City of Gastonia North Carolina

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019



Prepared by The Financial Services Department

City of Gastonia

North Carolina

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2019

Walker E. Reid, III, Mayor

Council Members

Ward 1 – Robert J. Kellogg	Ward 4 – Todd Pierceall
Ward 2 – Dave Kirlin, Mayor Pro-Tem	Ward 5 – Jennifer M. Stepp
Ward 3 – Jim Gallagher	Ward 6 – David Humphries

City Manager Michael C. Peoples

Director of Financial Services Crystal Certain



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<u>Exhibit</u>	INTRODUCTORY SECTION	<u>Page</u>
	Letter of Transmittal City Facts GFOA's Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Organizational Chart	i-xv xvi-xxv xxvi xxvii
	FINANCIAL SECTION	
	Independent Auditor's Report	1-3
	Management's Discussion and Analysis	4-17
	Basic Financial Statements:	
	Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
A	Statement of Net Position	18
В	Statement of Activities	19-20
	Fund Financial Statements:	
C	Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	21-22
D	Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	23
E	Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	24
F	General Fund - Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
	Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	25
G	Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	26
Н	Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds	27
I	Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	28-29
J	Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	30
	Notes to the Financial Statements	31-91

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule		<u>Page</u>
	Required Supplementary Information:	
A-1	Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability - Law Enforcement	02
	Officers' and Firemen's Special Separation Allowance	92
A-2	Schedule of Total Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered	
	Payroll - Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemen's Special	
	Separation Allowance	93
A-3	Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and	
	Related Ratios - Other Post-Employment Benefits	94
A-4	Required Supplementary Information - Local Government	
	Employees' Retirement System - Proportionate Share of	95
	Net Pension Liability (Asset)	
A-5	Required Supplementary Information - Local Government	
	Employees' Retirement System - Contributions	96
	Other Supplemental Schedules:	
A-6	Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Combining Balance Sheet	97
A-7	Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Combining Statement of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	98
A-8	Schedule of Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable	99
A-9	Analysis of Current Year Levy	100
	General Fund:	
B-1	Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund	
	Balances - Budget and Actual	101-116
	Special Revenue Funds:	
C-1	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds - Combining Balance Sheet	117-118
C-2	Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds - Combining Statement of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	119-120
C-3	Community Development Block Grant Program - Program	
	Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
	Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	121
C-4	Community Development Block Grant Program - Affordable	
	Housing Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
	Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	122
C-5	Community Development Block Grant Program - Rehabilitation	
	Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in	
	Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	123
C-6	Community Development Block Grant Program - Home	
	Investment Trust Fund - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures,	
	and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	124

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<u>Schedule</u>		<u>Page</u>
	Special Revenue Funds (continued):	
C-7	Community Development Block Grant Program -	
	108 Loan/Revitalization - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures,	
	and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	125
C-8	Community Development Block Grant Program -	
	108 Loan/Economic - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures,	
	and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	126
C-9	Community Development Block Grant Program -	
	Economic Development - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures,	
	and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	127
C-10	Occupancy Tax - Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
	Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual	128
C-11	Uptown Municipal Tax District - Schedule of Revenues,	
	Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and	
	Actual	129
C-12	Economic Stimulus Grants Fund - Schedule of Revenues,	
	Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and	
	Actual	130
	Capital Project Funds:	
D-1	Major Capital Project Fund - Streets - Schedule of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -	
	Budget and Actual	131
D-2	Nonmajor Capital Project Funds - Combining Balance Sheet	132-133
D-3	Nonmajor Capital Project Funds - Combining Statement of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	134-135
D-4	Capital Project Fund - Mayor/Council - Schedule of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -	
	Budget and Actual	136
D-5	Capital Project Fund - Developer Sidewalk - Schedule of	
	Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -	
	Budget and Actual	137
D-6	Capital Project Fund - Airport - Schedule of Revenues,	
	Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget	
	and Actual	138
D-7	Capital Project Fund - Downtown Revitalization -	
	Schedule of Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -	
	Budget and Actual	139
D-8	Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund - Schedule of Revenues,	
	Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget	
	and Actual	140

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Schedule		<u>Page</u>
	Enterprise Funds:	
E-1	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds - Combining Statement of Net Position	141
E-2	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds - Combining Statement of	
	Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	142
E-3	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds - Combining Statement of	
	Cash Flows	143
E-4	Water and Sewer Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	144-147
E-5	Water and Sewer Capital Project Funds - Schedule of	
	Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	148
E-6	Electric Fund - Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget	
	Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	149-152
E-7	Electric Capital Project Funds - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	153
E-8	Stormwater Fund - Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures -	
	Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	154-155
E-9	Stormwater Capital Project Fund - Schedule of Revenues	
	and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	156
E-10	Transit System Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	157-158
E-11	Municipal Golf Course Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	159
E-12	Solid Waste Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP)	160-161
	Internal Service Funds:	
F-1	Internal Service Funds - Combining Statement of Net Position	162
F-2	Internal Service Funds - Combining Statement of Revenues,	
	Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	163
F-3	Internal Service Funds - Combining Statement of Cash Flows	164
F-4	Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Fund -	
	Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Financial Plan	
	and Actual (Non-GAAP)	165-167
F-5	Information Technology Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Financial Plan and Actual (Non-GAAP)	168-171
F-6	Dental Self-Insurance Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Financial Plan and Actual (Non-GAAP)	172
F-7	Medical Self-Insurance Fund - Schedule of Revenues and	
	Expenditures - Financial Plan and Actual (Non-GAAP)	173
	Agency Fund:	
G-1	Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities	174

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

<u>Table</u>	OT A THOMAS A CONCINON	<u>Page</u>
	STATISTICAL SECTION	
1	Net Position by Component	175
2	Changes in Net Position	176-177
3	Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	178
4	Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds	179
5	Tax Revenue by Source, Governmental Funds	180
6	Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	181
7	Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates	182
8	Principal Property Tax Payers	183
9	Property Tax Levies and Collections	184
10	Ratios of Debt Outstanding Debt by Type	185
11	Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding	186
12	Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	187
13	Legal Debt Margin Information	188
14	Pledged-Revenue Coverage	189
15	Demographic and Economic Statistics	190
16	Principal Employers	191
17	Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function	192
18	Operating Indicators by Function/Program	193
19	Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program	194
	COMPLIANCE SECTION	
	Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On	
	Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of	
	Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With	
	Government Auditing Standards	195-196
	Report On Compliance For Each Major Federal Program; Report On Internal Control Over Compliance; In Accordance With Uniform	
	Guidance; And The State Single Audit Implementation Act	197-198
	Report On Compliance For Each Major State Program; Report On	
	Internal Control Over Compliance; In Accordance with Uniform	100.200
	Guidance; And The State Single Audit Implementation Act	199-200
	Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs	201-204
	Corrective Action Plan	205-206
	Summary Schedule of Prior Year's Audit Findings	207
	Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards	208-209



INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal

City Facts

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Organizational Chart





City of Gastonia

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

November 27, 2019

The Honorable Mayor and Members of City Council City of Gastonia Gastonia, N. C. 28052

Dear Mayor and Council Members:

It is our pleasure to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Gastonia, North Carolina for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, with comparative numbers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the City of Gastonia. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of Gastonia has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City of Gastonia's financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City of Gastonia's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City of Gastonia's financial statements have been audited by Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A., a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Gastonia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are free from material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon their audit, that an unmodified opinion be issued and that the City of Gastonia's financial statements for the fiscal year end June 30, 2019 are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the financial statements of the City of Gastonia was a part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" and state mandated "State Single Audit Implementation Act" designed to meet the special needs of the federal and state grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on the internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of the federal and state awards. These reports are presented in the compliance section.

This report is consistent with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments" and No. 14, "The Financial Reporting Entity". The report presents the City of Gastonia's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements include the discrete presentation of two legally separate entities, the City of Gastonia ABC Board and the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority. These entities are component units of the City.

GAAP require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City of Gastonia's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors.

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY and ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The City's economy has benefited from its location within a major population center, its proximity to Charlotte and its access to major interstate highways and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport (the "Airport") and the Charlotte Regional Intermodal Facility at the Airport (the "CLT Intermodal Facility"), an inland port operated by the North Carolina State Ports Authority and capable of handling more than 30,000 containers annually. For many years, the primary industry in the City was textiles. However, many companies relocated manufacturing facilities outside the United States resulting in significant losses of jobs and investments in the textile industry. Over the past decade, the City's economy has diversified its commercial and industrial base through a variety of industry, trade and tourism sectors, while the significance of the textile industry has declined. The City emphasizes the attraction of new and diverse industry while providing support for the existing commercial and industrial community.

In 2018, the City partnered with the Greater Gaston Development Commission and other municipalities to complete a CLT Airport Connected Economic Positioning Strategy (the "Strategy") to bolster economic development opportunities in conjunction with the Airport. The Strategy has identified target economic sectors and strategic opportunity sites to enable the County to be proactive in attracting new industry sectors and advocate for unique economic development initiatives. The Strategy has provided the rationale for positioning the County and its constituent municipalities as excellent options outside the City of Charlotte for the Airport and development related to the Intermodal Facility, as well as identifying the County for companies that are considering the City of Charlotte for business recruitment and relocation.

The City has seen increased economic activity in 2018 through the beginning of 2019. Loray Mill Phase I, with approximately \$45 million invested to date, is a mixed use development consisting of 190 upscale loft apartments and commercial space, including restaurants, retail shops, office space and green space. The Loray Mill Phase I apartments are currently 100% occupied. In addition, the Loray Mill Phase I is now home to the Loray Athletic Club and professional office tenants in certain of the commercial spaces. As a result of the Phase I successes to date, Loray Mill's developers are expected to begin construction of Phase II soon, including 105 additional loft apartments in the same style as Loray Mill Phase I.

The City's largest economic development project is the Franklin Urban Sports & Entertainment District (the "FUSE District"). The FUSE District is located in the former Trenton Mill neighborhood and will serve as a catalyst for redevelopment. The new multi-sport and entertainment venue is being developed with proceeds of \$24,000,000 Taxable Limited Obligation Bonds, issued on October 3, 2019, and will be the anchor of the FUSE District. The City has completed the purchase of approximately 16 acres of contiguous property and has secured the guaranteed maximum price for the construction of the multi-use sports and entertainment facility. A private developer has committed to redevelopment of the former Trenton Mill site located in the FUSE District into multi-family residential units. The FUSE district will include a mix of entertainment, restaurants, offices, multi-family residential, and other attractive uses that will make Downtown Gastonia a destination for the region.

The City is also working with private landowners, the City of Lowell, Gaston County, and Gaston Economic Development Commission on the potential development of the "Lineberger Property" along I-85. The partnership is preparing an application for federal funding to match private investment in the construction of necessary infrastructure, a potential blend of commercial, retail, office, residential, and light industrial uses.

Previously approved residential developments, primarily in the southeastern portion of the City, that were halted during the 2008 Recession, have restarted. The challenge for Gastonia is to encourage developments of high quality. Developments with high values are more fiscally sustainable and will contribute more to the expansion of the tax base. Consistent with our land development plans, Gastonia encourages commercial, office, industrial, and residential development in each sector of the City. In particular, infill developments are the most desirable form of economic growth because the infrastructure is already in place, thereby reducing the cost to serve the new development.

The City, partnering with Gaston County and the Gaston County Economic Development Commission, has completed the NC Highway 7 Corridor Study and is now tasked with implementing the plan and realize additional economic development while transforming this important gateway corridor into "Gastonia's Second Main Street". The City will take steps towards being more proactive and focused through the fully staffed economic development department. High value growth is important to the General Fund and also to our utility funds that need the growth of customers to broaden their revenue base. It is our on-going objective to grow our tax and utility bases and not our rates.

The Gastonia Technology Park, an international business park, welcomed Owens Corning in 2016 with approximately 120 jobs and a \$120 million investment (the "Gastonia Technology Park"). Now at almost full build-out, several of the existing industries in the Gastonia Technology Park have started to expand in their locations. Lanxess, a producer of high-tech plastics used in the design of light-

weight plastic parts to replace metal parts in automobiles, has expanded with additional warehouse space and a new production line. Dixon Quick Coupling, a manufacturer of hydraulic and pneumatic quick disconnect couplings, has also expanded its original operation in the County. Currently, a 50,000 square foot speculative building constructed by Maistro Investments LLC on an approximately 13-acre site in the Gastonia Technology Park has been shown to over 50 prospects. The City has also been working with the County on development of a new business park known as the Apple Creek Corporate Center to be built on approximately 312 acres of land located adjacent to the Gastonia Technology Park. The Apple Creek Corporate Center will be able to support approximately 1,700,000 square feet at full build-out. It is expected that single-tenant advanced manufacturing firms will be targeted to lease space at the Apple Creek Corporate Center.

CaroMont Health, Inc., the parent corporation for a multi-state, integrated health care system consisting of CaroMont Regional Medical Center, physician office practices, imaging centers, outpatient centers, an ambulatory surgery center, a nursing home, occupational medicine and hospice (the "Health System"), maintains its principal offices in the City. The Health System's service area includes Gaston, Cleveland and Lincoln Counties in North Carolina and York County in South Carolina. The Health System is one of the City's largest employers, and its main facilities are located in the City on an 83-acre medical campus. The Health System's medical campus includes 435 licensed beds, a specialty surgery center, a diagnostic center, medical office buildings and a business services annex. The medical campus is owned by the County and leased to CaroMont Health, Inc. and the non-profit corporation operating the Health System. The Health System provides a wide variety of medical services including open heart surgery, a comprehensive cancer center, a neo-natal intensive care unit and emergency services. In addition to the medical campus of the Health System, services are provided at multiple locations throughout the region. The Health System has received numerous awards and recognition, including Thomson Reuters' "Top 100 Hospitals" award for Quality and Safety and Advanced Diabetes Certification and Advanced Certification in Heart Failure from The Joint Commission.

CaroMont Health has announced an investment over the next five years in the County of \$350 million, of which \$70 million is expected to be in the City. This investment will be in new facilities and facility expansion.

The downtown area of the City is undergoing revitalization. The Gastonia Conference Center, a venue providing space for all types of meetings and events serving civic organizations and local business, as well as other group gatherings, has proven to be a catalyst for the City's downtown. Webb Custom Kitchen, located in the heart of downtown, has received national recognition for its cuisine and charm. Edward Jones recently opened a downtown location, and a local restaurant, Pita Wheel, has started construction on a downtown location. The success of the City's downtown revitalization has spurred additional development projects including a multimillion-dollar renovation of an iconic downtown high-rise into an upscale hotel scheduled to open in the spring of 2020. Both occupancy rates and buildings values continue to rise in the City's downtown area.

The City and surrounding area have been defined as a "metropolitan-dominated region," with the City of Charlotte serving as the central economic engine and employment center. Within this context, the City and the County have become a retail destination, with shoppers coming to the City and County from surrounding counties such as Lincoln, Cleveland, York and Mecklenburg.

Below are some additional recent developments:

- Academy Sports and Burlington Coat Factory have opened new locations back-filling a vacant K-Mart building.
- A new grocery-anchored shopping center is under construction along Franklin Boulevard.
- Creative Ticking, a knitted fabric manufacturer and bedding specialty division of Beverly Knits, one of the largest circular knitters in the United States, added 70,000 square feet to their operation in the City.
- The Gaston County Economic Development Commission (the "EDC") worked with the developer of the new Health System administrative office located at The Summit, a 60-acre business park development owned by the County and located in the City.
- Stabilus, a manufacturer of gas struts, dampers and electromechanical drives, expanded its operation by installing \$20,000,000 of new automated manufacturing lines.
- The City and the County jointly funded a redevelopment study for N.C. Highway 7 from New Hope Road to West Franklin Boulevard. The EDC portion of the study focused on several sites where small business parks can be developed in this area.
- The EDC partnered with Gaston College to create the Gaston County Association of Manufacturers ("GCAM"). GCAM serves as a forum to address crucial issues facing modern day manufacturing. Currently in its second year, GCAM partners with Gaston County Schools, Gaston College and has membership from 20 companies.

Despite the challenges facing the City, the long-range future for Gastonia remains bright. We are located in one of the fastest growing and most affluent metropolitan areas in the United States. Our region is home to the second largest financial center in the country. Gastonia is located only twenty-five minutes west of the center of the region. Our location is excellent. Interstate 85, the transportation link between Atlanta and Charlotte, bisects our City with eight interchanges. US Highway 321 links us to Hickory and Interstate 40, while the proposed Catawba Crossings project would further connect Gastonia to the Charlotte-Douglas International Airport and Interstate 485.

We will need to make wise investments that capitalize on our location within the metropolitan region. Also, we will need to capitalize on our current strengths - an abundant water source at Mountain Island Lake, natural features such as Crowders Mountain State Park, the Schiele Museum, the FUSE district, our City parks, the Conference Center, the quality of our neighborhoods and our schools. To further enhance our ability to attract quality new investment, we must create a positive private investment climate. Improving our regulatory process while delivering excellent citizen services will be our challenge every year.

During the twelve-month period from July 2018 through June 2019, total retail sales tax distributed by the State to Gaston County and Municipalities within the County was \$63,212,011 as compared to \$57,509,945 for the same period in the 2018 fiscal year, an increase of \$5,702,066 (9.91%). The City of Gastonia received \$12,110,099 of the fiscal year 2019 distribution, or approximately 19.15%. During the twelve-month period from July 2018 through June 2019, total taxable sales for Gaston County were \$2,447,754,395 as compared to \$2,179,421,047 for the same period in the 2018 fiscal year, an increase of \$268,333,348 (12.31%). Since July 2009, the North Carolina Department of Revenue no longer prepares monthly sales and use tax statistical reports for cities with populations in excess of 5,000. The City has historically represented approximately 70% of the County's taxable retail sales.

Unemployment in the City was 4.7% at fiscal year-end June 30, 2019, higher than the County rate of 4.4%, higher than the State rate of 4.4%, and higher than the national rate of 3.8%. Unemployment in the City was 4.6% as of July 2019. These rates are not seasonally adjusted.

Construction permits within the City resulted in 1,034 permits issued on construction of \$208,409,739 as compared to 1,241 permits issued on construction of \$166,026,959 in the prior year. This included residential permits of 687 and commercial permits of 347, with construction costs of \$124,296,549 and \$84,113,190, respectively. Prior year residential permits issued were 649 and commercial permits issued were 592, with construction costs of \$98,617,345 and \$67,409,614, respectively.

According to North Carolina economist John Connaughton, the United States and North Carolina are now experiencing the longest economic expansion since 1854. While at a modest rate, the national and state economics should continue to grow.

During the first quarter of 2019 the GSP grew by 2.6 percent and was still influenced by the tax cuts put in place in January 2018. Connaughton indicated that the China trade dispute impact will likely negate the 2018 tax cut benefits and thus the GSP is forecast to increase by 2.0 percent over the 2018 level with thirteen of the state's fifteen economic sectors forecast to experience increases. The strongest growth is expected in mining, information services, business services and professional services. The industries with the highest expected employment increases are transportation, warehousing, utilities and other services.

For 2020, North Carolina real GSP is forecast to increase by 2.0 percent over the 2019 level and the state's unemployment rate is expected to be 4.1 percent by the end of 2020. Connaughton stated that the prospect for a recession is still slight, mainly due to the fact that consumer confidence remains high.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The City of Gastonia was the first city in North Carolina to be recognized as a MILLENNIUM COMMUNITY by the White House Millennium Council. This award is in recognition of efforts to bring the community together around the national theme "Honor the Past – Imagine the Future," by initiating the projects that celebrate and preserve local history and by preparing our children for the new millennium.

Since fiscal year 2002, the City has increased its Available Fund Balance to total expenditures ratio in the General Fund from a low of 4% as of June 30, 2002 to 35.15% as of June 30, 2019. Through a disciplined approach to expenditures, Gastonia is now sufficiently over the 8% minimum Available Fund Balance recommended by the Local Government Commission. The City's goal as defined in the City's Fund Balance Policy is that Available Fund Balance should not fall below 25%.

The City of Gastonia's total financing debt obligations decreased from \$109,474,337 to \$101,278,859 during the current fiscal year, a decrease of \$8,195,478 (7.49%). The key factors in this decrease were the overall scheduled debt retirements of \$12,235,626, while the City incurred \$4,040,148 of new financing debt obligations. New debt obligations consisted of a \$2,955,000 vehicle equipment-financing instrument and \$1,085,148 of a State Revolving loan. The proceeds from the State Revolving Loan are being used to fund a sewer infrastructure expansion project. The City was awarded a \$2,999,839 State Revolving loan for this project and has expended and drawn down

\$1,085,148 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. In fiscal year 2016, the City was awarded \$35,000,000 of State Revolving loans to assist in funding an approximate \$59,500,000 water plant rehabilitation and an approximate \$5,000,0000 water storage project. The City has expended and drawn down \$32,487,531 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. The projects were also funded with equity contributions from the City's Water & Sewer Fund and proceeds from \$20,130,000 Series 2015 Combined Utility System Revenue bonds.

Budget / Fiscal Principles and Objectives

The focus for the City's fiscal management is centered on three guiding principles: financial responsibility, customer service and economic development.

.

Financial responsibility means that the City's annual budget includes programs and expenditures that are supported by adequate and predictable revenues. Also, financial responsibility means that capital projects, equipment, and human resource costs are budgeted each year so that the City is not faced with a deterioration that would create a crisis in future years. The City's 2020 budget focuses on a three-year operating budget horizon.

Customer service means that the annual budget focuses on the direct delivery of services to our customers. Expenditures that are directed to serving our citizens deserve to be emphasized. Our customers include our taxpayers, utility customers, and others that receive a service from the City. Our customer base also includes people simply looking to live or start a business venture in Gastonia.

Economic development means that the City should invest in specific ways to grow and diversify Gastonia's economic base. Expenditures in the annual budget that are targeted to encourage private sector economic investment are important because they stimulate additional jobs and commerce in our City. Public sector expenditures and carefully designed revenues can grow the tax base, so we will not have to consider increasing the tax rate.

Fiscal Objectives:

- Provide adequate funding for the basic operations of the City
- Provide adequate funding for City facilities and equipment
- Provide excellent customer service through effective and efficient programs and projects
- Maintain adequate fund balances compliant with the City's adopted fund balance policy
- Provide competitive compensation and benefit structure for all employees; implement a higher level of initiatives to insure inclusiveness throughout the workforce
- Stabilize the City's Health Insurance Fund
- Maintain the City's existing infrastructure
- Expand the City's infrastructure to promote economic development
- Fund capital projects that enhance the City
- Make improvements to neighborhoods and commercial areas throughout the City as funds are available
- Look for opportunities to provide and implement more cost-effective municipal operations
- Limit fee increases to amounts necessary to provide adequate City services
- Balance the budget without the appropriation of fund balance
- Continue to invest in economic development strategies that grow our local economy

General Fund

The 2020 budget includes a one-cent decrease to the City's property tax rate. The County revaluation of real property resulted in an average increase in values of approximately 20%, including a factor that anticipates appeals. Revenues for motor vehicles have increased slightly, so the net revenues for all property tax categories are projected to increase by 24.9% over last year's budget.

The general reappraisal of real property for the City of Gastonia occurs once every four to eight years as decided by the Gaston County Board of Commissioners. State law requires that units of local government, including public authorities, publish a revenue-neutral rate in the budget immediately following the completion of the general appraisal of real property. The purpose of the revenue-neutral tax rate is to provide citizens with comparative information.

The revenue-neutral tax rate, as defined by North Carolina G.S. 159-119(e), is the rate that is estimated to produce revenue for the next fiscal year equal to the revenue for the current fiscal year if no reappraisal had occurred. The rate is then adjusted by a growth factor equal to the average percentage increase in the tax base due to improvements since the last general appraisal.

The reappraisal produced a tax base of \$6,682,925,455 for the City of Gastonia. The tax levy for the current fiscal year 2019 was \$30,675,926, and the growth factor since the last general reappraisal is 2.26%. Using the formula mandated by State law, the revenue-neutral tax rate for the City of Gastonia is 47 cents per hundred dollars of value. The property tax rate for Fiscal Year 2020 is 52 cents per hundred dollars of value, which represents a decrease from the property tax rate of 53 cents for Fiscal Year 2019.

The City has been able to balance the General Fund in prior years with additional revenue, strategic expenditure reductions, and the careful use of available fund balance for one-time expenditures. For the future, the General Fund will continue to be the area where expenditures and revenues will be pressured. For this reason, the staff will continue to focus on the General Fund and will continue to closely monitor the general economic conditions, as well as any changes by State government to the City's revenues.

Electric Fund

The 2020 budget includes no general retail electric rate changes. The City will continue to utilize excess revenues over expenditures for future capital projects and funding for future rate stabilization. This should allow for a consistent rate structure for the next five years. It is important to expand economic development into the areas served by the City's electric system. The City will continue to advocate for rate equity in NCMPA1 according to the approved allocated demand schedule. The City will move forward with the implementation of the fourth phase of the cost of services study to further adjust and consolidate our rate classifications which is necessary to provide equity and consistency with the complete rate structure. Capital funds will be available for redevelopment as well as for new growth corridors. The 2020 budget maintains the same amount of adopted policy transfers to the General Fund as in the current budget year. Gastonia needs to maintain the level of transfers approved by the Local Government Commission as acceptable: 3% of Gross Electric Capital Assets. The 2020 budget also provides funding for maintenance and capital projects (including such projects as the relocation of existing infrastructure in the FUSE District and the LED street light conversion in our Downtown area). Expenditures in the Electric Fund are organized into priority areas: reliability and

redundancy, safety & maintenance, peak shaving & generation, load growth initiatives, and use of innovative ideas and technology.

Water and Sewer Fund

The 2020 budget includes no water and sewer rate increase. The focus of the Water and Sewer Fund continues to be completing the Water Plant renovation currently underway (\$65,000,000), meeting demands for economic development extensions, rehabilitation of older water and sewer lines, and continuing to develop cooperative agreements with surrounding municipal systems and the County. The Water Plant project is scheduled to be placed into service in the spring of 2020. The City was able to secure two no-interest loans from the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources totaling \$35,000,000 and issued \$20,130,000 in revenue bonds. The no-interest loans are expected to save the City approximately \$19,000,000 over the life of the twenty-year loan.

The City is partnered with the Town of McAdenville and Pharr Yarns, LLC to construct a major sewer collection line that pumps to the Duharts Creek Pump Station. Gastonia will treat 100% of sewer flow from the Town of McAdenville and Pharr Yarns, LLC in the 2020 fiscal year. The City is also partnering with the City of Dallas for an emergency sewer connection which is partially funded by a Gaston County Township grant. The City is also working with the City of Bessemer City on a supplemental water connection that is partially funded by the NC Rural Infrastructure Fund and Gaston County. This project should be completed in 2020.

We have and will continue to partner financially with the State, the private sector, other municipalities, and the County to extend lines into our important growth areas. This is particularly important now as the City and County see renewed development pressure following the last recession. New developments planned between the Union Road and New Hope Road corridors are underway and our water and sewer system will need to accommodate this growth. Staff is currently working with engineering consultants to design and acquire necessary right of way to construct major water distribution and sewer collection systems in this corridor.

Our priority for the Water and Sewer Fund will be safety, increasing our sales, infrastructure maintenance, system performance, system expansion in those areas that provide a viable return on investment, and use of innovative ideas and technology.

Solid Waste Fund

The 2020 budget includes no solid waste fee increases. The City's Solid Waste Fund that was created over seven years ago receives revenues directly from solid waste fees and transfers from the General Fund. With the fee schedule adopted in the 2019 fiscal year solid waste provided approximately 50% of its revenues from fees and 50% from the General Fund. This also allowed the City to prevent any increases in 2020 budget and maintain a 50% fee / 50% General Fund appropriation model.

The City will experience modest increases in contract recycling services, increases in solid waste tipping fees at the Gaston County landfill, increased debt service payments for necessary fleet replacements, and also increases in employee compensation and benefit structures.

Stormwater Fund

The 2020 budget included no stormwater fee increases. The changes to the City's Stormwater Fund, approved by City Council in November 2013, were fully implemented in fiscal year 2015. The revenues have been directed to stormwater improvement projects throughout the City. Currently, the Stormwater Fund pays for a wide variety of State compliance requirements, maintenance and capital improvement projects. The priority for stormwater projects is concentrated on projects within public rights-of-way that the City has an obligation to maintain and repair. Improvements proposed for stormwater problems (outside of the rights-of-ways) are given priorities by the Stormwater Citizen's Advisory Committee. Projects are rated according to a three-tier priority system. In addition, the City will be working on the Durharts Creek Conservation Area – Short and Long Term Land Management Plan, approved by City Council in November 2015. City Staff will continue to seek state and federal funds to assist in the construction of demonstration projects, stream restoration, and hazard mitigation projects.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

The total number of budgeted full-time employees for the 2020 fiscal year is 906. The size of our workforce has grown slightly following the cutbacks initiated during the recession. The infill of existing residential subdivisions under construction are placing increased demands on City services. The 2020 budget includes a 2.5% to 4.0% salary increase for all full-time and part-time employees. The budget also maintains the annual \$350 Christmas Bonus for eligible employees. The City will continue the 401(k) program for all full-time employees at the 5% level. The 2020 budget provides funding for the Employee Education Reimbursement Program (an annual \$1,000 maximum per employee), centralized and enhanced professional development opportunities, and establishes a citywide internship program.

Like other public and private organizations, controlling health care costs remains a budgetary challenge and will be so for the foreseeable future. The 2020 budget increase for the City's Health Insurance Fund is \$1,369,387 (17%) higher as compared to the current year. The budget also provides funding for a \$750 payment to the Health Savings Account for all employees covered by the City's Health Insurance Program. Employees not eligible for a federally designated HSA would get the same dollar amount. For the first year, the City will welcome retirees who are enrolled in the City's health plan, to utilize the on-site health clinic. Wellness initiatives and incentives that positively impact employee health will continue for the upcoming fiscal year. Staff will continue to utilize employee wellness committees and focus groups to improve our overall employee health and wellness. Staff will continue to monitor claims throughout the year and will provide consistent updates through the City Council's Audit, Bids, and Insurance Committee.

Infrastructure

The City of Gastonia is responsible for approximately 445 miles of paved streets (345 miles of local streets) along with sidewalks and traffic control systems, 601 miles of water lines, 561 miles of sewer lines, and 473 miles of electrical distribution lines. Our municipal facilities are spread from Mountain Island Lake to the South Carolina state line. One of the most important responsibilities of our City is to provide and maintain the critical public infrastructures that we all take for granted. The City maintains the water plant, overhead storage tanks, stormwater systems, wastewater treatment plants, parks, and rights-of-ways. Additional challenges related to maintaining other aspects of our vast

infrastructure will be addressed through the 2020 budget and future budgets. Maintenance of our infrastructure, such as streets, water, sewer, electric, and other City facilities, while not glamorous, is critically important and commands significant resources. In order to capture new economic development opportunities, we must consistently maintain and expand when necessary our diverse infrastructure.

Funding for Equipment

Vehicles, large equipment, and computer/communications hardware are funded through an annual equipment loan. The loan for the equipment is spread over a fifty-nine-month period, thereby leveling the impact of equipment needs from year to year. More than \$5.7 million of vehicle equipment was requested by City departments for replacement or additional equipment for the 2020 fiscal year. The 2020 budget appropriates a total of \$3,183,966 in funding for equipment replacement, including \$501,100 for the replacement and upgrade of necessary computer and communication equipment. We are budgeting to replace various fleet vehicles, including 18 police vehicles, a new fire engine truck at a cost of \$642,006, and \$476,588 for Solid Waste vehicles and equipment. Requests by departments for replacement equipment that were approved by the Fleet Services Manager and Public Works Director are included in the budget.

Transportation

The street bond projects approved by the voters in 2010 continues to move towards completion and closure. Titman Road and Myrtle School Road are now finished and will be accepted in the 2020 fiscal year. The South New Hope Road widening project is under construction and is led by NCDOT. The Union Road project is currently under agreement with NCDOT and is scheduled to be constructed in 2021-2022. The fiscal year 2020 budget provides \$1,715,862 for resurfacing and repairing local City streets. Funding comes from Powell Bill funds (\$165,862), Auto Tag Fee revenues (\$800,000) and \$750,000 from the General Fund. Traffic calming devices, such as speed humps, continue to be funded in the 2020 budget to address neighborhood safety issues. The NCDOT Project upgrading the US 321/I-85 Interchange will continue moving forward and is projected to be complete in 2019-2020.

During the 2020 fiscal year, the city will invest in an upgrade to the Bradley Transit Station, a new phone application for transit users, and additional grant match funding for the construction of transit oriented infrastructure in the FUSE District. The city will also continue to upgrade transit shelters. Funding scheduled for the Gastonia Airport this year includes over \$1,900,000 in state and federal funding for multiple capital projects, including a comprehensive relocation or realignment study and the renovation of the existing fueling area and tarmac.

Ongoing communications with NCDOT will continue to identify and fund pedestrian improvements, medians, and lane realignments along the Franklin Boulevard corridor. The City is scheduled to apply for NCDOT funding to complete a Comprehensive Bicycle Plan. The City will continue to partner with the NCDOT to prepare for the proposed widening project for I-85 throughout Gaston County. Finally, the City will continue to support the Catawba Crossings Project (bridge crossings over the South Fork and Catawba Rivers). This is a critically important transportation project, connecting South New Hope Road to I-485 and Charlotte-Douglas International Airport.

Maintaining the Fund Balance

Gastonia is currently well over the 8% minimum available fund balance for the General Fund as recommended by the Local Government Commission (we currently maintain a 35.15% balance). This is above the Council's recently adopted Fund Balance Policy of 25%. The 2020 budget appropriates no fund balance. It should be noted that although in past years the City has budgeted fund balance appropriations to balance the budget, these funds are not normally expended, since revenues have expanded and expenditures have been contained.

The 2020 budget will increase fund balances for both the Electric and Water & Sewer Funds so that funds will be available for capital projects and rate stabilization. The Hotel Occupancy Tax Fund revenues currently cover the Conference Center debt service and operating deficit. The contracted Conference Center management company has significantly reduced the operating deficit for the 2019 fiscal year and the projected deficits for the next several years. However, beginning in fiscal year 2020, the annual debt service will increase from \$244,485, net of a federal government recovery zone economic development interest subsidy, to \$536,401, so any savings in operational costs will be necessary for future debt service payments.

Creating and Maintaining a Fiscally Sustainable Organization for the Future

In planning for the 2020 fiscal year, Council and staff looked beyond the 2020 fiscal year to identify revenue and expenditure trends focused on the next three years. On the revenue side, the General Fund depends upon tax base growth, which is tied so closely to the economic condition of our community. Regarding future expenditures, over 57.9% of the General Fund consists of salary and fringe benefits. Therefore, most meaningful changes to General Fund expenditures in the future will have human resource implications.

We must always be vigilant for ways to reduce operating costs. Some operating costs will increase no matter what we do so in some cases, services may be reduced or even eliminated. There may be some services that simply cannot or should not be reduced at all. In those cases, we will still carefully examine their operating procedures to produce savings. The nature of these changes will be developed cooperatively with each City department and the Budget Office of the Financial Services Department. Expenditure reductions can be accomplished by using the following tools when appropriate: process simplification, technology and automation, program reduction, program elimination, consolidation, privatization, and innovation.

Our organization and regulations should be streamlined to allow decision-making easier and more efficient. The structure of our organization should be as flat as we can make it. Fewer levels of organization will make us more efficient. We will search for best practices for delivering services by examining other jurisdictions and benchmarking our efforts with theirs.

New and expanded expenditures are carefully evaluated and must be viewed as an investment. Questions should be asked. If we make this expenditure, what kind of investment return will the City receive? We must view each new expenditure as one that may cause us to reduce an expenditure elsewhere within the City. A request to spend funds must always be viewed within the larger context of our budget. What is the choice we are making? Are we sure that this is the best utilization of our very scarce resources? We must also ask hard questions about the effectiveness of existing

expenditures, be willing to modify our service levels and look for innovative ways to deliver services in the most efficient and effective manner.

Regularly, the City reviews user fees so that the actual costs can be tied to services delivered. Fees not representative of true costs should be evaluated and adjusted to reflect actual costs. Fees should be consistent with City objectives and within the market rates for similar services. Normally, fees increase over time, but there are occasions that the City has reduced fees based upon lower actual service costs or to encourage more use of a service and / or better support economic growth. As in previous years, the staff will review fees and make recommendations, if warranted, to the Mayor and City Council for their consideration.

CHALLENGES AHEAD

There were many worthy operating and capital projects that were considered for the 2020 fiscal year, but limited funding means they must be prioritized, and if not currently fundable, considered in subsequent years. Employee related costs will continue to be the most significant challenge to fund each year. As pay increases are implemented and embedded into our budget, the new total becomes the floor for the following year. Growing our revenues through quality economic development will be our way to provide the services expected for our City.

For the 2020 fiscal year, the City's efforts will focus on implementing strategic actions that support the Mayor and City Council approved goals and objectives to build a City with on-going economic development and livability. We will continue to evaluate operations and processes for methods of efficiency and effectiveness. We will persistently strive to improve the quality of city services at the lowest cost possible, while seeking opportunity to improve all of our citizens' quality of life.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Internal controls are designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal controls are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met for both internal and external reporting purposes. Refining internal controls is an ongoing process that is necessary to provide assurances.

The City's most significant internal control is the budget used to monitor and manage expenditures. North Carolina General Statutes require the adoption of an annual budget for all funds except fiduciary funds, internal service funds and those funds for which expenditures are authorized by project ordinance. The annual budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting, as mandated by the statutes, and is an integral part of the City's accounting system and daily operations.

The budget can only be amended by the City Council since it creates a legal limit on spending authorizations. Once the budget or project ordinance is adopted, budgetary control is maintained to ensure compliance with the budget as adopted or amended. The level of budgetary control is established by function within each individual fund as deemed appropriate. At the end of the fiscal year, encumbrances are reported as a reservation of fund balance. Unencumbered balances lapse for annually adopted budgets. The City believes that the City's internal accounting controls adequately protect assets and provide reasonable assurance of the proper recording of financial transactions.

The City's audit of the Basic Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 provided two instances, in the internal controls over basic financial reporting, that were considered to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies. The City has evaluated the processes surrounding these findings and are implementing policies, procedures, and controls to assure no such findings occur in future years.

As a recipient of Federal and State financial awards, the City is also responsible for ensuring that adequate internal controls are in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to these programs. The City's single audit for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 provided no findings of weaknesses in the internal controls over financial reporting and compliance, of reportable conditions or material violations of applicable laws and regulations relating to Federal and State financial awards.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The City's sound financial condition is evidenced by its AA- bond rating from Standard & Poor's Corporation, Aa2 from Moody's Investors Service and AA from Fitch. The current credit ratings for revenue bonded debt are: Standard and Poor's Corporation AA-, Moody's Investor Service Aa2, and Fitch AA.

Pursuant to the North Carolina General Statutes, the City's outstanding general obligation debt is subject to a legal limitation based on 8 percent of the total assessed valuation of real and personal property. As of June 30, 2019, the City's legal debt limit was \$466,205,653. The outstanding debt subject to this limit was \$40,599,165, leaving a net legal debt margin of \$425,606,488. The total gross bonded debt at June 30, 2019, was \$57,404,001. The only other jurisdiction within the City limits having property taxing power is Gaston County. The assessed property valuation (100% assessment ratio) for the County totaled \$14.991 billion, which includes the City's valuation of \$5.828 billion, resulting in a City to County ratio of 38.87%.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT

North Carolina General Statutes require an annual independent audit of all local government units in the state. Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A., a firm of independent certified public accountants, has audited the financial records of the City and their opinion has been included in this report. Their audit was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the City of Gastonia's basic financial statements as well as assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management.

Their opinion indicates that the accompanying City of Gastonia's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with applicable General Statutes of North Carolina and in conformance with standards set forth by:

- *The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB)
- *The State Auditor, State of North Carolina
- *The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States & Canada (GFOA)
- *The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and its Committee on Governmental Accounting and Auditing

There has been significant summarizing of financial detail to make the report easily readable and understandable.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Gastonia for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. The 2018 report was judged to conform to the high standards of financial reporting put forth by GFOA. The certificate is valid for a period of one year. The City has been awarded the certificate for the past twenty-six (26) years. The City believes the report for Fiscal Year 2019 continues to substantially conform to those standards and this report is being submitted to GFOA.

GFOA also presented the City of Gastonia with its Distinguished Budget Presentation Award for its annual budget for Fiscal Year 2019. The City has received this award for the past twenty-six (26) years. To receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria. This award is also valid for one year only. The City believes the Fiscal Year 2020 budget continues to conform to program requirements and it has been submitted to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City wishes to express our appreciation to each member of the Financial Services Department who has assisted in the preparation of this report. The City would also like to recognize the cooperation of each City department as the City works together to service the needs of all of the residents of the City of Gastonia. Additional thanks are due to the members of the City Council for their continued guidance and support throughout the past year. They have played a vital role in enabling the City of Gastonia to achieve and maintain a high degree of fiscal responsibility.

The City believes this report reflects the financial health of the City of Gastonia and we submit it to you with pride as a tribute to your leadership.

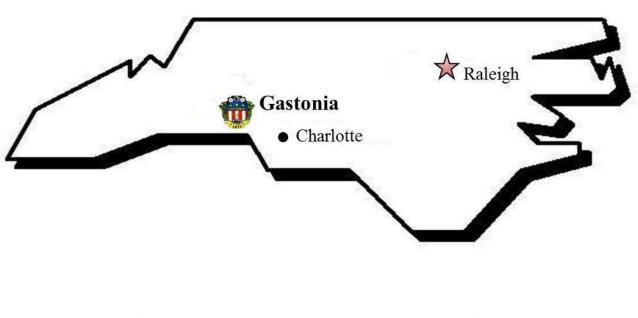
Respectfully,

Milul C. Peoples Michael C. Peoples

City Manager

Crystal Certain
Directs ATI Director of Financial Services

City of Gastonia North Carolina





- Gastonia is located in south-central North Carolina on the South Carolina border.
- Gastonia is located 20 minutes west of Charlotte.
- Gastonia is the County Seat for Gaston County
- Gastonia is the largest of the County's thirteen municipalities with 51.69 square miles and more than 76,298 residents

City Facts

General Description

The City of Gastonia is located in the heart of the Piedmont section of North Carolina on the South Carolina border. It is the thirteenth largest city in the State and is the second largest city in the Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia-Rock Hill Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. The MSA currently has a 2018 estimated population of just over 2,500,000 persons. The City is located approximately 22 miles west of downtown Charlotte, the largest city in the state. The City has served as the County seat for Gaston County since 1911, and is the largest of the County's 13 municipalities with approximately 51.69 square miles and an estimated population of 76,298 within its corporate limits. Its location along Interstate 85, equidistant from Atlanta and Raleigh, places the City in the heart of the rapidly developing Piedmont region of North Carolina; and, it is midway between the Florida Keys and New England, and just 200 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, making it a strategic center for serving Eastern United States.

The City is empowered by statute to levy an annual ad valorem tax on the appraised value of all real and tangible personal property within its boundaries. The County is the only other governmental unit that levies such taxes within the corporate limits of the City.

The City of Gastonia enjoys a relatively comfortable year-round climate that makes it appealing to residents and industry. The weather includes sunny or partly sunny skies approximately eight months out of each year. Extreme temperatures and severe weather are the exception. Winters and summers are mild with average winter temperatures of approximately 43 degrees Fahrenheit and average summer temperatures of around 78 degrees Fahrenheit. Average annual precipitation is 44 inches, and average relative humidity is 54 percent.

