154	14,023,959	13,378,421
4,243,249	3,880,172	3,641,960	2,981,952	2,843,103
1,193,252	1,104,200	1,083,967	1,125,096	991,430
732,310	738,072	741,119	749,627	729,615
117,473	115,420	119,347	114,677	110,198
772,197	791,044	797,897	787,113	794,132
199,280	198,689	198,102	198,045	204,327
149,311	143,535	147,964	151,348	143,071
37,619	38,385	41,030	40,102	40,824
105,763	103,163	109,326	111,743	114,367
8,625	9,090	9,332	9,867	10,701
100%	100%	100%	100%	97.4%
100%	100%	100%	100%	100.0%
110,730	104,666	99,273	121,897	99,461
12.84%	9.2%	9.93%	10.77%	10.29%
27,995	28,074	28,925	33,331	33,329
9.65%	8.14%	7.63%	11.1%	11.11%

(1) Governed by Gasoline and Oil Inspection Law (G.S. 119)

(2) Governed by North Carolina Weights and Measures Act (G.S. 81A)

(3) Starting in fiscal year 2012, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is included in the public safety, corrections and regulation function; whereas in prior years it was included in the health and human services function.

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Primary Government					
General Government					
Department of Administration					
Buildings.....	74	82	87	107	105
Parking lots.....	24	24	25	25	25
Parking spaces.....	8,434	8,434	8,423	8,526	8,528
Motor Fleet vehicles	7,657	7,591	7,465	7,602	8,136
Health and Human Services					
Mental Health Institutions.....	13	12	13	13	13
Number of certified beds.....	3,916	4,041	4,087	4,111	4,245
Environment and Natural Resources					
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources					
Number of state park lands.....	34	35	35	35	35
Acres of state park lands.....	163,159	162,294	160,891	157,856	155,556
Number of state recreation areas.....	4	4	4	4	4
Acres of state recreation areas.....	13,256	13,256	13,256	13,256	13,256
Number of state natural areas.....	28	24	24	20	20
Acres of state natural areas.....	28,024	26,114	26,000	24,662	23,896
Number of state lakes.....	7	7	7	7	7
Acres of state lakes.....	29,135	29,135	29,135	29,135	29,135
Zoo animals.....	1,393	1,533	1,341	1,767	1,816
Vehicles (6).....	853	850	863	—	—
Boats/trailers (6).....	352	341	316	—	—
Scientific equipment (6).....	50	53	49	—	—
Department of Environmental Quality					
Vehicles (5),(7).....	179	181	178	889	883
Boats/trailers (5),(7).....	416	430	443	519	508
Aircraft (5).....	4	2	3	3	3
Scientific equipment (7).....	734	716	743	749	774
Wildlife Resources Commission					
Number of game lands.....	70	69	66	64	64
Acres of game lands.....	501,617	492,950	488,589	481,665	496,134
Vehicles	571	570	563	463	463
Boats/trailers	898	906	870	796	779
Aircraft	3	3	3	3	3
Public Safety, Corrections and Regulation (4)					
Department of Public Safety					
Close security prisons.....	14	14	15	14	13
Medium security prisons.....	19	18	17	18	22
Minimum security prisons.....	22	23	26	26	24
Youth facilities.....	10	10	10	10	10
Adult Correction Vehicles:					
Passenger/cargo vans.....	180	183	129	127	122
Inmate transfer vans/buses.....	347	536	497	490	486
Inmate work crew vans/buses.....	148	191	208	218	223
Pickup trucks.....	425	450	361	376	348
Roving patrol pickups.....	106	123	100	95	97
One ton maintenance trucks.....	184	190	104	106	106
Specialty/other trucks (1).....	152	160	114	108	108