The City's History

The City of Gastonia was incorporated in 1877, the year reconstruction ended. The impetus for the early development of Gastonia, which began in 1873 as a small depot, was the combined effect of the realignment of the Atlanta & Charlotte Airline Railroad (now Norfolk Southern) from its original intended path several miles to the north of the City, the charter of the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad (now CSX) which crossed the Atlanta & Charlotte railroad and the introduction of the steam powered textile mill. The crossing of these two railroads and the beginning of the City's textile industry brought opportunity for employment and social life. The initial population of the town was approximately 200 persons, and the land area was only .5 miles.

The City's original population was reflective of the surrounding county and was comprised of English, German, Scotch Highlander, and Scotch-Irish citizens, with a few of the County's long time African-American residents also moving into the settlement. The City has operated continuously under the Council-Manager form of government since its adoption in 1919.

The City provides a wide range of services that include public safety, electric distribution, water and sewer services, stormwater management, public transportation, community development, solid waste collection and disposal, cultural and recreational activities, general administration, and other amenities not often found in a city of 76,298 people.

City Recognitions

The City is a three-time All America City. The All America City Award is the oldest and most respected community recognition program in the nation. In its 69th year, the National Civic League recognizes neighborhoods, villages, towns, cities, counties, and metro regions for outstanding civic accomplishments. To receive this award, communities have to demonstrate an ability to address serious challenges with innovative, grassroots strategies that promote civic engagement and cooperation between the public, private and nonprofit sectors.

The City was a recipient of the U.S. Conference of Mayors top Livability Award, Gastonia is recognized as one of the area's best places to live and work with an ideal combination of location, size, and quality of life.

The N.C. Chapter of the American Planning Association named Main Avenue the State's "Great Place in the Making". The planning group cited Main Avenue in Gastonia for its "story of revival and resurgence" and the city's ongoing master plan for developing downtown streets and public areas as factors contributing to the honor.

Governmental Structure

The City of Gastonia is an incorporated city established under the Constitution and the laws of the State of North Carolina. Legislative control is vested with a Mayor elected biennially on a non-partisan basis and a six-member City Council, each of whom is elected for a four-year term. Each member of the City Council represents a defined geographical ward, but elections are determined by an at-large vote. Terms run on a staggered election format. Elections to the City Council are held in November of odd-numbered years. Any registered voter who resides within the city limits is eligible to run for City Council. The Council takes office on the first Tuesday in December following the November election. At its first meeting, the Council selects a Mayor Pro-Tempore from among its six members.

The major duties of the City Council are as follows:

- To enact policies and ordinances which concern the operation of the City.
- To assess and assign priorities to the needs of the City and develop methods to meet those needs.
- To adopt an annual balanced budget for governmental operations.
- To establish the City property tax rate.
- To appoint officials and members to City boards and committees.
- To regulate land use and zoning within the municipality's jurisdiction.
- To call for bond referendums, enter into contracts, and establish new programs.

All meetings of the Council are open to the public. The Council holds regularly scheduled meetings the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The meeting on the first Tuesday is held in City Hall and starts at 6:00 p.m. The meeting on the third Tuesday is held in the Gaston County Courthouse and starts at 6:00 p.m. Spectrum Cable also televises this meeting.

The day-to-day operational direction of the City is the responsibility of the appointed City Manager. The City Manager directs the daily operations of the City through a Deputy City Manager and two Assistant City Managers. Under the direction of an Assistant City Manager, the Financial Services Department maintains the accounting system for the City's operations. The City Manager is the chief administrative/financial officer of the City and serves at the Council's discretion.

Major duties of the Manager include:

- To supervise and coordinate the activities of the City departments on behalf of the City Council.
- To implement all directives and policies of the Council.
- To attend all Council meetings and make recommendations on appropriate matters of business.
- To compile and recommend the annual operating and capital project budgets, and advises the Council of the City's financial condition.
- To hire various employees.
- To aggressively pursue economic development
- To represent the City in business with other agencies and perform other duties as determined by the Council.

The City Manager has a staff that includes a Deputy City Manager, two Assistant City Managers, the City Attorney, and 14 Department Heads. In order to provide the services to the citizens of the City, operate City government, and meet the needs of the elected officials, as of July 1, 2019, the City of Gastonia has 952 authorized full-time positions.

Fiscal Control and the Budget Process

State statutes require the adoption of an annual balanced budget that includes all appropriations required for debt service. Any difference between appropriations and estimated revenues, including appropriated fund balance, is required to be eliminated by the imposition of a property tax at a rate on assessed valuation sufficient to produce the revenue needed to accommodate this shortfall.

The budget process begins in early January of each year and culminates with the adoption of a balanced budget in June. The first step in the process is generally a workshop with the City Council members where guidance/direction is given for the City's following fiscal year. The first formal step in the process with staff is the distribution of revenue and expenditure estimate worksheets in mid-January. These estimates are due back to the Budget Department in early February and the department begins to formulate a draft budget. During April, discussions are held between staff and the City Manager to make modifications to the original submissions. A tentative budget is then detailed and submitted to Council in mid-May. The City Council then holds a series of workshops and public hearings prior to the adoption in mid-June.

Once the budget has been adopted by the City council, the Director of Financial Services is responsible for monitoring the expenditures of the various City departments to prevent expenditures from exceeding budgeted appropriations. Purchase orders and contracts that require the expenditure of funds are not considered valid until the Director of Financial Services has certified that funds are available to make payment upon the satisfactory completion of the contract or the delivery of the items ordered.

Property Taxes

Real property, automobiles, boats, trailers, and income-producing seasonal properties are subject to property tax unless specifically exempted by North Carolina statutes. Some of the major property tax exemptions granted by statute include governmental organizations, charities, religious institutions, educational and cultural organizations, and veterans' organizations. North Carolina statutes also exempt certain types of properties from taxes. Several examples are burial properties, business inventory, and air and water pollution equipment.

Property Tax Rate

The tax rate is set each year by the City Council when the budget ordinance is adopted. The City of Gastonia's tax rate of \$.53 for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019 places it at the ninth lowest of the 20 largest cities in North Carolina. North Carolina General Statute 105-286 requires that an octennial reappraisal of real property be conducted and may be done sooner upon adoption of local ordinance and approval by the Department of Revenue. The City's most recent reappraisal was completed by the County in the 2018/2019 fiscal year and was applicable to ad valorem tax revenues beginning in the City's 2019/20 fiscal year. The next State required reappraisal will be performed in the 2027 fiscal year and will be applicable to ad valorem tax revenues beginning in the City's 2027/28 fiscal year.

Economy, Commerce and Industry

The City's economy has benefited from its proximity to Charlotte, access to major interstate highways, and a recent retail boom. These influences have led to significant recent economic growth and diversification.

For many years, the primary industry in the City was textiles. However, many companies have relocated manufacturing facilities outside the United States had resulted in significant losses of jobs and investments in the textile industry. Over the past decade, the City's economy has diversified and expanded its commercial and industrial base through a variety of industry, trade and tourism sectors, while the significance of the textile industry has declined. The expansion and diversification of the City's economy can be attributed to the City's proximity to the City of Charlotte, and the City's access to major interstate highways.

The City and surrounding area has been defined as a metropolitan-dominated region, with Charlotte serving as the central economic engine and employment center. Within this context, the City and Gaston County are fast becoming what economists refer to as a "regional retail center." With the establishment of the City as a retail destination, an influx of shoppers from surrounding counties such as Lincoln, Cleveland, York and Mecklenburg has been noted. The redeveloped Gaston Mall includes Dick's Sporting Goods, TJMaxx, a SuperTarget, and numerous other retail stores. Eastridge Mall is an approximately 1,560,000 square-foot retail facility; Belk and Dillard's anchor this facility, which is supported by 68 smaller retailers. Franklin Square is another retail shopping area consisting of over 1,000,000 square feet, anchored by Wal-Mart, K-Mart, Lowe's, Sam's Club, Best Buy and Kohl's. Numerous retailers, restaurants and a 13-screen movie theater are also located in Franklin Square and the Shops at Franklin Square include additional retail space with Ashley Furniture as an anchor store.

Daimler Trucks North America is the City's largest taxpayer with 1.94% of the City's total assessed valuation. The diversity of the City's tax base is evident in the fact that the ten largest taxpayers represent only 9.16% of the total assessed valuation.

Transportation

The City is traversed from east to west by Interstate 85 and by U.S. Highway 29-74. U.S. Highway 321 provides north-south access. Highway 74 extends from the deep-water port facility at Wilmington through the commercial heartland of the Piedmont Industrial Crescent. Interstate 85 and U.S. Highway 29 extends from South Hill, Virginia to Atlanta, Georgia. These traffic arteries carry the main traffic flow from the Piedmont industrial area.

There are approximately 445 linear miles of paved streets in the City. The City and State maintain approximately 345 miles and 100 miles of paved streets, respectively. Major expansion, improvement and maintenance of primary and secondary **highway** thoroughfares are the responsibilities of the State, but the City has participated in the construction and improvement of many State-maintained roads over the past years. Construction of new streets within subdivisions is the responsibility of the private sector development community and once constructed the City provides maintenance for the local streets and appurtenances.

Gastonia residents are also served by Gastonia Transit, which provides six fixed bus routes throughout the City. Passengers have access to destinations such as Gaston Memorial Hospital, Eastridge and Franklin Square malls, and the Health Department. The City and Charlotte Metropolitan Transit are parties to a commuter bus program, the Gastonia I-85 Express, which provides a reliable, comfortable alternative to commuting by automobile and helps reduce vehicular traffic between the two urban areas. In addition, the City recently approved an interlocal agreement with the NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to provide bus shuttle services to Crowders Mountain State Park on weekends and holidays.

Gastonia is within a 15-minute drive of the Charlotte-Douglas International Airport. Charlotte-Douglas is the 6th busiest airport in operations in the nation and the 11th busiest in passengers in the nation. American Airlines, formerly US Airways, maintains an operational hub at the airport. The airport offers non-stop flights to more than 178 destinations. The airport is as accessible to Gastonia as it is to the downtown Charlotte area, providing Gastonia with a tremendous intra-regional advantage. Additionally, the City owns the Gastonia Municipal Airport, a general aviation facility that serves both the City and the County for both business and pleasure flights. The facility has one lighted runway of 3,770 feet and one unlighted emergency runway of 2,500 feet. Fly Carolina serves as the fixed base operator for the airport.

The Norfolk Southern Railway and CSX Transportation provide transportation to interchange points with other railroads throughout the eastern United States. Norfolk Southern Railway has completed and begun operations at its newly constructed intermodal rail and trucking facility located along the southern end of Charlotte-Douglas International Airport's center parallel runway. The facility, which is capable of 200,000 lifts annually, transfers containers between trucks and trains and is projected to bring the region \$7 billion in business over the next two decades. The new facility further enhances Gastonia's position as a transportation hub. Freight service is available through this railroad and 50 truck lines. Passenger rail service is available through Amtrak.

With this mix of transportation, the City is accessible to a wide variety of markets. These markets include both local and regional as well as national and international. Its location, supported by its major transportation network, is the framework for economic growth.

Education

There is one public school system that serves Gaston County. The Gaston County School Administrative Unit is governed by a Board of Education consisting of nine members elected for four-year terms. A school superintendent is appointed by the Board of Education. The school district is the 10th largest in the State of North Carolina. There are currently 31 elementary schools (grades K-5), 11 middle schools (grades 6-8), 11 high schools (grades 9-12), 1 intermediate school, 1 special needs school, 1 alternative school, and 1 virtual school. Total enrollment is approximately 31,100 students.

There are several post-secondary institutions located in the County area. Gaston College is composed of three campuses with the main campus located in the approximate geographic center of the County. Gaston College is part of the North Carolina Community College System and is also accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award Associate degrees. The College enrolls over 5,000 students each term and averages over 16,000 students in its Continuing Education Beginning July 1, 2005, the North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology, a state-supported institution also in the North Carolina System of Community Colleges, became part of Gaston College and was renamed Gaston College East Campus and Textile Technology Center. Through affiliation with the constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, course credits transfer between these educational institutions based on a plan jointly developed and approved by the North Carolina Community College System and The University of North Carolina. Also, Belmont Abbey College is a private liberal arts college located five miles east of the City with an enrollment of over 1,500 students and offers undergraduate and adult degree programs.

Cultural and Recreational Activities

City residents have available many different national, regional and local recreational facilities. A National Football League team, the Carolina Panthers, and a National Basketball Association team, the Charlotte Hornets, play in facilities located in Charlotte, approximately 25 miles from the City. A professional minor league hockey team, the Charlotte Checkers, and a Triple A minor league baseball team, the Charlotte Knights, are also located within 25 miles of the City. A Summer Baseball - College All-Star League team, the Gastonia Grizzlies, play at the City owned and operated Sims Park. The City has recently completed the property acquisition and design phases of the Franklin Urban Sports & Entertainment (FUSE) project and has transitioned to the construction phase. The City is currently in negotiations with the Atlantic League of Professional Baseball to make the facility home to an expansion team. The U.S. National Whitewater Center is located just across the Catawba River in Mecklenburg County, approximately 15 miles from the City. The Center provides over 300 acres of woodlands along the Catawba River and is the world's only multi-channels re-circulating whitewater river. It has been designated by the United States Olympic Committee as an official Olympic Training Site. The U.S. National Whitewater Center hosts World Cup competitions and Olympic Trials. In addition, the NASCAR Hall of Fame opened in Charlotte in May 2010.

The City sponsors a full range of recreational programs. Recreation facilities are located on approximately 587 acres of land including 6 community centers, 6 walking tracks, 32 tennis courts, 19 baseball/softball fields, 2 swimming pools, 16 parks, 4 soccer fields, 2 disc golf courses and a municipal skeet and trap range. The first portion of the City's Greenway System was dedicated in 2002 and consists of a 2.7 mile paved walking trail stretching from Lineberger Park to the Gastonia Armory. A half-mile trail section has been added and serves as a connector **to Ferguson Park.** An additional 1.2 miles of abandoned railway bed was converted as part of the Rails to Trails program. The walking trail is within walking distance of almost 10,000 City residents.

Rankin Lake Park is newly renovated, and the improvements take full advantage of the 80-acre water impoundment. The lake is now open to the public for fishing from either of the 2 piers, a 100-yard-long stretch open for bank fishing, or from rental boats equipped with electric trolling motors. The lakefront amenities include a lakefront boat rental office, 2 corporate picnic shelters, adequate restroom facilities, a 1.6 mile paved walking trail around the lake, an outdoor classroom and an 18-hole disc golf course.

Crowder's Mountain State Park, a 3,000-plus acre natural mountain park area, is located in the City at its western edge. The park offers hiking, rock climbing, fishing, picnicking and other nature and environmental related activities. This is one of only two state parks located within a municipality in the State. The City also owns an approximately 58-acre park and youth sports complex named Martha Rivers Park. The sport complex consists of 4 soccer fields, 4 little league baseball fields with a center control tower, restrooms and concession stand, approximately two miles of paved walking trails, picnic tables and parking for approximately 290 cars. The Park also includes a community-built playground that includes splash pad, pirate ship, observatory, fun house and a maze of slides, swings and sandboxes.

Summary

The City has shown an increased awareness of the necessity to plan for the future and continue to improve its financial health. Progressive thinking, long-range vision, and planned economic development will be the cornerstone of policies that will take the City through the remainder of twenty-first century. These actions will ensure that the City is able to continue to extend a high quality level of service to its residents at the most economical manner available.



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

City of Gastonia North Carolina

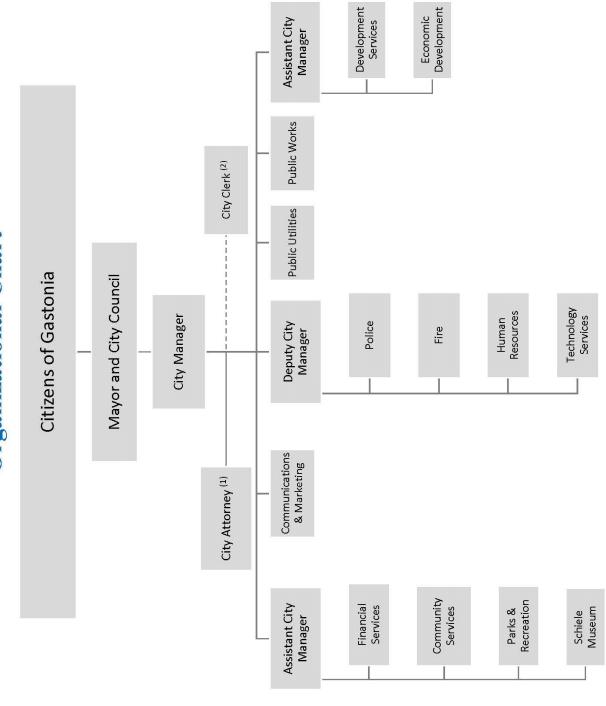
For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2018

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

City of Gastonia, North Carolina Organizational Chart



(1) Appointed by the City Council(2) Appointed by the City Council and supervised by the City Manager



FINANCIAL SECTION

Independent Auditor's Report

Management Discussion and Analysis

Financial Statements (Combined Statements – Overview)

Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules

Other Supplementary Financial Data





"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gastonia Gastonia, 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 City of Gastonia, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City'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 financial statements of the City of Gastonia ABC Board, which represents 82.58 percent, 78.14 percent, and 94.41 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the aggregate discretely presented component units. Those statements were audited by another auditor, whose report has been furnished to us and, our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the City of Gastonia ABC Board, is based solely on the report of another auditor. 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 basic financial statements are free from material misstatement. The financial statements of the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority and the City of Gastonia ABC Board were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditor, 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 City of Gastonia, North Carolina, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemans' Special Separation Allowance Schedules of the Changes in the Total Pension Liability and Total Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll, the Other Post-Employment Benefits' Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios, and the Local Government Employees' Retirement System Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and the other auditor have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consist of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Gastonia's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, other schedules, statistical tables, and the accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Costs Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the State Single Audit Implementation Act, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, other schedules, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards 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 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 by us and other auditors.

In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual fund statements, budgetary schedules, other schedules, and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory section and statistical tables have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basis financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have issued our report dated November 13, 2019, on our consideration of the City of Gastonia's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 effectiveness of the City of Gastonia's 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 City of Gastonia's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes E associates, CPas, P.a.

Hickory, NC

November 13, 2019



Management's Discussion and Analysis

As management of the City of Gastonia, we offer readers of the City of Gastonia's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Gastonia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the City's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

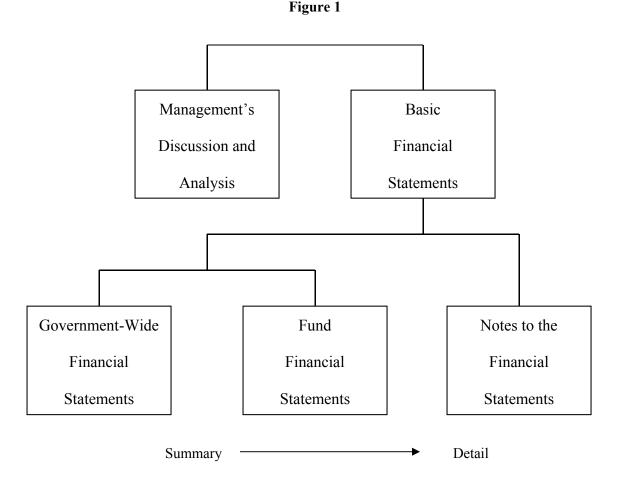
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Gastonia exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by \$404,751,402 (*net position*). This is a \$19,625,285 increase from the beginning net position.
- Governmental activities' net position increased by \$3,342,486, and business-type activities increased by \$16,282,799.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City of Gastonia's General Fund reported an ending fund balance of \$33,207,609, an increase of \$2,399,096 from the prior year ending fund balance.
- Approximately 59% of this total amount, or \$19,712,624, is *unassigned fund balance* and has not been committed or assigned.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, *available fund balance* for the General Fund was \$22,809,352, or 35.15%, of total General Fund expenditures, including transfers to other funds, for the fiscal year. Prior year *available fund balance* was \$20,148,233, or 32.59%, of total General Fund expenditures, including transfers to other funds. This is a \$2,661,119 increase in *available fund balance* and is mostly due to a \$2,399,096 increase in total fund balance along with a decrease of \$9,934 in reserves for inventories, a \$9,197 decrease in reserves for prepaids, a \$239,567 decrease in reserve for long-term receivable, and a \$3,325 decrease in the stabilization by state statute (stabilization by state statute is mostly restrictions related to receivables and carryover encumbrances) from the previous year balances.
- The City's Health Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund, a high-deductible medical insurance plan with an HSA (Health Savings Account), ended the 2019 fiscal year with a net position of \$1,172,736, as compared to a 2018 fiscal year ending net position of \$1,300,987. For the year ended June 30, 2019, claims, HSA contributions, administration fees, and stop/loss premiums exceeded charges for services by \$128,251. Charges for services and interest revenue were up by \$550,436 from 2018 and claims and other administrative expenses were up by \$199,112, of which \$120,377 was directly related to an increase in claims. The Internal Service Fund predominantly services the governmental funds; thus, the fund's activities are included in the City's governmental activities.

- The City's major enterprise funds are the Water and Sewer Operating Fund, the Electric Operating Fund, and the Stormwater Operating Fund. These funds had revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses (budgetary basis) of \$112,451, \$4,663,569, and (\$63,204) for the year ended June 30, 2019, respectively, as compared to changes in net position of \$8,234,299, \$6,434,821, and \$156,845, respectively, on the full accrual basis. The City's nonmajor enterprise funds are the Transit Fund, Municipal Golf Course Fund, and the Solid Waste Fund. These funds had revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses (budgetary basis) of (\$204,446), \$0, and \$2,255 for the year ended June 30, 2019, respectively, as compared to changes in net position of \$1,130,782, (\$34,805) and \$67,024, respectively, on the full accrual basis.
- The City of Gastonia's total financing debt obligations decreased from \$109,474,337 to \$101,278,859 during the current fiscal year, a decrease of \$8,195,478 (7.49%). The key factors in this decrease were the overall scheduled debt retirements of \$12,235,626, while the City incurred \$4,040,148 of new financing debt obligations. New debt obligations consisted of a \$2,955,000 vehicle equipment-financing instrument, and \$1,085,148 of a State Revolving loan. The proceeds from the State Revolving Loan are being used to fund a sewer infrastructure expansion project. The City was awarded a \$2,999,839 State Revolving loan for this project and has expended and drawn down \$1,085,148 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. In fiscal year 2016, the City was awarded \$35,000,000 of State Revolving loans to assist in funding an approximate \$59,500,000 water plant rehabilitation and an approximate \$5,000,0000 water storage project. The City has expended and drawn down \$32,487,531 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. The projects were also funded with equity contributions from the City's Water & Sewer Fund and proceeds from \$20,130,000 Series 2015 Combined Utility System Revenue bonds.
- The current credit ratings for general obligation debt are: Standard and Poor's Corporation AA-, Moody's Investor Service Aa2, and Fitch AA. The current credit ratings for revenue bond debt are: Standard and Poor's Corporation AA-, Moody's Investor Service Aa2, and Fitch AA.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Gastonia's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the City of Gastonia.

Required Components of Annual Financial Report



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements (Exhibits A and B) in the basic financial statements are the **government-wide financial statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the City's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits C through J) are **fund financial statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the City's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are three parts to the fund financial statements: 1) the governmental funds statements, 2) the budgetary comparison statements, and 3) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **notes**. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, **supplemental information** is provided to show details about the City's individual funds.

Budgetary information required by the General Statutes also can be found in this part of the statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the City's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the City's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how they have changed. Net position is the difference between the City's total assets and total liabilities. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the City's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities, 2) business-type activities, and 3) component units. The governmental activities include most of the City's basic services, such as public safety, public works, cultural and recreation, and general government services. Property taxes, local option sales taxes, utility sales taxes, payments in lieu of taxes, auto tag fees, licenses, permits and fees, business-type activities' transfers, investment earnings, and federal and state shared revenues finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those for which the City charges customers to provide services. These include the water and sewer, electric, solid waste, transit, and stormwater services offered by the City of Gastonia. The final category is the component units. Although these two entities are legally separate from the City, the ABC Board's financial activities are important to the City, because the City exercises control over the Board by appointing its members and because the Board is required to distribute its profits to the City. The Gastonia Tourism Development Authority's financial activities are important to the City because the City appoints all members of the governing board and the Authority's major source of revenues is derived from a 3.0% room occupancy tax levied by the City pursuant to Session law 2001-439 of the North Carolina General Assembly.

The government-wide financial statements are on Exhibits A and B of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements (see Figure 1) provide a more detailed look at the City's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Gastonia, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the City's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the City of Gastonia can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are used to account for those functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. Most of the City's basic services are accounted for in governmental funds. These funds focus on how assets can readily be converted into cash flow in-and-out and what monies are left at year-end that will be available for spending in the next year. Governmental funds are reported using an accounting method called *modified accrual accounting*, which provides a short-term spending focus. As a result, the governmental fund financial statements give the reader a detailed short-term view that helps him or her determine if there are more or less financial resources available to finance the City's programs. The relationship between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds is described in a reconciliation that is a part of the fund financial statements.

The City of Gastonia adopts an annual budget for its General Fund, as required by the General Statutes. The budget is a legally-adopted document that incorporates input from the citizens of the City, the management of the City, and the decisions of the Board about which services to provide and how to pay for them. It also authorizes the City to obtain funds from identified sources to finance these current-period activities. The budgetary statement provided for the General Fund demonstrates how well the City complied with the budget ordinance and whether or not the City succeeded in providing the services as planned when the budget was adopted. The budgetary comparison statement uses the budgetary basis of accounting and is presented using the same format, language, and classifications as the legal budget document. The statement shows four columns: 1) the original budget as adopted by the Board; 2) the final budget as amended by the Board; 3) the actual resources, charges to appropriations, and ending balances in the General Fund; and 4) the difference or variance between the final budget and the actual resources and charges. To account for the difference between the budgetary basis of accounting and the modified accrual basis, a reconciliation showing the differences in the reported activities is shown at the end of the budgetary statement.

Proprietary Funds. The City of Gastonia has two different kinds of proprietary funds. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City of Gastonia uses enterprise funds to account for its water and sewer activity, electric operations, solid waste operations, transit operations, and stormwater operations. These funds are the same as those functions shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. *Internal service funds* are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the functions of the City of Gastonia. The City uses internal service funds to account for four activities: the accumulation and allocation of the costs associated with the City's vehicle and equipment replacement, the accumulation and the allocation of the costs of computer support and other technology services, the accumulation and the allocation of the costs of providing self-insured medical coverage to the City's employees, and the accumulation and the allocation of the costs of providing self-insured dental coverage to the City's employees. Because these operations benefit predominantly governmental rather than business-type activities, these internal service funds have been included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. The City of Gastonia has one fiduciary fund, which is an agency fund.

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 immediately follow the basic financial statements of this report.

Other Information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the City of Gastonia's progress in funding its obligation to provide special separation allowance pension benefits to its law enforcement officers and firefighters, the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension benefits to its employees, and the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide other post-employment benefits to its retirees. Required supplementary information immediately follows the notes to the financial statements of this report.

Interdependence with Other Entities: The City depends on financial resources flowing from, or associated with, both the federal government and the State of North Carolina. Because of this dependency, the City is subject to changes in specific flows of intergovernmental revenues based on modifications to federal and state laws and federal and state appropriations. It is also subject to changes in investment earnings and asset values associated with U.S. Treasury Securities because of actions by foreign governments and other holders of publicly held U.S. Treasury Securities.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis

City of Gastonia's Net Position

Figure 2

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Type Activities		Total	Total		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018		
Assets:								
Current and other assets	\$ 54,822,681	\$ 50,575,661	\$ 66,582,435	\$ 69,106,820	\$ 121,405,116	\$ 119,682,481		
Capital assets	154,878,600	159,173,977	327,836,256	318,233,399	482,714,856	477,407,376		
Total assets	209,701,281	209,749,638	394,418,691	387,340,219	604,119,972	597,089,857		
Deferred Outflows								
of Resources	14,617,558	11,017,331	3,737,770	2,646,358	18,355,328	13,663,689		
Liabilities:								
Long-term liabilities	100 505 046	110 455 605	54 500 CS1	5 6 001 000	104 500 515	105 250 506		
outstanding	109,795,846	110,457,607	74,792,671	76,801,899	184,588,517	187,259,506		
Other liabilities	13,161,285	13,131,121	15,616,187	21,834,127	28,777,472	34,965,248		
Total liabilities	122,957,131	123,588,728	90,408,858	98,636,026	213,365,989	222,224,754		
Deferred Inflows								
of Resources	3,549,005	2,708,024	808,904	694,651	4,357,909	3,402,675		
Net Position:								
Net investment in								
capital assets	120,872,426	124,777,914	265,730,268	258,184,586	386,602,694	382,962,500		
Restricted	17,850,203	15,387,538	-	-	17,850,203	15,387,538		
Unrestricted	(40,909,926)	(45,695,235)	41,208,431	32,471,314	298,505	(13,223,921)		
Total net position	\$ 97,812,703	\$ 94,470,217	\$ 306,938,699	\$ 290,655,900	\$ 404,751,402	\$ 385,126,117		

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Gastonia exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$404,751,402 as of June 30, 2019. The City's net position increased by \$19,625,285 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. However, the largest portion, \$386,602,694 (95.52%), reflects the City's net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, roads, bridges, utility infrastructure, machinery, and equipment); less any related debt still outstanding that was issued to acquire those items. The City of Gastonia uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City of Gastonia's investment in its capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay that debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. \$17,850,203 of the City's net position is restricted by State statute or external parties. The remaining balance of \$298,505 is unrestricted. The unrestricted net position as of June 30, 2018 was (\$13,223,921). The main reasons for the \$12,925,416 increase is due to a \$3,342,486 increase in the net position of the governmental activities and a \$16,282,799 increase in the net position of the business-type activities. The increase in unrestricted net position was minimized due to a \$3,640,194 increase in net investments in capital assets and a \$2,462,665 increase in restricted net assets. Several particular aspects of the City's financial operations positively influenced the total unrestricted government-wide net position and are discussed in the following Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities sections.

City of Gastonia's Changes in Net Position

Figure 3

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total	Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 12,236,423	\$ 12,122,029	\$ 125,145,364	\$121,903,063	\$137,381,787	\$ 134,025,092	
Operating grants and							
contributions	4,983,881	4,529,696	_	_	4,983,881	4,529,696	
Capital grants and							
contributions	2,938,494	2,947,980	6,509,065	2,975,907	9,447,559	5,923,887	
General revenues:							
Ad valorem taxes	31,792,472	31,189,826	-	-	31,792,472	31,189,826	
Local option sales tax	12,110,099	11,373,889	-	-	12,110,099	11,373,889	
Other taxes	11,361,759	10,894,154	_	_	11,361,759	10,894,154	
Interest earned on							
investments	1,073,931	978,751	816,176	589,504	1,890,107	1,568,255	
Total revenues	76,497,059	74,036,325	132,470,605	125,468,474	208,967,664	199,504,799	
Expenses:							
General government	13,098,052	7,624,041	_	_	13,098,052	7,624,041	
Public safety	31,994,707	31,486,198	_	_	31,994,707	31,486,198	
Public works and cemeteries	14,691,220	15,259,136	_	_	14,691,220	15,259,136	
Cultural and recreation	6,982,190	6,719,526	_	_	6,982,190	6,719,526	
Economic and physical							
development	4,453,497	8,202,679	-	-	4,453,497	8,202,679	
Interest on long-term debt	1,614,413	1,824,064	-	-	1,614,413	1,824,064	
Water and sewer	-	-	35,651,662	33,630,595	35,651,662	33,630,595	
Electric	-	_	69,766,570	73,627,853	69,766,570	73,627,853	
Transit	-	_	2,734,962	2,480,698	2,734,962	2,480,698	
Golf	-	-	34,805	35,974	34,805	35,974	
Stormwater	-	-	2,952,656	2,819,067	2,952,656	2,819,067	
Solid waste	-	-	5,367,645	5,082,304	5,367,645	5,082,304	
Total expenses	72,834,079	71,115,644	116,508,300	117,676,491	189,342,379	188,792,135	
•							
Change in net position							
before transfers	3,662,980	2,920,681	15,962,305	7,791,983	19,625,285	10,712,664	
Transfers	(320,494)	(1,057,760)	320,494	1,057,760	-	-	
Change in net position	3,342,486	1,862,921	16,282,799	8,849,743	19,625,285	10,712,664	
Net Position:							
Beginning of year - July 1	94,470,217	119,174,953	290,655,900	289,081,579	385,126,117	408,256,532	
•							
Restatement	-	(26,567,657)	-	(7,275,422)	-	(33,843,079)	
Beginning of year - July 1	94,470,217	92,607,296	290,655,900	281,806,157	385,126,117	374,413,453	
- G G v - J vm V vm. J T						- <u>-</u> -	
End of year - June 30	\$ 97,812,703	\$ 94,470,217	\$ 306,938,699	\$ 290,655,900	\$404,751,402	\$ 385,126,117	
	, , , , , , -	, . , - , ,		, ,	, ,	, , /	

Governmental Activities. Key elements of the 2019 fiscal year governmental activities increase to net position are as follows:

The increase in the governmental activities net position is primarily due to the following fiscal year operating results: (The reader needs to keep in mind that the City's fiscal policy is governed by the modified accrual basis of accounting which requires budgeted expenditures to equal budgeted revenues. Favorable budget variances, capital purchases, debt principal payments, and contributed assets will increase net position. Unfavorable budget variances, use of appropriated fund balances, depreciation, and certain employee benefit accruals will decrease net position).

The governmental funds modified accrual basis fund balances increased by \$3,191,696. The General Fund modified accrual basis revenues and other financing sources exceeded expenditures and other financing uses by \$2,409,030, and the combined other governmental funds' modified accrual basis revenues and other financing sources exceeded expenditures and other financing uses by \$599,089. The change in inventories increased fund balances by \$183,577.

The General Fund modified accrual basis revenues came in \$2,574,567 over budget. The City received \$853,618 more ad valorem taxes than budgeted, \$400,000 more in ABC Board distributions than budgeted, \$647,429 more local option sales tax than budgeted, \$339,601 more utility sales tax than budgeted, \$280,826 more investment earnings than budgeted, \$187,312 more auto tag fees than budgeted; however, the City received \$112,415 less sales, services, and rents than budgeted and \$8,721 less grant funding than budgeted. Most of these favorable variances are the result of a more than anticipated improved economy and higher than expected ABC Board profits. The remaining budget to actual favorable revenue variance was a combination of less significant favorable and unfavorable budget-to-actual variances spread out amongst various other taxes and licenses, unrestricted intergovernmental revenues, permits, and miscellaneous revenues. (See budget-to-actual revenues in Schedule B-1.)

In addition, expenditures were under budget by \$5,919,862. Salaries and benefits accounted for \$741,769 of the favorable variance and were mostly attributable to the hiring lag related to terminations and retirements. \$3,355,392 of the favorable expenditure budget variance was spread out over numerous operating expenditure account types influenced by a City-wide effort-to-hold down operating costs. Capital outlay accounted for \$1,605,506 of the favorable variance, overhead reimbursement ended the year with a favorable variance of \$259,020, on-behalf payments ended the year with an unfavorable variance of (\$47,264), and debt service accounted for \$5,439 of the overall favorable variance. (See budget to actual expenditures in Schedule B-1.)

In addition to the revenues and expenditures favorable budget-to-actual variances, the City had a (\$5,914,994) unfavorable budget to actual variance relating to other financing sources and uses, all of which was related to appropriated fund balance. The City budgeted \$1,621,000 of General Fund balance in order to balance the original budget, to use \$872,567 for prior year purchase order carryovers, \$1,317,905 was to carryover certain unspent prior year budget amounts, \$2,103,522 to fund other non-budgeted expenditures; however, none of this fund balance appropriation was needed to cover expenditures and other financing uses.

The combined other governmental funds \$599,089 increase in fund balances was mainly due to the incurrence of transfers in to the Mayor/Council Capital Projects whereby the related project expenditures were not incurred in the 2019 fiscal year. The Streets Capital Project Fund expenditures and other financing uses exceeded revenues and other financing sources by (\$382,193). The other non-major governmental funds' revenues and other financing sources exceeded expenditures and other financing uses by \$981,282.

The net change in governmental funds fund balances under the modified accrual basis of accounting resulted in a \$3,008,119 increase in net position. The modified accrual basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting adjustments resulted in an increase in net position of \$334,367. Readers need to refer the Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position, Exhibit E, to understand what modified accrual basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting differences influenced the \$3,342,486 increase in governmental-type net position.

Business-Type Activities. The 2019 fiscal year business-type activities increased the City of Gastonia's net position by \$16,282,799. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

The 2019 fiscal year business-type activities increase in net position of \$16,282,799 was primarily due to the following: fiscal year 2019 charges for services, operating grants, and capital grants and contributions exceeded program expenses by \$15,146,129, as compared to \$7,202,479 for the 2018 fiscal year. The business-type funds reported a net transfer in from the governmental funds of \$320,494, as compared to \$1,057,760 in the 2018 fiscal year. Investment earnings were \$816,176, as compared to \$589,504 in the 2018 fiscal year.

The increase in the business-type activities net position is primarily due to the following fiscal year operating results: (The reader needs to keep in mind that the City's fiscal policy is governed by the modified accrual basis of accounting which requires budgeted expenditures to equal budgeted revenues. Favorable budget variances, capital purchases, debt principal payments, and contributed assets will increase net position. Unfavorable budget variances, use of appropriated fund balances, depreciation, and certain employee benefit accruals will decrease net position).

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting (budgetary basis), the Electric Fund revenues came in under budgeted revenues by (\$1,839,743). The budget was based on projected system growth and projected weather conditions. Actual revenues for 2019 were consistent with the 2018 actual revenues, \$78,518,989 and \$79,048,592, respectively. Expenditures came in under budget by \$12,729,533 mostly due to a \$1,655,000 favorable budget-to-actual variance in emergency replacement and renewal of system infrastructure cost, a \$4,856,205 favorable budget-to-actual variance in purchased power, a \$108,974 favorable budget-to-actual variance in salaries and benefits, a \$5,335,677 favorable budget-to-actual variance in the rate stabilization reserve, a \$699,656 favorable budget-to-actual variance in controllable operating expenditures, a \$17,873 favorable budget-to-actual variance in capital outlay, and a \$56,148 favorable budget-to-actual variance in overhead charges and reimbursement for services. The Electric Fund budgeted revenues under expenditures of (\$6,226,221) but ended the fiscal year with revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses of \$4,663,569. Budgetary basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting adjustments increased net position by \$1,771,252. Readers need to refer to the Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Full Accrual Basis at the end of the Electric Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget-to-Actual, Schedule E-6, to understand what modified accrual basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting differences influenced the Electric Fund's \$6,434,821 increase in business-type net position.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting (budgetary basis), Water and Sewer Fund revenues came in under budgeted revenues by (\$70,610). Expenditures came in under budget by \$4,549,075, mostly due a \$1,892,000 favorable budget-to-actual variance in emergency replacement and renewal of system infrastructure expenditures, a \$244,758 favorable variance in the working capital reserve / bond issues in the operating fund, and a \$305,317 favorable budget-to-actual variance for the reserve to reduce debt in the Capital Expansion Fund, which is a reserve to reduce the debt service requirements from the operating fund relating to future infrastructure expansion, a \$748,221 favorable budget-to-actual variance in salaries and benefits, and a \$1,198,006 favorable budget-to-actual variance in controllable operating expenditures, a \$1,272 favorable budget-to-actual variance in capital outlay, a \$184,802 favorable budget-to-actual variance in debt principal, interest and fees, and a (\$25,301) unfavorable budget-to-actual variance in

overhead charged by other funds. The Water and Sewer Fund budgeted expenditures and other financing uses over revenues and other financing sources of (\$4,366,014), but ended the fiscal year with revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses of \$112,451. Budgetary basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting adjustments increased net position by \$8,121,848. Readers need to refer the Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Full Accrual Basis at the end of the Water & Sewer Fund Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget to Actual, Schedule E-4, to understand what modified accrual basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting differences influenced the Water & Sewer Fund's \$8,234,299 increase in business-type net position.

All other business-type funds operated fairly close to break-even on the budgetary basis of accounting. Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses were (\$63,204), (\$204,446), \$0, and \$2,255 for the Stormwater Fund, Transit Fund, Municipal Golf Course Fund, and the Solid Waste Fund, respectively. Budgetary basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting adjustments increased (decreased) net position by \$220,049, \$1,335,228, (\$34,805), and \$64,769 for the Stormwater Fund, Transit Fund, Municipal Golf Course Fund, and the Solid Waste Fund, respectively. Readers need to refer to the Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Full Accrual Basis section in Schedules E-8, E-10, and E-12 to understand what modified accrual basis of accounting to full accrual basis of accounting adjustments influenced these funds \$1,319,846 increase in business-type net position.

Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City of Gastonia uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds. The focus of the City of Gastonia's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Gastonia's financing requirements. Specifically, available fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Gastonia. At the end of the current fiscal year, available fund balance of the General Fund was \$22,809,352, a \$2,661,119 increase from the prior year. Total fund balance increased by \$2,399,096 to \$33,207,609 from the prior year amount of \$30,808,513. Please refer back to the available fund balance and total fund balance discussion in the Financial Highlights section for reasons for the increase. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both available fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Available fund balance represents 35.15% of total General Fund expenditures and transfers out to other funds, while total fund balance represents 51.17% of that same amount.

At June 30, 2019, the governmental funds of the City of Gastonia reported a combined fund balance of \$44,392,114, a \$3,191,696 increase from the prior year. Included in this change in fund balance is a \$2,399,096 increase in fund balance in the General Fund, a (\$382,193) decrease in the Streets Capital Project Fund, and a \$1,174,793 increase in the other nonmajor governmental funds. See the earlier discussion concerning the reasons for these increases and decreases under the governmental activities section above.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights. During the fiscal year, the City revised the budget on several occasions. Budget adjustments were processed during the fiscal year that increased the overall original budget by \$5,228,698. The majority of this increase was funded through an increase in appropriated fund balance, which consisted of the following: purchase order carryovers from the 2018 fiscal year accounted for \$872,567 of the increase, \$1,317,905 was to carryover certain unspent prior year budget amounts in the smaller funds that make up the total General Fund, and budget amendments of \$2,103,522 to fund additional costs of the CATS 85X Gastonia to Charlotte commuter bus service (\$10,999), to fund City Hall renovations (\$230,000), to fund Gaston Investment Grant (\$215,000), to fund the purchase of public safety radios (\$1,547,523), and to increase funding to the Transit Fund (\$100,000). The remaining adjustments were various other increases in revenues that became necessary to supply new services or for unbudgeted projects.

Factors concerning the 2019 budget-to-actual results have already been addressed in the above governmental activities discussion.

Proprietary Funds. The City of Gastonia's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide statements, but in more detail.

Net position of the Water and Sewer Fund at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$201,408,774; the Electric Fund amounted to \$69,392,200; the Stormwater Fund amounted to \$31,622,184; and the other nonmajor funds, Transit, Municipal Golf Course, and Solid Waste, amounted to \$3,008,734. Factors concerning the finances of these funds have already been addressed in the discussion of the City of Gastonia's business-type activities.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Gastonia's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2019 totals \$482,714,856 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include buildings, roads and bridges, land, machinery and equipment, park facilities, vehicles, water and sewer infrastructure, electric distribution system, and stormwater infrastructure. Additions and dispositions totaled \$25,403,044 and \$2,963,943, respectively, and the net effect of depreciation of \$17,714,879 resulted in an overall increase of \$4,724,222.

Major capital asset transactions during the year include the additions and disposals below:

- Construction in progress for the water plant renovation and other various water and sewer infrastructure improvements in the amount of \$10,250,640. Construction in progress water and sewer infrastructure improvements placed in service totaled \$375,796. Various other water and sewer capital asset improvements of \$1,101,022 were incurred along with the purchase of \$443,681 of machinery and equipment.
- Construction in progress of \$2,043,104 in governmental-type activities, which was mostly related to the FUSE project of \$1,266,586, Lineberger Connector project \$121,766, Franklin Blvd Conversion project \$101,504, FFA/NCDOT/Division of Aviation projects \$288,520, and the Automatic Vehicle Locator Program project \$74,100.
- Private donation of Riverwood Parkway property in the amount of \$1,566,000 and various general infrastructure additions and other improvements of \$1,333,892 in the governmental-type activities.
- Construction in progress for electrical capital asset improvements of \$1,312,119 and \$564,111 placed in service. New line electrical distribution infrastructure of \$1,477,147.
- Construction in progress for stormwater infrastructure of \$674,949 and \$508,785 completed stormwater infrastructure.
- Internal Service Fund capital assets of \$2,964,300 of which included various buildings, vehicles, and equipment. Entity-wide disposals mainly consisted of various surplus vehicles, land, and buildings.

City of Gastonia's Capital Assets

Figure 4

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Total			
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018		
Land, land improvements,								
and buildings	\$ 96,107,735	\$ 94,375,566	\$ 21,350,234	\$ 21,344,833	\$ 117,457,969	\$115,720,399		
Water and sewer treatment								
facilities	-	-	69,725,203	69,518,031	69,725,203	69,518,031		
Machinery/equipment/vehicles	56,703,605	55,706,805	24,381,577	22,407,254	81,085,182	78,114,059		
Electrical distribution	-	-	95,916,494	93,875,236	95,916,494	93,875,236		
Water and sewer system	-	-	197,461,870	196,192,224	197,461,870	196,192,224		
General infrastructure	289,203,059	287,596,191	-	-	289,203,059	287,596,191		
Stormwater infrastructure	-	-	52,153,706	50,673,295	52,153,706	50,673,295		
Construction in progress	14,247,568	13,097,526	84,819,937	74,844,926	99,067,505	87,942,452		
Total	456,261,967	450,776,088	545,809,021	528,855,799	1,002,070,988	979,631,887		
Less accumulated depreciation	301,383,367	291,602,111	217,972,765	210,039,142	519,356,132	501,641,253		
Capital assets, net	\$154,878,600	\$ 159,173,977	\$ 327,836,256	\$318,816,657	\$ 482,714,856	\$477,990,634		

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 2.A. of the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Debt. As of June 30, 2019, the City of Gastonia had total financing debt outstanding of \$101,278,859. Of this, \$22,810,000 is debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder of the City's financing debt represents bonds secured solely by buildings, equipment, or specified revenue sources (i.e. revenue bonds).

City of Gastonia's Financing Outstanding Debt

Figure 5

	Governmen	tal Activities	Busir	iess-Ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2019	2018	201	19	2018	2019	2018	
General obligation bonds	\$ 22,380,000	\$ 24,235,000	\$ 43	30,000	\$ 430,000	\$ 22,810,000	\$ 24,665,000	
Limited obligation bonds	9,470,000	10,385,000		-	-	9,470,000	10,385,000	
Direct placement installment								
purchases	8,440,240	8,866,618		-	100,000	8,440,240	8,966,618	
State Revolving loans	-	-	35,43	34,618	36,441,719	35,434,618	36,441,719	
Revenue bonds	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	25,12	24,001	29,016,000	25,124,001	29,016,000	
				<u>.</u>				
Total	\$ 40,290,240	\$ 43,486,618	\$ 60,98	38,619	\$ 65,987,719	\$101,278,859	\$109,474,337	
			_					

The City of Gastonia's total financing debt obligations decreased from \$109,474,337 to \$101,278,859 during the current fiscal year, a decrease of \$8,195,478 (7.49%). The key factors in this decrease were the overall scheduled debt retirements of \$12,235,626, while the City incurred \$4,040,148 of new financing debt obligations. New debt obligations consisted of a \$2,955,000 vehicle equipment-financing instrument and \$1,085,148 of a State Revolving loan. The proceeds from the State Revolving Loan are being used to fund a sewer infrastructure expansion project. The City was awarded a \$2,999,839 State Revolving loan for this project and has expended and drawn down \$1,085,148 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. In fiscal year 2016, the City was awarded \$35,000,000 of State Revolving loans to assist in funding an approximate \$59,500,000 water plant rehabilitation and an approximate \$5,000,0000 water storage project.

The City has expended and drawn down \$32,487,531 of the awarded funds as of June 30, 2019. The projects were also funded with equity contributions from the City's Water & Sewer Fund and proceeds from \$20,130,000 Series 2015 Combined Utility System Revenue bonds.

As mentioned in the financial highlights section of this document, the current credit ratings for general obligation debt are: Standard and Poor's Corporation AA-, Moody's Investor Service Aa2, and Fitch AA. The current credit ratings for revenue bond debt are: Standard and Poor's Corporation AA-, Moody's Investor Service Aa2, and Fitch AA.

North Carolina General Statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt that a unit of government can issue to 8% of the total assessed value of taxable property located within that government's boundaries. At June 30, 2019, the City had a legal debt margin of approximately \$426,000,000. Additional information regarding the City of Gastonia's long-term debt can be found in note 2.B. of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Economic Factors

- Unemployment in the City was 4.7% at fiscal year-end June 30, 2019, higher than the County rate of 4.4%, higher than the State rate of 4.4%, and higher than the national average of 3.8%. Unemployment in the City was 4.6% as of July 2019. The prior year rates for the City were 4.5% and 4.4% for the months ended June 2018 and July 2018, respectively. These rates are not seasonally adjusted.
- Estimated population growth since the 2010 census is approximately 6.4%. The most current estimated population per the North Carolina State Demographer's Office is 76,298. This estimate is up by 4,557 from the 2010 Census number of 71,741.
- The North Carolina economic outlook based on University of North Carolina Charlotte economist John Connaughton's September 12, 2019 quarterly forecast is as follows:

Connaughton indicates that the United States and North Carolina are now experiencing the longest economic expansion since 1854. While at a modest rate, the national and state economics should continue to grow.

During the first quarter of 2019 the GSP grew by 2.6 percent and was still influenced by the tax cuts put in place in January 2018. Connaughton indicated that the China trade dispute impact will likely negate the 2018 tax cut benefits and thus the GSP is forecast to increase by 2.0 percent over the 2018 level with thirteen of the state's fifteen economic sectors forecast to experience increases. The strongest growth is expected in mining, information services, business services and professional services. The industries with the highest expected employment increases are transportation, warehousing, utilities and other services.

For 2020, North Carolina real GSP is forecast to increase by 2.0 percent over the 2019 level and the state's unemployment rate is expected to be 4.1 percent by the end of 2020. Connaughton stated that the prospect for a recession is still slight, mainly due to the fact that consumer confidence remains high.

• Construction activity within the City resulted in 1,034 permits issued on construction of \$208,409,739 as compared to 1,241 permits issued on construction of \$166,026,959 in the prior year. This included residential permits of 687 and commercial permits of 347, with construction costs of \$124,296,549 and \$84,113,190, respectively. Prior year residential permits issued were 748 and commercial permits issued were 381, with construction costs of \$133,064,511 and \$73,093,917, respectively.

• The City of Gastonia is located within the Charlotte, North Carolina, Metropolitan area, one of the fastest growing and most affluent areas in the country. The Charlotte-Metropolitan area is the second largest financial center in the United States.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

Governmental Activities. The Fiscal Year 2020 budget was balanced while achieving strategic objectives and priorities established by the City Council. Gaston County underwent property revaluations during Calendar Year 2019 that resulted in an average increase in values of approximately 20%. This enabled the City to decrease the ad valorem tax rate from \$0.53/100 to \$0.52/100.In July 2019, all full-time and part-time employees received an on average of 3% pay increase. The Fiscal Year 2020 budget maintained the \$350 Christmas bonus for eligible employees, as well as the Employee Education Reimbursement Program with a maximum of \$1,000 per employee. In addition, the City will continue the 401(k) program for all full-time employees at the 5% level. Like other public and private organizations, controlling health care costs remains a budgetary challenge that will continue for the foreseeable future. The Fiscal Year 2020 Health Self-Insurance Fund budget increased by \$1,369,387, a 17% increase from Fiscal Year 2019. The adopted budget also included a \$750 payment in July 2019 to the Health Savings Account of each employee covered by the City's health insurance program. The City is moving forward with the construction of a multi-use sports and entertainment complex (FUSE) in fiscal years 2020 and 2021. This project serves as the catalyst for increased economic development west of US 321 in downtown Gastonia.

Business-Type Activities. The Water and Sewer Fund saw no rate increase with the Fiscal Year 2020 budget. The \$65,000,000 Water Treatment Plant renovation has been completed with the dedication taking place in October 2019. The City is partnering with the Town of McAdenville and Pharr Yarns, LLC to construct a major sewer collection line that will pump to the Duharts Creek Pump Station and the City will begin treating 100% of their sewer flow in Fiscal Year 2020. The City is also partnering with the City of Dallas for an emergency sewer connection that is partially funded by a Gaston County Township grant. Another partnership with the City of Bessemer City pertains to a supplemental water connection that is partially funded by the NC Rural Infrastructure Fund and Gaston County, which should be completed in 2020. In addition, due to growth in our area, the water and sewer system will need to accommodate new developments planned between the Union Road and New Hope Road corridors that are already underway. Staff is currently working with engineering consultants to design and acquire necessary right of way to construct major water distribution and sewer collection systems in this corridor. The Fiscal Year 2020 Electric Fund budget included no retail electric rate changes, while still being able to provide funding for future rate stabilization, as well as current and future capital projects. Current projects include relocation of existing infrastructure in the Franklin Urban Sports and Entertainment District and the LED street light conversion in our Downtown area. The transfer to the General Fund from the Electric Fund remained at \$2,000,000, as in prior years. A \$1,100,000 transfer to the General Fund Capital Projects fund was also included in the budget. This keeps the City of Gastonia under the maximum transfer level of 3.0% of gross electric capital assets, as established by the North Carolina Local Government Commission.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the City's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Director of Financial Services, City of Gastonia, 181 South Street, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements provide a summary overview of the financial position of all funds as well as the operating results of all funds. They also serve as a condensed introduction to the more detailed statements and schedules that follow.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

						Compo	one	nt Units
		n: c						Gastonia
	_	Primary G				City of		Tourism Development
	(Governmental Activities	В	Business-Type Activities	Total	Gastonia ABC Board		
Assets:		11001110105	_	11001/10100				- radiority
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	30,658,904	\$	43,589,317	\$ 74,248,221	\$ 2,340,063	;	\$ 901,948
Taxes receivable, net		891,096		-	891,096		-	· -
Accounts receivable, net		4,063,578		17,148,289	21,211,867	305	5	-
Long-term receivable		2,656,510		-	2,656,510		-	-
Interest receivable		98,672		-	98,672	-	-	-
Due from other governments		6,514,309		135,808	6,650,117	-	-	128,917
Internal balances		(1,473,105)		1,473,105	-	-	-	-
Inventories		1,945,813		1,520,058	3,465,871	1,079,865	5	-
Prepaid items		55,565		-	55,565	49,319)	-
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted		9,411,339		2,715,858	12,127,197	-	-	-
Non-depreciable assets		29,295,228		98,578,078	127,873,306	688,637	7	-
Capital assets, net		125,583,372		229,258,178	354,841,550	727,477	7	
Total assets	_	209,701,281		394,418,691	604,119,972	4,885,666	<u>)</u>	1,030,865
Deferred Outflows of Resources:								
OPEB deferrals		2,776,819		783,205	3,560,024	-	-	-
Pension deferrals		11,840,739		2,954,565	14,795,304	198,362	2	-
Total deferred outflows	_	14,617,558		3,737,770	18,355,328	198,362	2	<u> </u>
Liabilities:								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable		3,340,644		7,489,384	10,830,028	1,189,466)	-
Accrued salaries and benefits		744,431		192,501	936,932	-	-	-
Accrued interest		480,819		165,411	646,230	-	-	-
Prepaid fees		-		1,302,144	1,302,144	-	-	-
Liabilities paid from restricted assets:								
Customer deposits		-		1,721,416	1,721,416		-	-
Non-current liabilities:								
Due within one year		8,595,391		4,745,331	13,340,722	-	-	-
Due in more than one year		109,795,846		74,792,671	184,588,517	207,580		
Total liabilities		122,957,131		90,408,858	213,365,989	1,397,046		<u> </u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Prepaid taxes		15,288		-	15,288		-	-
OPEB deferrals		2,737,701		772,172	3,509,873		-	-
Pension deferrals		796,016		36,732	832,748	1,073		
Total deferred inflows of resources		3,549,005		808,904	4,357,909	1,073		<u> </u>
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets		120,872,426		265,730,268	386,602,694	1,208,537	,	-
Restricted for:								
Stabilization by state statute		14,598,448		-	14,598,448	-	-	128,917
Tourism promotion		1.714.600		-	1.714.600	•	-	901,948
Community development and improvements		1,714,699		-	1,714,699	-	-	-
Public Works - Powell Bill		1,537,056		-	1,537,056	250 741	-	-
Working capital Unrestricted		(40,909,926)	_	41,208,431	298,505	352,741 2,124,631		
Total net position	\$	97,812,703	\$	306,938,699	\$ 404,751,402	\$ 3,685,909		\$ 1,030,865
<u>.</u>						-	- :	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Program Revenues

CITY OF GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Functions/Programs	Expens	Expenses		G	Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital rants and ntributions				
Primary Government:											
Governmental Activities:											
General government		- ,			6,830	\$	-				
Public safety	31,99		1,459,42		471,132		-				
Public works and cemeteries	14,69	1,220	53,18	2	2,528,001		2,371,246				
Cultural and recreation	6,98	2,190	812,46	9	-		-				
Economic and physical development	4,45	3,497	405,77	8	1,977,918		567,248				
Interest on long-term debt	1,61	4,413									
Total governmental activities	72,83	4,079	12,236,42	3	4,983,881		2,938,494				
Business-Type Activities:											
Water and sewer	35,65	1,662	40,736,18	C	-		2,991,748				
Electric	69,76	6,570	78,949,07	5	-		15,000				
Transit	2,73	4,962	190,53	1	-		2,993,532				
Golf	3	4,805		-	-		-				
Stormwater	2,95	2,656	2,580,26	3	-		508,785				
Solid waste	5,36	7,645	2,689,31)	-		-				
Total business-type activities	116,50	8,300	125,145,36	4			6,509,065				
Total primary government	\$ 189,34	2,379	\$ 137,381,78	<u> \$</u>	4,983,881	\$	9,447,559				
Component Units:											
ABC Board	\$ 11,90	8,244	\$ 11,986,76	4 \$	-	\$	-				
Tourism Development Authority	56	6,900		<u> </u>							
Total component units	\$ 12,47	5,144	\$ 11,986,76	4 \$		\$					

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		in Net Position				
	Primary G	Government		Compo	nent Units	
Functions/Programs	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	City of Gastonia ABC Board	Gastonia Tourism Development Authority	
Primary Government:						
Governmental Activities:	Φ (2.505.656)	Ф	A (2.505.65A)			
General government	\$ (3,585,656)	\$ -	\$ (3,585,656)			
Public safety	(30,064,147)	-	(30,064,147)			
Public works and cemeteries	(9,738,791)	-	(9,738,791)			
Cultural and recreation	(6,169,721)	-	(6,169,721)			
Economic and physical development	(1,502,553)	-	(1,502,553)			
Interest on long-term debt	(1,614,413)		(1,614,413)			
Total governmental activities	(52,675,281)		(52,675,281)			
Business-Type Activities:						
Water and sewer	-	8,076,266	8,076,266			
Electric	-	9,197,505	9,197,505			
Transit	-	449,101	449,101			
Golf	-	(34,805)	(34,805)			
Stormwater	-	136,397	136,397			
Solid waste	-	(2,678,335)	(2,678,335)			
Total business-type activities		15,146,129	15,146,129			
Total primary government	(52,675,281)	15,146,129	(37,529,152)			
Component Units:						
ABC Board				\$ 78,520	\$ -	
Tourism Development Authority					(566,900)	
Total component units				78,520	(566,900)	
General Revenues: Taxes:						
Ad valorem taxes	31,792,472	-	31,792,472	-	_	
Sales taxes	12,110,099	-	12,110,099	-	-	
Payments in lieu of taxes	4,160,439	-	4,160,439	-	-	
Franchise taxes	8,249	-	8,249	-	-	
Other taxes	7,193,071	-	7,193,071	-	702,016	
Interest earned on investments	1,073,931	816,176	1,890,107	6,047	7,493	
Total general revenues, excluding transfers	56,338,261	816,176	57,154,437	6,047	709,509	
Transfers	(320,494)	320,494				
Total general revenues and transfers	56,017,767	1,136,670	57,154,437	6,047	709,509	
Change in net position	3,342,486	16,282,799	19,625,285	84,567	142,609	
Net Position:						
Beginning of year - July 1	94,470,217	290,655,900	385,126,117	3,601,342	888,256	
End of year - June 30	\$ 97,812,703	\$ 306,938,699	\$ 404,751,402	\$ 3,685,909	\$ 1,030,865	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.



BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		General Fund	Pı	Streets Capital oject Fund		ner Nonmajor overnmental Funds		Total
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	23,492,605	\$	-	\$	3,143,721	\$	26,636,326
Taxes receivable, net		877,778		-		13,318		891,096
Accounts receivable, net		2,003,911		323,362		765,866		3,093,139
Long-term receivable		-		-		2,656,510		2,656,510
Interest receivable		98,672		-		-		98,672
Prepaid items		55,565		-		-		55,565
Property acquired for rehabilitation and re-sale		-		-		1,357,042		1,357,042
Inventory		588,771		-		-		588,771
Cash and investments, restricted		3,230,841		2,868,896		982,240		7,081,977
Due from other funds		897,055		-		-		897,055
Due from other governments		6,385,392		-		128,917		6,514,309
Total assets	\$	37,630,590	\$	3,192,258	\$	9,047,614	\$	49,870,462
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances: Liabilities:								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	1,093,494	\$	_	\$	373,847	\$	1,467,341
Accrued salaries and benefits	Ψ	683,472	Ψ	_	Ψ	575,017	Ψ	683,472
Due to other funds		1,439,632		_		668,202		2,107,834
Total liabilities		3,216,598				1,042,049		4,258,647
Total natifics		3,210,370				1,012,015		1,230,017
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Prepaid taxes		15,288		-		-		15,288
Property taxes receivable		877,778		-		13,318		891,096
Unavailable revenue		313,317						313,317
Total deferred inflows of resources		1,206,383		<u> </u>		13,318		1,219,701
Fund Balances: Non-spendable: Inventories		588,771		_		_		588,771
Prepaids		55,565		_		-		55,565
Restricted:		,						,
Stabilization by state statute		9,753,921		342,893		4,501,634		14,598,448
Restricted, all other		3,096,728		2,868,896		1,408,028		7,373,652
Assigned		5,070,720		2,000,000		2,349,035		2,349,035
Unassigned		19,712,624		(19,531)		(266,450)		19,426,643
Total fund balances		33,207,609	_	3,192,258		7,992,247	_	44,392,114
		33,207,009		3,172,230		1,772,41		77,372,114
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,	ø	27 620 500	¢	2 102 259	ø	0.047.614	ø	40.070.460
and fund balances	\$	37,630,590	\$	3,192,258	\$	9,047,614	\$	49,870,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	 Total
Reconciliation with Net Position of Governmental Activities - Government-Wide (Exhibit A):	
Total fund balances - modified accrual (see above)	\$ 44,392,114
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	143,911,055
Net pension liability LGERS	(12,635,308)
Total pension liability LEOSSA	(19,972,541)
Total OPEB liability	(41,506,475)
Pension related deferrals	11,044,723
OPEB related deferrals	39,118
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment and vehicles to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.	8,863,470
Internal service funds are considered predominantly governmental activities. However, a portion of the change in net assets is attributable to the business-type funds via an internal balance.	(1,506,807)
Long-term liabilities and compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(35,415,274)
The governmental activities net position includes an accrual for interest on long-term debt.	(453,131)
Unamortized bond premium is a revenue source in the governmental funds statement and a deferred liability in the governmental activities Statement of Net Position.	(167,193)
Unbilled services of the governmental activities are not considered revenues in the governmental funds statement until collected.	14,539
Deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds are used to offset accounts receivable not expected to be available within 90 days of year-end. These receivables are a component of net position in the Statement of Net	
Position.	 1,204,413
Net position of governmental activities - government-wide (Exhibit A)	\$ 97,812,703

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		General Fund	(Streets Capital oject Fund		ner Nonmajor overnmental Funds		Total
Revenues:								
Ad valorem taxes	\$	31,753,978	\$	-	\$	131,155	\$	31,885,133
Other taxes and licenses		22,769,842		-		702,016		23,471,858
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues		2,310,339		-		-		2,310,339
Restricted intergovernmental revenues		3,214,442		3,460		1,872,765		5,090,667
Permits and fees		1,084,807		-		-		1,084,807
Sales and services		2,852,680		-		405,778		3,258,458
Investment earnings		908,220		14,397		57,873		980,490
Miscellaneous		373,417		_		342,553		715,970
Total revenues		65,267,725		17,857	_	3,512,140	_	68,797,722
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		9,474,233		-		-		9,474,233
Public safety		31,744,048		-		-		31,744,048
Public works and cemeteries		7,154,730		-		-		7,154,730
Cultural and recreation		6,148,764		-		-		6,148,764
Economic and physical development		-		-		2,469,454		2,469,454
Capital outlay		-		400,050		1,777,504		2,177,554
Debt service:								
Principal repayments		3,131,000		-		-		3,131,000
Interest	_	1,601,656		_		20,147		1,621,803
Total expenditures		59,254,431		400,050		4,267,105	_	63,921,586
Revenues over (under) expenditures		6,013,294		(382,193)		(754,965)		4,876,136
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers from other funds		2,040,000		-		1,776,247		3,816,247
Transfers (to) other funds	_	(5,644,264)		_		(40,000)		(5,684,264)
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(3,604,264)				1,736,247	_	(1,868,017)
Net change in fund balances		2,409,030		(382,193)		981,282		3,008,119
Fund Balances:								
Beginning of year - July 1		30,808,513		3,574,451		6,817,454		41,200,418
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/								405
land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation	-	(9,934)				193,511		183,577
End of year - June 30	\$	33,207,609	\$	3,192,258	\$	7,992,247	\$	44,392,114

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds per Exhibit D	\$ 3,008,119
Property tax revenues in the governmental funds statement that represent cash basis revenues exceed accrual based property tax revenues in the government-wide Statement of Activities.	(92,661)
Miscellaneous revenues in the Statement of Activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds statement.	142,559
Increase (decrease) in inventories is reported as a reduction of operating expense in the Statement of Activities and is reported as a component of fund balance in the governmental funds statement.	183,577
Expenses related to compensated absences, pension, and other post-employment benefits that do not require current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds statement.	(95,181)
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds statement. However, in the Statement of Activities, capital outlay is not an expense, rather it is an increase in capital assets.	2,571,750
Depreciation expense allocates the costs of capital assets over their useful lives. It is not reported as an expenditure in the governmental funds statement.	(9,233,480)
Private developer and Schiele Museum's contribution of capital assets is reported as a program revenue in the Statement of Activities and is not reported in the governmental funds statement.	2,371,246
Principal repayments and bond refunding payments on long-term debt are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds statement. However, in the Statement of Activities, these transactions are not an expense, rather they are a decrease in liabilities.	3,131,000
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets is reported in the Statement of Activities; however, proceeds from the sale of assets are not affected by gain (loss) in the governmental funds statement.	(17,974)
Bond premium received is reported as a deferred item in the Statement of Activities, rather than a revenue in the fund financial statements. Amortization of bond premium is a reduction of interest expense in the Statement of Activities.	167,193
Interest on long-term debt incurred, but not paid, is reported as an expense in the governmental activities statements.	31,008
Portion of Internal Service Fund activities change in net position allocable to the governmental activities are reported with governmental activities.	 1,175,330
Change in net position of governmental activities per Exhibit B	\$ 3,342,486

GENERAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts				Actual		riance with inal Budget
	Original		Final		Amounts	0	ver/Under
Revenues:							
Ad valorem taxes	\$ 30,954,532	\$	30,954,532	\$	31,753,978	\$	799,446
Other taxes and licenses	21,645,709		21,645,709		22,769,842		1,124,133
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	1,828,000		1,858,525		2,310,339		451,814
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	2,592,918		3,223,163		3,214,442		(8,721)
Permits and fees	1,155,171		1,155,171		1,084,807		(70,364)
Sales and services	3,029,419		3,204,662		2,852,680		(351,982)
Interest earned on investments	608,683		608,683		908,220		299,537
Miscellaneous	183,589		282,280		373,417		91,137
Total revenues	61,998,021		62,932,725		65,267,725		2,335,000
Expenditures:							
General government	9,872,030		10,977,255		9,474,233		1,503,022
Public safety	31,738,552		32,760,027		31,744,048		1,015,979
Public works and cemeteries	9,124,855		9,341,195		7,154,730		2,186,465
Cultural and recreation	6,549,910		7,426,883		6,148,764		1,278,119
Debt service:							
Principal	2,792,001		3,131,001		3,131,000		1
Interest and fees	1,595,931		1,607,094		1,601,656		5,438
Total expenditures	61,673,279		65,243,455	_	59,254,431		5,989,024
Revenues over (under) expenditures	324,742		(2,310,730)		6,013,294		8,324,024
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers from other funds	2,040,000		2,040,000		2,040,000		-
Transfers (to) other funds	(3,985,742)		(5,644,264)		(5,644,264)		-
Appropriated fund balance	1,621,000		5,914,994		-		(5,914,994)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(324,742)	_	2,310,730	_	(3,604,264)		(5,914,994)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$			2,409,030	\$	2,409,030
Fund Balance:							
Beginning of year - July 1	/				30,808,513		
Increase (decrease) in inventories and proper land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation	ty/				(9,934)		
				\$	33,207,609		
End of year - June 30				Φ	33,407,009		

 $\label{the:companying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.$

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	Business-Type Activities					Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Stormwater Fund	Other Nonmajor Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets:						
Current assets:						
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 21,511,245	\$ 20,177,613	\$ 1,243,109			
Accounts receivable, net	6,136,837	10,396,534	283,806	331,112	17,148,289	955,900
Inventory	200,817	1,308,242	-	10,999	1,520,058	-
Due from other governments	-	-	-	135,808	135,808	1 420 622
Due from other funds	1.010.202	1 705 466	-	-	2 715 959	1,439,632
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	1,010,392 28,859,291	1,705,466 33,587,855	1,526,915	1,135,269	2,715,858 65,109,330	2,329,362
Total current assets	28,839,291	33,367,633	1,320,913	1,133,209	03,109,330	8,747,472
Non-current assets:						
Depreciable capital assets, net	157,883,895	38,025,106	30,302,091	3,047,086	229,258,178	10,967,545
Non-depreciable capital assets	88,533,289	9,294,212	391,799	358,778	98,578,078	
Total capital assets, net	246,417,184	47,319,318	30,693,890	3,405,864	327,836,256	10,967,545
Total assets	275,276,475	80,907,173	32,220,805	4,541,133	392,945,586	19,715,017
Deferred Outflows of Resources:						
OPEB deferrals	462,803	213,602	35,600	71,200	783,205	
Pension deferrals	1,798,430	770,756	128,460	256,919	2,954,565	_
Total deferred outflows	2,261,233	984,358	164,060	328,119	3,737,770	
Total deferred outflows				320,119		
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities:						
Accounts payable	1,387,623	5,946,144	5,008	150,609	7,489,384	1,873,303
Accrued salaries and benefits	116,409	35,205	7,867	33,020	192,501	60,959
Compensated absences	381,068	190,595	12,661	133,003	717,327	190,655
Accrued interest	165,411	-	-	-	165,411	27,688
Current portion of long-term debt	3,979,241	48,763	-	-	4,028,004	3,066,293
Due to other funds	-	-	-	33,702	33,702	195,151
Prepaid fees	1,114,143	188,001	-	-	1,302,144	-
Liabilities paid from restricted assets:						
Customer deposits	473,111	1,248,305			1,721,416	
Total current liabilities	7,617,006	7,657,013	25,536	350,334	15,649,889	5,414,049
Non-current liabilities:						
Non-current portion of compensated absences	127,023	63,531	4,220	44,334	239,108	63,551
Non-current portion of long-term debt	58,691,189	381,237	-	-	59,072,426	5,373,947
Net pension liability	2,297,328	984,570	164,095	328,190	3,774,183	-
Total OPEB liability	6,917,746	3,192,805	532,135	1,064,268	11,706,954	
Total non-current liabilities	68,033,286	4,622,143	700,450	1,436,792	74,792,671	5,437,498
Total liabilities	75,650,292	12,279,156	725,986	1,787,126	90,442,560	10,851,547
Deferred Inflows of Resources:						
OPEB deferrals	456,284	210,592	35,099	70,197	772,172	-
Pension deferrals	22,358	9,583	1,596	3,195	36,732	-
Total deferred inflows	478,642	220,175	36,695	73,392	808,904	
Net Position:						
Net investment in capital assets	184,284,035	47,346,479	30,693,890	3,405,864	265,730,268	4,856,667
Unrestricted	17,124,739	22,045,721	928,294	(397,130)		4,006,803
Total net position	\$201,408,774	\$ 69,392,200	\$ 31,622,184	\$ 3,008,734	\$305,431,892	\$ 8,863,470
Total net position - proprietary funds presentation					\$305,431,892	
Portion of profit generated by Internal Service Fund						
allocated to business-type activities - history to date					1,506,807	
Net position of business-type activities - government-wide					\$306,938,699	
1.50 position of ousiness-type activities - government-wide						

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION - PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Business-Ty	ne Activities			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer	Electric	Stormwater	Other Nonmajor		Internal Service
	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Total	Funds
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 37,683,482	\$ 76,301,809	\$ 2,510,575	\$ 2,824,588	\$ 119,320,454	\$ 18,361,314
Utilities for City use	2,416,679	1,856,794	64,520	-	4,337,993	-
Other operating revenues	342,186	790,472	5,173	55,253	1,193,084	1,599,330
Total operating revenues	40,442,347	78,949,075	2,580,268	2,879,841	124,851,531	19,960,644
Operating Expenses:						
Water treatment/electric and other purchases	5,157,672	56,143,795	-	-	61,301,467	-
Administration	9,447,959	7,058,174	1,365,230	1,158,894	19,030,257	-
Facility maintenance	1,829,968	-	-	-	1,829,968	-
Payseur Mountain resource recovery	2,587,341	-	-	-	2,587,341	-
Sewage treatment	7,021,850	-	-	-	7,021,850	-
Substation operations	-	623,339	-	-	623,339	-
Maintenance	3,798,940	3,306,996	5,135	315,550	7,426,621	-
ADA/Para-transit expenses	-	-	-	220,955	220,955	-
Operations area	-	-	543,537	5,949,475	6,493,012	17,695,246
Street lights	-	546,802	-	-	546,802	-
Depreciation and amortization	4,856,577	2,081,156	692,708	492,538	8,122,979	2,903,471
Total operating expenses	34,700,307	69,760,262	2,606,610	8,137,412	115,204,591	20,598,717
Operating income (loss)	5,742,040	9,188,813	(26,342)	(5,257,571)	9,646,940	(638,073)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):						
Miscellaneous	_	_	_	_	_	704,831
Investment earnings	451,866	337,316	20,448	6,546	816,176	93,441
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets	12,807	10,561	(346,046)	-	(322,678)	(47,748)
Interest on long-term debt	(964,162)	(16,869)	(5.0,0.0)	_	(981,031)	(190,811)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	(499,489)	331,008	(325,598)	6,546	(487,533)	559,713
Income (loss) hefere conital contributions						
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	5 242 551	9,519,821	(351,940)	(5,251,025)	9,159,407	(78,360)
and transfers	5,242,551	9,319,621	(331,940)	(3,231,023)	9,139,407	(78,300)
Capital Contributions:						
Federal and state grants	1,519,346	15,000		2,442,541	3,976,887	-
Local contributions	1,093,918	-	508,785	550,991	2,153,694	-
Development fee	378,484	-	-	-	378,484	-
Transfers:						
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	3,420,494	3,420,494	1,547,523
Transfers to other funds		(3,100,000)			(3,100,000)	-
Change in net position	8,234,299	6,434,821	156,845	1,163,001	15,988,966	1,469,163
Net Position:						
Beginning of year - July 1	193,174,475	62,957,379	31,465,339	1,845,733	289,442,926	7,394,307
End of year - June 30	\$ 201,408,774	\$ 69,392,200	\$ 31,622,184	\$ 3,008,734	\$ 305,431,892	\$ 8,863,470
Reconciliation with Exhibit B Change in Net Pos	sition - Business-Ty _l	pe Activities:				
Change in net position - fund perspective					\$ 15,988,966	
Internal Service Fund profits allocated to business-					293,833	
Change in net position - entity-wide perspective - E	Exhibit B				\$ 16,282,799	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Business-Tv	pe Activities			Governmental Activities
	Water and Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	Stormwater Fund	Other Nonmajor Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 39,977,941	\$ 79,099,988	\$ 2,636,529	\$ 2,326,508	\$ 124,040,966	\$ 20,402,455
Cash paid to suppliers	(25,618,704)	(64,986,949)	(1,463,009)	(3,463,036)	(95,531,698)	(16,320,941)
Cash paid to employees	(8,682,386)	(3,685,808)	(455,417)	(3,697,639)	(16,521,250)	(630,283)
Net cash provided (used) by						
operating activities	5,676,851	10,427,231	718,103	(4,834,167)	11,988,018	3,451,231
Cash Flows from Non-Capital						
Financing Activities:						
Changes in due to/from other funds	-	-	-	33,702	33,702	(14,195)
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	3,420,494	3,420,494	1,547,523
Transfers to other funds		(3,100,000)			(3,100,000)	
Net cash provided (used) by						
non-capital financing activities		(3,100,000)		3,454,196	354,196	1,533,328
Cash Flows from Capital and						
Related Financing Activities:						
Federal and state grants	1,519,346	15,000	-	2,551,824	4,086,170	-
Expansion fee	378,484	-	-	-	378,484	-
Proceeds from issuance of debt	1,085,148	(48,763)	-	-	1,036,385	2,955,000
Principal paid on long-term debt	(6,084,248)	-	-	-	(6,084,248)	(3,381,378)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	16,063	14,429	-	-	30,492	-
Acquisition and construction of						
capital assets	(10,701,425)	(3,054,630)	(680,800)	(1,456,190)	(15,893,045)	(2,964,300)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(1,155,189)	(16,869)			(1,172,058)	(187,103)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(14,941,821)	(3,090,833)	(680,800)	1,095,634	(17,617,820)	(3,577,781)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest on investments	451,866	337,316	20,448	6,546	816,176	93,441
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(8,813,104)	4,573,714	57,751	(277,791)	(4,459,430)	1,500,219
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		,	` , ,	.,,,,,	, ,
Cash and Cash Equivalents: Beginning of year - July 1	31,334,741	17,309,365	1,185,358	935,141	50,764,605	4,851,721
End of year - June 30	\$ 22,521,637	\$ 21,883,079	\$ 1,243,109	\$ 657,350	\$ 46,305,175	\$ 6,351,940

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			Business-Ty	pe 1	Activities				 vernmental Activities
	_	Water and Sewer Fund	Electric Fund	S	tormwater Fund	N	Other Nonmajor Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net									
Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:									
Operating income (loss)	\$	5,742,040	\$ 9,188,813	\$	(26,342)	\$	(5,257,571)	\$ 9,646,940	\$ (638,073)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:									
Depreciation and amortization		4,856,577	2,081,156		692,708		492,538	8,122,979	2,903,471
Bad debt expense (recovery)		-	-		-		-	-	704,831
Change in assets and liabilities:									
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivables		(1,490,647)	(61,683)		56,261		30,015	(1,466,054)	(263,020)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows - pension		(655,841)	(281,075)		(46,846)		(93,692)	(1,077,454)	-
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows - OPEB		(8,248)	(3,807)		(635)		(1,268)	(13,958)	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - OPEB		107,485	49,608		8,268		16,536	181,897	-
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		809,913	347,106		57,851		115,702	1,330,572	-
Increase (decrease) deferred inflows - pension		(41,175)	(17,646)		(2,941)		(5,882)	(67,644)	-
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(34,831)	(161,985)		-		-	(196,816)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(4,298,980)	(901,885)		(16,181)		(138,105)	(5,355,151)	489,816
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries		1,039	2,401		(79)		(12,104)	(8,743)	-
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		(262,926)	7,693		1,715		31,018	(222,500)	254,206
Increase (decrease) in other post-									
employment benefits		(73,796)	(34,061)		(5,676)		(11,354)	(124,887)	-
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits		7,310	24,595		-		-	31,905	-
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	_	1,018,931	188,001					1,206,932	 <u> </u>
Net cash provided (used) byoperating activities	\$	5,676,851	\$ 10,427,231	\$	718,103	\$	(4,834,167)	\$ 11,988,018	\$ 3,451,231
Non-Cash Transactions:									
Local developer contributions	\$	1,093,918	\$ 	\$	508,785	\$	550,991	\$ 2,153,694	\$

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Agency Fund	
Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,4	455
Accounts receivable	32,4	<u> 129</u>
Total assets	\$ 63,5	<u> 384</u>
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 63,5	384

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Gastonia (the "City"), and its discretely presented component units, conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The City is a municipal corporation which is governed by an elected Mayor and a six-member Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the City, and its component units, legally-separate entities for which the City is financially accountable. The blended component unit, although it is a legally separate entity, is in substance part of the City's operations. The two discretely presented component units presented below are reported in separate columns in the City's financial statements in order to emphasize that they are legally separate from the City.

Blended Component Unit

Gastonia/Gaston County HOME Consortium

Gastonia/Gaston County HOME Consortium (the "Consortium") exists to provide access to the HOME program for the residents of the City and Gaston County. By agreement, the City has been designated as the lead entity for the HOME program and shall assume overall responsibility for ensuring the program is carried out in compliance with federal regulations. The City's Council also serves as the governing board for the Consortium. The Consortium is included in the Community Development Block Grant Program Fund, a Special Revenue Fund, in the City's financial statements. The Consortium does not issue separate financial statements. The basis for the blended component is the component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the primary government, and management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the component unit.

Discretely Presented Component Units

City of Gastonia ABC Board

The five members of the ABC Board's governing board are appointed by the City. In addition, the ABC Board is required by state statute to distribute its surpluses to the General Fund of the City. The ABC Board has a June 30 year-end, and complete financial statements for the ABC Board may be obtained from the entity's administrative offices at the City of Gastonia ABC Board, 1840 South York Road, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052. The ABC Board is presented as if it were a proprietary fund (discrete presentation).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Gastonia Tourism Development Authority

The seven members of the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority's governing board are appointed by the City. The City levies a three percent (3.0%) room occupancy tax, pursuant to Session Law 2001-439 of the North Carolina General Assembly, and remits on a monthly basis the net proceeds of the tax to the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority. The Gastonia Tourism Development Authority has a June 30 year-end, and complete financial statements for the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority may be obtained from the Director of Financial Services of the City of Gastonia, who serves, ex-officio, as the Finance Director of the Authority, at 186 West Franklin Street, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052. The Gastonia Tourism Development Authority is a discretely presented component unit.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (Exhibit A - Statement of Net Position and Exhibit B - Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government and its component units. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements in all material areas. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely, to a significant extent, on fees and charges for support. 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 segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, 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. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies result from non-exchange transactions. Other non-operating revenues are ancillary activities such as investment earnings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary revenue sources are ad valorem taxes, other taxes and licenses, state-shared revenues, sales and services, and transfers from the enterprise funds. The primary expenditures are for public safety, public works and cemeteries, cultural and recreation, economic and physical development, and general government services.

Streets Capital Project Fund. The Streets Fund is used to account for major improvements primarily financed with the proceeds of bond sales, interfund transfers, and reimbursements from the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Current projects include road widening, resurfacing, sidewalk improvements, and bridge replacement.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

Water and Sewer Fund. The Water and Sewer Fund includes the accounts of the Water and Sewer Operation Fund, Capital Expansion Fund, Renewal and Replacement Fund, and the Water and Sewer Capital Projects Fund. Financing of the Water and Sewer Operation Fund comes principally from charges from the users. The Capital Expansion Fund is funded through transfers from the Water and Sewer Operation Fund. The Capital Projects Fund is financed mainly from revenue bonds as well as transfers from the Capital Expansion Fund.

Electric Fund. The Electric Fund includes the accounts of the Electric Operation Fund, Renewal and Replacement Fund, Power Agency Settlement Fund, and the Electric Capital Projects Fund. Financing of these funds, except for the Power Agency Settlement Fund, comes principally from charges to the users. Financing of the Power Agency Settlement Fund was from allocations from the North Carolina Electric Agency related to a contract settlement with the power generation plant's management company.

Stormwater Fund. The Stormwater Fund includes the accounts of the Stormwater Operation Fund and the Stormwater Capital Projects Fund. Financing of these funds comes principally from fees to the property owners.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The basis of accounting determines when the revenues and expenditures or expenses and the related assets and liabilities are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. All funds of the City are accounted for during the year using the modified accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the North Carolina General Statutes. The financial statements are reported at year-end as discussed below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The government-wide financial statements, the proprietary fund, the fiduciary fund, and the component units' financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Net position is segregated into (1) net investment in capital assets (2) restricted net position; and (3) unrestricted net position. Operating statements for these funds present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues, except for property tax revenue and other taxes and licenses, to be available if they are collected within 90 days of June 30, 2019. Property tax revenue and other taxes and licenses, except for local option sales tax and utility franchise tax, are recognized when collected. Local option sales tax and utility franchise tax are recognized if collected within 90 days and 60 days of June 30 yearend, respectively. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet. Operating statements of these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

The City considers all revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after year-end, except for property taxes, other taxes and licenses, and utility franchise tax. Ad valorem taxes receivable and other taxes and licenses receivables, except for local option sales tax and utility franchise tax, are not accrued as revenue because the amount is not considered susceptible to accrual. At June 30, taxes receivable for property other than motor vehicles are materially past due and are not considered to be an available resource to finance the operations of the current year. Also, as of September 1, 2013, state law altered the procedures for the assessment and collection of property taxes on registered motor vehicles in North Carolina. Effective with this change in the law, the State of North Carolina is responsible for billing and collecting the property taxes on registered motor vehicles on behalf of all municipalities and special tax districts. Property taxes are due when vehicles are registered. The billed taxes are applicable to the fiscal year in which they are received. Uncollected taxes that were billed in periods prior to September 1, 2013 and for limited registration plates are shown as a receivable in these financial statements and are offset by deferred inflows of resources.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year-end, on behalf of the City, are recognized as revenue. Sales taxes are considered a shared revenue for the City of Gastonia because the tax is levied by Gaston County and then remitted to and distributed by the state. Certain intergovernmental revenues, such as utility franchise tax and sales and services, are not susceptible to accrual because generally they are not measurable until received in cash. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes are reported as general revenues rather than program revenues. Expenditure-driven grants are recognized as revenue when the qualifying expenditures have been incurred and all other grant requirements have been satisfied.

Under the terms of grant agreements, the City funds certain programs by a combination of specific cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, when program expenditures are incurred, there are both restricted and unrestricted net position available to finance the program. It is the City's policy to first apply cost-reimbursement grant resources to such programs, followed by categorical block grants, and then by general revenues.