Table 19

<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
127	120	117	129	129
25	25	25	76	23
8,597	7,877	8,314	8,813	7,408
7,620	7,538	8,145	8,341	8,784
12	11	11	12	13
4,402	4,314	4,331	4,688	4,346
35	35	35	35	35
153,959	152,578	150,807	148,897	144,806
4	4	4	4	4
12,240	12,240	12,240	12,240	12,240
20	20	20	19	19
22,519	22,254	22,145	20,833	20,910
7	7	7	7	7
29,135	29,135	29,135	29,135	29,135
1,622	1,593	1,355	1,569	1,565
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
896	856	1,889	1,764	1,745
489	468	633	606	585
3	3	26	32	32
689	663	789	762	737
57	62	62	61	59
492,440	480,257	480,257	475,212	468,570
458	422	370	307	291
793	825	814	749	753
4	4	4	4	4
13	14	14	14	14
23	23	23	23	26
29	29	33	33	39
13	15	16	17	17
120	152	106	108	118
492	506	493	608	511
222	239	243	276	291
338	381	349	353	351
98	91	92	103	89
107	123	95	115	108
113	105	129	119	114

Continued

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION (Continued)

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Department of Public Safety					
Enterprise Vehicles:					
Passenger/cargo vans.....	16	17	16	16	16
Inmate workcrew buses.....	18	18	19	18	19
Pickup trucks.....	55	52	53	52	52
One ton maintenance trucks.....	20	20	19	21	21
Specialty/other trucks.....	116	113	114	117	106
Alcohol Law Enforcement Vehicles					
Cars/SUV's.....	156	175	178	225	162
State Highway Patrol Vehicles					
Cars.....	1,649	1,672	1,738	1,805	1,925
Trucks/vans.....	372	407	418	525	506
Motorcycles.....	37	38	41	46	40
State Bureau of Investigation Vehicles					
Cars/SUV's.....	275	284	257	308	349
Trucks/vans.....	90	93	74	78	74
State Highway Patrol Aircraft					
Helicopters.....	6	6	6	6	6
Transportation					
Department of Transportation					
Pavement in lane-miles:					
Primary subsystem (2).....	—	15,125	15,125	15,062	15,062
Secondary subsystem (2).....	—	65,830	64,544	64,522	64,522
Bridges:					
Number of bridges (2).....	—	13,522	13,494	13,519	13,552
Number of culverts (2).....	—	4,654	4,592	4,520	4,496
Vehicles.....	8,779	8,276	8,720	9,191	9,463
Heavy equipment.....	15,948	14,840	14,799	15,237	14,808
Component Units					
Higher Education					
Community Colleges					
Buildings.....	1,271	1,238	1,234	1,199	1,182
Universities					
Academic/administrative buildings.....	1,053	1,052	1,044	1,070	1,010
Dormitories/auxiliary buildings.....	789	786	744	721	684
Medical (3).....	35	35	36	49	39
University System Hospitals					
Administration.....	16	16	16	18	18
Clinical.....	47	61	52	51	52
Facility services.....	10	10	10	10	10
Hospital.....	9	9	9	8	7

Table 19

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
14	14	17	18	22
15	20	23	25	26
44	49	49	54	59
24	24	21	22	22
126	110	103	101	103
172	202	174	156	156
1,766	2,214	2,422	2,692	2,692
486	124	126	128	128
28	26	25	19	19
333	356	344	339	279
78	75	75	72	64
9	9	7	8	8
15,064	15,052	15,002	14,952	14,919
64,514	64,440	64,413	64,378	64,267
13,557	13,583	13,531	13,251	13,222
4,547	4,710	4,730	5,056	5,007
9,484	8,997	8,337	8,422	9,349
14,221	13,827	12,703	12,647	13,216
1,178	1,174	1,161	1,134	1,097
1,003	1,011	993	962	933
692	680	654	640	560
36	34	31	37	39
18	11	4	4	4
52	14	12	11	12
9	6	6	6	6
8	6	6	6	5

(1) Includes boom trucks, cranes, flat beds, rollbacks, yard trucks, dump trucks, semi-trucks, etc.

(2) Recent data from the source was not available, as of the date of publication.

(3) East Carolina Teaching Hospital

(4) Starting in fiscal year 2012, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is included in the public safety, corrections and regulation function; whereas in prior years it was included with the health and human services function.

(5) Starting in fiscal year 2012, vehicles, boats/trailers, and aircraft have decreased because the Division of North Carolina Forest Service and Department of Environmental Quality formerly Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

(6) Data reported with Department of Environmental Quality for years prior to 2016.

(7) Starting in fiscal year 2016, vehicles, boats/trailers, and scientific equipment decreased because five divisions are now included in the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources; whereas in prior years the divisions were included with the Department of Environmental Quality formerly Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TEN-YEAR CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION
PUBLIC SCHOOL INSURANCE FUND
For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

The following table illustrates how earned revenues (net of reinsurance) and investment income of the Public School Insurance Fund (the Fund) compare to related costs of loss (net of loss assumed by reinsurers) and other expenses assumed by the Fund for the last ten fiscal years ended June 30. The rows of the table are defined as follows:

- (1) Total of each fiscal year's earned contribution revenues, investment revenues, contribution revenues ceded to excess insurers or reinsurers, and amount of reported revenues net of excess insurance or reinsurance.
- (2) Each fiscal year's other operating costs of the Fund, including overhead and claims expense not allocable to individual claims.
- (3) The Fund's incurred claims (both paid and accrued) as originally reported at the end of the first year in which the event that triggered coverage under the contract occurred (before the effect of loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers), the loss assumed by excess insurers or reinsurers, and total net amount of incurred claims and allocated claim adjustment expenses.
- (4) Cumulative amounts paid as of the end of successive years for each policy year.
- (5) The most current reestimated amount of losses assumed by reinsurers for each accident year. The amount can and will be changed as claims and expenses are reevaluated.
- (6) The reestimated net incurred claims and expenses based on the information available as of the end of the year. This annual reestimation results from new information received on known claims, reevaluation of existing information on known claims, as well as emergence of new claims not previously known.
- (7) Comparison of the latest reestimated net incurred claims amount to the amount originally established (line 3) and indication of whether this latest estimate of claims cost is greater or less than originally thought.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
TEN-YEAR CLAIMS DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION
PUBLIC SCHOOL INSURANCE FUND

For the Fiscal Years 2009-2018

Table 20

As data for individual policy years mature, the correlation between original estimated and reestimated amounts is commonly used to evaluate the accuracy of incurred claims currently recognized in less mature policy years. The columns in the table present data for successive policy years. Amounts are expressed in thousands.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1) Required contribution and investment revenue:										
Earned.....	\$ 18,054	\$ 20,337	\$ 16,257	\$ 20,699	\$ 16,380	\$ 17,583	\$ 14,563	\$ 19,099	\$ 12,518	\$ 12,484
Ceded.....	3,642	3,852	3,576	3,717	4,502	4,313	3,545	3,665	3,386	3,298
Net earned.....	14,412	16,485	12,681	16,982	11,878	13,270	11,018	15,434	9,132	9,186
2) Unallocated expenses	680	659	666	701	714	695	635	600	659	583
3) Estimated claims and expenses, end of policy year:										
Incurred.....	2,253	1,783	20,340	19,304	4,366	6,492	10,524	943	16,149	1,271
Ceded.....	—	—	(6,761)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net incurred.....	2,253	1,783	13,579	19,304	4,366	6,492	10,524	943	16,149	1,271
4) Paid (cumulative) as of:										
End of policy year.....	1,746	1,502	5,505	6,992	1,975	1,845	1,448	872	4,188	1,015
One year later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389	3,465	4,053	5,389	1,078	10,169	
Two years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389	3,465	4,053	5,389	1,078		
Three years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389	3,465	4,053	5,389			
Four years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389	3,465	4,053				
Five years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389	3,465					
Six years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090	9,389						
Seven years later.....	2,149	2,082	13,090							
Eight years later.....	2,149	2,082								
Nine years later.....	2,149									
5) Reestimated ceded claims and expenses.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6) Reestimated net incurred claims and expenses:										
End of policy year.....	2,253	1,783	13,579	19,304	4,366	6,492	10,524	943	16,149	1,271
One year later.....	2,276	1,846	20,481	13,159	2,965	5,189	10,669	917	18,622	
Two years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481	13,159	2,965	5,189	10,669	917		
Three years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481	13,159	2,965	5,189	10,669			
Four years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481	13,159	2,965	5,189				
Five years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481	13,159	2,965					
Six years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481	13,159						
Seven years later.....	2,269	1,846	20,481							
Eight years later.....	2,269	1,846								
Nine years later.....	2,269									
7) Increase (decrease) in estimated net incurred claims and expenses from end of policy year.....	16	63	6,902	(6,145)	(1,401)	(1,303)	145	(26)	2,473	—

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