The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements, with the exception of payments-in-lieu-of-taxes and other charges between the City's enterprise funds and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions. Internally, dedicated resources are reported as general revenues; therefore, all taxes are reported as general revenues.

Proprietary funds distinguish between operating revenues/expenses and non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

D. Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting

The accounts of the City are organized and operated on the basis of funds. A fund is an independent fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts comprised of assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenses or expenditures, as appropriate. Fund accounting segregates funds according to their intended purpose and is used to aid management in demonstrating compliance with finance-related legal and contractual provisions. The minimum number of funds maintained is consistent with legal and managerial requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City has the following fund categories:

Governmental Funds. Governmental funds are those used to account for the City's expendable financial resources and related liabilities (except those accounted for in proprietary funds). The following are the City's governmental fund types:

General Fund. The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is a major fund for fund financial statement reporting purposes.

Special Revenue Funds. Special revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or designated by Council to specified purposes. The City maintains four special revenue funds: Community Development Block Grant Fund, Uptown Municipal Tax District Fund, Occupancy Tax Fund, and the Economic Stimulus Grants Fund.

Capital Project Funds. Capital project funds are used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds). The City maintains six capital project funds: Mayor/Council Fund, Streets Capital Projects Fund, Developer Sidewalk Fund, Airport Fund, Downtown Revitalization Fund, and Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund. The Streets Capital Projects Fund is a major fund.

Proprietary Fund Types. Proprietary funds are used to account for activities that are similar to those often found in the private sector. The following are the proprietary funds of the City:

Enterprise Funds. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or (b) where the governing body has decided that the periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes. The City maintains six enterprise funds: Water and Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, Transit System Fund, Municipal Golf Course Fund, Solid Waste Fund, and Stormwater Fund. The Water and Sewer Fund, Electric Fund, and Stormwater Fund are major funds.

Fiduciary Funds. Fiduciary funds account for the assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and/or other governmental units. The City maintains one agency fund, the Cramerton Stormwater Fund, which accounts for the collection of stormwater fees for the Town of Cramerton.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Internal Service Funds. Internal service funds account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the governmental unit, or to other governmental units, on a cost-reimbursed basis. The City has four internal service funds: the Vehicle Replacement Fund, which owns certain City vehicles and equipment; the Information Technology Fund, which provides computer support and other technology services; the Medical Self-Insurance Fund, which provides medical coverage to the City employees; and the Dental Self-Insurance Fund, which provides dental coverage to the City employees.

E. Budgetary Data

The City's budgets are adopted as required by the North Carolina General Statutes. An annual budget is adopted for the general, special revenue, capital project, and enterprise funds. The annual appropriations of the General Fund, Uptown Municipal Special Revenue Fund, Occupancy Tax Fund, and the enterprise funds lapse at fiscal year-end. The unexpended annual appropriations of the capital project funds, enterprise capital project funds, Community Development Block Grant Fund, Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund, the Economic Stimulus Grants Fund, and the internal service funds are reappropriated at the beginning of each fiscal year. All budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the function level for all annually budgeted funds and at the project level for the capital project funds. Administrator may approve line item transfers within a budget appropriation or transfers between appropriations if it does not involve salary or travel and is less than \$10,000. A monthly report of budget transfers approved by the Budget Administrator shall be submitted to the City Manager. The City Manager, or his designee, may approve budget ordinance amendments greater than \$10,000, transferring funds from one appropriation to another within the same fund, provided that the City Council is notified of such amendments. The City Manager may authorize modifications between individual sub-accounts (line items) appropriations, provided that the modifications do not exceed the total expenditures authorized by the budget ordinance. All budget ordinance amendments between funds must be authorized by the City Council. Also, any change in budgeted revenue estimates, including changes to the amounts appropriated from fund balance, must be approved by the City Council except for the following: (1) grant funding not depleted during the prior fiscal year may be carried over with the City Manager's approval, and (2) trust and agency funding not depleted during the prior fiscal year may be carried over with the City Manager's approval. During the year, several amendments to the original budget were necessary. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the governing body must adopt an interim budget that covers that time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Also, as required by state law, the City's Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Fund, Information Technology Fund, Medical Self-Insurance Fund, Dental Self-Insurance Fund, and internal service funds operate under financial plans. The City's Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Fund, Information Technology Fund, Medical Self-Insurance Fund, and Dental Self-Insurance Fund financial plans were adopted by the governing board at the time the City's budget ordinance was approved. The financial plans also were entered into the minutes of the governing board. During the year, several changes to the original financial plans were necessary, the effects of which were not material.

F. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Fund Equity

Deposits and Investments

All deposits of the City and its component units are made in Council-designated official depositories and are secured as required by state law (G.S. 159-31). The City and its component units may designate, as an official depository, any bank or savings and loan association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the City and its component units may establish time deposit accounts such as NOW and SuperNOW accounts, money market accounts, and certificates of deposit.

State law [G.S. 159-30(c)] authorizes the City and its component units to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust (NCCMT). The City's and its component units investments are reported at fair value. Non-participating interest earning contracts are accounted for at cost. The NCCMT Government Portfolio, a SEC-registered (2a-7) government money market fund, is measured at fair value. The NCCMT-Term Portfolio is bond fund, has no rating and is measured at fair value. As of June 30, 2019, the Term portfolio has a duration of .11 years. Because the NCCMT Government and Term Portfolios have a weighted average maturity of less than 90 days, they are presented as an investment with a maturity of less than 6 months.

The City's investments with a maturity of more than one year at acquisition and non-money market investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. Money market investments that have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, and non-participating interest earnings and investment contracts are reported at amortized cost.

In accordance with state law, the City has invested in securities which are callable and which provide for periodic interest rate increases in specific increments until maturity. These investments are reported at fair value as determined by quoted market prices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

The City pools money from several funds to facilitate disbursement and investment and to maximize investment income. A substantial portion of the City's and its component units' cash and investments is essentially demand deposits and, thus, considered cash and cash equivalents. The City and its component units also consider all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash and cash equivalents.

Restricted Assets

Unexpended debt proceeds are presented as restricted cash as their use is completely restricted to the purposes for which the funds were received or designated for by an outside third party. IRS regulatory funds for section 125 withholdings, grant funds restricted, and conference center management agreement funds are classified as restricted assets in the General Fund because their use is restricted for IRS specified disbursements or by revenue source for specific expenditures. Powell Bill Funds are classified as restricted cash because it can be expended only for the purposes of maintaining, repairing, constructing, reconstructing, or widening of local streets per G.S. 136-41.1 through 136-41.4. Customer deposits held by the City before any services are supplied are restricted to the service for which the deposit was collected.

Governmental Activities: General Fund: \$ Unexpended bond proceeds 270,761 IRS regulatory section 125 restricted 134,113 Grant funds restricted 1,241,383 Conference Center Management Agreement 47,528 Public works - Powell Bill 1,537,056 **Internal Service Fund: Vehicle Renewal and Replacement Fund:** Unexpended bond proceeds 2,329,362 Other Nonmajor Governmental Fund: Unexpended bond proceeds 982,240 **Streets Project Fund:** Capital outlays - unexpended bond proceeds 2,868,896 9,411,339 Total governmental activities **Business-Type Activities: Electric Fund:** Unexpended bond proceeds 457,161 Customer deposits 1,248,305 Water and Sewer Fund: Unexpended bond proceeds 537,281 473,111 Customer deposits Total business-type activities 2,715,858 12,127,197 Total restricted cash

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Ad Valorem Taxes Receivable

In accordance with state law [G.S. 105-347 and G.S. 159-13(a)], the City ad valorem taxes, except for ad valorem taxes on certain vehicles, are levied by the Gaston County Tax Collector on July 1st, the beginning of the fiscal year. These taxes are due on September 1st; however, no interest or penalties are assessed until the following January 6th, when property taxes attach as enforceable liens. The taxes levied are based on the assessed values as of January 1, 2018. Collections of City taxes are made by the County and remitted to the City as collected.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

All receivables that historically experience uncollectible accounts are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. These amounts are estimated based upon the age of the receivable and management's conservative collectability estimates. Utility account receivables and miscellaneous receivables billed through the utility system are considered uncollectible after 60 days. Code enforcement receivables, inspections receivables, and other miscellaneous account receivables are considered uncollectible after one year.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventories in the City's governmental funds are carried at cost. Costing methods used are moving average, FIFO, and specific cost. The City's General Fund inventories consist of expendable supplies that are recorded as expenditures when purchased. The City's special revenue funds' inventories consist of real property acquired for redevelopment and rehabilitation that is recorded as expenditures when the property is purchased or improvements are made.

The enterprise funds' inventories of the City, and its component units, are valued at the lower of cost or market. The inventories of the City's enterprise funds and those of the City of Gastonia ABC Board consist of material and supplies held for consumption and/or purchases for resale. The cost of these inventories is recorded as an expense as the inventories are consumed.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements and expensed as the items are used.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial individual cost of more than a certain cost and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Minimum capitalization costs are as follows: land, \$5,000; buildings, improvements, substations, lines, and other plant and distribution systems, \$5,000; general governmental infrastructure, \$100,000; furniture and equipment, \$5,000; and vehicles, \$5,000. Donated capital assets received prior to June 30, 2015 are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after June 30, 2015 are recorded at acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

General infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, consist of the road network and water and sewer system assets that were acquired or that received substantial improvements subsequent to July 1, 1980, and are reported at estimated historical cost using deflated replacement cost. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated on the straight-line basis, applying the following useful lives to the cost of the assets:

	Years
General governmental infrastructure – road network	45
General governmental infrastructure – bridges	50
Buildings	45
Machinery, equipment, and furniture	3 to 15
Vehicles	6
Water and sewer infrastructure	65
Electrical distribution system	28 to 35
Stormwater system	70
Computer hardware and software	3

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report 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 and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The City has two items that meet this criterion, pension deferrals and OPEB deferrals. In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report 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 and so will not be recognized as revenue until then. The City has several items that meet the criterion for this category - prepaid taxes, unavailable revenue, property taxes receivable, pension deferrals and OPEB deferrals.

Compensated Absences

The vacation policies of the City provide for the accumulation of earned vacation leave up to 42 eight-hour days for all employees, other than firemen, and up to 18.5 twenty-four hour days for firemen, with such leave being fully vested when earned. Any excess vacation leave can be carried over to the employees' sick leave balance. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and Internal Service Fund financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City's sick leave policy provides for an unlimited accumulation of earned sick leave. Sick leave does not vest, but any unused sick leave accumulated at the time of retirement may be used in the determination of length of service for retirement benefit purposes. Since the City has no obligation for the accumulated sick leave until it is actually taken, no accrual of sick leave has been made.

Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide financial statements and the proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type Statement of Net Position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the straight-line method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs, except for prepaid insurance costs, are expensed in the reporting period in which they are incurred. Prepaid insurance costs are expensed over the life of the debt.

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

Defined Benefit Cost-Sharing Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and additions to/deductions from LGERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by LGERS. For this purpose, plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. The City of Gastonia's employer contributions are recognized when due and the City of Gastonia has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of LGERS. Investments are reported at fair value.

Net Position/Fund Balances

Net Position

Net position in government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements is classified as net investment in capital assets; restricted and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or imposed by law through state statute.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance is composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent.

State law [G.S. 159-13(b)(16)] restricts appropriation of fund balance for the subsequent year's budget to an amount not to exceed the sum of cash and investments minus the sum of liabilities, encumbrances, and deferred revenues arising from cash receipts as those amounts stand at the close of the fiscal year preceding the budget year.

The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

Non-Spendable Fund Balance

This 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.

Inventories – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of ending inventories, which are not spendable resources.

Prepaids – portion of fund balance that is not an available resource because it represents the year-end balance of prepaid items, which are not spendable resources.

Restricted Fund Balance

This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes externally imposed by creditors or imposed by law.

Stabilization by State Statute – North Carolina G.S. 159-8 prohibits units of government from budgeting or spending a portion of their fund balance. This is one of several statutes enacted by the North Carolina State Legislature in the 1930's that were designed to improve and maintain the fiscal health of local government units. Restricted by State statute (RSS), is calculated at the end of each fiscal year for all annually budgeted funds. The calculation in G.S. 159-8(a) provides a formula for determining what portion of fund balance is available for appropriation. The amount of fund balance not available for appropriation is what is known as "restricted by State statute". Appropriated fund balance in any fund shall not exceed the sum of cash and investments minus the sum of liabilities, encumbrances, and deferred revenues arising from cash receipts, as those figures stand at the close of the fiscal year next preceding the budget. Per GASB guidance, RSS is considered a resource upon which a restriction is "imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation." RSS is reduced by inventories and prepaids as they are classified as nonspendable. Outstanding encumbrances are included within RSS. RSS is included as a component of restricted net position and restricted fund balance on the face of the balance sheet

Restricted for Capital Outlays – portion of fund balance restricted by revenue source for future capital activities. This classification consists primarily of unexpended debt proceeds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Restricted for Cultural and Recreational – Conference Center Equipment – portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation, but legally restricted by revenue source for conference center equipment expenditures.

Restricted for Public Safety – Law enforcement expenditures – portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation, but legally restricted by revenue source for law enforcement expenditures.

Restricted for Public Works – Powell Bill – portion of fund balance that is available for appropriation, but legally segregated for street construction and maintenance expenditures. The amount represents the balance of the total unexpended Powell Bill funds less amounts to be paid from restricted assets.

Restricted fund balance at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Purpose	<u> </u>	General Fund		Streets Capital Project Fund		Other Governmental Funds	
Restricted, All Other:							
Public Works - Powell Bill	\$	1,537,056	\$	-	\$	-	
Cultural and Recreation		47,528		-		-	
Public Safety		1,241,383		-		-	
Capital outlays		270,761		2,868,896		1,408,028	
Total	\$	3,096,728	\$	2,868,896	\$	1,408,028	

Restricted fund balance/net position on Exhibit A varies from Exhibit C by the amount of unexpended bond proceeds of \$4,121,897 at June 30, 2019.

Committed Fund Balance

The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The governing board is the highest level of decision-making authority for the government that can, by adoption of an ordinance prior to the end of the fiscal year, commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until a similar action is taken (the adoption of another ordinance) to remove or revise the limitation.

Assigned Fund Balance

Assigned fund balance is the portion of fund balance that the City of Gastonia intends to use for specific purposes. The City's governing body has the authority to assign fund balance. The Manager and Director of Financial Services, as granted in the officially adopted budget ordinance, have been granted limited authority to assign fund balance.

Assigned for Economic and Physical Development – portion of fund balance budgeted by Council for future economic and physical development activities.

Assigned for Capital Outlays – portion of fund balance budgeted by Council for future capital activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Assigned fund balance at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

	Other				
		Governmental			
Purpose		Funds			
Economic and Physical Development	\$	374,234			
Capital outlays		1,974,801			
Total	\$	2,349,035			

Unassigned Fund Balance

Unassigned fund balance represents the portion of fund balance that has not been assigned to another fund or is not restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount. In other governmental funds, it is not appropriate to report a positive unassigned fund balance amount. However, in governmental funds other than the General Fund, if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts that are restricted or committed, to those purposes, it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance in that fund.

The City of Gastonia has a revenue spending policy that provides guidance for programs with multiple revenue sources. The Director of Financial Services will use resources in the following order: bond/debt proceeds, federal funds, state funds, local non-City funds, and City funds. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance and, lastly, unassigned fund balance. The Director of Financial Services has the authority to deviate from this policy if it is in the best interest of the City or when required by grant or other contractual agreements.

The City has not officially adopted a fund balance policy, but does have internally established benchmarks.

The following schedule provides management and citizens with information on the portion of General Fund balance that is available for appropriation.

Total fund balance - General Fund	\$ 33,207,609
Less:	
Inventories	588,771
Prepaids	55,565
Stabilization by state statute	9,753,921
Total available fund balance	\$ 22,809,352

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Outstanding encumbrances represent amounts needed to pay commitments related to purchase orders and contracts that remain unperformed at year-end. Encumbrances at June 30, 2019 are detailed as follows:

	Enc	umbrances
General Fund	\$	682,208
Streets Capital Project Fund		19,531
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:		
Special revenue funds:		
CDBG Program Fund		111,230
Home Investment Trust Fund		173,617
Uptown Municipal Tax District Fund		19,905
Capital project funds:		
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund		576,082
Airport Fund		48,636
Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund		20,871
Total	\$	1,652,080

Interfund Transactions

Interfund services provided and used transactions are accounted for as revenue or expenses in the government-wide financial statements, since they would be treated as such if they involved organizations external to the City. Transactions that constitute reimbursements to a fund or expenditures/expenses initially made from it that are properly applicable to another fund are recorded as expenditures/expenses in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures/expenses in the fund that is reimbursed. All other interfund transactions, except services provided and used and reimbursements, are reported as transfers. During the year, the Electric Fund provided substantial financial support to the General Fund in the form of cash transfers.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant areas where estimates are made are allowance for doubtful accounts, unbilled receivables, and depreciation lives.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Comparative Data/Reclassifications

Comparative total data for the prior year has been presented in selected sections of the accompanying financial statements in order to provide an understanding of the changes in the City's financial position and operations. Comparative totals have not been included on the statements where their inclusion would not provide enhanced understanding of the City's financial position and operations, or would cause the statements to be unduly complex or difficult to understand. Also, certain amounts presented in the prior year's data have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation.

2. Detailed Notes On All Funds

A. Assets

Deposits

All the deposits of the City are either insured or collateralized by using one of two methods. Under the Dedicated Method, all deposits that exceed the federal depository insurance coverage level are collateralized with securities held by the City's agents in these units' names. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the City, these deposits are considered to be held by the City's agents in their names. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest-bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the City or the escrow agent.

Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the City under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for undercollateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method.

The State Treasurer enforces standards of minimum capitalization for all Pooling Method financial institutions. The City relies on the State Treasurer to monitor those financial institutions. The City analyzes the financial soundness of any other financial institution used by the City. The City complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured. The City has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2019, the City's deposits had a carrying amount of \$33,313,342 and a bank balance of \$33,345,890. Of the bank balance, \$500,000 was covered by federal depository insurance and the remaining bank balance is insured under the Pooling Method. The City had \$44,720 cash on hand as of June 30, 2019.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Investments

At June 30, 2019, the City had the following investments and maturities:

	Valuation	Book		
Investment Type	Measurement Method	Value at 6/30/2019	Maturity	Rating
MUFG Bank LTD/NY CP	Fair Value - Level 1	\$ 984,035	7/23/2019	A1
Canadian Imperial Bank CP	Fair Value - Level 1	979,856	8/1/2019	A1
Credit Suisse NY CP	Fair Value - Level 1	979,778	8/16/2019	A 1
Banco Estado Chile/NY CP	Fair Value - Level 1	984,747	8/27/2019	A 1
Federal Home Loan Bank	Fair Value - Level 2	984,536	8/30/2019	AAA
Federal Home Loan Bank	Fair Value - Level 2	1,000,061	10/15/2019	AAA
Credit Agri CIB CP	Fair Value - Level 1	980,946	11/1/2019	A1
United Parcel Serv CP	Fair Value - Level 1	981,379	12/2/2019	A 1
Santander UK PLC CP	Fair Value - Level 1	980,946	12/16/2019	A1
Shinhan Bank New CP	Fair Value - Level 1	983,466	1/23/2020	A 1
Federal Home Loan Bank	Fair Value - Level 2	975,733	3/20/2020	AAA
NC Capital Management Trust				
Government Portfolio	Fair Value - Level 1	26,612,496	N/A	AAAm
NC Capital Management Trust				
Term Portfolio	Fair Value - Level 1	15,620,832	.11 years	Unrated
Total		\$ 53,048,811		

All investments are measured using the market approach: using prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or a group of assets.

Level of fair value hierarchy: Level 1: Debt securities valued using directly observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 debt securities are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' benchmark quoted prices.

Interest Rate Risk. The City has a formal investment policy that addresses the minimization of interest rate risk by structuring the investment portfolio so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or identified capital needs and investing operating funds primarily in shorter-term securities and deposits, staggering maturities to avoid undue concentration of assets in a single maturity range, and limits all securities to a maturity of no more than five years from the date of purchase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Credit Risk. State law limits investments in commercial paper to the top rating issued by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSROs). The City has a formal investment policy that addresses the minimization of credit risk by limiting the City's investments to the provisions of North Carolina G.S. 159-30 and pre-qualifying the financial institutions, broker-dealers, intermediaries, and the advisors. Investments in the N.C. Capital Management Trust Government Portfolio carried a credit rating of AAAm by Standard & Poor's as of June 30, 2019. The investment in MUFG Bank LTD NY - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard and Poor's. The investment in Canada Imperial Bank - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in Credit Suisse NY - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in Banco Estado Chile/NY - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in Credit Agri CIB - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in United Parcel Service -CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in Santander UK PLC - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The investment in Shinhan Bank New - CP carried a credit rating of A1 by Standard & Poor's. The City's investments in Federal Home Loan Bank are rated A1+ and AA+ by Standard and Poor's and AAA by Moody's Investors Service. The City's investment in the NC Capital Management Trust Term Portfolio is unrated. The Term Portfolio is authorized to invest in obligations of the U.S. government and agencies, and in high grade money market instruments as permitted under North Carolina General Statutes 159-30 as amended.

Concentration of Credit Risk. The City has a formal investment policy that addresses the minimization of concentration of credit risk by requiring the diversification of the investment portfolio so that the impact of potential losses from any one type of security or from any one issuer will be minimized. The combined total investments in commercial paper and bankers' acceptances cannot exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total portfolio, no more than ten percent (10%) of the portfolio may be invested in a specific company's commercial paper, and no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the City's investments may be invested in any one US Agency's securities. However, the City places no limit on the amount that the City may invest in investments of the N.C. Capital Management Trust

Receivables

The amounts presented in Exhibit A, the Statement of Net Position, are net of the following allowances for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2019:

General Fund:

Property taxes	\$ 240,560
Other receivables	1,745,077
Vehicle tags receivable	105,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Due from other governments at the government–wide level at June 30, 2019:

	County	State	Total
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund:			
Sales and use tax distribution	\$ -	\$ 4,674,318	\$ 4,674,318
Property taxes	456,520	-	456,520
Sales tax refund	395,769	858,785	1,254,554
Total General Fund	852,289	5,533,103	6,385,392
Other Governmental Funds:			
Occupancy tax	128,917		128,917
Total other governmental funds	128,917		128,917
Total governmental funds	\$ 981,206	\$ 5,533,103	\$ 6,514,309
Business-Type Funds:			
Transit System Fund:			
Grants	\$ -	\$ 135,808	\$ 135,808
Total business-type funds	\$ -	\$ 135,808	\$ 135,808

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Capital Assets

A summary of changes in the City's governmental capital assets follows:

	Balance	A 3 3*4*	D. 41	Transfers	Balance
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Additions Retirements		June 30, 2019
Non-Depreciable Assets:					
Land	\$ 13,481,660	\$ 1,566,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,047,660
Construction in progress	13,097,526	2,043,104	(979)	(892,083)	14,247,568
Depreciable Assets:					
Other improvements	26,977,514	50,302	-	-	27,027,816
Buildings	53,788,760	75,408	-	40,459	53,904,627
Building - Internal Service Fund	127,632	-	-	-	127,632
Equipment	11,969,764	452,938	(718,546)	-	11,704,156
Equipment - Internal Service Fund	43,737,041	2,964,300	(1,701,892)	-	44,999,449
General infrastructure	287,596,191	755,244		851,624	289,203,059
Total capital assets	450,776,088	7,907,296	(2,421,417)		456,261,967
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Other improvements	13,540,010	1,126,057	-	-	14,666,067
Buildings	25,042,341	1,351,575	-	-	26,393,916
Building - Internal Service Fund	52,081	3,020	-	-	55,101
Equipment	10,129,509	367,340	(701,551)	-	9,795,298
Equipment - Internal Service Fund	32,858,128	2,900,451	(1,654,144)	-	34,104,435
General infrastructure	209,980,042	6,388,508			216,368,550
Total accumulated depreciation	291,602,111	\$ 12,136,951	\$ (2,355,695)	\$ -	301,383,367
Capital assets, net	\$ 159,173,977				\$ 154,878,600

Depreciation Allocation

The City's internal service funds capital assets are reported with the governmental capital assets in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs in the government-wide Statement of Activities as follows:

	Governmental Funds		 Internal Service Funds	 Total
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$	831,014	\$ 261,312	\$ 1,092,326
Public safety		738,678	232,278	970,956
Public works		6,925,110	2,177,603	9,102,713
Cultural and recreation		738,678	232,278	970,956
Total	\$	9,233,480	\$ 2,903,471	\$ 12,136,951

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Enterprise Fund Capital Assets

The capital assets for the major enterprise funds of the City at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Water and Sewer Fund:					
Non-Depreciable Assets:					
Land	\$ 12,277,593	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,277,593
Construction in progress	66,382,102	10,250,640	(1,250)	(375,796)	76,255,696
Depreciable Assets:					
Land improvements	4,689,487	-	-	-	4,689,487
Buildings	69,518,031	-	-	207,172	69,725,203
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	14,347,113	443,681	(64,168)	-	14,726,626
Water and sewer system	196,192,224	1,101,022	-	168,624	197,461,870
Total capital assets	363,406,550	11,795,343	(65,418)	_	375,136,475
Less Accumulated Depreciation:					
Land improvements	2,587,377	135,846	-	-	2,723,223
Buildings	37,576,182	1,347,004	-	-	38,923,186
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	9,868,584	429,638	(62,162)	-	10,236,060
Water and sewer system	73,892,733	2,944,089	-	-	76,836,822
Total accumulated depreciation	123,924,876	\$ 4,856,577	\$ (62,162)	\$ -	128,719,291
Capital assets, net	\$ 239,481,674				\$ 246,417,184
	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Electric Fund:		Additions	Retirements	Transfers	
Non-Depreciable Assets:	July 1, 2018				June 30, 2019
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land	July 1, 2018 \$ 1,069,300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	June 30, 2019 \$ 1,069,300
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress	July 1, 2018				June 30, 2019
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets:	July 1, 2018 \$ 1,069,300 7,480,772	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	June 30, 2019 \$ 1,069,300 8,224,912
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	June 30, 2019 \$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132	\$ - 1,312,119 -	\$ -	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236	\$ - 1,312,119 - - 1,477,147	\$ - (3,868)	\$ -	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718	\$ - 1,312,119 - - 1,477,147 265,364	\$ - (3,868) (6,401)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236	\$ - 1,312,119 - - 1,477,147	\$ - (3,868)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation:	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630	\$ - (3,868) (6,401)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land improvements	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630	\$ - (3,868) (6,401)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land improvements Buildings	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562 17,508 71,230	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630 567 5,239	\$ - (3,868) (6,401)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923 18,075 76,469
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562 17,508 71,230 56,382,504	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630 567 5,239 1,997,923	\$ - (3,868) - (6,401) (10,269)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923 18,075 76,469 58,380,427
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562 17,508 71,230 56,382,504 3,637,608	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630 567 5,239 1,997,923 77,427	\$ - (3,868) (6,401) (10,269) (6,401)	\$ - (564,111) - 564,111	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923 18,075 76,469 58,380,427 3,708,634
Non-Depreciable Assets: Land Construction in progress Depreciable Assets: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution Machinery, equipment, and vehicles Total capital assets Less Accumulated Depreciation: Land improvements Buildings Electrical distribution	\$ 1,069,300 7,480,772 20,404 117,132 93,875,236 3,895,718 106,458,562 17,508 71,230 56,382,504	\$ - 1,312,119 - 1,477,147 265,364 3,054,630 567 5,239 1,997,923	\$ - (3,868) - (6,401) (10,269)	\$ - (564,111)	\$ 1,069,300 8,224,912 20,404 117,132 95,916,494 4,154,681 109,502,923 18,075 76,469 58,380,427

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Balance ly 1, 2018	A	additions	Re	tirements	_1	[ransfers	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2019
Stormwater Fund:										
Non-Depreciable Assets:										
Land	\$	52,470	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	52,470
Construction in progress		982,052		674,949		(346,046)		(971,626)		339,329
Depreciable Assets:										
Buildings		5,360		5,851		-		-		11,211
Stormwater infrastructure		50,673,295		508,785		-		971,626		52,153,706
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles		128,163		-		_		_		128,163
Total capital assets		51,841,340	_	1,189,585		(346,046)				52,684,879
Less Accumulated Depreciation:										
Buildings		5,359		120		-		-		5,479
Stormwater infrastructure		21,168,328		690,322		-		-		21,858,650
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles		124,594		2,266		_		_		126,860
Total accumulated depreciation	-	21,298,281	\$	692,708	\$		\$			21,990,989
Capital assets, net	\$	30,543,059							\$	30,693,890

The capital assets for the nonmajor enterprise funds of the City at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

		Balance								Balance
	Jı	ıly 1, 2018	A	Additions	R	etirements	<u>T</u>	ransfers	Ju	une 30, 2019
Transit, Solid Waste and Golf Funds:										
Non-Depreciable Assets:										
Land	\$	358,778	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	358,778
Depreciable Assets:										
Land improvements		1,179,632		-		-		-		1,179,632
Buildings		1,574,677		1,000		(1,450)		-		1,574,227
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles		4,036,260		1,455,190		(119,343)		_		5,372,107
Total capital assets		7,149,347		1,456,190		(120,793)		_		8,484,744
Less Accumulated Depreciation:										
Land improvements		847,033		32,217		-		-		879,250
Buildings		889,402		35,710		(1,450)		-		923,662
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles		2,970,700		424,611		(119,343)		_		3,275,968
Total accumulated depreciation		4,707,135	\$	492,538	\$	(120,793)	\$	_		5,078,880
Capital assets, net	\$	2,442,212							\$	3,405,864

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net Investment in Capital Assets

The total net investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 is composed of the following elements:

		overnmental Activities	Business-Type Activities			
Capital assets	\$	154,878,600	\$	327,836,256		
Long-term debt		(40,630,433)		(63,100,430)		
Unspent debt proceeds		6,451,259		994,442		
Long-term debt for assets not owned by the City		173,000				
Net investment in capital assets	\$	120,872,426	\$	265,730,268		

B. Liabilities

Pension Plan Obligations

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The City is a participating employer in the state-wide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. 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. The LGERS is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The state's CAFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

Benefits Provided. LGERS provides retirement 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. 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. 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).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of 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 members 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. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

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 service as a LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as a LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as a 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. City of Gastonia employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The City of Gastonia's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019, was 8.50% of compensation for law enforcement officers and 7.75% for general employees and firefighters, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the City of Gastonia were \$3,661,487 for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Refunds of Contributions – City employees who have terminated service as a contributing member of LGERS, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members with at least five years of service include 4% interest. 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 employer contributions or any other benefit provided by LGERS.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$16,409,491 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

the actuarial assumptions. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2018, the City's proportion was 0.692%, which was an decrease of 0.004% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2017.

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$4,467,895. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of		D	e fe rre d	
			In	flows of	
	R	esources	Resources		
Differences between expected and					
actual experience	\$	2,531,594	\$	84,948	
Changes of assumptions		4,354,445		-	
Net difference between projected and					
actual earnings on pension plan					
investments		2,252,535		-	
Changes in proportion and differences					
between City contributions and					
proportionate share of contributions		45,861		74,749	
City contributions subsequent to the					
measurement date		3,661,487		_	
Total	\$	12,845,922	\$	159,697	

\$3,661,487 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

 Amount
\$ 4,345,885
2,852,572
527,029
1,299,252
 _
\$ 9,024,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation 3.0 percent

Salary increase 3.50 to 8.10 percent, including inflation and productivity factor

Investment rate of return 7.00 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

The plan currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e. 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 healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ended January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2014.

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. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2018 are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term
	Target	Expected Real
Asset Class	Allocation	Rate of Return
Fixed income	29.0%	1.4%
Global equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation protection	<u>6.0</u> %	4.0%
Total	<u>100.0</u> %	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2018 asset, liability and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. 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 3.00%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's 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 City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00 percent, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.00 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Discount	1%	
	Decrease (6.00%)	Rate (7.00%)	Increase (8.00%)	
City's proportionate share of the	(0.00 /0)	(7.0070)	(0.0070)	
net pension liability (asset)	\$ 39,417,016	\$ 16,409,491	\$ (2,815,959)	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position. Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina.

Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemen's Special Separation Allowance

Plan Description. The City administers a public employee retirement system (the "Separation Allowance"), a single-employer defined benefit pension plan that provides retirement benefits to the City's qualified sworn law enforcement officers. The City has also elected to provide this benefit to all qualified firemen. The Separation Allowance is equal to .85% of the annual equivalent of the base rate of compensation most recently applicable to the covered employee for each year of creditable service. The retirement benefits are not subject to any increases in salary or retirement allowances that may be authorized by the General Assembly. Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

All full-time law enforcement officers and firemen of the City are covered by the Separation Allowance. At December 31, 2017, the Separation Allowance's membership consisted of:

Retirees receiving benefits	114
Active plan members	312
Total	426

A separate report was not issued for the plan.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting. The City has chosen to fund the Separation Allowance on a pay-as-you-go basis. Pension expenditures are made from the General Fund, which is maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan.

The Separation Allowance has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the following criteria which are outlined in GASB Statements 73.

Actuarial Assumptions. The entry age normal actuarial cost method was used in the December 31, 2017 valuation. The total pension liability in the December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Discount rate* 3.64 percent

Projected salary increases*

Law enforcement officers 3.50 - 7.35 percent Firefighters 3.50 - 7.75 percent

*Includes inflation at 2.50 percent

Cost-of-living adjustments N/A

The discount rate used to measure the TPL is the S&P Municipal Bond 20 Year High Grade Rate Index.

The actuarial assumptions use dint eh December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an experience study completed by the Actuary for the Local Government Employees' Retirement System for the five year period ending December 31, 2014.

DEATHS AFTER RETIREMENT (HEALTHY) Law Enforcement Officers: RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant base rates projected to 2015 using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from 2015 using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 104% for males and 100% for females.

DEATHS AFTER RETIREMENT (HEALTHY) Firefighters: RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant base rates projected to 2015 using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from 2015 using MP-2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

DEATHS BEFORE RETIREMENT: RP-2014 Employee base rates projected to 2015 using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from 2015 using MP-2015.

DEATHS AFTER RETIREMENT (BENEFICIARY): RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant base rates projected to 2015 using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from 2015 using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 123% for males and females.

DEATHS AFTER RETIREMENT (DISABLED): RP-2014 Disabled Retiree base rates projected to 2015 using MP-2015, projected forward generationally from 2015 using MP-2015. Rates are adjusted by 103% for males and 99% for females.

Contributions. The City is required by Article 12D of G.S. Chapter 143 to provide these retirement benefits and has chosen to fund the amounts necessary to cover the benefits earned on a pay as you go basis through appropriations made in the General Fund operating budget. There were no contributions made by employees. The City's obligation to contribute to this plan is established and may be amended by the North Carolina General Assembly. Administration costs of the Separation Allowance are financed through investment earnings. The City paid \$1,564,928 as benefits came due for the reporting period.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2019, the City reported a total pension liability of \$19,972,541. The total pension liability was measured as of December 31, 2018 based on a December 31, 2017 actuarial valuation. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$1,352,836.

	O	Deferred utflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	573,304	\$	-	
Changes of assumptions and other inputs		578,948		673,051	
Benefit payments and administrative expenses					
subsequent to the measurement date		797,130			
Total	\$	1,949,382	\$	673,051	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City paid \$797,130 in benefit payments subsequent to the measurement date that are reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions which will be recognized as a decrease of the total pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending			
June 30	Amount		
2020	\$	193,733	
2021		193,733	
2022		203,858	
2023		(112,123)	
Thereafter		_	
Total	\$	479,201	

Sensitivity of the City's Total Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the City's total pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.64 percent, as well as what the City's total pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.64 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.64 percent) than the current rate:

	1%	Discount	1%	
	Decrease	Rate	Increase	
	(2.64%)	(3.64%)	(4.64%)	
Total pension liability	\$ 21,353,708	\$ 19,972,541	\$ 18,704,062	

Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance

Beginning balance	\$ 21,000,133
Service cost	520,225
Interest	638,878
Difference between expected and actual experience	26,694
Changes of assumptions and other inputs	(648,461)
Benefit payments	 (1,564,928)
Net change in total pension liability	 (1,027,592)
Ending balance of total pension liability	\$ 19,972,541

Changes of Assumptions. Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the discount rate from 3.16 percent at December 31, 2017 to 3.64 percent at December 31, 2018.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The plan currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, 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 healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period ended January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2014.

Total Expense, Liabilities, and Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources of Related to Pensions

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense for all pension plans:

	LGERS	LEOSSA	Total
Pension expense	\$ 4,467,895	\$ 1,352,836	\$ 5,820,731
Pension liability	16,409,491	19,972,541	36,382,032
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	0.69170%	N/A	-
Deferred of Outflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,531,594	\$ 573,304	\$ 3,104,898
Changes of assumptions	4,354,445	578,948	4,933,393
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension	2,252,535	-	2,252,535
Changes in proportion and differences between			
employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	45,861		45,861
	43,601	-	45,801
Benefit payments and administrative costs paid subsequent to the measurement date	3,661,487	797,130	4,458,617
Total		\$ 1,949,382	
1 our	<u> </u>		
Deferred of Inflows of Resources:			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 84,948	\$ -	\$ 84,948
Changes of assumptions	-	673,051	673,051
Net difference between projected and actual			
earnings on pension	-	-	-
Changes in proportion and differences between			
employer contributions and proportionate share			
of contributions	74,749		74,749
Total	\$ 159,697	\$ 673,051	\$ 832,748

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers

Plan Description. The City contributes to the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan (Plan), a defined contribution pension plan administered by the Department of State Treasurer and a Board of Trustees. The Plan provides retirement benefits to law enforcement officers employed by the City. Article 5 of G.S. Chapter 135 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers is included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the State of North Carolina. The state's CAFR includes the pension trust fund financial statements for the Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) plan that includes the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Law Enforcement Officers. That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, or by calling (919) 981-5454.

Funding Policy. Article 12E of G.S. Chapter 143 requires the City to contribute each month an amount equal to five percent of each officer's salary, and all amounts contributed are vested immediately. Also, the law enforcement officers may make voluntary contributions to the plan. The City made contributions of \$500,631 for the reporting year. No amounts were forfeited.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan for Firemen

Plan Description. Prior to July 1, 2007, the City contributed to a 401(a) Money Purchase Plan, a defined contribution pension plan administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation. The Plan provided retirement benefits to firemen employed by the City. As of July 1, 2007, the City contributes to the North Carolina 401(k) Plan administered by Prudential Retirement. The Plan provides retirement benefits to firemen employed by the City. Participants have the option of leaving their 401(a) balances, as of June 30, 2007, in the Plan or transferring them to the 401(k) plan account. The City Council has the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions and contribution requirements of the plan.

Funding Policy. The City contributes on a bi-weekly basis an amount equal to five percent of each fireman's salary and all amounts are vested immediately. Also, the firemen may make voluntary contributions to the Plan. The City made contributions of \$387,293 for the reporting year. No amounts were forfeited.

Supplemental Retirement Income Plan

Plan Description. Prior to July 1, 2007, the City contributed to a 401(a) Money Purchase Plan, a defined contribution plan administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation. The Plan provided benefits to all full-time employees of the City, excluding law enforcement officers and firemen. As of July 1, 2007, the City contributes to the North Carolina 401(k) Plan administered by Prudential Retirement. The Plan provides retirement benefits to all full-time employees of the City, excluding law enforcement officers and firemen. Participants have the option of leaving their 401(a) balances as of June 30, 2007 in the plan or transferring them to the 401(k) plan account. The City Council has the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions and contribution requirements of the Plan.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Funding Policy. The City contributes to the North Carolina 401(k) Plan on a bi-weekly basis an amount equal to 5.0% of each employee's salary, and all amounts are vested immediately. Also, the employees may make voluntary contributions to the plans. The City made contributions of \$1,435,887 for the reporting year.

Deferred Compensation Plan

City employees can elect to participate in a City-sponsored deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457 and administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation. The Plan permits employees to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available until termination, retirement, death, or an unforeseeable emergency. The City contributes to the Plan 5.0% of the City Attorney's and City Manager's salaries. Contributions to the 457 Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$34,770, which consisted of \$17,800 from the City and \$16,970 from the employees.

Other Post-Employment Benefits

Healthcare Benefits

Plan Description. According to a City resolution, the City provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to retirees of the City, provided they participate in the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (System) and have at least five years of creditable service with the City and have not become eligible for Medicare. The City pays the full cost of coverage for these benefits for employees hired prior to September 1, 2000 and a percentage of the premium cost based on years of service for employees hired on or after September 1, 2000. Coverage for all retirees who are eligible for Medicare will be transferred to a Medicare Supplemental plan after qualifying for Medicare. There is a small premium required for retirees who elect the PPO Plan. Also, the City's retirees can purchase coverage for their dependents at the City's group rates. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the City made payments for post-retirement health benefit premiums of \$2,926,414. As of July 1, 2006, the City became self-insured, and subsequent premium payments are made to the City's Medical Self-Insurance Internal Service Fund.

The City also provides life insurance coverage for all retirees. For employees hired prior to September 1, 2000, the City will provide a paid-up life insurance policy from retirement to the date of death to the extent of 50 percent of the coverage in effect at the time of retirement, up to a maximum of \$20,000. The City pays the full cost of coverage for these retirees. For employees hired on or after September 1, 2000, the City will provide a paid-up life insurance policy to the extent of 50 percent of the coverage in effect at the time of retirement until age 70, up to a maximum of \$20,000. At age 70, the amount of the insurance coverage will then be reduced to \$2,000. For these employees, the City pays an established percentage of the premium cost based on years of service. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the City made payments for post-retirement life insurance benefit premiums of \$58,545.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The City will pay the following percentage cost of post-retirement healthcare and life insurance premiums for members hired on or after September 1, 2000:

	Percentage of
Years of	Premium Paid
Service	By The City
Up to 15	0.00%
15-19	25.00%
20-24	50.00%
25 or more	100.00%

The City Council may amend the benefits provisions. A separate report was not issued for the Plan. The Plan is a single employer defined benefit plan.

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statements 75.

Membership of the healthcare plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2017, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	553
Active employees	824
Total	1,377

Total OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$53,213,429 was measured as of June 30, 2018 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Actuarial Assumption and Other Inputs. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement unless otherwise specified:

Inflation2.50 percentReal wage growth1.00 percentWage inflation3.50 percentSalary increases, including wage inflationGeneral employees3.50 - 7.75 percentFirefighters3.50 - 7.75 percentLaw Enforcement Officers3.50 - 7.35 percent

Municipal Bond Index Rate

Prior Measurement Date 3.56 percent Measurement Date 3.89 percent

Health care cost trend rates

Pre-Medicare Medical and 7.50 percent for 2017 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.00

Prescription Drug percent by 2023

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

		Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at July 1, 2018	\$	53,781,095		
Changes for the year:				
Service cost		1,891,872		
Interest		1,854,318		
Differences between expected and actual experience		763,715		
Changes in assumptions		(1,660,646)		
Benefit payments		(3,416,925)		
Net changes		(567,666)		
Balance at July 1, 2019	\$	53,213,429		

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect a change in the Municipal Bond Index Rate from 3.56% to 3.89%.

The City selected a Municipal Bond Index Rate equal to the June average of the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Bond Index published weekly by The Bond Buyer, and the discount rate used to measure the TOL is the Municipal Bond Index Rate as of the measurement date.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 mortality tables, with adjustments for LGERS experience and generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The demographic actuarial assumptions for retirement, disability incidence, withdrawal, and salary increases used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2014, adopted by the LGERS Board.

The remaining actuarial assumptions (e.g., initial per capita costs, health care cost trends, rate of plan participation, rates of plan election, etc.) used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on a review of recent plan experience done concurrently with the June 30, 2017 valuation.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.89 percent) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.89 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1%	Discount	1%
	Decrease	Rate	Increase
	(2.89%)	(3.89%)	(4.89%)
Total OPEB liability	\$ 58,477,353	\$ 53,213,429	\$ 48,594,017

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City as well as what the City's total 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:

	1%		1%	
	Decrease	Current	Increase	
Total OPEB liability	\$ 48,382,250	\$ 53,213,429	\$ 58,876,337	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$3,042,453. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	O	Deferred Outflows of]	Deferred Inflows of
	Resources		Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	633,610	\$	211,931
Changes of assumptions and other inputs		-		3,297,942
Benefit payments and administrative expenses				
subsequent to the measurement date		2,926,414		-
Total	\$	3,560,024	\$	3,509,873

\$2,926,414 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from benefit payments made and administrative expenses incurred subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the total OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in pension expense as follows.

Year Ending	
June 30	Amount
2020	\$ (703,737)
2021	(703,737)
2022	(703,737)
2023	(632,116)
2024	(132,936)
Thereafter	 _
Total	\$ (2,876,263)

Other Employment Benefits

The City has elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Death Benefit Plan), a multiple-employer, state-administered, cost-sharing plan funded on a one-year term cost basis. The beneficiaries of those employees who die in active service after one year of contributing membership in the System, or who die within 180 days after retirement or termination of service and have at least one year of contributing membership service in the System at the time of death are eligible for death benefits. Lump-sum death benefit payments to beneficiaries are equal to the employee's 12 highest months' salary in a row during the 24 months prior to the employee's death, but the benefit may not exceed \$50,000 or be less than \$25,000. Because all death benefit payments are made from the Death Benefit Plan and not

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

by the City, the City does not determine the number of eligible participants. The City has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions. The contributions to the Death Benefit Plan cannot be separated between the post-employment benefit amount and the other benefit amount. Contributions are determined as a percentage of monthly payroll based upon rates established annually by the state. Separate rates are set for employees not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers. The City considers these contributions to be immaterial.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The balance in deferred outflows of resources is composed of the following elements:

	Amount
(Pensions) - Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 3,104,898
(Pensions) - Changes of assumptions	4,933,393
(Pensions) - Net difference between projected and actual	
earnings on pension plan investments	2,252,535
(Pensions) - Changes in proportion and differences between	
employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	45,861
(OPEB) - Differences betweeen expected and actual experience	633,610
Benefit payments for the OPEB plan paid subsequent to the	
measurement date	2,926,414
Contributions to pension plan subsequent to measurement date	
(LGERS)	3,661,487
Benefit payments and administrative costs paid subsequent to the	
measurement date (LEOSSA)	797,130
Total	\$18,355,328

The balance in deferred inflows of resources is composed of the following elements:

	A	mount
(Pensions) - Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	84,948
(Pensions) - Changes of assumptions		673,051
(Pensions) - Changes in proportion and differences between employer		
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		74,749
(OPEB) - Differences between expected and actual experience		211,931
(OPEB) - Changes of assumptions	3	,297,942
Taxes receivable, net (General Fund)		877,778
HUD loans and mortgages		-
Prepaid taxes		15,288
Other receivables, net		313,317
Taxes receivable, net (SRF)		13,318
Total	\$5	,562,322

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Commitments

The City had the following outstanding or planned projects as of June 30, 2019. These projects are evidenced by contractual obligations. The projects are funded by a combination of City monies and long-term debt.

Governmental Activities Projects	Remaini Commitm	_
General Government - Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Internal Service Fund Various vehicles and computer hardware	\$ 772	2,277
General Government - Mayor/Council Capital Projects: Franklin Urban Sports and Entertainment project	408	8,965
General Government - Information Technology Internal Service Fund Various computer software and public safety cameras	1,634	4,711
General Government - General Fund and Community Development Special Revenue Home Program Fund: Various computer software and afforable housing assitance	41	7,143
Total commitments - governmental activities	\$ 3,233	3,096
Business-Type Activities Projects		
Water and Sewer Capital Projects	\$ 1,536	5,462
Stormwater Capital Projects	4:	5,288
Electric Capital Projects	758	3,270
Total commitments - business-type activities	\$ 2,340	0,020

In September 2015, the City entered into an agreement with a new conference center management company to supervise, direct, manage, and operate City of Gastonia Conference Center.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The agreement is for the partial 2016 fiscal year and the next two (2) fiscal years with renewals for additional one year terms. The agreement calls for a monthly management fee of \$7,917 with certain annual incentives based on gross revenues generated. The initial agreement also requires the City to fund all annual net operating losses. The City intends to manage these losses through strict annual budget requirements and City approvals for going over budged expenditures. The City anticipates future loss funding to be significantly reduced over the next several years but in no event to exceed any previous year's annual funding.

Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City obtains insurance through multiple commercial companies. The current coverage includes general liability coverage of five million per occurrence, auto liability coverage of five million per single limit coverage with a five million aggregate limit, police liability coverage of five million per occurrence with a five million aggregate limit, public official's liability coverage of five million per occurrence with a five million aggregate limit. The deductible on the liability coverages mentioned above is \$100,000 per occurrence. The City also purchases a separate Airport Liability insurance policy with a limit of \$25,000,000.

The City purchases property coverage up to the total insured values of the property which is \$276,596,741 for the 2018 coverage year. This coverage includes earthquake and flood coverage of five million. The City also purchases a fine arts policy covering articles at the Schiele Museum and Military Museum in the amount of \$5,094,613 as well as an inland marine policy in the amount of \$3,999,808 to cover various types of contractor equipment and \$6,437,776 for computer equipment. The deductible on the property coverages is \$50,000 per incident. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year, and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

The City obtains a self-insurance retention policy for workers' compensation coverage with statutory limits. This policy has a self-insurance retention of \$600,000 per incident.

The City self-insures the health insurance plan. The City purchases specific stop-loss coverage for any claim that exceeds \$210,000. The City does not carry aggregate stop-loss coverage. The dental insurance is also self-insured. The liability is limited to \$1,000 per covered person per year, so no stop-loss coverage is purchased.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the City's employees that have access to \$100 or more of the City's funds at any given time are covered under the liability coverage for \$250,000. The Finance Officer is individually bonded for \$150,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Reconciliation of Claims Liability

Changes in the City's claims liability balance during fiscal year 2019 are as follows:

	Dental Self-Insurance Fund	Medical Self-Insurance Fund	Total
Balance, June 30, 2017	\$	\$ 802,015	\$ 802,015
Add incurred claims (including IBNRs) and changes in estimates	297,834	8,128,730	8,426,564
Deduct claims payments	(297,834	• •	
Balance, June 30, 2018		791,388	791,388
Add incurred claims (including IBNRs) and changes in estimates	327,425	8,249,108	8,576,533
Deduct claims payments	(327,425	(7,525,181)	(7,852,606)
Balance, June 30, 2019	<u>\$</u>	\$ 1,515,315	\$ 1,515,315

Claims and Judgments

At June 30, 2019, the City was a defendant in various matters of litigation. While any litigation contains an element of uncertainty, attorneys engaged by the City's insurance carrier believe that the outcome of any lawsuit or claim, which is pending, or all of them combined, will not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position. These matters are generally covered by insurance.

Long-Term Obligations

\$3,128,197 Installment Financing Agreement

In November 2017, the City entered into a direct placement loan agreement with a bank. The City was approved for a loan of \$3,128,197 for various vehicles and equipment. The vehicles and equipment are pledged as collateral for the debt while it is outstanding. The loan agreement calls for 10 semi-annual installments of \$328,811 each on July 23 and January 23 of each year, with interest at 1.1719% semi-annually on May 17 and October 17 of each year. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the bank may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$2,219,684. The loan is being carried in the Internal Service Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt service requirements to maturity on the installment financing are as follows:

Year Ending					
June 30	_1	Principal_	Iı	nterest	Total
2020	\$	619,655	\$	37,966	\$ 657,621
2021		631,097		26,524	657,621
2022		642,750		14,871	657,621
2023	_	326,182		2,499	328,681
Total	\$	2,219,684	\$	81,860	\$ 2,301,544

\$2,883,000 Installment Financing Agreement

In November 2014, the City entered into a direct placement loan agreement with a bank. The City was approved for a loan of \$2,883,000 for various vehicles and equipment. The vehicles and equipment are pledged as collateral for the debt while it is outstanding. The loan agreement calls for annual principal installments of \$576,600 December 1 of each year, with interest at 1.38% semi-annually on December 1 and June 1 of each year. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the bank may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$576,600. The loan is being carried in the Internal Service Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity on the installment financing are as follows:

Year Ending							
June 30	Principal		Interest		Total		
2020	\$	576,600	\$	3,323	\$	579,923	
Total	\$	576,600	\$	3,323	\$	579,923	

\$3,215,000 Installment Financing Agreement

In February 2016, the City entered into a direct placement loan agreement with a bank. The City was approved for a loan of \$3,215,000 for various vehicles and equipment. The vehicles and equipment are pledged as collateral for the debt while it is outstanding The loan agreement calls for semi-annual installments of \$333,681 August 1 and February 1 of each year, including interest at 1.39%. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the bank may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$1,311,697. The loan is being carried in the Internal Service Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt service requirements to maturity on the installment financing are as follows:

Year Ending						
June 30	Principal		Interest		Total	
2020	\$	651,275	\$	16,088	\$	667,363
2021		660,422		6,941		667,363
Total	\$	1,311,697	\$	23,029	\$	1,334,726

\$3,250,000 Installment Financing Agreement

On December 1, 2016, the City entered into a direct placement financing agreement with a bank for the acquisition of various vehicles and equipment. Total loan proceeds received by the City amounted to \$3,250,000. The vehicles and equipment are pledged as collateral for the debt while it is outstanding. The terms of the agreement call for semi-annual payments of \$337,473 from June 1, 2017 through November 1, 2021, including interest at 1.3855%. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the bank may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$1,653,234. The loan is being carried in the Internal Service Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ending						
June 30	Principal		Interest		Total	
2020	\$	654,300	\$	20,647	\$	674,947
2021		663,397		11,550		674,947
2022		335,537		1,937		337,474
Total	\$	1,653,234	\$	34,134	\$	1,687,368

\$2,955,000 Installment Financing Agreement

On October 25, 2018, the City entered into a direct placement financing agreement with a bank for the acquisition of various vehicles and equipment. Total loan proceeds received by the City amounted to \$2,955,000. The vehicles and equipment are pledged as collateral for the debt while it is outstanding. The terms of the agreement call for semi-annual payments of \$320,415 from April 25, 2019 through September 25, 2023, including interest at 3.0078%. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the bank may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$2,679,025. The loan is being carried in the Internal Service Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

June 30	_]	Principal		Interest		Total		
2020	\$	564,463	\$	76,367	\$	640,830		
2021		581,569		59,261		640,830		
2022		599,193		41,637		640,830		
2023		617,351		23,479		640,830		
2024		316,449		3,966		320,415		
Total	\$	2,679,025	\$	204,710	\$	2,883,735		

\$159,077 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

In 2009, the City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources for improvements to the sewer system infrastructure. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the project or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan agreement calls for \$79,538 of principal to be forgiven. The loan agreement calls for 20 annual principal installments of \$3,977, each on May 1 of each year. The first principal payment was due May 1, 2010. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$39,770. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Enging
June 30
2020

June 30	Pı	rincipal	In	terest	Total		
2020	\$	3,977	\$	-	\$	3,977	
2021		3,977		-		3,977	
2022		3,977		-		3,977	
2023		3,977		-		3,977	
2024		3,977		-		3,977	
2025-2029		19,885		_		19,885	
Total	\$	39,770	\$		\$	39,770	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

\$300,000 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

In 2015, the City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources for improvements to the sewer system infrastructure. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the project or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan is due in annual principal installments of \$60,000 from May 1, 2016 through May 1, 2020. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$60,000. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending					
June 30	<u>P</u> 1	rincipal	Inte	rest	 Total
2020	\$	60,000	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 60,000
Total	\$	60,000	\$	_	\$ 60,000

\$30,000,000 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

In 2015, the City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources for improvements to the water system infrastructure. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the project or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan is due in annual principal installments of \$1,500,000 from May 1, 2019 through May 1, 2038. Debt service will not begin until the project is complete. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$27,487,531. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending					
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$	1,500,000	
2021	1,500,000	-		1,500,000	
2022	1,500,000	-		1,500,000	
2023	1,500,000	-		1,500,000	
2024	1,500,000	-		1,500,000	
2025-2029	7,500,000	-		7,500,000	
2030-2034	7,500,000	-		7,500,000	
2034-2038	4,987,531		_	4,987,531	

\$ 27,487,53<u>1</u> \$ ____

\$ 27,487,531

\$5,000,000 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

Total

In 2015, the City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources for improvements to the water system infrastructure. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the project or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan is due in annual principal installments of \$250,000 from May 1, 2018 through May 1, 2037. Debt service will not begin until the project is complete. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$4,500,000. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total		
2020	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000		
2021	250,000	-	250,000		
2022	250,000	-	250,000		
2023	250,000	-	250,000		
2024	250,000	-	250,000		
2025-2029	1,250,000	-	1,250,000		
2030-2034	1,250,000	-	1,250,000		
2035-2037	750,000		750,000		
Total	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	\$ 4,500,000		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

\$5,325,518 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

The City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the transferred system or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan is due in annual principal installments of \$266,276 from May 1, 2012 through May 1, 2027; semi-annual interest payments at 2.305% from November 1, 2011 through May 1, 2027. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal and accrued interest immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$2,130,209. The loan was assumed from the Town of Cramerton, North Carolina, in relation to the transfer of the Town's water and sewer system operations and related infrastructure to the City of Gastonia. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Principal		I	Interest		Total		
2020	\$	266,276	\$	49,101	\$	315,377		
2021		266,276		42,964		309,240		
2022		266,276		36,826		303,102		
2023		266,276		30,688		296,964		
2024		266,276		24,551		290,827		
2025-2029		798,829		36,826	_	835,655		
Total	\$	2,130,209	\$	220,956	\$	2,351,165		

\$479,851 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

The City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the transferred system or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan agreement calls for \$239,926 of principal to be forgiven. The loan agreement calls for 20 annual principal installments of \$11,996, each on May 1 of each year. The first principal payment was due May 1, 2010. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$131,960. The loan was assumed from the Town of Cramerton, North Carolina, in relation to the transfer of the Town's water and sewer system operations and related infrastructure to the City of Gastonia. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	P	rincipal	Inte	erest		Total
2020	\$	11,996	\$	_	\$	11,996
2021	Ψ	11,996	Ψ	_	Ψ	11,996
2022		11,996		_		11,996
2023		11,996		-		11,996
2024		11,996		-		11,996
2025-2029		59,981		-		59,981
2030-2034		11,999				11,999
Total	\$	131,960	\$		\$	131,960

\$2,999,839 Water and Sewer State Revolving Loan

The City entered into a direct borrowing loan agreement with the State of North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources for improvements to the sewer system infrastructure. The loan is payable solely from the revenues of the project or benefited systems, or other available funds. The note is not secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the City. The loan calls for drawdowns as the South Fork Sewer expansion project is complete and debt service does not begin until the project is complete. The loan agreement calls for 11 annual principal installments of \$149,992, each on May 1 of each year, starting May 1, 2020. The first principal payment was due May 1, 2010. The loan bears no interest. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the State agency may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$1,085,148. The loan is being carried in the Water and Sewer Fund.

Debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending							
June 30	Principal		Interest		Total		
2020	\$	149,992	\$	-	\$	149,992	
2021		149,992		-		149,992	
2022		149,992		-		149,992	
2023		149,992		-		149,992	
2024		149,992		-		149,992	
2025-2029		335,188				335,188	
Total	\$ 1	1,085,148	\$	_	\$ 1	,085,148	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Section 108 Loan Guarantee

In July 2010, the City received a \$252,000 direct borrowing loan under this Section 108 Loan Guarantee. The loan is secured by all HUD allocations or grants which have been made or which the City will become eligible for, program income directly generated from the use of the loan proceeds, all rights of the City in and to the collateral denoted in the business loan documents for loans made by the City to one or more for-profit businesses, all proceeds including insurance and condemnation proceeds from any of the foregoing, and all funds or investments in the accounts established by the loan agreement. The loan agreement calls for nineteen (19) annual principal installments from \$10,000 to \$15,000 beginning August 1, 2012; semi-annual interest payments on February 1, 2011 and August 1, 2011, \$4,580 and \$4,339, respectively. The loan agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may declare the note in default and may withhold the guarantee of any or all obligations not yet guaranteed or the disbursement of any or all grants not yet disbursed and direct the City's financial institution to refuse to honor any withdrawals from the guaranteed loan fund account or City's loan repayment account. The Secretary can continue to make payments due with any funds or security pledged under the contact, make a prepayment with respect to the principal amount, pay any interest due, pay any other obligations of the City under the contract, and pay any reasonable expenses incurred by the Secretary or fiscal agency/trustee as a result of the default. The Secretary may exercise any other appropriate remedies or sanctions available by law or regulations applicable to the assistance provided under the loan contract. The amount outstanding at June 30, 2019 is \$173,000.

The Section 108 loan is related to a special revenue fund and, therefore, is reported in the governmental activities of the government-wide Statement of Net Position.

Future minimum payments on the Section 108 Loan Guarantee as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Year Ending June 30	_ P	Principal Interest		Total	
2020	\$	13,000	\$	6,730	\$ 19,730
2021		14,000		6,275	20,275
2022		14,000		5,774	19,774
2023		15,000		5,226	20,226
2024		15,000		4,644	19,644
2025-2029		75,000		13,989	88,989
2030		27,000		1,137	28,137
Total	\$	173,000	\$	43,775	\$ 216,775

General Obligation and Revenue Bond Indebtedness

The City's general obligation bonds serviced by the governmental funds are reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The general obligation bonds issued to finance the construction of facilities and distribution systems utilized in the operations of the water and sewer system and the electric system, which are being retired by its resources, are

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

reported as long-term debt in the Water and Sewer Fund and the Electric Fund, respectively. All general obligation bonds are collateralized by the full faith credit and taxing power of the City. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

Bonds payable at June 30, 2019 are comprised of the following individual issues:

General Obligation Bonds Serviced by the General Fund:

Service and Service I aman	
\$1,455,000 Series 2008A Public Improvements Serial Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$160,000 to \$165,000 from June 1, 2020 through June 1, 2028; interest payable beginning December 1, 2008 and semi-annually thereafter at 3.80% to 4.00% (70.4467% General Government and 29.5533% Electric Enterprise Fund). Proceeds are scheduled for various recreational and general infrastructure projects.	\$ 1,025,000
\$9,560,000 Series 2010B Street and Sidewalk General Obligation Bonds, due in annual principal installments of \$1,300,000 to \$1,810,000 from September 1, 2015 through September 1, 2020; interest payable semi-annually beginning March 1, 2011 at rates of 3.00% to 5.00%. Proceeds to be used for various street and sidewalk projects.	3,550,000
\$17,805,000 Series 2010C Street and Sidewalk General Obligation Bonds, due in annual principal installments of \$1,750,000 to \$1,925,000 from September 1, 2021 through September 1, 2030; interest payable semi-annually beginning March 1, 2011 at rates of 3.861% to 4.961%. Proceeds to be used for various street and sidewalk projects.	17,805,000
Total general obligation bonds - governmental activities	 22,380,000
Serviced by the Electric Fund:	
\$1,455,000 Series 2008A Public Improvements Serial Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$160,000 to \$165,000 from June 1, 2020 through June 1, 2028; interest payable beginning December 1, 2008 and semi-annually thereafter at 3.80% to 4.00% (70.4467% General Government and 29.5533% Electric Enterprise Fund). Proceeds are scheduled for downtown underground electric utility projects.	430,000
Total concret obligation hands thusings type activities	430,000
Total general obligation bonds - business-type activities	 130,000

Total general obligation bonds - governmental and business-type activities

\$ 22,810,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Revenue Bonds:

Serviced by the Water and Sewer Fund:

\$20,130,000 2015 Combined Utility System Revenue Bonds, series 2015 due in annual principal installments from \$660,000 to \$1,455,000 from May 1, 2017 through May 1, 2036, with semi-annual interest payments from May 1, 2016 through May 1, 2036 at rates ranging from 3.00% to 5.00%.

18,075,000

\$19,605,000 2009 Combined Utility System Revenue Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$275,000 to \$2,610,000 from May 1, 2010 through May 1, 2020, with semi-annual interest payments from November 1, 2009 at rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.00%. Bond proceeds were used to partially refund \$2,825,000 of the Series 2001 revenue bonds and to refund the Series 1999 revenue bonds.

415,000

\$4,318,000 Combined Utility System Revenue Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$11,000 to \$642,000 from May 1, 2012 through May 1, 2025, with semi-annual interest payments from May 1, 2012 at a rate of 2.91%. Bond proceeds were used to refund \$4,230,000 of the Series 2001 revenue bonds.

3,039,000

\$5,895,000 Combined Enterprise System Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 due in annual principal installments of \$55,000 to \$630,000 from May 1, 2014 through May 1, 2025; interest payable semi-annually beginning November 1, 2013 at 2.15%

3,595,001

Total revenue bonds \$ 25,124,001

The \$4,318,000 Series 2011 and \$5,895,000 Series 2013 revenue bonds are direct placement bonds. The pledged security, events of default, remedies for default, and bond covenants are governed by the same trust agreement as the publicly offered revenue bonds. The trust agreement denotes certain events of default and upon the occurrence of any event of default the trustee may declare the entire outstanding principal immediately due and payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

At June 30, 2019, the City had a legal debt margin of approximately \$426,000,000.

Revenue Bond Covenants

The City, pursuant to the bond and related agreements, must maintain certain debt covenants. Net revenues available for debt service cannot be less than one hundred twenty percent (120%) of the long-term debt service requirement for parity indebtedness, and no less than one hundred percent (100%) of parity and subordinated indebtedness, as defined in the agreement. The debt service coverage ratio calculation for the year ended June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Gross revenues available for debt service	\$ 38,079,797
Expenses, as defined in the covenants	26,875,618
Income available for debt service	\$ 11,204,179
Debt service, principal and interest, parity indebtedness Debt service coverage ratio	\$ 4,789,627 233.93%
Debt service, principal and interest, parity and subordinated indebtedness Debt service coverage ratio	\$ 7,037,115 <u>159.22%</u>

At June 30, 2019, the City was in compliance with the requirements described above.

The City has pledged future water and sewer revenues, net of specified operating expenses, to repay \$62,670,430 in combined utility system revenue bonds, state revolving loans, and an installment loan issued from 2009 to 2019. Proceeds from the bonds were used to finance capital improvements to the water and sewer infrastructure or to advance refund previously issued bonds. The bonds are payable from water and sewer customer net revenues and are payable through 2039. Annual principal and interest requirements are expected to require less than 14 percent of water and sewer customer net revenues. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds, state revolving loans, and the installment loan is \$68,877,110. Principal and interest paid for the current year, and total customer gross revenues, were \$7,048,410 and \$37,483,249, respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Year Ending

June 30]	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	1,856,237	\$	974,987	\$	2,831,224
2021		1,926,236		898,988	\$	2,825,224
2022		1,992,715 812,795			2,805,510	
2023		2,041,237		732,765		2,774,002
2024		1,862,715		651,673		2,514,388
2025-2029		9,200,860		1,983,041		11,183,901
2030-2032		3,500,000		173,635		3,673,635
Total	\$	22,380,000	\$	6,227,884	\$	28,607,884

Business-Type Activities:

Year Ending

Tour Ename					
June 30	Principal		Iı	nterest	 Total
2020	\$	48,763	\$	16,869	\$ 65,632
2021		48,763		14,919	63,682
2022		48,763		12,968	61,731
2023		47,285		11,017	58,302
2024		47,285		9,221	56,506
2025-2029		189,141		18,678	207,819
Total	\$	430,000	\$	83,672	\$ 513,672

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for revenue bonds as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Business-Type Activities:

Year Ending						
June 30	Principal		 Interest	Total		
2020	\$	1,737,000	\$ 943,465	\$	2,680,465	
2021		1,923,000	884,661		2,807,661	
2022		1,987,000	817,016		2,804,016	
2023		2,049,000	754,850		2,803,850	
2024		2,116,000	690,665		2,806,665	
2025-2029		6,277,000	2,535,365		8,812,365	
2030-2034		6,195,000	1,307,688		7,502,688	
2035-2036		2,840,001	163,825		3,003,826	
Total	\$	25,124,001	\$ 8,097,535	\$	33,221,536	

Limited Obligation Bond Indebtedness

The City's limited obligation bonds serviced by the governmental funds are reported in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. Limited obligation bonds are collateralized by a Deed of Trust granting, among other things, a lien of record on the mortgaged properties. Principal and interest requirements are appropriated when due.

Limited Obligation Bonds Serviced by the General Fund:

\$7,830,000 Series 2010A Tax Exempt Limited Obligation Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$425,000 to \$915,000 from April 1, 2012 through April 1, 2022, with semi-annual interest payments beginning April 1, 2011 at rates ranging from 2.00% to 4.00%.

\$ 1,470,000

\$8,000,000 Series 2010B Recovery Zone Economic Development Taxable Limited Obligation Bonds, due in annual principal installments from \$320,000 to \$710,000 from April 1, 2020 through April 1, 2033, with semi-annual interest payments beginning April 1, 2011 at rates ranging from 4.470% to 5.992%. The City will receive a subsidy from the United States Treasury equal to 45% of the amount of each interest payment.

8,000,000

Total limited obligation bonds

\$ 9,470,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for limited obligation bonds as of June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Year Ending

June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 925,000	\$ 506,377	\$ 1,431,377
2021	935,000	467,873	1,402,873
2022	930,000	427,404	1,357,404
2023	520,000	386,315	906,315
2024	535,000	360,471	895,471
2025-2029	2,920,000	1,341,832	4,261,832
2030-2033	2,705,000	411,650	3,116,650
Total	\$ 9,470,000	\$ 3,901,922	\$ 13,371,922

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	 Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	dditions Retirements		Balance June 30, 2019		_(Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:								
General Fund:								
General obligation bonds	\$ 24,235,000		\$	1,855,000	\$	22,380,000	\$	1,856,237
Limited obligation bonds	10,385,000	-		915,000		9,470,000		925,000
Bond premium	334,386	-		167,193		167,193		-
Compensated absences	3,539,332	2,076,379		2,223,437		3,392,274		2,544,206
Net pension (LGERS)	8,180,786	4,454,522		-		12,635,308		-
Total pension (LEO)	21,000,133	537,336		1,564,928		19,972,541		-
Total OPEB liability	41,949,254	2,222,422		2,665,201		41,506,475		-
Section 108 Loan Guarantee	534,000	-		361,000		173,000		13,000
Internal Service Funds:								
Direct placement								
installment purchases	8,866,618	2,955,000		3,381,378		8,440,240		3,066,293
Compensated absences	 _	393,234		139,028		254,206		190,655
Governmental activity								
long-term liabilities	\$ 119,024,509	\$ 12,638,893	\$	13,272,165	\$	118,391,237	\$	8,595,391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	_ <u>J</u>	Balance uly 1, 2018	A	dditions	R	etirements	Ju	Balance ine 30, 2019		Due Within One Year
Electric Fund:	¢	430,000	¢		ø		C	420,000	¢	10 762
General obligation bonds	\$,	\$	247 106	\$	-	\$	430,000	\$	48,763
Net pension (LGERS)		637,464		347,106		242.000		984,570		100 505
Compensated absences		246,433		250,501		242,808		254,126		190,595
Total OPEB liability		3,226,866	-	170,955		205,016		3,192,805		
Business-type activity	¢	4 5 40 762	ď	769.563	ø	447.024	ø	4 961 501	ø	220.250
long-term liabilites	\$	4,540,763	<u> </u>	768,562	\$	447,824	\$	4,861,501	\$	239,358
	J	Balance uly 1, 2018	A	Additions	R	etirements	Jı	Balance ine 30, 2019	(Due Within One Year
Water and Sewer Fund:								,		
Compensated absences	\$	771,017	\$	73,195	\$	336,121	\$	508,091	\$	381,068
Total OPEB liability		6,991,542		370,404		444,200		6,917,746		-
Net pension (LGERS)		1,487,415		809,913		-		2,297,328		-
Revenue bonds		29,016,000		-		3,891,999		25,124,001		1,737,000
Bond premium		2,277,620		-		165,809		2,111,811		-
Direct placement										
installment purchase		100,000		-		100,000		-		-
State revolving loans		36,441,719	_	1,085,148	_	2,092,249		35,434,618		2,242,241
Business-type activity										
long-term liabilites	\$	77,085,313	\$	2,338,660	\$	7,030,378	\$	72,393,595	\$	4,360,309
	_ <u>J</u>	Balance uly 1, 2018	A	Additions	R	etirements	<u>Jı</u>	Balance ine 30, 2019	_(Due Within Dne Year
Stormwater Fund:										
Compensated absences	\$	15,166	\$	21,429	\$	19,714	\$	16,881	\$	12,661
Net pension (LGERS)		106,244		57,851		-		164,095		-
Total OPEB liability		537,811	_	28,493		34,169		532,135		-
Business-type activity			_		_		_			
long-term liabilites	\$	659,221	\$	107,773	\$	53,883	\$	713,111	\$	12,661
	_ <u>J</u>	Balance uly 1, 2018	<u> </u>	Additions	R	etirements	<u>Jı</u>	Balance ine 30, 2019	_(Due Within One Year
Nonmajor Business-Type										
Activities:	_		_		_		_		_	
Compensated absences	\$	146,319	\$	143,307	\$	112,289	\$	177,337	\$	133,003
Net pension (LGERS)		212,488		115,702		- (0.220		328,190		-
Total OPEB liability	-	1,075,622	_	56,985	_	68,339		1,064,268	_	
Business-type activity long-term liabilities	\$	1,434,429	\$	315,994	\$	180,628	\$	1,569,795	\$	133,003
iong-term natimes	**	-,, /	*	,	*	,020	*	-,- >>, , > 0	4	,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The Internal Service Fund predominantly services the governmental funds. Accordingly, long-term liabilities for it are included as part of the above totals for governmental activities.

For the governmental activities, compensated absences, net pension obligations, and net other post-employment benefit obligations are generally liquidated by the General Fund.

C. Revenues, Expenditures, and Expenses

On-Behalf Payments for Fringe Benefits and Salaries

Also, the City has recognized as revenue and an expenditure on-behalf payments for fringe benefits and salaries of \$47,264 for the salary supplement and stipend benefits paid to eligible firemen by the local Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Relief Fund during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Under state law, the local Board of Trustees for the fund receives an amount each year which the Board may use at its own discretion for eligible firemen or their dependents.

3. Jointly Governed Organizations

North Carolina Electric Agency

The City, in conjunction with 20 other local governments, is a member of the North Carolina Electric Agency (Electric Agency). The Electric Agency was formed to enable municipalities that own electric distribution systems to finance, construct, own, operate, and maintain generation and transmission facilities. Each participating government appoints one commissioner to the Electric Agency's governing board. The 21 members who receive power from the Electric Agency have signed power sales agreements to purchase a specified share of the power generated by the Electric Agency. Except for the power sales purchase requirements, no local government participant has any obligation, entitlement, or residual interest. The City's purchases of power for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$56,143,795.

Centralina Council of Governments

The Centralina Council of Governments is a voluntary association of eight County governments and 60 municipalities. The Council was established by the participating governments to coordinate funding from federal and state agencies. Each participating government appoints one member to the Council's governing board, whose responsibilities include approving the budget and designating the management of the Council. The City paid membership dues of \$17,859 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

4. Joint Venture

The City and the members of the City's fire department each appoint two members to the five-member local Board of Trustees for the Firemen's Relief Fund. The State Insurance Commissioner appoints one additional member to the local Board of Trustees. The Firemen's Relief Fund is funded by a portion of the fire and lightning insurance premiums, which insurers remit to the state.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The state passes these monies to the local Board of the Firemen's Relief Fund. The funds are used to assist firefighters in various ways. The City obtains an ongoing financial benefit from the Fund for the on-behalf payments for salaries and fringe benefits made to members of the City's fire department by the Board of Trustees. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the City reported revenues and expenditures for the payments of \$47,264 made through the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The participating governments do not have any equity interest in the joint venture, so no equity has been reflected in the financial statements at June 30, 2019. The Firemen's Relief Fund does not issue separate audited financial statements. Instead, the local Board of Trustees files an annual financial report with the State Firemen's Association. This report can be obtained from the Association at 323 West Jones Street, Suite 401, Raleigh, North Carolina 27603.

5. Related Organization

The five-member Board of the City of Gastonia Housing Authority's governing board is appointed by the Mayor and Council of the City. The City is accountable for the Housing Authority because it appoints the governing board; however, the City is not financially accountable for the Authority. The City does not approve or modify the Authority's budget and does not select its management. The City does not finance any of the Authority's deficits and is not entitled to any surpluses. The City is not obligated in any manner for the Authority's debt. The City is also disclosed as a related organization in the notes to the financial statements for the Authority.

6. Summary Disclosure of Significant Contingencies

Federal and State-Assisted Programs

The City has received proceeds from several federal and state grants. Periodic audits of these grants are required and certain costs may be questioned as not being appropriate expenditures under the grant agreements. Such audits could result in the refund of grant monies to the grantor agencies. Management believes that any required refunds will be immaterial. No provision has been made in the accompanying financial statements for the refund of grant monies.

7. Related Party Transactions

In 2019, the City's Electric Fund provided services to the general government and did not charge the fund a fee for these services. The fair market value of these services is estimated at:

	General
Service	 Fund
Electricity	\$ 652,029
Electricity for street lights	803,046
Electricity charges for street	
lights billed by outside parties	 257,708
Total	\$ 1,712,783

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

8. Interfund Balances and Activity

Transfers From/To Other Funds

In 2019, the City made the following transfers within its fund structure. Transfers to the General Fund from the Electric Fund were made to distribute profits to the general government. Transfers from the Electric Fund to Mayor/Council Capital Projects Fund were made to fund certain aspects of the Franklin Urban Sports and Entertainment project. Transfers from the General Fund to the Transit Fund and the Solid Waste Fund were made to underwrite these enterprise funds' activities. Transfers from the General Fund to the capital project funds were made to provide the local support of the capital projects capital outlay activities. Transfers from the General Fund were made to Information Technology Internal Service Fund to fund the purchase of public safety radios. Transfers from the Uptown Municipal Tax District Fund were made to the General Fund to assist with the Conference Center operations.

		Tran	sfer	'S
Transfers From/To Other Funds:		From		To
General	\$	5,644,264	\$	2,040,000
Enterprise funds:				
Electric Fund		3,100,000		-
Transit System Fund		-		682,046
Solid Waste Fund		-		2,738,448
Internal Service Fund:				
Information Technology Fund		-		1,547,523
Special revenue funds:				
Uptown Municipal Tax District Fund		40,000		-
Capital project funds:				
Airport Fund		-		16,667
Mayor/Council				1,759,580
Total	<u>\$</u>	8,784,264	\$	8,784,264

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2019 is as follows:

Due To/From Other Funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount	
General Fund	Nonmajor special revenue funds	\$	668,202
	Internal service funds		195,151
	Nonmajor enterprise funds		33,702
Internal service funds	General Fund		1,439,632
Total		\$	2,336,687

The City uses a single central depository account to simplify banking and maximize the return on assets. Each fund has an equity interest in the pooled account equal to the amount of cash that is being held on behalf of the fund. Certain special revenue funds, capital project funds, and enterprise funds have overdrawn their account in the pool and, thus, report a current liability (a "due to") to the General Fund central depository. The due to internal service funds from the General Fund is for their portion of the dental and medical insurance at year-end.

9. Subsequent Events

On October 3, 2019 the City issued \$24,000,000 of publicly offered Taxable Limited Obligation Bonds for the construction of a downtown multi-purpose stadium project. The bonds are secured by the site of the project and all improvements and fixtures located thereon and all appurtenances thereto. The bonds are due in annual principal installments from \$1,330,000 to \$1,335,000; interest payable beginning December 1, 2019 and semi-annually thereafter at 2.31% to 3.46%.



REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL FINANCIAL DATA

This section contains additional information required by generally accepted accounting principles.

- Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability for Law Enforcement Officers' Special Separation Allowance
- Schedule of Total Pension Liability as a percentage of covered payroll for the Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemen's Special Separation Allowance
- Schedule of Changes in the Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
- Local Government Employees' Retirement System Schedules of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) and its Contributions



SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' AND FIREMEN'S SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemen's Special Separation Allowance

	2019			2018		2017	
Beginning balance	\$	21,000,133	\$	19,498,226	\$	20,191,374	
Service cost		520,225		445,690		455,233	
Interest on the total pension liability		638,878		721,936		694,796	
Changes in assumptions or other inputs		(648,461)		985,226		(384,595)	
Difference between expected and actual experience		26,694		939,506		-	
Benefit payments		(1,564,928)		(1,590,451)		(1,458,582)	
Ending balance of the total pension liability	\$	19,972,541	\$	21,000,133	\$	19,498,226	

The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior year ending December 31.

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it comes available.

SCHEDULE OF TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AS A PERCENTAGE OF COVERED PAYROLL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' AND FIREMEN'S SPECIAL SEPARATION ALLOWANCE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

Law Enforcement Officers' and Firemen's Special Separation Allowance

	2019	2018	2017
Total pension liability	\$19,972,541	\$ 21,000,133	\$ 19,498,226
Covered payroll	17,197,034	17,295,292	16,621,291
Total pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	116.14%	121.42%	117.31%

Notes to Schedules:

The City of Gastonia has no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement 73 to pay related benefits.

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it comes available.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS LAST TWO FISCAL YEARS

Other Post-Employment Benefits

	2019	2018
Service cost	\$ 1,891,872	\$ 2,042,691
Interest	1,854,318	1,638,209
Differences between expected and actual experience	763,715	(321,457)
Changes in assumptions	(1,660,646)	(2,912,550)
Benefit payments	 (3,416,925)	 (2,166,610)
Net change in total OPEB liability	(567,666)	(1,719,717)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	 53,781,095	 55,500,812
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 53,213,429	\$ 53,781,095
Covered payroll	\$ 39,707,373	\$ 39,707,373
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	134.01%	135.44%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in Assumptions: Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate of each period. The following are the discount rates used in each period:

Fiscal Year	Rate		
2019	3.89%		
2018	3.56%		

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it comes available.

CITY OF GASTONIA'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS*

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
City of Gastonia's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.69170%	0.69544%	0.69325%	0.69035%	0.71165%	0.74470%
City of Gastonia's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (\$)	\$ 16,409,491	\$ 10,624,397	\$ 14,713,087	\$ 3,098,250	\$ (4,196,931)	\$ 8,976,495
City of Gastonia's covered payroll	\$44,801,218	\$ 44,613,473	\$ 42,022,437	\$ 40,219,591	\$ 40,354,967	\$ 39,442,754
City of Gastonia's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	36.63%	23.81%	35.01%	7.70%	(10.40%)	22.76%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability**	91.63%	94.18%	91.47%	98.09%	102.64%	94.35%

^{*} The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the prior fiscal year ending June 30.

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be' displayed as it comes available.

^{**} This will be the same percentage for all participant employers in the LGERS plan.

CITY OF GASTONIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION LAST SIX FISCAL YEARS

Local Government Employees' Retirement System

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Contractually required contribution	\$ 3,661,487	\$ 3,391,208	\$ 3,268,644	\$ 2,811,948	\$ 2,850,955	\$ 2,841,669
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	3,661,487	3,391,208	3,268,644	2,811,948	2,850,955	2,841,669
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City of Gastonia's covered payroll	\$ 46,766,460	\$ 44,801,218	\$ 44,613,473	\$ 42,022,437	\$ 40,219,591	\$ 40,354,967
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	7.83%	7.57%	7.33%	6.69%	7.09%	7.04%

Pension schedules are intended to show information for ten years, additional years' information will be displayed as it comes available.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Nonmajor					
	Special Revenue Funds			Capital Project Funds		Total
Assets:						
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$	442,946	\$	2,700,775	\$	3,143,721
Taxes receivable, net		13,318		-		13,318
Accounts receivable, net		339,973		425,893		765,866
Due from other governments		128,917		-		128,917
Loan term receivable		2,362,045		294,465		2,656,510
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted		12,700		969,540		982,240
Property acquired for rehabilitation and resale		1,357,042				1,357,042
Total assets	\$	4,656,941	\$	4,390,673	\$	9,047,614
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:						
Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	248,944	\$	124,903	\$	373,847
Due to General Fund	Ф	668,202	Ф	124,903	Ф	668,202
Total liabilities		917,146	_	124,903		1,042,049
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Unavailable taxes		13,318		_		13,318
Total deferred inflows of resources		13,318				13,318
Fund Balances: Non-spendable: Restricted:		13,516				13,316
Stabilization by state statute		3,135,687		1,365,947		4,501,634
Restricted, all other		430,216		977,812		1,408,028
Assigned		374,234		1,974,801		2,349,035
Unassigned		(213,660)		(52,790)		(266,450)
Total fund balances (deficits)	_	3,726,477	_	4,265,770		7,992,247
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,						
and fund balances	\$	4,656,941	\$	4,390,673	\$	9,047,614

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<u>Nonmajor</u>				
	·	Special Revenue Funds		Capital Project Funds	 Total
Revenues:					
Ad valorem taxes	\$	131,155	\$	-	\$ 131,155
Other taxes and licenses		702,016		-	702,016
Restricted intergovernmental		1,308,977		563,788	1,872,765
Sales and services		405,778		-	405,778
Investment earnings		4,468		53,405	57,873
Miscellaneous		6,081		336,472	342,553
Total revenues		2,558,475		953,665	 3,512,140
Expenditures:					
Economic and physical development		2,469,454		_	2,469,454
Capital outlay		-		1,777,504	1,777,504
Debt service:					
Interest		20,147			 20,147
Total expenditures		2,489,601		1,777,504	 4,267,105
Revenues over (under) expenditures		68,874		(823,839)	 (754,965)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers from other funds		-		1,776,247	1,776,247
Transfers to other funds		(40,000)			 (40,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(40,000)		1,776,247	 1,736,247
Net change in fund balances		28,874		952,408	 981,282
Fund Balances:					
Beginning of year - July 1		3,504,092		3,313,362	6,817,454
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/ land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation		193,511	_		193,511
End of year - June 30	\$	3,726,477	\$	4,265,770	\$ 7,992,247

SCHEDULE OF AD VALOREM TAXES RECEIVABLE JUNE 30, 2019

Fiscal Year		Balance ily 1, 2018		lditions and djustments	Collections and Credits		Ju	Balance ine 30, 2019
2018-2019	\$		\$	30,886,124	\$	30,610,728	\$	275,396
2017-2018		311,179		1,782		166,228		146,733
2016-2017		163,971		7,383		78,201		93,153
2015-2016		103,484		-		28,410		75,074
2014-2015		104,893		3		26,407		78,489
2013-2014		101,012		-		12,134		88,878
2012-2013		94,962		-		9,711		85,251
2011-2012		95,635		-		8,629		87,006
2010-2011		105,170		-		5,746		99,424
2009-2010		91,745		-		2,811		88,934
2008-2009		85,086		<u>-</u>		85,086		<u>-</u>
Total	\$	1,257,137	\$	30,895,292	\$	31,034,091		1,118,338
Less: Allowance for u Add: Motor vehicle t Less allowance for un	ag receiv	able						(240,560) 105,491 (105,491)
Ad valorem taxes reco	eivable - 1	net					\$	877,778
Reconcilement with Taxes - ad valorem	Revenue	s:					\$	31,753,978
Reconciling items:								(112.525)
Penalties and interest	Cam tax year	ar 2009 2000						(113,535)
Amounts written off f Prior year NCVTS me	-							85,086 (743,843)
Prior year releases and			atad tax	7.0G				54,604
•		ients of unconed	ieu iaz	ACS				•
Miscellaneous adjustr	nents							(2,199)
Total collections and	credits						\$	31,034,091

ANALYSIS OF CURRENT YEAR LEVY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

				Total Levy			
		City-Wide		Property Excluding Registered	Registered		
	Property Valuation	Rate	Total Levy	Motor Vehicles	Motor Vehicles		
Original Levy: Property taxed at current year's rate	\$ 5,821,140,760	\$ 0.0053	\$ 30,852,046	\$ 28,261,584	\$ 2,590,462		
Discoveries: Current year taxes	28,217,736	0.0053	149,554	148,937	617		
Abatements: Current year taxes	(21,787,838)		(115,476)	(114,416)	(1,060)		
Total property valuation	\$ 5,827,570,658						
Net Levy			30,886,124	28,296,105	2,590,019		
Uncollected taxes at June 30, 2019			275,396	259,565	15,831		
Current year's tax collections			\$ 30,610,728	\$ 28,036,540	\$ 2,574,188		
Current Levy Collection Percentage			<u>99.11%</u>	<u>99.08%</u>	<u>99.39%</u>		
Prior Year Collection Percentage			<u>98.97%</u>	<u>98.93%</u>	<u>99.48%</u>		



GENERAL FUND

The primary purpose of the General Fund is to account for all of the City's operating revenues and other financial resources and their uses in conducting the general operations of the City, except for those resources required to be accounted for in another fund.

This fund receives the major portion of the ad valorem tax revenue, local option sales taxes, federal and State shared revenues, licenses, permits and fees. The major operating activities include general government, public safety, public works, recreation, museum and other governmental service functions.

The fund is accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting.



				2019				2018
		Final Budget		Actual		Variance ver/Under		Actual
Revenues:								
Ad Valorem Taxes:	_		_		_		_	
Current year	\$	29,754,532	\$	30,582,341	\$	827,809	\$	29,945,262
Prior year		1,000,000		1,025,809		25,809		1,014,655
Penalties and interest		200,000		145,828		(54,172)	_	148,224
Total		30,954,532		31,753,978		799,446		31,108,141
Other Taxes and Licenses:								
Local option sales tax		11,462,670		12,110,099		647,429		11,373,889
Utility sales tax		4,300,000		4,639,601		339,601		4,559,667
Payments in lieu of taxes		4,180,439		4,160,439		(20,000)		3,788,366
Utility franchise tax		2,500		8,249		5,749		1,767
Privilege licenses		-		-		-		4,854
Penalties and interest		100		10		(90)		10
Auto tag fee		1,600,000		1,787,312		187,312		1,779,272
Rental vehicle tax		100,000		64,132		(35,868)		86,646
Total		21,645,709	_	22,769,842		1,124,133		21,594,471
Unrestricted Intergovernmental Revenues:								
Beer and wine		319,000		328,386		9,386		322,430
N.C. Highway Commission		415,525		491,652		76,127		390,773
City of Gastonia ABC Board		600,000		1,000,000		400,000		900,000
Court costs		14,000		11,035		(2,965)		13,576
Video franchise tax		510,000		479,266		(30,734)		503,843
Total	_	1,858,525		2,310,339		451,814	_	2,130,622
Restricted Intergovernmental Revenues:								
Powell Bill allocation		2,030,347		2,036,349		6,002		2,030,347
Section 104(f) - Federal Grant		263,777		178,118		(85,659)		181,759
Section 5303 - Federal/State		35,100		19,922		(15,178)		29,215
Federal asset forfeitures		155,841		245,308		89,467		299,108
State asset forfeitures		20,000		73,153		53,153		63,992
FEMA reimbursement		87,273		77,364		(9,909)		-
Miscellaneous Federal and State grants		491,819		470,901		(20,918)		130,552
Gaston County		40,000		38,020		(1,980)		37,417
US DOJ JAG Grant		99,006		8,986		(90,020)		4,303
Federal grants - vest		-		19,057		19,057		1,279
On-behalf payments - firemen				47,264		47,264		54,260
Total	_	3,223,163		3,214,442		(8,721)	_	2,832,232

		2019			
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	2018 Actual	
Permits	1,155,171	1,084,807	(70,364)	1,229,305	
Sales, Services, and Rents:					
Administration fees	650,000	674,769	24,769	649,280	
Airport fees and rents	125,000	123,142	(1,858)	128,622	
Commercial waste disposal fee	46,000	53,182	7,182	50,712	
Fire protection charges	100	-	(100)	1,400	
Franchise fee - airport	3,000	-	(3,000)	-	
Hanson surcharge	35,000	40,913	5,913	47,430	
Museum	443,600	446,884	3,284	439,584	
Reconnection fees	150,000	139,500	(10,500)	136,120	
Recreation	415,150	365,585	(49,565)	428,143	
Reimbursement for services	821,149	696,558	(124,591)	808,080	
Rents	168,760	188,511	19,751	189,969	
Report copies	2,660	3,658	998	3,024	
Sale of property	242,243	243,813	1,570	56,576	
Skeet, trap, and pistol/rifle fees	102,000	115,732	13,732	118,999	
Total	3,204,662	3,092,247	(112,415)	3,057,939	
Investment Earnings:					
Regular investments	608,283	889,109	280,826	723,805	
Federal asset forfeitures	-	13,658	13,658	6,796	
State asset forfeitures	-	2,167	2,167	591	
Police Memorial - Fund 75	-	(91)	(91)	-	
Block Grant - Fund 76	-	405	405	121	
Hanson surcharge	400	2,972	2,572	2,316	
Total	608,683	908,220	299,537	733,629	
Miscellaneous:					
Donations	7,280	6,830	(450)	8,103	
Parking violations	600	617	17	41	
Discounts earned	300	2,622	2,322	320	
Other	273,461	362,474	89,013	242,548	
Insurance proceeds	639	874	235	-	
Total	282,280	373,417	91,137	251,012	
Total revenues	62,932,725	65,507,292	2,574,567	62,937,351	

	2019			2018
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Expenditures:				
General Government:				
Mayor and Council:	145 226	145 106	220	142.004
Salaries and employee benefits	145,326 232,421	145,106 195,580	36,841	142,904
Operating expenditures Overhead allocated to other funds	(124,707)	,	(4,620)	277,165
		(120,087)		(149,607)
Total	253,040	220,599	32,441	270,462
Miscellaneous Grants and Donations:				
Operating expenditures	4,500	<u> </u>	4,500	
Communications and Marketing:				
Salaries and employee benefits	279,791	279,600	191	196,805
Operating expenditures	55,050	45,302	9,748	30,770
Overhead allocated to other funds	(126,764)	(123,558)	(3,206)	(105,219)
Total	208,077	201,344	6,733	122,356
City Manager:				
Salaries and employee benefits	580,494	580,007	487	549,755
Operating expenditures	139,639	124,528	15,111	98,834
Overhead allocated to other funds	(300,147)	(315,345)	15,198	(294,825)
Total	419,986	389,190	30,796	353,764
Assistant City Manager - Director of				
Human Resources and Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	189,242	189,334	(92)	181,979
Operating expenditures	21,546	18,217	3,329	57,426
Overhead allocated to other funds	(169,517)	(167,468)	(2,049)	(192,855)
Total	41,271	40,083	1,188	46,550
Assistant City Manager - Public Infrastructure:				
Salaries and employee benefits	106,991	103,097	3,894	68,434
Operating expenditures	10,947	10,054	893	18,243
Overhead allocated to other funds	(67,481)	(98,483)	31,002	(75,616)
Total	50,457	14,668	35,789	11,061
Human Resources:	2 106 540	2 170 205	16042	1 000 745
Salaries and employee benefits	2,186,548	2,170,305	16,243	1,992,745
Operating expenditures Overhead allocated to other funds	1,598,997 (553,391)	1,399,325 (523,301)	199,672 (30,090)	1,402,734 (575,563)
Total	3,232,154	3,046,329	185,825	2,819,916
1 Otal	3,434,134	5,040,547	105,025	2,017,710

		2019		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Technology Services:				
Admin Apps:				
Operating expenditures	185,469	91,112	94,357	103,701
Technology - City Equipment:				
Operating expenditures		<u>-</u>		(234)
Total technology services	185,469	91,112	94,357	103,467
Financial Services:				
Accounting Division:				
Salaries and employee benefits	538,721	537,414	1,307	493,044
Operating expenditures	104,531	90,587	13,944	83,677
Overhead allocated to other funds	(206,906)	(204,798)	(2,108)	(186,525)
Total	436,346	423,203	13,143	390,196
Budget Division:				
Salaries and employee benefits	196,608	195,697	911	184,311
Operating expenditures	75,099	56,609	18,490	58,060
Overhead allocated to other funds	(160,027)	(148,493)	(11,534)	(140,860)
Total	111,680	103,813	7,867	101,511
Accounts Receivable Division:				
Salaries and employee benefits	446,415	444,666	1,749	379,100
Operating expenditures	281,694	279,636	2,058	262,520
Overhead allocated to other funds	(556,736)	(561,366)	4,630	(615,717)
Total	171,373	162,936	8,437	25,903
Purchasing Division:				
Salaries and employee benefits	229,678	229,400	278	220,408
Operating expenditures	30,109	28,989	1,120	26,740
Overhead allocated to other funds	(126,406)	(126,315)	(91)	(120,337)
Total	133,381	132,074	1,307	126,811

		2018		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Warehouse Division:				
Salaries and employee benefits	124,690	115,803	8,887	103,492
Operating expenditures	70,815	74,795	(3,980)	51,785
Capital outlay	15,144	15,144	-	-
Overhead allocated to other funds	(168,490)	(156,545)	(11,945)	(132,219)
Total	42,159	49,197	(7,038)	23,058
Financial Services Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	214,168	213,872	296	184,250
Operating expenditures	24,815	15,774	9,041	45,551
Overhead allocated to other funds	(81,294)	(80,408)	(886)	(105,877)
Total	157,689	149,238	8,451	123,924
Garage Parts Room:				
Salaries and employee benefits	125,289	121,544	3,745	116,539
Operating expenditures	6,247	18,332	(12,085)	1,522
Overhead allocated to other funds	(37,428)	(36,582)	(846)	(34,838)
Total	94,108	103,294	(9,186)	83,223
Revenue Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	232,065	220,973	11,092	221,763
Operating expenditures	8,733	7,627	1,106	5,454
Overhead allocated to other funds	(223,110)	(214,474)	(8,636)	(223,290)
Total	17,688	14,126	3,562	3,927
Customer Service:				
Salaries and employee benefits	623,817	614,155	9,662	598,137
Operating expenditures	527,412	522,765	4,647	501,861
Capital outlay	12,221	11,636	585	139,460
Overhead allocated to other funds	(878,637)	(859,374)	(19,263)	(967,117)
Total	284,813	289,182	(4,369)	272,341
Meter Services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	667,737	657,661	10,076	641,811
Operating expenditures	123,303	110,761	12,542	115,567
Overhead allocated to other funds	(803,413)	(761,402)	(42,011)	(755,453)
Total	(12,373)	7,020	(19,393)	1,925
Total financial services	1,436,864	1,434,083	2,781	1,152,819

		2019		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
City Attorney:				
Salaries and employee benefits	397,613	387,456	10,157	401,966
Operating expenditures	72,624	44,814	27,810	52,582
Overhead allocated to other funds	(87,668)	(80,689)	(6,979)	(83,007)
Total	382,569	351,581	30,988	371,541
Special Project and Strategic Development:				
Operating expenditures	256,500	97,372	159,128	111,388
Development Services:				
Planning:				
Salaries and employee benefits	580,236	571,803	8,433	564,696
Operating expenditures	138,783	86,981	51,802	70,963
Overhead allocated to other funds	(74,942)	(71,980)	(2,962)	(69,866)
Total	644,077	586,804	57,273	565,793
Zoning:	000	= 0.0	10	60.1
Operating expenditures	800	790	10	691
Economic Development:				
Salaries and employee benefits	232,034	218,280	13,754	121,761
Operating expenditures	1,422,027	1,409,049	12,978	406,586
Overhead allocated to other funds	(843,454)	(1,071,264)	227,810	(349,186)
Total	810,607	556,065	254,542	179,161
Transportation Planning:				
Salaries and employee benefits	323,259	271,030	52,229	239,483
Operating expenditures	147,602	91,899	55,703	128,682
Total	470,861	362,929	107,932	368,165
Building Services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	939,428	929,360	10,068	897,069
Operating expenditures	316,168	248,558	67,610	272,274
Total	1,255,596	1,177,918	77,678	1,169,343
Neighborhoods and Housing:				
Salaries and employee benefits	146,432	127,957	18,475	153,387
Operating expenditures	82,005	76,704	5,301	95,235
Overhead allocated to other funds	(67,184)	(53,792)	(13,392)	(67,187)
Total	161,253	150,869	10,384	181,435

		2019		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Keep Gastonia Beautiful:				
Salaries and employee benefits	186,470	181,597	4,873	174,066
Operating expenditures	41,255	37,493	3,762	38,537
Total	227,725	219,090	8,635	212,603
Land Development:				
Salaries and employee benefits	-	-	-	704,687
Operating expenditures	-	-	-	31,566
Overhead allocated to other funds	<u> </u>			(312,071)
Total		<u>-</u>		424,182
Uptown Development:				
Operating expenditures	87,547	62,021	25,526	53,571
Sister Cities:				
Salaries and employee benefits	31,333	31,206	127	29,992
Operating expenditures	13,300	13,119	181	15,727
Total	44,633	44,325	308	45,719
Community Improvement - Downtown:				
Salaries and employee benefits	118,251	112,589	5,662	105,083
Operating expenditures	10,765	10,752	13	5,552
Overhead allocated to other funds	(3,464)	(3,358)	(106)	(20,463)
Total	125,552	119,983	5,569	90,172
Neighborhood Stabilization Program:				
Operating expenditures	22,584	22,571	13	18,509
Total development services	3,851,235	3,303,365	547,870	3,309,344
Loray Mills:				
Operating expenditures	100,000	91,669	8,331	96,388
City Hall Renovations:				
Operating expenditures	187,789	131,426	56,363	_
Capital outlay	74,211	61,412	12,799	_
Total	262,000	192,838	69,162	
1 OWI	202,000	172,030	37,102	

		2018		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Non-Departmental:				
Operating expenditures	293,133		293,133	
Total general government	10,977,255	9,474,233	1,433,860	8,769,056
Public Safety: Police Department: Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	564,552	552,360	12,192	581,655
Operating expenditures	1,510,389	1,508,376	2,013	1,482,063
Total	2,074,941	2,060,736	14,205	2,063,718
Recruiting:				
Operating expenditures	5,506	5,505	1	5,240
Operating expenditures				18
Justice Funds:	266040	76.702	200.147	(207
Operating expenditures	366,940	76,793	290,147	6,207
Treasury Funds:				
Operating expenditures	327,875	30,375	297,500	-
Capital outlay	86,411	81,210	5,201	<u> </u>
Total	414,286	111,585	302,701	
Investigations:				
Salaries and employee benefits	3,311,204	3,262,210	48,994	3,030,404
Operating expenditures	347,089	343,504	3,585	355,530
Total	3,658,293	3,605,714	52,579	3,385,934
Field Services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	9,232,969	9,115,348	117,621	8,637,625
Operating expenditures	1,085,097	1,058,847	26,250	966,780
Capital outlay	7,331	7,000	331	6,800
Total	10,325,397	10,181,195	144,202	9,611,205
P.A.R.C.:				
Salaries and employee benefits	248,522	247,489	1,033	237,862
Operating expenditures	35,075	35,075		31,532
Total	283,597	282,564	1,033	269,394

		2019		2018
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
M.I.S.: Operating expenditures			<u> </u>	(19)
Support Services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	507,504	485,392	22,112	473,022
Operating expenditures	258,985	252,297	6,688	195,807
Total	766,489	737,689	28,800	668,829
ABC Enforcement:				
Salaries and employee benefits	72,947	67,829	5,118	70,625
Operating expenditures	1,750	1,532	218	2,142
Total	74,697	69,361	5,336	72,767
Early Police Retirement:				
Salaries and employee benefits	945,393	911,308	34,085	931,652
Asset Forfeiture:				
Operating expenditures	70,000		70,000	
Police Memorial Trust:				
Operating expenditures	2,000		2,000	
Special Situations:				
Operating expenditures	31,796	31,589	207	31,635
Police Department Grants:				
Operating expenditures		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	(436)
Police Records Bureau:				
Salaries and employee benefits	698,126	696,566	1,560	617,832
Operating expenditures	9,680	9,677	3	8,969
Total	707,806	706,243	1,563	626,801
Total police department	19,727,141	18,780,282	946,859	17,672,945
Fire Department: Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	419,386	419,598	(212)	404,297
Operating expenditures	416,141	414,937	1,204	398,877
Total	835,527	834,535	992	803,174
10111		331,033		555,171

		2019		2018
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Life Safety:				
Salaries and employee benefits	443,469	440,090	3,379	413,804
Operating expenditures	42,460	41,512	948	45,447
Total	485,929	481,602	4,327	459,251
Operations:				
Salaries and employee benefits	9,194,981	9,174,812	20,169	8,863,951
Operating expenditures	1,655,736	1,588,494	67,242	1,391,878
Capital outlay	111,650	100,750	10,900	34,095
Total	10,962,367	10,864,056	98,311	10,289,924
Training:				
Salaries and employee benefits	101,163	100,999	164	96,866
Operating expenditures	6,000	4,394	1,606	3,918
Total	107,163	105,393	1,770	100,784
Early Fire Retirement:				
Salaries and employee benefits	641,900	630,916	10,984	678,091
On-Behalf Payments:				
Operating expenditures		47,264	(47,264)	54,260
Total fire department	13,032,886	12,963,766	69,120	12,385,484
Total public safety	32,760,027	31,744,048	1,015,979	30,058,429
Public Works: Enterprise Services: Refuse Disposal:				
Operating expenditures	115,248	15,480	99,768	34,751
Garage Inventory:				
Operating expenditures	30,790	54,924	(24,134)	44,695
Capital outlay	3,650		3,650	-
Overhead allocated to other funds	(9,454)	(6,989)	(2,465)	(6,354)
Total	24,986	47,935	(22,949)	38,341

		2019		2018
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Equipment Services:		_	_	_
Salaries and employee benefits	1,116,343	1,104,621	11,722	1,054,704
Operating expenditures	219,303	243,986	(24,683)	147,947
Capital outlay	59,703	59,703	-	59,760
Overhead allocated to other funds	(505,060)	(496,673)	(8,387)	(466,296)
Total	890,289	911,637	(21,348)	796,115
Airport Operations:				
Operating expenditures	166,215	138,828	27,387	114,954
Capital outlay	<u> </u>	15,985	(15,985)	<u> </u>
Total	166,215	154,813	11,402	114,954
Total enterprise services	1,196,738	1,129,865	66,873	984,161
Public Works:				
Building and Grounds:			-0.544	
Salaries and employee benefits	782,597	723,953	58,644	698,015
Operating expenditures	1,035,341	979,536	55,805	388,150
Overhead allocated to other funds	(107,041)	(97,288)	(9,753)	(68,841)
Total	1,710,897	1,606,201	104,696	1,017,324
Engineering:	2 112 652	2.075.001	26.662	1 204 022
Salaries and employee benefits	2,112,653	2,075,991	36,662	1,294,922
Operating expenditures	238,481	209,340	29,141	157,680
Overhead allocated to other funds	(1,061,929) 1,289,205	(1,051,975) 1,233,356	(9,954) 55,849	(842,141) 610,461
Total	1,289,203	1,233,330	33,049	010,401
Traffic Services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	536,785	526,502	10,283	531,936
Operating expenditures	194,291	186,667	7,624	162,432
Total	731,076	713,169	17,907	694,368
Street Department:				
Supervision Salaries and appleases benefits	252 601	250 672	2 000	227.004
Salaries and employee benefits	252,681	250,673	2,008	237,094
Operating expenditures	99,985	37,679	62,306	38,310
Capital outlay	31,860	2,360	29,500	(217 722)
Overhead allocated to other funds	(196,230)	(229,096)	32,866	(217,732)
Total	188,296	61,616	126,680	57,672

		2018		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Powell Bill Street Funds:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,453,164	1,341,582	111,582	1,093,826
Operating expenditures	1,073,397	836,863	236,534	835,181
Capital outlay	1,581,281	23,073	1,558,208	20,989
Overhead allocated to other funds	(213,151)	(110,948)	(102,203)	(97,367)
Total	3,894,691	2,090,570	1,804,121	1,852,629
Landscape:				
Salaries and employee benefits	-	-	-	276,793
Operating expenditures	-	-	-	65,861
Overhead allocated to other funds	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	(136,506)
Total		<u> </u>		206,148
Cemeteries:				
Salaries and employee benefits	271,769	269,621	2,148	181,632
Operating expenditures	58,523	50,332	8,191	63,176
Total	330,292	319,953	10,339	244,808
Total public works	9,341,195	7,154,730	2,186,465	5,667,571
Cultural and Recreational:				
Recreational:				
Administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	298,858	298,179	679	256,131
Operating expenditures	176,498	160,385	16,113	118,109
Total	475,356	458,564	16,792	374,240
Athletics and Special Facilities:				
Salaries and employee benefits	472,332	468,917	3,415	461,136
Operating expenditures	477,326	458,196	19,130	463,985
Total	949,658	927,113	22,545	925,121
Roland E. Bradley Community Center:				
Salaries and employee benefits	176,632	174,405	2,227	169,202
Operating expenditures	40,410	35,084	5,326	33,013
Capital outlay	-	· -		34,450
Total	217,042	209,489	7,553	236,665

		2018		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Erwin Community Center:				
Salaries and employee benefits	177,910	172,805	5,105	181,547
Operating expenditures	114,865	115,307	(442)	110,689
Capital outlay	<u> </u>	_	<u>-</u>	65,908
Total	292,775	288,112	4,663	358,144
Martha Rivers Park:				
Salaries and employee benefits	272,344	267,079	5,265	240,801
Operating expenditures	118,785	115,650	3,135	72,027
Total	391,129	382,729	8,400	312,828
Phillips Community Center:				
Salaries and employee benefits	192,014	190,340	1,674	184,354
Operating expenditures	47,010	44,466	2,544	73,214
Capital outlay	300	<u>-</u>	300	<u>-</u>
Total	239,324	234,806	4,518	257,568
Jeffers Community Center:				
Salaries and employee benefits	171,147	167,443	3,704	171,398
Operating expenditures	31,209	24,235	6,974	22,328
Total	202,356	191,678	10,678	193,726
Maintenance and Development:				
Salaries and employee benefits	798,465	797,623	842	487,988
Operating expenditures	175,164	172,610	2,554	110,926
Capital outlay	6,600	6,600	-	-
Overhead allocated to other funds	(162,708)	(403,708)	241,000	<u>-</u>
Total	817,521	573,125	244,396	598,914
Golf Course:				
Operating expenditures	1,500	1,341	159	1,470
Adult Recreation Center:				
Salaries and employee benefits	188,757	183,357	5,400	182,474
Operating expenditures	96,822	69,390	27,432	96,114
Total	285,579	252,747	32,832	278,588

		2018		
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Sims Park:				
Operating expenditures	17,014	16,839	175	47,253
Southeast Community Center:				
Operating expenditures	1,500	1,450	50	1,449
Skeet/Trap Range:				
Salaries and employee benefits	43,895	42,087	1,808	42,616
Operating expenditures	67,090	65,427	1,663	70,919
Total	110,985	107,514	3,471	113,535
Lineberger Park:				
Salaries and employee benefits	12,140	9,268	2,872	9,664
Operating expenditures	8,525	7,558	967	7,036
Total	20,665	16,826	3,839	16,700
Rankin Lake:				
Salaries and employee benefits	112,373	110,657	1,716	113,228
Operating expenditures	42,728	39,959	2,769	21,396
Capital outlay	110,400	110,383	17	<u>-</u>
Total	265,501	260,999	4,502	134,624
Greenways:				
Operating expenditures	20,181	19,274	907	12,113
Recreation Grants:				
Operating expenditures	5,000		5,000	201
Total recreational	4,313,086	3,942,606	370,480	3,863,139
Museum:				
Collections/Research:				
Salaries and employee benefits	156,784	156,890	(106)	150,542
Operating expenditures	10,700	10,121	579	9,930
Total	167,484	167,011	473	160,472

	2019					
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual		
Education:	410.015	416.770		204250		
Salaries and employee benefits	418,215	416,758	1,457	384,278		
Operating expenditures	50,219	50,133	86	41,714		
Total	468,434	466,891	1,543	425,992		
Exhibits:						
Salaries and employee benefits	181,897	181,208	689	173,327		
Operating expenditures	45,332	45,285	47	43,490		
Total	227,229	226,493	736	216,817		
Administration:						
Salaries and employee benefits	348,810	348,668	142	340,182		
Operating expenditures	429,655	446,691	(17,036)	437,788		
Total	778,465	795,359	(16,894)	777,970		
Operations:						
Salaries and employee benefits	209,119	207,038	2,081	209,706		
Operating expenditures	156,413	156,829	(416)	146,439		
Total	365,532	363,867	1,665	356,145		
Programs:						
Salaries and employee benefits	92,262	92,435	(173)	77,718		
Operating expenditures	13,692	13,689	3	7,921		
Total	105,954	106,124	(170)	85,639		
Special Projects:						
Operating expenditures	3,338	3,338		1,580		
Total museum	2,116,436	2,129,083	(12,647)	2,024,615		
Webb Theatre - Nicks:						
Operating expenditures	124,367		124,367			
Conference Center:						
Operating expenditures	872,994	77,075	795,919	60,079		
Total	872,994	77,075	795,919	60,079		
Total cultural and recreational	7,426,883	6,148,764	1,278,119	5,947,833		

		2019		2018
	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Debt Service:				
Principal	3,131,001	3,131,000	1	3,078,328
Interest	1,595,887	1,596,817	(930)	1,668,203
Service charges	11,207	4,839	6,368	4,400
Total	4,738,095	4,732,656	5,439	4,750,931
Total expenditures	65,243,455	59,254,431	5,919,862	55,193,820
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,310,730)	6,252,861	8,563,591	7,743,531
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from other funds:				
Electric Fund	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Special revenue funds	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
Capital project funds	-	-	-	2,905
Transfers to other funds:				
Transit Fund	(682,046)	(682,046)	-	(571,047)
Solid Waste	(2,738,448)	(2,738,448)	-	(2,900,939)
Internal service funds	(1,547,523)	(1,547,523)	-	(683,648)
Special revenue funds	-	-	-	(50,000)
Capital project funds	(676,247)	(676,247)	-	(2,415,375)
Budgetary amounts:			,	
Appropriated fund balance	5,914,994		(5,914,994)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,310,730	(3,604,264)	(5,914,994)	(4,578,104)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	2,648,597	\$ 2,648,597	3,165,427
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:				
Current year loan repayments		(239,567)		(116,683)
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual bas	is	2,409,030		3,048,744
Fund Balance: Beginning of year - July 1		30,808,513		27,727,640
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/ land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation		(9,934)		32,129
End of year - June 30		\$ 33,207,609		\$ 30,808,513

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

The primary purpose of the Special Revenue Funds, which are accounted for on the modified accrual basis of accounting, are to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action for particular purposes.

Community Development Block Grant Program Fund

The purpose of this fund is to account for grant revenues and related expenditures under various federal and State grants.

Occupancy Tax Fund

The purpose of this fund is to account for occupancy tax assessed for tourism development purposes.

Uptown Municipal Fund

The purpose of this fund is to account for special property taxes assessed for uptown improvements.

Economic Stimulus Grants Fund

The purpose of this fund is to account for grant revenues and related expenditures of various federal economic stimulus grants.

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Community Development Block Grant									
	·	Program Fund		ffordable Housing Fund	Reh	abilitation Fund		Home nvestment rust Fund		108 Loan/ evitalization
Assets:										
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$	-	\$	101,903	\$	1,037	\$	-	\$	-
Taxes receivable, net		115 205		-		-		224 (05		-
Accounts receivable, net Due from other governments		115,305		-		-		224,605		-
Cash and investments, restricted		_		11,300		-		_		-
Long term receivable		13,089		141,900		_		661,279		17,037
Property acquired for rehabilitation and resale	_	483,351				39,779	_	786,562		<u>-</u>
Total assets	\$	611,745	\$	255,103	\$	40,816	\$	1,672,446	\$	17,037
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances: Liabilities:										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	35,340	\$	_	\$	_	\$	82,010	\$	_
Due to General Fund	Ψ	404,731	Ψ	-	Ψ	_	Ψ	245,230	Ψ	18,241
Total liabilities	_	440,071		-				327,240		18,241
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Property taxes receivable	_						_			
Fund Balances: Restricted:										
Stabilization by state statute		239,624		141,900		-		1,059,501		17,037
Restricted, all other		-		113,203		1,037		-		-
Assigned		<u>-</u>		-		39,779		285,705		-
Unassigned	-	(67,950)		<u> </u>	-		_			(18,241)
Total fund balances	_	171,674		255,103		40,816		1,345,206		(1,204)
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,										
and fund balances	\$	611,745	\$	255,103	\$	40,816	\$	1,672,446	\$	17,037

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	 CDBG (continue	d)							
	08 Loan/ conomic		omic opment	0	ccupancy Tax Fund	N	Uptown Iunicipal x District		Economic Stimulus rants Fund	 Total
Assets:		_						_		
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ 45,298	\$	16	\$	1,448	\$	160,983	\$	132,261	\$ 442,946
Taxes receivable, net	-		-		-		13,318		-	13,318
Accounts receivable, net	-		-		-		63		-	339,973
Due from other governments	-		-		128,917		-		-	128,917
Cash and investments, restricted	1,400		-		-		-		-	12,700
Long term receivable	-		-		-		-		1,528,740	2,362,045
Property acquired for rehabilitation and resale	 47,350									 1,357,042
Total assets	\$ 94,048	\$	16	\$	130,365	\$	174,364	\$	1,661,001	\$ 4,656,941
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances: Liabilities:										
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ _	\$	_	\$	128,917	\$	84	\$	2,593	\$ 248,944
Due to General Fund	-		-		-		-		-	668,202
Total liabilities	 =		-		128,917		84		2,593	917,146
Deferred Inflows of Resources:										
Property taxes receivable	 	-					13,318			 13,318
Fund Balances:										
Restricted:										
Stabilization by state statute	-		-		128,917		19,968		1,528,740	3,135,687
Restricted, all other	45,298		16		-		140,994		129,668	430,216
Assigned	48,750		-		-		-		-	374,234
Unassigned	 	-			(127,469)					 (213,660)
Total fund balances	 94,048		16	-	1,448		160,962		1,658,408	 3,726,477
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources,										
and fund balances	\$ 94,048	\$	16	\$	130,365	\$	174,364	\$	1,661,001	\$ 4,656,941

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Community Development Block Grant						
	Program Fund	Affordable Housing Fund	Rehabilitation Fund	Home Investment Trust Fund	108 Loan/ Revitalization		
Revenues:							
Ad valorem taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		
Other taxes and licenses	-	-	-	-	-		
Restricted intergovernmental	571,649	-	-	737,328	-		
Sales and services	27,468	2,986	-	376,528	(1,204)		
Investment earnings	79	87	16	(826)	-		
Miscellaneous	268			187			
Total revenues	599,464	3,073	16	1,113,217	(1,204)		
Expenditures:							
Economic and physical development	641,122	-	-	1,044,175	-		
Debt service:							
Interest		20,147					
Total expenditures	641,122	20,147		1,044,175			
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(41,658)	(17,074)	16	69,042	(1,204)		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Transfers (to) other funds							
Net change in fund balances	(41,658)	(17,074)	16	69,042	(1,204)		
Fund Balances:							
Beginning of year - July 1	223,133	272,177	40,800	1,072,852	-		
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/							
land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation	(9,801)			203,312			
End of year - June 30	\$ 171,674	\$ 255,103	\$ 40,816	\$ 1,345,206	\$ (1,204)		

NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	CDBG ((continued)				
	108 Loan/ Economic	Economic Development	Occupancy Tax Fund	Uptown Municipal Tax District	Economic Stimulus Grants Fund	Total
Revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,155	\$ -	\$ 131,155
Other taxes and licenses	-	-	702,016	-	-	702,016
Restricted intergovernmental	-	-	-	-	-	1,308,977
Sales and services	-	-	-	-	-	405,778
Investment earnings	604	-	-	2,460	2,048	4,468
Miscellaneous				2,818	2,808	6,081
Total revenues	604		702,016	136,433	4,856	2,558,475
Expenditures:						
Economic and physical development	-	-	702,016	82,141	-	2,469,454
Debt service:						
Interest						20,147
Total expenditures			702,016	82,141		2,489,601
Revenues over (under) expenditures	604	-	-	54,292	4,856	68,874
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers (to) other funds				(40,000)		(40,000)
Net change in fund balances	604			14,292	4,856	28,874
Fund Balances:						
Beginning of year - July 1	93,444	16	1,448	146,670	1,653,552	3,504,092
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/ land acquired redevelopment/rehabilitation			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_	193,511
End of year - June 30	\$ 94,048	\$ 16	\$ 1,448	\$ 160,962	\$ 1,658,408	\$ 3,726,477

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM PROGRAM FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	 Budget	 Actual	/ariance ver/Under
Revenues:			
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$ 737,992	\$ 571,649	\$ (166,343)
Sales and services	824,219	52,242	(771,977)
Investment earnings	2,309	79	(2,230)
Miscellaneous	 	 268	 268
Total revenues	 1,564,520	 624,238	 (940,282)
Expenditures:			
Economic and physical development:			
Administration	142,350	131,334	11,016
Housing rehabilitation	1,443,278	501,733	941,545
Fair housing	 10,242	 8,055	2,187
Total expenditures	 1,595,870	 641,122	 954,748
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(31,350)	(16,884)	14,466
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Appropriated fund balance	 31,350	 	 (31,350)
Net change in fund balance	\$ 	(16,884)	\$ (16,884)
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to			
Modified Accrual Basis:			
Current year loan repayments		 (24,774)	
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis		(41,658)	
Fund Balance:			
Beginning of year - July 1		223,133	
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/land			
acquired for redevelopment/rehabilitation		 (9,801)	
End of year - June 30		\$ 171,674	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM AFFORDABLE HOUSING FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget		Actual		Actual		Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:								
Sales and services	\$	28,140	\$	16,680	\$	(11,460)		
Investment earnings		_		87		87		
Total revenues		28,140		16,767		(11,373)		
Expenditures:								
Debt service:								
Interest		28,140		20,147	-	7,993		
Net change in fund balance	\$			(3,380)	\$	(3,380)		
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:								
Current year loan repayments				(13,694)				
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis				(17,074)				
Fund Balance:								
Beginning of year - July 1				272,177				
End of year - June 30			\$	255,103				

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM REHABILITATION FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget		Actual		Variance Over/Under	
Revenues: Investment earnings	\$	- \$	16	\$	16	
Net change in fund balance	\$	_	16	\$	16	
Fund Balance: Beginning of year - July 1		_	40,800			
End of year - June 30		\$	40,816			

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM HOME INVESTMENT TRUST FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Pudgat			Actual		Variance Over/Under	
D		Budget	_	Actual		er/Under	
Revenues: Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$	1,415,542	\$	737,328	\$	(678,214)	
Sales and services	Ψ	335,137	Ψ	143,880	Ψ	(191,257)	
Investment earnings		1,985		(826)		(2,811)	
Miscellaneous		-		187		187	
Total revenues		1,752,664		880,569		(872,095)	
Expenditures:							
Economic and physical development:							
Home program		1,787,830		1,044,175		743,655	
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(35,166)		(163,606)		(128,440)	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):							
Appropriated fund balance		35,166				(35,166)	
Net change in fund balance	\$	_		(163,606)	\$	(163,606)	
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:							
Current year loan increases				250,000			
Current year loan repayments				(17,352)			
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis				69,042			
Fund Balance:							
Beginning of year - July 1				1,072,852			
Increase (decrease) in inventories and property/land acquired for redevelopment/rehabilitation				203,312			
End of year - June 30			\$	1,345,206			

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM 108 LOAN/REVITALIZATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Bud	lget	Actual	ariance er/Under
Revenues:				
Sales and services	\$	<u> </u>	1,111	\$ 1,111
Net change in fund balance	\$	<u>-</u>	1,111	\$ 1,111
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:				
Current year bad debt on long term loan			(1,204)	
Current year loan repayments		_	(1,111)	
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis			(1,204)	
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year - July 1		_		
End of year - June 30		\$	(1,204)	

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM 108 LOAN/ECONOMIC SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	A	ctual	Variance Over/Unde	
Revenues:					
Investment earnings	\$ -	\$	604	\$ 6	04
Net change in fund balance	\$ -		604	\$ 6	04
Fund Balance: Beginning of year - July 1			93,444		
End of year - June 30		\$	94,048		

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>	\$ -	<u>\$</u>
Fund Balance:			
Beginning of year - July 1		16	
End of year - June 30		\$ 16	

OCCUPANCY TAX SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget		Actual		Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:						
Other taxes and licenses	\$	726,700	\$	702,016	\$	(24,684)
Expenditures:						
Economic and physical development:						
Gastonia Tourism Development Authority		726,700		702,016		24,684
Net change in fund balance	\$			-	\$	<u> </u>
Fund Balance:						
Beginning of year - July 1				1,448		
End of year - June 30			\$	1,448		

UPTOWN MUNICIPAL TAX DISTRICT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	F	Budget			Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:						
Ad valorem taxes	\$	132,055	\$	131,155	\$	(900)
Investment earnings		-		2,460		2,460
Miscellaneous		1,920		2,818		898
Total revenues		133,975		136,433		2,458
Expenditures:						
Economic and physical development:						
Community improvement downtown		228,959		82,141		146,818
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(94,984)		54,292		149,276
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Transfers to other funds		(40,000)		(40,000)		-
Appropriated fund balance		134,984				(134,984)
Total other financing sources (uses)		94,984		(40,000)		(134,984)
Net change in fund balance	\$			14,292	\$	14,292
Fund Balance:						
Beginning of year - July 1				146,670		
End of year - June 30			\$	160,962		

ECONOMIC STIMULUS GRANTS FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

]	Budget	 Actual	Vari	
Revenues:					
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$	71,800	\$ -	\$	(71,800)
Investment earnings		-	2,048		2,048
Miscellaneous		6,647	 6,648		1
Total revenues		78,447	 8,696		(69,751)
Expenditures:					
Economic and physical development:					
Neighborhood Stabilization Grant		113,584	-		113,584
Neighborhood Stabilization Project 3		22,158	 		22,158
Total expenditures		135,742	 		135,742
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(57,295)	8,696		65,991
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Appropriated fund balance		57,295	 <u>-</u>		(57,295)
Net change in fund balance	\$		8,696	\$	8,696
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:					
Current year loan repayments			 (3,840)		
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis			4,856		
Fund Balance: Beginning of year - July 1			1,653,552		
beginning of year - July 1			1,033,332		
End of year - June 30			\$ 1,658,408		



CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

The Capital Projects Funds provide budgetary accountability for financial resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital improvements, other than those financed and accounted for in proprietary funds. Primary resources for these funds include proceeds of general obligation bonds and transfers from other funds. The financial statements of the Capital Projects Funds include the Streets Fund and the combined statements of, Mayor/Council Fund, Developer Sidewalk Fund, the Airport Fund, the Downtown Revitalization Fund, and the Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund.

Streets Fund

The Streets Fund is used to account for major improvements primarily financed with the proceeds of bond sales, interfund transfers, and reimbursements from the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Mayor / Council Fund

The Mayor/Council Fund is used to account for general improvements financed primarily by interfund transfers and bond proceeds. Projects include a downtown parking facility, a new police facility, culvert replacement programs, and renovations to general government buildings.

Developer Sidewalk Fund

The Developer Sidewalk Fund is used to account for improvements financed primarily by payments in lieu for construction.

Airport Fund

The Airport Fund is used to account for improvements primarily financed with reimbursements from the North Carolina Department of Transportation and interfund transfers.

Downtown Revitalization Fund

The Downtown Revitalization Fund is used to account for improvements to the City's downtown area, primarily financed with debt proceeds.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS (cont)

Infrastructure Rehabilitation Fund

The purpose of this fund is to account for the accumulation of resources for infrastructure rehabilitation, construction, and improvements.

MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - STREETS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget		Actual		Variance ver/Under
Revenues:					
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$ 4,845,107	\$	3,460	\$	(4,841,647)
Investment earnings			14,397		14,397
Total revenues	4,845,107		17,857		(4,827,250)
Expenditures:					
Capital outlay:					
Joint Venture - Street Improvements	50,000		50,000		-
Aquatic Center	44,395		44,394		1
Speed humps	4,565		3,655		910
West Davidson Bridge Replacement	6,200		-		6,200
Traffic signal system improvements	250,000		-		250,000
General Obligation Bonds Road Widening	6,784,202		301,945		6,482,257
General Obligation Bonds Sidewalks	1,280,196		56		1,280,140
Total expenditures	8,419,558		400,050		8,019,508
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,574,451))	(382,193)		3,192,258
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Appropriated fund balance	3,574,451				(3,574,451)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -		(382,193)	\$	(382,193)
Fund Balance:					
Beginning of year - July 1			3,574,451		
End of year - June 30		\$	3,192,258		

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Mayor/Council Fund		Developer Sidewalk Fund		Airport Fund	
Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,654,683	\$	82,894	\$	36,736
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted		969,540		-		-
Accounts receivable		241,320		-		172,238
Long term receivable						
Total assets	\$	2,865,543	\$	82,894	\$	208,974
Liabilities and Fund Balances:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	84,013	\$		\$	40,890
Fund Balances:						
Restricted:						
Stabilization by state statute		817,402		-		220,874
Restricted, all other		969,540		-		-
Assigned		994,588		82,894		-
Unassigned				-		(52,790)
Total fund balances		2,781,530		82,894		168,084
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	2,865,543	\$	82,894	\$	208,974

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2019

	Revi	Downtown Infrastructure Revitalization Rehabilitation Fund Fund		Rehabilitation		Total
Assets:		_		_		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	8,272	\$	918,190	\$	2,700,775
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted		-		-		969,540
Accounts receivable		275		12,060		425,893
Long term receivable				294,465		294,465
Total assets	\$	8,547	\$	1,224,715	\$	4,390,673
Liabilities and Fund Balances:						
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$		\$		\$	124,903
Fund Balances:						
Restricted:						
Stabilization by state statute		275		327,396		1,365,947
Restricted, all other		8,272		-		977,812
Assigned		-		897,319		1,974,801
Unassigned						(52,790)
Total fund balances		8,547		1,224,715		4,265,770
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	8,547	\$	1,224,715	\$	4,390,673

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Mayor/Council Fund	Developer Sidewalk Fund	Airport Fund
Revenues:			
Payment in lieu of construction	\$ -	\$ 40,643	\$ -
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	224,127	-	339,661
Investment earnings	26,489	1,069	901
Miscellaneous revenues	69,219		
Total revenues	319,835	41,712	340,562
Expenditures: Capital outlay	1,397,774		339,661
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,077,939)	41,712	901
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers from other funds	1,759,580		16,667
Net change in fund balances	681,641	41,712	17,568
Fund Balances:			
Beginning of year - July 1	2,099,889	41,182	150,516
End of year - June 30	\$ 2,781,530	\$ 82,894	\$ 168,084

NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Downtown Revitalization Fund		Total
Revenues:		_	
Payment in lieu of construction	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,643
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	-	-	563,788
Investment earnings	131	24,815	53,405
Miscellaneous revenues		226,610	295,829
Total revenues	131	251,425	953,665
Expenditures:			
Capital outlay		40,069	1,777,504
Revenues over (under) expenditures	131	211,356	(823,839)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers from other funds			1,776,247
Net change in fund balances	131	211,356	952,408
Fund Balances:			
Beginning of year - July 1	8,416	1,013,359	3,313,362
End of year - June 30	\$ 8,547	\$ 1,224,715	\$ 4,265,770

CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - MAYOR / COUNCIL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Over/Under
Revenues:	4 -0 - 60 -		
Restricted intergovernmental revenue	\$ 1,585,687	\$ 224,127	\$ (1,361,560)
Sales and services	-	2,740	2,740
Investment earnings	-	26,489	26,489
Miscellaneous revenues	104,150	66,479	(37,671)
Total revenues	1,689,837	319,835	(1,370,002)
Expenditures:			
Capital outlay:			
Mayor's Youth Council	300	-	300
Financial services - accounting	108,823	640	108,183
F.S. Equipment Services	111,404	74,100	37,304
Transportation planning	1,626,607	696	1,625,911
Public Works - Powell Bill	536	103	433
Keep Gastonia Beautiful	1,191	-	1,191
Downtown Sports & Entertainment Complex	3,030,758	1,269,655	1,761,103
Marth Rivers Park	3,114	-	3,114
2010 LOBs - recreation projects	7,424	7,400	24
Farmer's Market	5,801	1,194	4,607
Greenways	307,613	11,870	295,743
Gastonia Optimist Club Park	33,719	, -	33,719
Recreation/Administration	148,500	32,116	116,384
Miscellaneous Park Projects	17,893	- , -	17,893
Total	5,403,683	1,397,774	4,005,909
Debt Service:			
Bond issuance costs	73,000		73,000
Total expenditures	5,476,683	1,397,774	4,078,909
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,786,846)	(1,077,939)	2,708,907
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers from other funds	1,759,580	1,759,580	-
Appropriated fund balance	2,027,266	-	(2,027,266)
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,786,846	1,759,580	(2,027,266)
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>	681,641	\$ 681,641
Fund Balance: Beginning of year - July 1		2,099,889	
End of year - June 30		\$ 2,781,530	

CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - DEVELOPER SIDEWALK SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Buo	lget	Actual		Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:	-					
Payment in lieu of construction	\$	- \$	40,643	\$	40,643	
Investment earnings		<u> </u>	1,069		1,069	
Total revenues		<u> </u>	41,712		41,712	
Net change in fund balance	\$	<u>-</u>	41,712	\$	41,712	
Fund Balance:						
Beginning of year - July 1			41,182			
End of year - June 30		\$	82,894			

CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - AIRPORT SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget Actual		Variance Over/Under
Revenues:			
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$ 2,117,946	\$ 339,661	\$ (1,778,285)
Investment earnings		901	901
Total revenues	2,117,946	340,562	(1,777,384)
Expenditures:			
Airport operations/non-routine	2,281,447	339,661	1,941,786
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(163,501)	901	164,402
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers from other funds	16,667	16,667	-
Appropriated fund balance	146,834		(146,834)
Total other financing sources (uses)	163,501	16,667	(146,834)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	17,568	\$ 17,568
Fund Balance:			
Beginning of year - July 1		150,516	
End of year - June 30		\$ 168,084	

CAPITAL PROJECT FUND - DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:					
Investment earnings	\$		\$ 131	\$	131
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>		131	\$	131
Fund Balance:					
Beginning of year - July 1			 8,416		
End of year - June 30			\$ 8,547		

INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

]	Budget	 Actual	ariance er/Under
Revenues:				
Investment earnings	\$	15,424	\$ 24,815	\$ 9,391
Miscellaneous		208,165	 240,705	 32,540
Total revenues		223,589	 265,520	 41,931
Expenditures:				
Economic and physical development		88,015	406	87,609
Administration		153,804	39,663	114,141
Capital project reserve		396,186	-	396,186
General Obligation Bonds properties		112,127	 <u>-</u>	 112,127
Total expenditures		750,132	 40,069	 710,063
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(526,543)	225,451	751,994
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Appropriated fund balance		526,543	 	(526,543)
Net change in fund balance	\$		225,451	\$ 225,451
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Modified Accrual Basis:				
Current year loan repayments			 (14,095)	
Net change in fund balance - modified accrual basis			211,356	
Fund Balance:				
Beginning of year - July 1			 1,013,359	
End of year - June 30			\$ 1,224,715	

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The Enterprise Funds are a subclassification of the Proprietary Fund Types and are used to account for revenues resulting primarily from charges for services provided to the general public and related cost of services. The financial statements of the Enterprise Funds represent the combined statements of the Water and Sewer Fund, the Electric Fund, the Transit System Fund, the Airport Fund, the Municipal Golf Course Fund, and the Stormwater Fund.

Water and Sewer Fund

The Water and Sewer Fund includes the accounts of the Water and Sewer Operation Fund and five capital projects funds. Financing of the operation fund comes principally from charges to the users. The capital projects funds are financed mainly from general obligation and revenue bonds as well as user charges.

Electric Fund

The Electric Fund includes the accounts of the Electric Operation Fund and a capital project fund. Financing of these funds comes principally from charges to the users.

Stormwater Fund

The Stormwater Fund includes the accounts of the Stormwater system. Revenue sources are stormwater fees.

Transit System Fund

The Transit System Fund includes the accounts of the municipal bus transportation system. Financing of this fund is derived from passenger revenues, operating grants, and General Fund subsidies.

Municipal Golf Course Fund

The Municipal Golf Course Fund includes the accounts of the Golf Course operations.

Solid Waste Fund

The Solid Waste Fund accounts for the operations of the County's collection and disposal of solid waste.



NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Transit System Fund	Municipal Golf Course Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total
Assets:				
Current assets:				
Cash, cash equivalents, and investments	\$ -	\$ 1,969	\$ 655,381	\$ 657,350
Accounts receivable, net	-	-	331,112	331,112
Inventory	125 000	10,999	-	10,999
Due from other governments	135,808	12.069	- 006 402	135,808
Total current assets	135,808	12,968	986,493	1,135,269
Non-current assets:				
Depreciable capital assets, net	2,261,817	372,481	412,788	3,047,086
Non-depreciable capital assets	290,786	67,992	-	358,778
Total capital assets	2,552,603	440,473	412,788	3,405,864
Total assets	2,688,411	453,441	1,399,281	4,541,133
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
OPEB deferrals	71,200	-	-	71,200
Pension deferrals	256,919			256,919
Total deferred outflows of resources	328,119			328,119
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	15,398	-	135,211	150,609
Accrued salaries and benefits	15,982	-	17,038	33,020
Due to other funds	33,702	-	-	33,702
Compensated absences	40,522		92,481	133,003
Total current liabilities	105,604		244,730	350,334
Non-current liabilities:				
Compensated absences, non-current	13,507	-	30,827	44,334
Net pension liability	328,190	-	-	328,190
Total OPEB liability	1,064,268			1,064,268
Total non-current liabilities	1,405,965		30,827	1,436,792
Total liabilities	1,511,569		275,557	1,787,126
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
OPEB deferrals	70,197	-	-	70,197
Pension deferrals	3,195			3,195
Total deferred inflows of resources	73,392			73,392
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	2,552,603	440,473	412,788	3,405,864
Unrestricted	(1,121,034)	12,968	710,936	(397,130)
Total net position	\$ 1,431,569	\$ 453,441	\$ 1,123,724	\$ 3,008,734

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Transit System Fund	Municipal Golf Course Fund	Solid Waste Fund	Total
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 144,089	\$ -	\$ 2,680,499	\$ 2,824,588
Other operating revenues	46,442	-	8,811	55,253
Total operating revenues	190,531		2,689,310	2,879,841
Operating Expenses:				
Administration	618,031	-	540,863	1,158,894
Maintenance	315,550	-	-	315,550
ADA/Para-transit expenses	220,955	-	-	220,955
Operations area	1,239,320	-	4,710,155	5,949,475
Depreciation and amortization	341,106	34,805	116,627	492,538
Total operating expenses	2,734,962	34,805	5,367,645	8,137,412
Operating income (loss)	(2,544,431)	(34,805)	(2,678,335)	(5,257,571)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):				
Investment earnings	(365)		6,911	6,546
Income (loss) before capital contributions and transfers	(2,544,796)	(34,805)	(2,671,424)	(5,251,025)
Capital contributions:				
Federal and State grants	2,442,541	-	-	2,442,541
Local capital contributions	550,991	-	-	550,991
Transfers:				
Transfers from other funds	682,046		2,738,448	3,420,494
Change in net position	1,130,782	(34,805)	67,024	1,163,001
Net Position:				
Beginning of year - July 1	300,787	488,246	1,056,700	1,845,733
End of year - June 30	\$ 1,431,569	\$ 453,441	\$ 1,123,724	\$ 3,008,734

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Transit System Fund		Municipal Golf Course Fund		Solid Waste Fund		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:								
Cash received from customers and users	\$	(392,817)	\$	_	\$	2,719,325	\$	2,326,508
Cash paid to suppliers	,	(509,657)	•	_	•	(2,953,379)	•	(3,463,036)
Cash paid to employees		(1,409,663)		-		(2,287,976)		(3,697,639)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		(2,312,137)	_			(2,522,030)		(4,834,167)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:								
Changes in due to/from other funds		33,702		-		-		33,702
Transfers from other funds		682,046		-		2,738,448		3,420,494
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital financing activities		715,748			_	2,738,448		3,454,196
Cash Flows from Capital and Related								
Financing Activities:		2.551.024						2.551.024
Federal and State grants received		2,551,824		-		(202.254)		2,551,824
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	_	(1,152,936)		<u>-</u>	_	(303,254)		(1,456,190)
Net cash provided (used) by capital		1 200 000				(202.254)		1 005 624
and related financing activities		1,398,888	-			(303,254)		1,095,634
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:								
Interest on investments		(365)	_			6,911		6,546
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(197,866)		-		(79,925)		(277,791)
Cash and Cash Equivalents:								
Beginning of year - July 1		197,866	_	1,969	_	735,306	_	935,141
End of year - June 30	\$		\$	1,969	\$	655,381	\$	657,350
Reconciliation of Operating Income to								
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:								
Operating income (loss)	\$	(2,544,431)	\$	(34,805)	\$	(2,678,335)	\$	(5,257,571)
Depreciation and amortization		341,106		34,805		116,627		492,538
Change in assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows - pension		(93,692)		-		-		(93,692)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows OPEB		(1,268)		-		-		(1,268)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows OPEB		16,536		-		-		16,536
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability		115,702		-		-		115,702
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows - pension		(5,882)		-		-		(5,882)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivables		(121.550)		-		30,015		30,015
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(131,770)		-		(6,335)		(138,105)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries		(4,635)		-		(7,469)		(12,104)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		7,551		-		23,467		31,018
Increase (decrease) in other post-employment benefits		(11,354)						(11,354)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	(2,312,137)	\$		\$	(2,522,030)	\$	(4,834,167)
Non-Cash Transactions:								
Capital contribution	\$	550,991					\$	550,991

		2018		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Revenues:				
Operating revenues:				
Water sales and sewer charges	\$ 37,463,706	\$ 37,300,359	\$ (163,347) \$	34,749,294
Utilities for City use	2,759,116	2,416,679	(342,437)	1,655,017
Water and sewer taps	105,000	116,417	11,417	119,821
Other operating revenues	183,027	242,788	59,761	246,208
Pretreatment monitoring charge	49,000	151,863	102,863	58,625
Total	40,559,849	40,228,106	(331,743)	36,828,965
Non-operating revenues:				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	11,000	16,063	5,063	15,390
Investment earnings	135,000	329,084	194,084	190,723
Other non-operating revenues	53,200	115,186	61,986	106,975
Total	199,200	460,333	261,133	313,088
Total revenues	40,759,049	40,688,439	(70,610)	37,142,053
Expenditures:				
Operating expenditures:				
Administration:				
General services:				
Salaries and employee benefits	796,565	696,570	99,995	642,713
Other operating expenditures	4,791,331	4,345,173	446,158	4,434,597
Capital outlay	-	-	-	3,032
Renewal and replacement	1,890,000	-	1,890,000	-
Overhead charged by other departments	3,822,150	4,014,053	(191,903)	3,531,379
Total	11,300,046	9,055,796	2,244,250	8,611,721
Customer service:				
Salaries and employee benefits	446,770	340,114	106,656	436,531
Other operating expenditures	348,359	289,534	58,825	298,480
Overhead charged by other departments	(1,000)	-	(1,000)	-
Total	794,129	629,648	164,481	735,011
Total administration	12,094,175	9,685,444	2,408,731	9,346,732

		2018		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Operations area:		_		_
AM/FM GIS:				
Other operating expenditures	37,875	30,658	7,217	30,944
PW Landscape:				
Salaries and employee benefits	148,473	133,667	14,806	142,709
Other operating expenditures	80,421	78,327	2,094	43,152
Total	228,894	211,994	16,900	185,861
Water and sewer street maintenance:				
Salaries and employee benefits	255,811	250,148	5,663	204,247
Other operating expenditures	167,848	136,060	31,788	168,370
Total	423,659	386,208	37,451	372,617
Water line maintenance:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,331,972	1,227,907	104,065	1,239,911
Other operating expenditures	557,759	558,265	(506)	398,632
Overhead charged by other departments	(44,858)	(42,168)	(2,690)	(43,105)
Total	1,844,873	1,744,004	100,869	1,595,438
Sewer line maintenance:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,148,177	997,611	150,566	943,919
Other operating expenditures	717,337	578,525	138,812	641,864
Capital outlay	116,331	116,260	71	28,499
Sewer line extensions	-	-	-	22,040
Overhead charged by other departments	(38,724)	(31,784)	(6,940)	(31,114)
Total	1,943,121	1,660,612	282,509	1,605,208
Total operations area	4,478,422	4,033,476	444,946	3,790,068
Water supply and treatment:				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,558,641	1,504,809	53,832	1,312,948
Other operating expenditures	4,135,561	3,628,602	506,959	2,920,579
Overhead charged by other departments	201,011	24,261	176,750	100,953
Total	5,895,213	5,157,672	737,541	4,334,480

	2019			2018
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Facility maintenance:				
Salaries and employee benefits	997,391	913,080	84,311	811,612
Other operating expenditures	1,054,441	902,762	151,679	763,668
Overhead charged by other departments	14,608	14,126	482	7,988
Total	2,066,440	1,829,968	236,472	1,583,268
Sewage treatment:				
Salaries and employee benefits	2,894,176	2,765,849	128,327	2,739,638
Other operating expenditures	4,552,086	4,209,902	342,184	4,041,309
Capital outlay	47,300	46,099	1,201	193,535
Total	7,493,562	7,021,850	471,712	6,974,482
Payseur Mountain Resource Recovery:				
Other operating expenditures	2,652,212	2,587,341	64,871	1,761,867
Debt service:				
Debt principal	6,084,550	6,084,248	302	4,439,249
Interest and fees	1,339,689	1,155,189	184,500	1,300,848
Total	7,424,239	7,239,437	184,802	5,740,097
Total expenditures	42,104,263	37,555,188	4,549,075	33,530,994
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,345,214)	3,133,251	4,478,465	3,611,059
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Intrafund transfers	(3,020,800)	(3,020,800)	-	(2,330,900)
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(288,000)
Appropriated fund balance	4,366,014		(4,366,014)	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,345,214	(3,020,800)	(4,366,014)	(2,618,900)
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ 112,451	\$ 112,451	\$ 992,159

	2019			2018
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis				
to Full Accrual Basis:				
Net change in fund balance		\$ 112,451		
Reconciling items:				
Depreciation		(4,856,577)		
Amortization of debt premiums		165,809		
Long-term debt principal repayments		6,084,248		
Increase in deferred outflows - OPEB		8,248		
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB		(107,485)		
Gain/(loss) on sale of capital assets		(3,256)		
Intrafund transfers to capital project funds		3,020,800		
Capital project revenues		2,247,612		
Capital project expenditures		(10,353,992)		
Capital assets purchased/capitalized		10,701,425		
Contributed capital - developers		1,093,918		
Change in unbilled revenues receivable		1,618		
Change in accrued vacation pay		262,926		
Decrease deferred outflows - pension		655,841		
Increase in net pension liability		(809,913)		
Decrease deferred inflows - pension		41,175		
Change in deferred revenues and inventories		(129,563)		
Change in accrued interest payable		25,218		
Decrease in OPEB liability		73,796		
Change in net position		\$ 8,234,299		

WATER AND SEWER CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	ъ 1 .		Variance
	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Over/Under
Revenues:			
Water and Sewer System expansion fee	\$ 320,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$ 58,484
Restricted intergovernmental	3,327,623		(1,808,277)
Investment earnings	-	122,782	122,782
Other		227,000	227,000
Total revenues	3,647,623	2,247,612	(1,400,011)
Expenditures:			
Non-departmental	950,636	542,598	408,038
Regionalization	4,737,367	4,250,074	487,293
Crowders Creek	3,027,741	434,318	2,593,423
Municipal operations	277,172	207,172	70,000
Collection system	1,059,440	747,642	311,798
Special assessment	328,148	255,976	72,172
Pumpstation Force Main	313,822	18,104	295,718
Long Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant	206,438	18,067	188,371
Capital Project reserve	500,000	-	500,000
Water distribution	423,242	85,611	337,631
Water and sewer inventory and assessment	300,000	71,400	228,600
SCADA replacement	363,200	-	363,200
Plant renovation	4,282,848	3,723,030	559,818
Total expenditures	16,770,054	10,353,992	6,416,062
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(13,122,431	(8,106,380)	5,016,051
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Intrafund transfers	3,020,800	3,020,800	-
Issuance of long-term debt	4,012,305	1,085,148	(2,927,157)
Appropriated fund balance	6,089,326	-	(6,089,326)
Total other financing sources (uses)	13,122,431	4,105,948	(9,016,483)
Revenues and other financing sources over			
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ -	\$ (4,000,432)	\$ (4,000,432)

	2019			2018	
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual	
Revenues:	_				
Operating revenues:					
Electricity sales	\$ 77,662,000	\$ 75,570,198	\$ (2,091,802)	\$ 76,436,312	
Utilities for City use	1,880,150	1,856,794	(23,356)	1,759,618	
Other operating revenues	728,582	790,114	61,532	732,944	
Total	80,270,732	78,217,106	(2,053,626)	78,928,874	
Non-operating revenues:					
Investment earnings	68,000	272,454	204,454	113,668	
State grants	15,000	15,000	-	-	
Proceeds from sale of equipment	5,000	14,429	9,429	6,050	
Total	88,000	301,883	213,883	119,718	
Total revenues	80,358,732	78,518,989	(1,839,743)	79,048,592	
Expenditures:					
Operating expenditures: Administration:					
Salaries and employee benefits	1,114,231	1,054,890	59,341	1,064,951	
Overhead charged by other departments	2,961,377	3,000,632	(39,255)	2,723,708	
Other operating expenditures	3,204,055	2,810,319	393,736	2,816,719	
Capital outlay	-	-	, -	3,032	
Total	7,279,663	6,865,841	413,822	6,608,410	
Operations:					
AM/FM GIS:					
Other operating expenditures	137,880	108,812	29,068	77,009	
Utility locator:					
Salaries and employee benefits	134,178	129,978	4,200	125,076	
Other operating expenditures	5,369,568	33,373	5,336,195	36,411	
Reimbursement for services	(99,950)	(98,436)	(1,514)	(97,318)	
Total	5,403,796	64,915	5,338,881	64,169	

		2019		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Electric service:				
Salaries and employee benefits	940,560	931,780	8,780	861,309
Other operating expenditures	321,674	296,817	24,857	274,763
Capital outlay	14,255	11,847	2,408	23,110
Reimbursement of services	<u>-</u>	(505)	505	(300)
Total	1,276,489	1,239,939	36,550	1,158,882
Electric substation:				
Salaries and employee benefits	409,781	408,362	1,419	392,683
Other operating expenditures	281,600	205,472	76,128	268,316
Capital outlay	9,505	9,505	-	-
Total	700,886	623,339	77,547	660,999
Street lights:				
Salaries and employee benefits	221,431	195,574	25,857	213,834
Other operating expenditures	457,923	351,228	106,695	469,277
Total	679,354	546,802	132,552	683,111
Electric line maintenance:				
Salaries and employee benefits	494,617	494,249	368	489,220
Other operating expenditures	1,357,718	1,256,007	101,711	992,751
Reimbursement for services	(152,500)	(247,345)	94,845	(166,575)
Total	1,699,835	1,502,911	196,924	1,315,396
Line construction:				
Salaries and employee benefits	819,764	818,361	1,403	775,976
Other operating expenditures	145,127	130,177	14,950	110,935
Capital outlay	73,200	68,404	4,796	33,299
Total	1,038,091	1,016,942	21,149	920,210
Underground line construction:				
Salaries and employee benefits	341,404	333,798	7,606	315,371
Other operating expenditures	62,794	58,612	4,182	82,535
Capital outlay	81,400	70,731	10,669	68,488
Total	485,598	463,141	22,457	466,394

		2018		
			Variance	
	Budget	<u>Actual</u>	Over/Under	Actual
Financial services / warehouse:				
Other operating expenditures	5,852	124,515	(118,663)	17,816
Electric service - generators:				
Other operating expenditures	180,640	114,166	66,474	92,157
Reimbursement for services	(33,000)	(34,567)	1,567	(29,753)
Total	147,640	79,599	68,041	62,404
Renewal and replacement	1,655,000		1,655,000	
Total operations	13,230,421	5,770,915	7,459,506	5,426,390
Purchased power:				
Cost of electricity purchased	61,000,000	56,143,795	4,856,205	60,913,353
Debt service:				
Interest and fees	16,869	16,869		16,869
Total expenditures	81,526,953	68,797,420	12,729,533	72,965,022
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,168,221)	9,721,569	10,889,790	6,083,570
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers to other funds	(3,100,000)	(3,100,000)	-	(2,085,948)
Intrafund transfer	(1,958,000)	(1,958,000)	-	(1,774,000)
Appropriated fund balance	6,226,221	<u>-</u>	(6,226,221)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,168,221	(5,058,000)	(6,226,221)	(3,859,948)
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>	\$ 4,663,569	\$ 4,663,569	\$ 2,223,622

	2019				2018		
	Budget		Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual		
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis			_				
to Full Accrual Basis:							
Net change in fund balance		\$	4,663,569				
Reconciling items:							
Depreciation			(2,081,156)				
Increase in deferred outflows - OPEB			3,807				
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB			(49,608)				
Intrafund transfers to capital project funds			1,958,000				
Capital project revenues			65,220				
Capital project expenditures			(1,885,367)				
Capital assets purchased/capitalized			3,054,630				
Loss on disposal of assets			(3,868)				
Change in unbilled revenues receivable			505,821				
Increase deferred outflows - pension			281,075				
Increase in net pension liability			(347,106)				
Decrease deferred inflows - pension			17,646				
Change in accrued vacation pay			(7,693)				
Change in deferred revenues and inventories			225,790				
Decrease in other post-employment benefits		_	34,061				
Change in net position		\$	6,434,821				

ELECTRIC CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	Actual		Variance Over/Under		
Revenues:	 <u> </u>	_				
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	\$ 141,044	\$ _	\$	(141,044)		
Miscellaneous	-	358		358		
Investment earnings	-	64,862		64,862		
Total revenues	141,044	 65,220		(75,824)		
Expenditures:						
Economic development	184,507	-		184,507		
Electric truck shed	179,156	12,578		166,578		
Electric line construction	2,397,143	994,914		1,402,229		
Electric service - generators	479,566	35,327		444,239		
SCADA replacement	328,100	68,521		259,579		
Capital project reserve	352,500	-		352,500		
Long Creek Generator Project	78,373	-		78,373		
City electrical tie lines	587,366	240,888		346,478		
Kendrick extension	65,001	-		65,001		
US 74 line extension	435,016	272,011		163,005		
Electric development	204,949	130,762		74,187		
Residential development	319,446	99,749		219,697		
NCDOT City Fiber	66,080	26,737		39,343		
Loray Mill	15,801	-		15,801		
GO Bonds Project	 25,518	 3,880		21,638		
Total expenditures	 5,718,522	 1,885,367		3,833,155		
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 (5,577,478)	 (1,820,147)		3,757,331		
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Intrafund transfers	1,958,000	1,958,000		-		
Appropriated fund balance	 3,619,478	 		(3,619,478)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	 5,577,478	 1,958,000		(3,619,478)		
Revenues and other financing sources over						
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ -	\$ 137,853	\$	137,853		

	2019						2018	
					Var	iance		
		Budget		Actual	Over	/Under		Actual
Revenues:								
Operating revenues:								
Stormwater fees	\$	2,561,010	\$	2,568,566	\$	7,556	\$	2,534,320
Stormwater fees to other funds		63,562		64,520		958		63,618
Other operating revenues		50		1,146		1,096		2,130
Total		2,624,622		2,634,232		9,610	_	2,600,068
Non-operating revenues:								
Investment earnings		1,500		6,342		4,842		3,872
Total revenues		2,626,122		2,640,574		14,452		2,603,940
Expenditures:								
Operating expenditures:								
Administration:								
Salaries and benefits		143,845		104,290		39,555		130,941
Other operating expenditures		275,349		269,876		5,473		248,551
Overhead allocation from General Fund		1,034,190		995,200		38,990		978,006
Total	_	1,453,384		1,369,366		84,018		1,357,498
Operations:								
Salaries and benefits		399,807		354,720		45,087		357,831
Other operating expenditures		218,623		178,796		39,827		142,489
Total		618,430		533,516		84,914		500,320
AM/FM/GIS:								
Other operating expenditures		6,400		5,135		1,265		6,507
Total expenditures		2,078,214		1,908,017		170,197		1,864,325
Revenues over (under) expenditures		547,908		732,557		184,649		739,615

			2019		2018
	B	Budget	Actual	ariance er/Under	Actual
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers to other funds		-	-	-	(8,294)
Intrafund transfer		(795,761)	(795,761)	-	(630,788)
Appropriated fund balance		247,853	 _	 (247,853)	 _
Total other financing sources (uses)		(547,908)	 (795,761)	 247,853	 (639,082)
Net change in fund balance	\$		\$ (63,204)	\$ (63,204)	\$ 100,533
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis					
to Full Accrual Basis:					
Net change in fund balance			\$ (63,204)		
Reconciling items:					
Depreciation			(692,708)		
Capital project revenues			18,133		
Intrafund transfer to Capital Project Fund			795,761		
Capital assets purchased/capitalized			5,851		
Developer capital contributions			508,785		
Loss on disposal of assets			(346,046)		
Increase in deferred outflows - OPEB			635		
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB			(8,268)		
Change in unbilled revenues receivable			3,196		
Increase deferred outflows - pension			46,846		
Increase in net pension liability			(57,851)		
Decrease deferred inflows - pension			2,941		
Change in accrued vacation pay			(1,715)		
Change in deferred revenues and inventories			(61,187)		
Increase in other post-employment benefits			 5,676		
Change in net position			\$ 156,845		

STORMWATER CAPITAL PROJECT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	
Revenues:				
Investment earnings	\$ -	\$ 14,106	\$ 14,106	
Miscellaneous revenues		4,027	4,027	
Total revenues		18,133	18,133	
Expenditures:				
Stormwater system	671,521	242,648	428,873	
Stormwater, non-capital	946,483	432,301	514,182	
Total expenditures	1,618,004	674,949	943,055	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,618,004)	(656,816)	961,188	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Intrafund transfer in	795,761	795,761	-	
Appropriated fund balance	822,243		(822,243)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,618,004	795,761	(822,243)	
Revenues and other financing sources over				
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 138,945	\$ 138,945	

		2018		
			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Over/Under	Actual
Revenues:				
Operating revenues:				
Bus user fees	\$ 175,000	\$ 144,089	\$ (30,911) \$,
Restricted intergovernmental	2,737,671	2,442,541	(295,130)	1,705,267
Miscellaneous	13,228	46,442	33,214	9,121
Total operating revenues	2,925,899	2,633,072	(292,827)	1,867,733
Non-operating revenues:				
Investment earnings	2,000	(365)	(2,365)	2,670
Total revenues	2,927,899	2,632,707	(295,192)	1,870,403
Expenditures:				
Fleet services	52,032	53,066	(1,034)	5,010
Administration:				
Salaries and benefits	278,537	189,295	89,242	287,540
Other operating expenditures	75,912	65,123	10,789	69,363
Overhead allocation from General Fund	340,418	343,571	(3,153)	404,836
Total	694,867	597,989	96,878	761,739
Operations:				
Salaries and benefits	737,224	719,766	17,458	662,227
Other operating expenditures	544,624	458,937	85,687	458,849
Capital outlay	1,298,613	1,135,201	163,412	211,026
Total	2,580,461	2,313,904	266,557	1,332,102
Maintenance:				
Salaries and benefits	307,338	300,553	6,785	293,942
Other operating expenditures	21,940	14,997	6,943	20,710
Capital outlay	17,735	17,735		11,434
Total	347,013	333,285	13,728	326,086

		2018		
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
ADA / Paratransit:				
Salaries and benefits	210,179	206,879	3,300	193,109
Other operating expenditures	20,200	14,076	6,124	16,778
Total	230,379	220,955	9,424	209,887
Crowders Mtn Service				
Salaries and benefits	11,169		11,169	
Total expenditures	3,915,921	3,519,199	396,722	2,634,824
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(988,022)	(886,492)	101,530	(764,421)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from other funds	682,046	682,046	-	576,836
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(23,697)
Appropriated fund balance	305,976		(305,976)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	988,022	682,046	(305,976)	553,139
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ (204,446)	\$ (204,446)	\$ (211,282)
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis to Full Accrual Basis:				
Net change in fund balance Reconciling items:		\$ (204,446)		
Depreciation		(341,106)		
Increase deferred outflows - pension		93,692		
Increase in net pension liability		(115,702)		
Decrease deferred inflows - pension		5,882		
Capital assets purchased		1,152,936		
Capital contribution		550,991		
Increase in deferred outflows - OPEB		1,268		
Increase in deferred inflows - OPEB		(16,536)		
Increase in accrued vacation pay		(7,551)		
Decrease in OPEB liability		11,354		
Change in net position		\$ 1,130,782		

MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

				2019				2018
	<u> </u>	udget		Actual		riance /Under_		Actual
Revenues:								
Non-operating revenues:								
Investment earnings	\$		\$		\$		\$	
	Ф		ф		Ф		Φ	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis								
to Full Accrual Basis:								
Revenues over (under) expenditures			\$	-				
Reconciling items:								
Depreciation				(34,805)				
Change in net position			\$	(34,805)				
Change in het position			4	(5 1,000)				

SOLID WASTE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2019		2018
			Variance	
	Budget	Actual	Over/Under	Actual
Revenues:				
Operating revenues:				
Collection and recycling fees	\$ 2,855,072	\$ 2,778,890	\$ (76,182)	\$ 2,123,522
Other operating revenues	4,150	8,811	4,661	9,825
Total	2,859,222	2,787,701	(71,521)	2,133,347
Non-operating revenues:				
Investment earnings		6,911	6,911	4,057
Total revenues	2,859,222	2,794,612	(64,610)	2,137,404
Expenditures:				
Operating expenditures:				
Administration:	262 612	261 211	2 402	225.010
Salaries and benefits	363,613	361,211	2,402	235,018
Other operating expenditures Overhead allocation from General Fund	185,015 4,000	156,185 3,886	28,830 114	137,562 (10,477)
Total	552,628	521,282	31,346	362,103
Total	332,028	321,262	31,340	302,103
Refuse collection:				
Salaries and benefits	2,043,561	1,942,763	100,798	1,959,979
Other operating expenditures	2,913,381	2,665,252	248,129	2,608,480
Overhead allocation from General Fund				(24,587)
Total	4,956,942	4,608,015	348,927	4,543,872
Refuse disposal:				
Other operating expenditures	108,050	98,254	9,796	102,547
Capital outlay	303,255	303,254	1	
Total expenditures	5,920,875	5,530,805	390,070	5,008,522

SOLID WASTE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019
WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2019		2018
	Budget	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,061,653)	 (2,736,193)	325,460	 (2,871,118)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from other funds	2,738,448	2,738,448	-	2,900,939
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(49,076)
Appropriated fund balance	323,205	 	(323,205)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,061,653	 2,738,448	323,205	 2,851,863
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ 2,255	\$ 2,255	\$ (19,255)
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis				
to Full Accrual Basis:				
Net change in fund balance		\$ 2,255		
Reconciling items:				
Depreciation		(116,627)		
Capital assets purchased/capitalized		303,254		
Change in deferred revenues and inventories		(99,549)		
Change in unbilled revenues receivable		1,158		
Change in accrued vacation pay		 (23,467)		
Change in net position		\$ 67,024		



INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are a subclassification of the proprietary fund types and are used to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost reimbursement basis.

The Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Fund

The Vehicle and Equipment Renewal and Replacement Fund is used to account for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with the City's vehicle and equipment replacement.

Information Technology Fund

The Information Technology Fund is used to account for computer support and other technology services.

Dental Self-Insurance Fund

The Medical Self-Insurance Fund provides medical coverage to the City's employees and their dependents.

Medical Self-Insurance Fund

The Medical Self-Insurance Fund provides medical coverage to the City's employees and their dependents.



INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Vehicle Replacement Fund	Information Technology Fund	Dental Self-Insurance Fund	Medical Self-Insurance Fund	Total
Assets:					
Current assets:					
Cash, cash equivalents,					
and investments	\$ -	\$ 2,909,418	\$ 178,841	\$ 934,319	\$ 4,022,578
Accounts receivable, net	56,592	467,657	-	431,651	955,900
Due from other funds	-	-	47,542	1,392,090	1,439,632
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	2,329,362				2,329,362
Total current assets	2,385,954	3,377,075	226,383	2,758,060	8,747,472
Non-current assets:					
Depreciable capital assets, net	10,575,861	391,684			10,967,545
Total assets	12,961,815	3,768,759	226,383	2,758,060	19,715,017
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	257,059	30,920	-	1,585,324	1,873,303
Accrued salaries and benefits	-	60,959	-	-	60,959
Compensated absences, current	-	190,655	-	-	190,655
Accrued interest	27,688	-	-	-	27,688
Due to other funds	-	-	195,151	-	195,151
Current portion of long-term debt	3,066,293				3,066,293
Total current liabilities	3,351,040	282,534	195,151	1,585,324	5,414,049
Non-current liabilities:					
Compensated absences, non-current	-	63,551	-	-	63,551
Non-current portion of long-term debt	5,373,947				5,373,947
Total non-current liabilities	5,373,947	63,551			5,437,498
Total liabilities	8,724,987	346,085	195,151	1,585,324	10,851,547
Net Position:					
Net investment in capital assets	4,464,983	391,684	-	-	4,856,667
Unrestricted	(228,155)	3,030,990	31,232	1,172,736	4,006,803
Total net position	\$ 4,236,828	\$ 3,422,674	\$ 31,232	\$ 1,172,736	\$ 8,863,470

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Re	Vehicle eplacement Fund		nformation echnology Fund	S	Dental Self-Insurance Fund	Medical f-Insurance Fund		Total
Operating Revenues:									
Charges for services	\$	3,336,904	\$	4,797,938	\$	360,733	\$ 9,865,739	\$	18,361,314
Other revenues				1,599,330			 		1,599,330
Total		3,336,904		6,397,268	_	360,733	 9,865,739		19,960,644
Operating Expenses:									
Operations area		652,361		6,676,172		356,566	10,010,147		17,695,246
Depreciation and amortization		2,724,616		178,855		<u> </u>	 		2,903,471
Total		3,376,977		6,855,027		356,566	 10,010,147		20,598,717
Operating income (loss)		(40,073)	_	(457,759)	_	4,167	 (144,408)		(638,073)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):									
Miscellaneous		704,831		-		-	-		704,831
Investment earnings		49,947		26,644		693	16,157		93,441
Gain (loss) on disposal of fixed assets		(47,748)		-		-	-		(47,748)
Interest on long-term debt		(190,811)					 		(190,811)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		516,219		26,644		693	 16,157		559,713
Income (loss) before and transfers		476,146	_	(431,115)	_	4,860	 (128,251)	_	(78,360)
Transfers:									
Transfers from other funds				1,547,523	_		 		1,547,523
Change in net position		476,146		1,116,408		4,860	(128,251)		1,469,163
Net Position:									
Beginning of year - July 1		3,760,682		2,306,266		26,372	 1,300,987	_	7,394,307
End of year - June 30	\$	4,236,828	\$	3,422,674	\$	31,232	\$ 1,172,736	\$	8,863,470

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Re	Vehicle eplacement Fund		nformation Technology Fund	;	Dental Self-Insurance Fund	5	Medical Self-Insurance Fund		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:										
Cash received from customers and users	\$	3,985,143	\$	6,569,496	\$	360,733	\$	9,487,083	\$	20,402,455
Cash paid to suppliers		(851,194)		(5,829,216)		(356,566)		(9,283,965)		(16,320,941)
Cash paid to employees		<u> </u>		(630,283)	_		_		_	(630,283)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		3,133,949	_	109,997	_	4,167	_	203,118	_	3,451,231
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:										
Change in due to/from other funds		-		-		26,365		(40,560)		(14,195)
Transfers from other funds				1,547,523	_				_	1,547,523
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital										
financing activities			_	1,547,523	_	26,365	_	(40,560)	_	1,533,328
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:										
Proceeds from issuance of debt		2,955,000		-		-		-		2,955,000
Principal paid on long-term debt		(3,381,378)		-		-		-		(3,381,378)
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(2,901,624)		(62,676)		-		-		(2,964,300)
Interest paid on long-term debt		(187,103)			_					(187,103)
Net cash provided (used) by capital										
and related financing activities		(3,515,105)	_	(62,676)	_	<u>-</u>	_	<u>-</u>	_	(3,577,781)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:										
Interest on investments		49,947	_	26,644	_	693	_	16,157	_	93,441
Net increase (decrease) in cash										
and cash equivalents		(331,209)		1,621,488		31,225		178,715		1,500,219
Cash and Cash Equivalents:										
Beginning of year - July 1		2,660,571	_	1,287,930	_	147,616	_	755,604	_	4,851,721
End of year - June 30	\$	2,329,362	\$	2,909,418	\$	178,841	\$	934,319	\$	6,351,940
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Cash Flows from Operating Activities:										
Operating income (loss)	\$	(40,073)	\$	(457,759)	\$	4,167	\$	(144,408)	\$	(638,073)
Depreciation and amortization		2,724,616		178,855		-		-		2,903,471
Non-operating revenues (expenses)		704,831		-		-		-		704,831
Change in assets and liabilities:										
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivables		(56,592)		172,228		-		(378,656)		(263,020)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(198,833)		(37,533)		-		726,182		489,816
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences			_	254,206	_	<u> </u>	_	<u> </u>	_	254,206
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	3,133,949	\$	109,997	\$	4,167	\$	203,118	\$	3,451,231

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FINANCIAL PLAN AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	2019			2018	
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual	
Operating Revenues:					
Vehicle and equipment rentals	\$ 3,336,904	\$ 3,336,904	\$ -	\$ 3,064,721	
Non-Operating Revenues:					
Miscellaneous	335,163	704,831	369,668	302,397	
Investment earnings		49,947	49,947	31,454	
Total	335,163	754,778	419,615	333,851	
Total revenues	3,672,067	4,091,682	419,615	3,398,572	
Expenditures:					
Operating expenditures:					
Equipment manager:					
Other operating expenditures	181	181	-	-	
Capital outlay	334,982	- 101	334,982	357,939	
Total	335,163	181	334,982	357,939	
Technology Systems 2018:					
Other operating expenditures	218,684	218,684	-	103,200	
Capital outlay				127,006	
Total	218,684	218,684		230,206	
Technology Systems 2016:					
Capital outlay				34,557	
Technology Systems 2017:					
Other operating expenditures	6,961	6,954	7	66,158	
Capital outlay				144,208	
Total	6,961	6,954	7	210,366	
Equipment Manager 2018:					
Other operating expenditures	-	-	-	10,574	
Capital outlay	1,068,208	998,828	69,380	1,583,406	
Total	1,068,208	998,828	69,380	1,593,980	

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FINANCIAL PLAN AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2019			
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual	
Equipment Manager 2016:					
Capital outlay	14,743	<u>-</u>	14,743		
Equipment Manager 2017:					
Capital outlay	19,542		19,542	717,338	
Equipment Manager 2019:					
Other operating expenditures	14,254	13,901	353	-	
Capital outlay	2,115,100	1,683,365	431,735		
Total	2,129,354	1,697,266	432,088	<u> </u>	
Technology Systems 2019:					
Other operating expenditures	507,165	391,508	115,657	-	
Capital outlay	291,107	235,839	55,268		
Total	798,272	627,347	170,925	<u> </u>	
Keep Gastonia Beautiful:					
Other operating expenditures	5,000	4,725	275		
Capital reserve:					
Other operating expenditures	110,647	<u>-</u>	110,647		
Total operating expenditures	4,706,574	3,553,985	1,152,589	3,144,386	
Debt service:					
Principal repayments	3,381,381	3,381,378	3	3,227,866	
Interest and fees	167,210	167,206	4	139,916	
Debt issuance costs	20,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	
Other debt service costs	452,443	4,897	447,546	4,906	
Total	4,021,034	3,568,481	452,553	3,387,688	
Total expenditures	8,727,608	7,122,466	1,605,142	6,532,074	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,055,541)	(3,030,784)	2,024,757	(3,133,502)	

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT RENEWAL AND REPLACEMENT FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES FINANCIAL PLAN AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019 WITH COMPARATIVE ACTUAL AMOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		2019		2018
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	147,502
Issuance of long-term debt	2,955,000	2,955,000	-	3,128,197
Appropriated fund balance	2,100,541		(2,100,541)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,055,541	2,955,000	(2,100,541)	3,275,699
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	<u>\$ (75,784)</u>	\$ (75,784)	\$ 142,197
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis				
to Full Accrual Basis:				
Net change in fund balance		\$ (75,784)		
Reconciling items:				
Depreciation and amortization		(2,724,616)		
Gain/(loss) on sale of capital assets		(47,748)		
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		(2,955,000)		
Long-term debt principal repayments		3,381,378		
Capital outlay, capitalized		2,901,624		
Change in accrued interest		(3,708)		
Change in net position		\$ 476,146		

		2018		
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Operating Revenues:				
Technology services	\$ 4,846,24	\$ 4,797,938	\$ (48,311)	\$ 4,904,778
Miscellaneous	1,908,12	1,599,330	(308,796)	1,852,266
Total	6,754,37	6,397,268	(357,107)	6,757,044
Non-Operating Revenues:				
Investment earnings	1,50	26,644	25,144	12,781
Total revenues	6,755,87	6,423,912	(331,963)	6,769,825
Expenditures:				
Technology services - administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	173,57	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	592	165,750
Other operating expenditures	36,25		7,722	17,279
Total	209,82	201,513	8,314	183,029
Admin - apps:				
Salaries and employee benefits	198,43		9,970	187,586
Other operating expenditures	106,78		18,386	88,104
Total	305,22	276,871	28,356	275,690
Database administration:				
Salaries and employee benefits	260,38	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	325	251,622
Other operating expenditures	88,61	_	60,811	113,637
Total	349,00	287,869	61,136	365,259
Geographic Information Systems AM/FM:				
Salaries and employee benefits	321,87	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	849	309,922
Other operating expenditures	49,38		10,054	38,971
Total	371,25	360,356	10,903	348,893
Tech services - website:				
Other operating expenditures	136,45	116,397	20,059	78,616

Other operating expenditures 295,554 210,843 84,711 21	8,104 4,668 2,772
Salaries and employee benefits 328,585 308,972 19,613 32 Other operating expenditures 295,554 210,843 84,711 21 Total 624,139 519,815 104,324 54	4,668 2,772
Other operating expenditures 295,554 210,843 84,711 21 Total 624,139 519,815 104,324 54	4,668 2,772
Total 624,139 519,815 104,324 54	2,772
Communication division:	4,108
	4,108
Salaries and employee benefits 662,923 638,824 24,099 72	
Other operating expenditures 1,721,355 126,400 1,594,955 14	1,966
Capital outlay <u>43,900</u> 42,967 933 3	3,495
Total 2,428,178 808,191 1,619,987 89	9,569
Tech services - 800Mhz system:	
Other operating expenditures 314,367 295,806 18,561 28	4,529
Tech services - public safety:	
	7,228
Other operating expenditures 684,783 632,439 52,344 24	7,731
Total 1,105,091 1,029,230 75,861 66	4,959
Telephone communications:	
•	6,250
Other operating expenditures 493,350 447,891 45,459 44	3,746
Total <u>599,932</u> <u>520,899</u> <u>79,033</u> <u>49</u>	9,996
Technology services - computer support:	
* **	9,545
Other operating expenditures63,87046,61017,2604	0,930
Total 479,492 433,655 45,837 46	0,475
Technology-city equipment:	
	1,214
	3,022
Total 292,966 290,976 1,990 51	1 226

		2019			
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual	
Technology services - support administration:					
Salaries and employee benefits	329,313	327,203	2,110	199,223	
Other operating expenditures	532,598	455,072	77,526	648,622	
Capital outlay	<u>-</u> ,		<u> </u>	262,596	
Total	861,911	782,275	79,636	1,110,441	
Technology services - core services:					
Salaries and employee benefits	238,607	237,931	676	231,155	
Other operating expenditures	176,852	162,855	13,997	104,299	
Capital outlay	12,000	9,547	2,453	23,202	
Total	427,459	410,333	17,126	358,656	
IT/Core applications:					
Other operating expenditures	192,915	150,456	42,459	179,263	
Technology services - capital projects:					
Other operating expenditures	1,017,748		1,017,748		
Total expenditures	9,715,972	6,484,642	3,231,330	6,766,383	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,960,097)	(60,730)	2,899,367	3,442	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-	(46,073)	
Transfers from other funds	1,547,523	1,547,523	-	-	
Appropriated fund balance	1,412,574		(1,412,574)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	2,960,097	1,547,523	(1,412,574)	(46,073)	
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ 1,486,793	\$ 1,486,793	\$ (42,631)	

		2019		2018
	Plan	Actual	Variance Over/Under	Actual
Reconciliation from Budgetary Basis				
to Full Accrual Basis:				
Net change in fund balance		\$ 1,486,793		
Reconciling items:				
Depreciation and amortization		(178,855)		
Capital outlay, capitalized		62,676		
Change in accrued vacation pay		(254,206)		
Change in net position		\$ 1,116,408		

			2019			2018
	Plan		Actual	 ariance er/Under		Actual
Revenues:	_		_			
Operating revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 340,786	\$	360,733	\$ 19,947	\$	309,578
Non-operating revenues:						
Investment earnings	 <u>-</u>		693	 693		280
Total revenues	 340,786	_	361,426	 20,640		309,858
Expenditures:						
Operating expenditures: Administration:						
Operating expenditures	 344,786	-	356,566	 (11,780)		326,807
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(4,000)		4,860	8,860		(16,949)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):						
Appropriated fund balance	 4,000			 (4,000)	_	<u>-</u>
Revenues and other financing sources over						
(under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ 	\$	4,860	\$ 4,860	\$	(16,949)

		2019		2018
	Plan	Actual	ariance er/Under	Actual
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 9,584,894	\$ 9,865,739	\$ 280,845	\$ 9,328,391
Non-Operating Revenues:				
Investment earnings	 1,000	 16,157	 15,157	 3,069
Total revenues	 9,585,894	 9,881,896	 296,002	 9,331,460
Expenditures: Operating expenditures: Administration:				
Operating expenditures	 9,785,894	 10,010,147	 (224,253)	 9,811,035
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 (200,000)	 (128,251)	 71,749	 (479,575)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers from other funds	-	-	-	1,000,000
Appropriated fund balance	 200,000	 	 (200,000)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	 200,000	 	 (200,000)	 1,000,000
Revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financing uses	\$ 	\$ (128,251)	\$ (128,251)	\$ 520,425

AGENCY FUND

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments, and/or other funds.

Individual fund description:

Cramerton Stormwater Fund

The Cramerton Stormwater Fund accounts for the collection of stormwater fees for the Town of Cramerton.



AGENCY FUNDS STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Jul	y 1, 2018	A	dditions	Re	tirements	Jun	e 30, 2019
Cramerton Stormwater Fund:								
Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	20,544	\$	256,083	\$	245,172	\$	31,455
Accounts receivable		24,241		132,177		123,989		32,429
Total assets	\$	44,785	\$	388,260	\$	369,161	\$	63,884
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	44,785	\$	132,095	\$	112,996	\$	63,884



STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the 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 City's overall financial health.

Financial Trends - Schedules 1-4

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity – Schedules 5-9

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the City's ability to generate property taxes.

Debt Capacity – Schedules 10-14

These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

Demographic and Economic Information – Schedules 15-17

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time and with other governments.

Operating Information – Tables 18-19

These schedules contain information about the City's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City's financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year. The City implemented Statement 34 in 2003; schedules presenting government-wide information begin in that year.



Schedule 1
City of Gastonia
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

					FISCAL YEA	rear				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$120,872,426	\$124,777,914	\$124,133,499	\$118,307,559	\$118,844,527	\$120,843,698	\$126,226,919	\$133,748,816	\$138,540,308	\$139,559,976
Restricted	17,850,203	15,387,538	13,115,395	16,304,671	19,904,920	10,490,248	9,627,851	11,607,308	15,584,703	•
Unrestricted	(40,909,926)	(45,695,235)	(18,073,941)	(2,373,044)	(6,649,369)	2,587,020	(527,578)	(5,919,857)	(10,820,650)	9,452,047
Total governmental activities net position	\$97,812,703	\$94,470,217	\$119,174,953	\$132,239,186	\$132,100,078	\$133,920,966	\$135,327,192	\$139,436,267	\$143,304,361	\$149,012,023
Business Type activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$265,730,268	\$258,184,586	\$255,523,817	\$239,879,539	\$236,950,245	\$229,381,517	\$225,259,816	\$226,763,782	\$224,855,825	\$218,955,191
Restricted										
Unrestricted	41,208,431	32,471,314	33,557,762	39,598,241	33,815,134	37,939,875	36,849,517	32,314,759	29,242,547	28,646,390
Total Business Type activities net position	\$306,938,699	\$290,655,900	\$289,081,579	\$279,477,780	\$270,765,379	\$267,321,392	\$262,109,333	\$259,078,541	\$254,098,372	\$247,601,581
Primary Government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$386,602,694	\$382,962,500	\$379,657,316	\$358,187,098	\$355,794,772	\$350,225,215	\$351,486,735	\$360,512,598	\$363,396,133	\$358,515,167
Restricted	17,850,203	15,387,538	13,115,395	16,304,671	19,904,920	10,490,248	9,627,851	11,607,308	15,584,703	•
Unrestricted	298,505	(13,223,921)	15,483,821	37,225,197	27,165,765	40,526,895	36,321,939	26,394,902	18,421,897	38,098,437
Total primary government net position	\$404,751,402	\$385,126,117	\$408,256,532	\$411,716,966	\$402,865,457	\$401,242,358	\$397,436,525	\$398,514,808	\$397,402,733	\$396,613,604

Schedule 2
City of Gastonia
Changes in Net Position, Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	/ear				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Expenses										
Governmental activities: General government	\$13 098 052	\$7 624 041	\$6 189 619	\$10 606 593	\$10 806 827	\$14 384 930	\$13,066,786	\$12 786 945	\$13 757 722	\$14 984 907
Public Safety	31 994 707	31 486 198	30 763 350	29,343,196	27 478 999	26 786 547	27.337.102	27 808 577	28 459 755	27 143 754
Public Works and Cemeteries	14,691,220	15,259,136	1,989,690	6,802,354	8,257,303	9,215,118	10,628,247	12,267,869	18,653,955	16,745,302
Cultural and Recreation	6,982,190	6,719,526	6,313,795	6,113,970	6,076,535	5,311,960	5,477,231	5,692,774	5,536,988	4,789,198
Economic and physical development	4,453,497	8,202,679	18,796,473	8,503,949	5,574,798	4,269,451	5,366,599	2,439,359	3,561,667	4,125,961
Interest on long-term debt	1,614,413	1,824,064	1,935,901	2,065,476	2,251,252	2,406,042	2,599,970	2,834,675	2,982,111	992,757
Total governmental activities expenses	72,834,079	71,115,644	65,988,828	63,435,538	60,445,714	62,374,048	64,475,935	63,830,199	72,952,198	68,781,879
Business-type activities:										
Water and Sewer	35,651,662	33,630,595	32,065,945	31,411,780	30,100,924	29,574,629	29,094,851	29,633,999	27,806,172	27,530,541
Electric	69,766,570	73,627,853	73,998,222	72,267,809	75,415,945	73,735,847	70,939,145	65,639,003	65,738,586	61,777,655
Transit	2,734,962	2,480,698	2,306,486	2,236,449	2,112,884	2,400,929	2,382,934	2,394,328	4,559,377	2,346,151
Golf	34,805	35,974	36,726	46,814	36,959	22,265	38,958	39,634	46,058	43,125
Stormwater	2,952,656	2,819,067	2,809,426	2,546,945	2,505,707	2,160,888	2,296,654	2,586,383	3,114,638	2,671,930
Solid Waste	5,367,645	5,082,304	4,839,020	4,754,935	4,383,528	4,261,659	4,456,951	5,394,611		
Total business-type activities expenses	116,508,300	117,676,491	116,055,825	113,264,732	114,555,947	112,156,217	109,209,493	105,687,958	101,264,831	94,369,402
Total primary government expenses	\$189,342,379	\$188,792,135	\$182,044,653	\$176,700,270	\$175,001,661	\$174,530,265	\$173,685,428	\$169,518,157	\$174,217,029	\$163,151,281
Program Revenues Governmental activities: Charges for services:	9 9 9 9	60 667 074	090	00000	67 706 404	67 67 67 67	00000	0 0 0 0 0 0	009	66 406 460
Public Safety	1 459 428	1 359 470	1.382.880	1 100 861	1 092 265	841 503	1,063,056	850 748	1 285 505	925 868
Public Works and Cemeteries	53,182	55.506	49 641	51,016	46 644	40.739	53,677	81,070	1,580,194	1 491.713
Cultural and Recreation	812,469	867,727	780,680	684.506	628,538	608,559	605,687	616,093	570.237	574,519
Economic and physical development	405,778	282,252	487,727	63,084	134,659	53,384	66,640	127,886	107,524	79,408
Operating grants and contributions	4,983,881	4,529,696	4,932,336	4,325,061	4,581,909	4,595,445	5,306,834	4,426,430	6,056,309	7,254,047
Capital grants and contributions	2,938,494	2,947,980	2,359,934	877,236	426,810	439,408	505,279	1,406,920	4,086,757	770,492
Total governmental activities program revenues	20,158,798	19,599,705	18,665,158	15,930,429	14,177,309	14,233,463	15,667,512	16,361,471	20,195,126	17,522,499
Business-type activities: Charges for services: Water and Sewer	40,736,180	37,692,461	36,296,497	35,561,282	34,338,725	34,121,040	33,348,282	32,558,363	29,512,890	27,832,309
Flectric	78 949 075	79 255 929	78 441 784	76.514.684	75.350.298	75.152.951	72,269,496	69 229 324	71.003.575	67.631.621
Transit	190,531	162,466	278,780	221,302	201,679	213,649	266,732	221,549	195,491	186,699
Golf			•			•		•		
Stormwater	2,580,268	2,619,731	2,573,238	2,549,033	2,526,881	2,140,036	2,090,130	2,056,131	2,052,610	2,072,081
Solid Waste	2,689,310	2,172,476	2,055,849	1,330,939	1,222,829	1,223,413	1,146,749	1,511,139	•	
Operating grants and contributions	•	•	2,207,607	1,054,568	2,498,530	2,259,217	914,077	1,333,951	3,423,573	1,341,804
Capital grants and contributions	6,509,065	2,975,907	1,943,040	2,535,405	1,069,567	486,064	557,133	1,603,308	3,261,820	184,523
Total business-type activities program revenues	131,654,429	124,878,970	123,796,795	119,767,213	117,208,509	115,596,370	110,592,599	108,513,765	109,449,959	99,249,037
Total primary government program revenues	\$151,813,227	\$144,478,675	\$142,461,953	\$135,697,642	\$131,385,818	\$129,829,833	\$126,260,111	\$124,875,236	\$129,645,085	\$116,771,536
								ì		

Schedule 2
City of Gastonia
Changes in Net Position, Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	rear				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Net (Expense)/Revenue Governmental activities Business-type activities Total primary government net expense	(\$52,675,281) 15,146,129 (\$37,529,152)	(\$51,515,939) 7,202,479 (\$44,313,460)	(\$47,323,670) 7,740,970 (\$39,582,700)	(\$47,505,109) 6,502,481 (\$41,002,628)	(\$46,268,405) 2,652,562 (\$43,615,843)	(\$48,140,585) 3,440,153 (\$44,700,432)	(\$48,808,423) 1,383,106 (\$47,425,317)	(\$47,468,728) 2,825,807 (\$44,642,921)	(\$52,757,072) 8,185,128 (\$44,571,944)	(\$51,259,380) 4,879,635 (\$46,379,745)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position Governmental activities Ad valorem taxes Sales taxes Payments in lieu of taxes Utility franchise taxes Other taxes Interest earned on investments	\$31,792,472 12,110,099 4,160,439 8,249 7,193,071 1,073,931	\$31,189,826 11,373,889 3,788,366 1,767 7,104 978,751	\$30,201,787 10,798,202 3,549,931 1,716 6,684,289	\$29,100,257 10,115,362 3,366,991 2,240 6,407,474	\$29,226,233 9,638,696 3,328,873 903,042 6,450,830 67356	\$29,677,867 9,188,630 3,239,138 3,739,996 1,923,653	\$28,142,234 9,245,172 3,108,107 3,734,179 1,682,131 682,081	\$27,224,338 9,461,249 3,077,026 3,636,750 1,551	\$27,376,171 9,456,007 2,834,845 3,637,666 1,447,636 476,840	\$27,442,703 9,728,777 2,456,745 3,525,229 1,499,237
Miscellaneous Special Item-Contribution of Infrastructure to Stormwater Fund Gain (loss) on disposal of assets Transfers Total governmental activities	- -320,494 -56,017,767	-1,057,760 -1,378,860	- -1,463,925 50,517,380	-2,063,679 -47,644,217	- -2,144,444 -8,073,586	- - -1,705,326 46,734,359	-1,894,556 44,699,348	-2,051,358 43,600,634	1,820,244 47,049,409	2,297,562
Business-type activities: Interest earned on investments Miscellaneous Liquidated Damages Recovery Gain (loss) on disposal of assets Transfers Total Business-type activities	816,176 - 320,494 1,136,670	589,504 - 1,057,760 1,647,264	398,904 - - 1,463,925 1,862,829	146,241 - 2,063,679 2,209,920	57,992 - 2,144,444 2,202,436	66,580 - 1,705,326 1,771,906	74,924 - 1,894,556 1,969,480	103,004 - - 2,051,358 2,154,362	131,907 - - (1,820,244) (1,688,337)	154,639 - - (2,297,562) (2,142,923)
Total primary government	\$57,154,437	\$55,026,124	\$52,380,209	\$49,854,137	\$50,276,022	\$48,506,265	\$46,668,828	\$45,754,996	\$45,361,072	\$44,851,030
Changes in Net Position Governmental activities Business-type activities Total primary government	\$3,342,486 16,282,799 \$19,625,285	\$1,862,921 8,849,743 \$10,712,664	\$3,193,710 9,603,799 \$12,797,509	\$139,108 8,712,401 \$8,851,509	\$1,805,181 4,854,998 \$6,660,179	(\$1,406,226) 5,212,059 \$3,805,833	(\$4,109,075) 3,352,586 (\$756,489)	(\$3,868,094) 4,980,169 \$1,112,075	(\$5,707,663) 6,496,791 \$789,128	(\$4,265,427) 2,736,712 (\$1,528,715)

In Fiscal Year 2015 the State implemented a Utility Sales Tax and repealed the Utility Franchise Tax statute. The new Utility sales tax is now presented in Other Taxes.

£

Schedule 3
City of Gastonia
Fund Balances, Governmental Funds,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Fund										
Non Spendable	1	547,632	561,648	1,337,871	674,941	623,318	1,115,263	696,766	903,034	644,336
Restricted	•	8,318,593	6,609,664	5,840,423	6,656,217	7,109,193	7,828,824	8,620,490	11,734,672	12,850,649
Assigned	•	177,856	79,500	885,000	1,359,364	1,075,528	2,219,036	1,185,733	1,563,000	0
Unassigned	•	7,992,950	11,004,582	12,853,607	16,255,458	19,295,626	18,385,633	16,923,448	16,607,807	19,712,624
Reserved	\$8,872,364	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	•
Unreserved	7,132,237	•	•	•	•	1	-	1	•	
Total general fund	\$16,004,601	\$17,037,031	\$18,255,394	\$20,916,901	\$24,945,980	\$28,103,665	\$29,548,756	\$27,727,640	\$30,808,513	\$33,207,609
All other Governmental Funds										
Non Spendable										
Other Governmental Funds	•	\$1,667,572	\$1,599,078	\$1,735,269	\$1,599,078	\$2,531,330	•	· \$	· \$	· •
Restricted										
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund	1	6,103,037	4,678,039	1	1	1	340,937	1,816,720	2,762,790	1,786,942
Streets Capital Project Fund	1	26,373,447	26,586,512	24,607,933	24,567,467	31,829,717	23,126,995	6,197,472	4,410,962	3,211,789
Other Governmental Funds	•	6,865,013	1,940,844	2,387,157	1,672,903	966,264	3,334,565	2,766,279	3,243,484	4,122,720
Assigned										
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund	1	584,454	1	1	ı	İ	1,099,397	1,290,634	1	994,588
Other Governmental Funds	1	374,248	300,949	1,942,921	2,397,336	2,918,019	935,511	2,455,045	1,615,255	1,354,447
Unassigned										
Other Governmental Funds	1	(1,627,203)	(1,955,138)	(1,760,494)	(1,542,588)	(829,029)	(975,230)	(676,031)	(141,174)	(266,450)
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund	•	1	(1,083,288)	1	1	İ	1	İ	(662,901)	1
Streets Capital Project Fund	1	1	(798,496)	1	(1,633,558)	(11,529,005)	(7.915,079)	(2,213,464)	(836,511)	(19,531)
Reserved, reported in:										
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund	\$708,310	1	•	1	ı	•	ı	•	1	1
Other Governmental Funds	5,862,568	1	1	1	1	İ	1	İ	•	1
Unreserved, reported in:										
Mayor/Council Capital Project Fund	1,386,361	1	1	•	ı	ı	1	ı	•	1
Other Governmental Funds	(556,559)	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	1
Total all other governmental funds	\$7,400,680	\$40,340,568	\$31,268,500	\$28,912,786	\$27,060,638	\$25,887,296	\$19,947,096	\$11,636,655	\$10,391,905	\$11,184,505

Note: The significant increase in other governmental funds fund balances is directed related to the issuance of capital projects debt. These projects are in the planning and construction phases. In Fiscal Year 2011 the City implemented GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The Statement established fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

Schedule 4
City of Gastonia
Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

					Fiscal Year	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Revenues	446 600	807 450 644	977 777 766	077 976 770	800 CO8	446 567	400 400 600	\$20.250.420	924 040 976	601 000 100
Ad Valoretti taxes Other taxes and licenses	\$27,446,629 17,114,451	17.376.154	17 726 060	17 769 589	429,396,324 18 091 417	20.321.441	429, 102,309 19 892 067	21 034 138	22 268 043	23 471 858
Unrestricted intergovernmental revenues	1.821.361	2.481.664	1,629,995	1.883,441	1.724,860	1.844.467	2.086,035	2.216.249	2.130,622	2.310.339
Restricted intergovernmental revenues	6,975,492	6,434,710	4,640,456	5,395,363	4,618,211	4,680,242	4,673,553	4,846,038	5,370,916	5,090,667
Permits and fees	549,800	626,451	809,381	782,845	942,613	1,075,019	1,368,815	1,287,879	1,229,305	1,084,807
Sales and services	4,494,145	4,705,447	3,066,550	3,992,089	3,582,150	2,921,922	2,719,422	3,392,516	3,223,508	3,258,458
Investment earnings	145,188	314,173	538,938	518,166	500,644	497,689	543,150	563,738	763,974	980,490
Miscellaneous	561,224	1,331,963	3,128,408	917,813	736,893	836,479	947,822	587,591	1,151,963	715,970
Total revenues	59,108,290	60,724,206	58,887,244	59,135,076	59,795,312	61,593,826	61,413,453	64,178,279	67,379,207	68,797,722
Expenditures										
Current:		1								
General govemment	9,598,133	8,709,365	8,391,686	8,045,356	8,392,694	7,652,922	8,432,653	8,611,305	8,769,056	9,474,233
Public Safety	26,426,963	26,964,024	26,706,437	26,463,281	25,884,059	26,361,638	27,929,197	29,290,869	30,058,429	31,744,048
Public works and cemeteries	10,596,754	11,216,635	5,759,727	5,226,613	5,244,937	5,449,447	5,497,190	5,828,965	5,667,571	7,154,730
Cultural and recreation	4,811,947	4,830,337	4,973,676	5,133,096	4,971,730	5,382,186	5,467,201	5,545,275	5,947,833	6,148,764
Economic and physical development	4,328,382	2,540,421	1,668,954	2,588,573	1,730,797	1,579,764	1,666,099	2,643,288	2,201,718	2,469,454
Capital outlay	2,298,712	10,610,551	11,771,548	3,436,766	2,472,047	3,869,762	6,780,550	15,981,404	5,919,767	2,177,554
Debt Service:										
Principal repayments	3,182,767	3,577,924	3,297,770	3,260,527	4,335,667	5,036,666	4,819,668	3,969,667	3,078,328	3,131,000
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent										
Interest	989,965	2,022,227	2,641,881	2,482,836	2,327,797	2,146,625	1,986,270	1,821,336	1,692,128	1,621,803
Total expenditures	62,233,623	70,471,484	65,211,679	56,637,048	55,359,728	57,479,010	62,578,828	73,692,109	63,334,830	63,921,586
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,125,333)	(9,747,278)	(6,324,435)	2,498,028	4,435,584	4,114,816	(1,165,375)	(9,513,830)	4,044,377	4,876,136
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Payments to refunded bond escrow agent	,	(5.277.343.00)	(1.649.848.00)	,	,	,	,			,
Transfers from other funds	3.061.405	3 590 426	3 621 460	2 908 766	3 696 367	3 486 766	4 683 368	8 070 623	5 266 501	3 816 247
Transfers to other funds	(2,291,868)	(1.716.546)	(5,194,957)	(5,303,164)	(5.823,167)	(6,543,465)	(8.056,474)	(9,534,548)	(7.425.690)	(5.684.264)
Operating transfers from component unit		. '				. '	. '			
Section 108 loan proceeds										
Issuance of long term debt		46,070,930.00	1,694,000.00					•		
Bond premium received	•	1,671,930.00	•		•			•	•	
Total other financing sources (uses)	769,537	44,339,397	(1,529,345)	(2,394,398)	(2,126,800)	(3,056,699)	(3,373,106)	(1,463,925)	(2,159,189)	(1,868,017)
Net change in fund balances	-\$2,355,796	\$34,592,119	-\$7,853,780	\$103,630	\$2,308,784	\$1,058,117	-\$4,538,481	-\$10,977,755	\$1,885,188	\$3,008,119
Debt service as a percentage of										
noncapital expenditures	%66.9	8.93%	11.12%	10.88%	12.84%	13.63%	12.55%	10.39%	8.20%	7.75%

Note: The significant increase in fund balances in 2011 was related to the issuance of significant debt. A significant number projects were competed in previous years however there are still related street projects are still acquisition phases and many have moved into the construction phase. The significant decrease in 2017 was related to the expending of the prior years' bond proceeds on the related street projects.

Schedule 5
City of Gastonia
Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

		Total	41,496,063	41,249,614	41,065,427	41,462,311	43,092,366	45,299,567	44,737,420	46,108,435	47,808,159	49,237,883
	Rental	Vehicle Tax	54,439	59,379	73,580	64,728	68,196	79,337	94,897	112,953	86,646	64,132
	Beer and	Wine Tax	106,282	331,788	331,310	291,396	317,167	347,911	321,943	334,226	322,430	328,386
Video	Franchise	Тах	634,707	628,273	543,537	540,586	533,480	543,977	516,055	520,320	503,843	479,266
	Franchise	Тах	3,525,229	3,637,666	3,636,750	3,734,179	3,739,996	903,042	2,240	1,716	1,767	8,249
	Utility Sales	Тах						4,689,016	4,810,587	4,374,029	4,559,667	4,639,601
	Local Option	Sales Tax	9,728,777	9,456,007	9,461,249	9,245,172	9,188,630	9,638,696	10,115,362	10,798,202	11,373,889	12,110,099
		Property Tax	27,446,629	27,136,501	27,019,001	27,586,250	29,244,897	29,097,588	28,876,336	29,966,989	30,959,917	31,608,150
		Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

amended the agreement whereas the County capped their hold harmless payment for 2010 at the 2009 amount and began reducing this cap made hold harmless payments to the City that made sure the City received \$9,988,893 each year. However, in 2009 the County once again divide their newly captured money – 50% to the public schools and 50% for water and sewer improvements. During this time, the County by 20% per year. The County's last hold harmless payment was only \$379,531 for the 2014 fiscal year and will not make further payments City of Gastonia of approximately \$2.5 million in our General Fund. Through determined efforts of municipal officials and a willingness per capita method to the ad valorem method. This change, if immediately implemented, would have resulted in an annual loss to the of County officials to compromise, an Inter-Local Agreement was signed that caped the municipal share of Sales Tax revenues at the 2003-2004 amount. All future growth in the Sales Tax revenues, historically averaging 4.5%, would be assigned to the County, until the economic growth equals 92% of the Ad Valorem method. The Inter-Local Agreement specified that the County must In 2004, the Gaston County Commissioners announced their intent to change the Sales Tax distribution formula from the in subsequent years. Notes:

Schedule 6
City of Gastonia
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(in thousands of dollars)

	5,149,336		5,186,434	5,245,600	5,471,366	5,348,449	5,308,197	5,882,283	6,234,900	6,293,776
Total Direct Tax Rate	0.5300	0.5300				0.5300	0.5300	0.5300	0.5300	0.5300
Total Taxable Assessed Value	5,149,336	5,141,905	5,186,434	5,245,600	5,471,366	5,348,449	5,308,197	5,528,461	5,714,849	5,827,570
Public Service Companies	116,435	108,636	120,953	115,685	113,014	116,399	132,616	147,673	145,394	153,419
Motor Vehicles	390,143	379,132	404,534	424,165	589,129	376,073	406,494	460,177	462,430	488,683
Personal Property ⁽²⁾	489,271	470,599	461,499	481,162	495,290	526,332	552,606	660,221	736,367	740,752
Real Property ⁽¹⁾	4,153,487	4,183,538	4,199,448	4,224,588	4,273,933	4,329,645	4,216,481	4,260,390	4,370,658	4,444,716
Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

increases / decreases obtained from the Gaston Association of Realtors, 6.4%, 9.1% and 8.0% for 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively. value. As noted below, the County most recent reappraisal was completed in 2015 and was applicable to assessed values from 2010 through 2015, taxable value (market value) was estimated to be approximately 100% of the County assessed Note: The levy of property taxes each year is based on the assessed value of taxable property as of January 1, percent (100%) of its estimated actual value at the time of revaluation. Valuations presented in this schedule reported for 2016. The estimated tax values subsequent to that were derived using estimated housing market institutions, etc., that are not subject to taxation. Based on the economic conditions in the housing market do not include property owned by the United States Government, the State of North Carolina, educational preceding the beginning of the fiscal year on July 1. All taxable property was assessed at one hundred

applicable to ad valorem tax revenues in the City's 2015/2016 fiscal year; however, the county completed a quadrennial reappraisal effective January 1, 2019 and is applicable for ad valorem tax revenues in the City's 2019/2020 fiscal year. for the Fiscal Year 2008 property taxes. The most recent required reappraisal was completed in 2015 and was conducted. The last reappraisal of all taxable property took place in January of 2007 and was effective North Carolina General Statutes 105-286 require that an octennial reappraisal of real property be

Schedule 7
City of Gastonia
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(rate per \$100 of assessed value)

		City Direct Rates		Overlapping Rates	Combined Tax Rate
	Basic Rate	Debt	Total Direct		
Year	General Fund	Retirement	Rate	Gaston County	City and County
0	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8350	1.3650
_	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8350	1.3650
2	0.4075	0.1125	0.5200	0.8350	1.3550
ဗ	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8350	1.3650
4	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000
2	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000
9	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000
2017	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000
80	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000
6	0.4175	0.1125	0.5300	0.8700	1.4000

Schedule 8
City of Gastonia
Principal Property Tax Payers,
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

			2019			2010	
				Percentage of Total			Percentage of Total
		Taxable		City Taxable	Taxable		City Taxable
Taxpayer		Assessed Value	Rank	Assessed Value	Assessed Value	Rank	Assessed Value
Daimler Trucks North America		\$103,362,191	_	1.94%	\$22,531,363	10	0.48%
Owens Corning	(a)	\$79,742,599	2	1.50%			
Dominion Energy	(p)	51,308,065	က	%96.0	\$35,306,207	2	0.74%
Mann+Hummel Filtration - Wix		45,967,372	4	0.86%			
Southwood Realty		40,431,751	2	0.76%	26,261,705	∞	0.55%
Stabilus Inc.		38,876,906	9	0.73%	35,767,603	4	0.75%
Roechling Engineered Plastics		34,764,156	7	0.65%			
Duke Energy		33,481,872	∞	0.63%			
CTL Packaging USA Inc		30,517,646	o	0.57%			
BRE Retail Residual NC	(c)	29,748,358	10	0.56%			
Triangle Real Estate					45,885,215	_	0.97%
Bellsouth Tel Co					39,379,678	2	0.83%
Wix Corp					36,201,250	က	0.76%
Gastonia Components					32,138,912	9	0.68%
Centro Bradley Spe 1 LLC					27,293,721	7	0.58%
E&A Franklin Square LTD	(c)				23,649,095	6	0.50%

Source: City of Gastonia Treasurer from the Gaston County Assessors Office

Owens Corning just finished construction in the past several years on a new facility in the Gastonia Technology Park. (a)

(b) Formally PSNC Energy

E&A Franklin Square LTD owned the Franklin Square Mall in 2010 and BRE Retail Residual NC currently owns Franklin Square Mall . <u>ပ</u>

Schedule 9
City of Gastonia
Property Tax Levies and Collections,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Thousands)

		Collected wit	Collected within the Fiscal			
		Year of	Year of the Levy		Total Collections to Date	ons to Date
				Collections in		
Fiscal Year	Taxes Levied for		Percentage	Subsequent		Percentage of
Ended June 30	the Fiscal Year	Amount	of Levy	Years	Amount	Levy
2010	27,283	26,195	96.01%	1,000	27,195	%89.66
2011	27,247	26,243	96.32%	902	27,148	99.64%
2012	26,969	26,139	96.95%	743	26,882	%89.66
2013	27,802	26,930	%28.96	282	27,716	%69.66
2014	28,998	28,420	98.01%	489	28,909	%69.66
2015	28,347	27,931	98.53%	337	28,268	99.72%
2016	28,134	27,779	98.74%	280	28,059	99.73%
2017	29,301	28,965	98.85%	243	29,208	%89.66
2018	30,289	29,978	98.97%	164	30,142	99.51%
2019	30,886	30,611	99.10%	ı	30,611	99.11%

Source: City Of Gastonia Treasurer

Schedule 10
City of Gastonia
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

				Per Capita	666	1,581	1,468	1,346	1,254	1,093	1,441	1,501	1,483	1,360
		Percentage	of Personal	Income	2.87%	4.74%	4.23%	3.84%	3.45%	2.90%	3.77%	3.77%	3.58%	Ϋ́
			Total Primary	Government	74,789	113,400	105,972	97,595	90,904	79,731	106,168	111,672	112,621	103,731
		State	Revolving	Loans	1,576	5,809	5,278	3,995	3,713	3,431	14,779	28,135	36,442	35,435
Activities			_	Financing				425						
Business-type Activities	Water	Revenue	Bonds &	Premium	37,951	34,965	31,916	28,678	25,734	19,532	38,988	35,206	31,294	27,236
		General	Obligation	Bonds	1,523	539	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
		Section	108	Loan	1,863	2,389	2,124	1,888	1,718	965	602	268	534	173
•	Limited	Obligation	Bonds &	Premium		17,335	16,668	16,010	14,973	13,916	12,859	11,792	10,719	9,637
Governmental Activities			Installment	Financing	10,374	8,982	8,347	7,703	8,524	8,822	9,225	9,100	8,867	8,440
Govern			Certificates of	Participation	8,955	2,965	2,415	1,845	1,255	640				
		General	Obligation	Bonds	12,547	39,941	38,319	36,621	34,182	31,670	29,010	26,241	24,235	22,380
				Fiscal Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Some of the increase in per capita debt from 2010 going forward is due to the results of the 2010 census. Previous years' estimates were much higher than the census results.

Schedule 11
City of Gastonia
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands, except per capita)

		Percentage of		
	General	Actual		
	Obligation	Taxable Value		
Fiscal Year	Bonds	of Property	Population	Per Capita
2010	14,070	0.27%	75,280	187
2011	40,480	0.79%	71,741	564
2012	38,749	0.75%	72,173	537
2013	37,051	0.71%	72,507	511
2014	34,612	0.63%	72,507	477
2015	32,100	%09:0	72,947	440
2016	29,440	0.55%	73,698	399
2017	26,671	0.48%	74,413	358
2018	24,665	0.43%	75,919	325
2019	22,810	0.39%	76,298	299

The decrease in population from 2010 going forward is due to the results of 2010 census. Previous years' estimates were greater than the census results. to the issuance of \$27.365M in new GOB debt for street and sidewalk improvements. Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. The increase in general obligation debt in 2011 was due

Schedule 12
City of Gastonia
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt
As of June 30, 2019
(dollars in thousands)

Governmental Unit	Total Debt	Estimated Percentage Applicable ⁽²⁾	Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt
Direct Debt:			
City of Gastonia	\$40,630 (1)	100%	\$40,630
Overlapping Debt Gaston County	188,619 (3)	38.87%	\$73,316
Total direct and overlapping debt	\$229,249		\$113,946

Notes:

- (1) Total debt was calculated as general obligation bonds, section 108 loan, installment purchases, limited obligation bonds, and bond premiums less general obligation bonds incurred for business-type activities.
- (2) Allocated based on assessed valuation.
- Overlapping debt is owned by Gaston County and benefits all areas within the county. Payment bonds, certificates of participation, state revolving loans, installment purchases, capital leases, of this debt is the responsibility of Gaston County. Net debt is calculated as general obligation and bond premiums less debt incurred for enterprise funds. <u>ල</u>

Schedule 13
City of Gastonia
Legal Debt Margin Information,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Assessed value
Assessed value
Debt limit (8% of assessed value)

Debt applicable to limit:
Authorized & Outstanding bonded debt
Outstanding debt not evidenced by bonds

\$5,827,570

466,206

\$7,404

103,731

Outstanding debt not evidenced by bonds 46,327

Statutory Deductions:

Bonds and other debt not evidenced by bonds applicable to Enterprise Funds

Amount designated for payment of gross debt other than Enterprise Funds 31

Net Debt

40,600

\$425,606

63,131

\$466,206 \$425,606 40,600 2019 \$457,188 44,419 2018 \$394,678 47,599 \$442,277 2017 \$424,656 51,427 2016 \$427,876 55,577 2015 Fiscal Year \$411,170 60,049 2014 \$418,317 60,980 \$357,337 2013 \$414,915 66,505 \$348,410 2012 \$408,963 67,687 2011 \$411,546 \$379,699 31,847 2010 Total net debt applicable to limit Legal debt margin Debt limit

12.11% 12.99% 14.60% 14.58% 16.03% 16.55% 7.74% Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit

8.71%

9.72%

10.76%

Legal Debt Limit

Schedule 14
City of Gastonia
Pledged-Revenue Coverage,
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(dollars in thousands)

Fiscal Utility Operating Control Available Service Debt Service Debt Service Debt Service Debt Service Debt Service Operating Service Available Service Debt Service Debt Service Debt Service Operation Coverage 2010 27,951 18,993 8,958 4,379 1,614 1.50 2011 29,484 19,743 9,741 4,079 1,614 1.71 2012 32,860 21,295 11,607 4,405 1,301 2.27 2014 33,760 22,126 12,775 3,563 961 2.82 2015 34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 2.66 2016 35,608 22,126 12,254 3,693 902 2.66 2017 36,090 23,397 12,250 4,439 1,431 2.35 2018 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 1,269 2.15				Water Revenue Bonds	nue Bonds		
27,951 18,993 8,958 4,379 1,612 29,484 19,743 9,741 4,079 1,614 32,860 21,295 11,565 3,612 1,614 33,557 20,950 12,607 4,405 1,301 33,760 20,985 12,775 3,570 961 34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,266 38,080 26,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	Fiscal Year	Gross Utility Revenues (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service Principal (3)		Coverage
29,484 19,743 9,741 4,079 1,614 32,860 21,295 11,565 3,612 1,480 33,557 20,950 12,775 3,570 961 34,350 22,126 12,775 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2010	27,951	18,993	8,958	4,379	I	1.50
32,860 21,295 11,565 3,612 1,480 33,557 20,950 12,607 4,405 1,301 33,760 20,985 12,775 3,570 961 34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2011	29,484	19,743	9,741	4,079		1.71
33,557 20,950 12,607 4,405 1,301 33,760 20,985 12,775 3,570 961 34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2012	32,860	21,295	11,565	3,612		2.27
33,760 20,985 12,775 3,693 961 34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2013	33,557	20,950	12,607	4,405		2.21
34,350 22,126 12,224 3,693 902 35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2014	33,760	20,985	12,775	3,570		2.82
35,608 22,097 13,511 3,268 972 36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2015	34,350	22,126	12,224	3,693		2.66
36,090 23,397 12,693 4,033 1,431 37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2016	35,608	22,097	13,511	3,268		3.19
37,504 25,254 12,250 4,439 1,266 38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2017	36,090	23,397	12,693	4,033		2.32
38,080 26,876 11,204 6,084 953	2018	37,504	25,254	12,250	4,439		2.15
	2019	38,080	26,876	11,204	6,084		1.59

(1) "Gross Revenues" shall mean all rates, fees, charges, assessments or other income received by the City or accrued to the City or any agency thereof in control of the management and operation of said Water and Sewer Utility. Excluded from "Gross Revenues" are revenue and interest earned in the Water and Sewer Capital Projects Fund.

agreement, dated July 1, 2005, payments to the General Fund for payments in lieu of taxes and franchise fees shall not be included (2) "Expenses" exclude debt service payment, depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of deferred charges, transfers to other funds, and payments to escrow which are reflected as expenses in the financial statements. Per the sixthe supplemental trust in current expenses for purposes of calculating the debt coverage ratio.

(3) "Principal" excludes refunding activity and any early redemption of debt. Includes all subordinated debt service.

(4) "Interest" includes all subordinated debt service.

Note: Trust agreement coverage ratio for parity indebtedness and subordinated indebtedness (all debt) is 1.00.

Demographic and Economic Statistics, Last Ten Calendar Years City of Gastonia Schedule 15

		Personal Income		
Calendar			Per Capita Personal	Unemployment
Year	Population (1)	dollars) (2)	Income (3)	Rate (
2010	75,280	2,604,839	34,602	10.4%
2011	71,741	2,394,428	33,376	11.3%
2012	72,173	2,503,826	34,692	10.5%
2013	72,507	2,543,401	35,078	9.7%
2014	72,507	2,634,904	36,340	6.7%
2015	72,947	2,750,904	37,711	6.7%
2016	73,698	2,813,569	38,177	5.5%
2017	74,413	2,961,265	39,795	4.4%
2018	75,919	3,141,452	41,379	4.5%
2019	76,298	AN	AN	4.7%

<u>4</u>

Notes:

(1) North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management

(2) Per Capita Personal Income Extended By Population

(3) US Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis (4) NC Employment Security Commission

Schedule 16 City of Gastonia Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

		2019			2010	
			Percentage of Total City			Percentage of Total City
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment
Gaston County Schools	1,000 & Over	_		1,000 & Over	_	
Caromont Health	1,000 & Over	2		1,000 & Over	7	ı
Freightliner	1,000 & Over	က		1,000 & Over	6	ı
Gaston County	1,000 & Over	4	1	1,000 & Over	4	ı
Wal-mart Association, Inc.	1,000 & Over	2	1	1,000 & Over	က	ı
American & Efird LLC	1,000 & Over	9	1	1,000 & Over	7	ı
Mann+Hummel Filtration (a)	1,000 & Over	7	1	1,000 & Over	2	ı
Trion Solutions	200-999	80	1	1		ı
City of Gastonia	200-999	0	ı	1,000 & Over	œ	ı
Pharr Yarns, Inc.	200-999	10	ı	200-999	9	ı
Gaston College	1	,	ı	200-999	10	ī

Note: Employers in the City of Gastonia and Gaston County in close proximity to the City.

Source: NC Department of Commerce.

therefore the percentage of total city employment is not determinable. The Gaston County Economic Development Commission and NC Due to the confidentiality policies of many employers, the exact number of employees for the principal employers is not available, Employment Security Commission provides this information in ranges only.

(a) Entity name was FKA Wix Filtration Corp in 2010

Schedule 17
City of Gastonia
Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fisca	l Year				
Function/Program	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2014 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
General Government	177	158	148	151	164	172		163	171	177
Police	178	171	171	170	164	158		167	170	171
Fire	140	139	137	134	137	137		137	139	136
Public Works	158	141	92	88	74	74		70	54	61
Cultural and Recreation	54	51	49	48	46	53		53	99	89
Water and Sewer	133	128	134	130	131	131		119	119	115
Electric	44	47	46	45	44	43		42	44	42
Transit	20	21	20	20	21	22		27	35	35
Solid Waste	0	0	48	40	38	39		40	40	4
Stormwater	2	2	∞	7	9	7		9	2	9
Total	606	861	853	834	825	836		824	843	852

year the City created the Solid Waste Enterprise fund and these employees were previously in Public Works. Notes: All fiscal years are actual data obtained from the City's Human Resources department. In the 2012 fiscal

In fiscal year 2018, the City reclassed the cemetery staff from Public Works to Recreation and the landscaping staff from Water & Sewer to Recreation. In fiscal year 2019, the City hired additional staff in the General Government function however also transferred certain employees to the Public Works function.

Schedule 18 City of Gastonia Operating Indicators by Function/Program, Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fiscal Year	Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Function/Program General Government										
Commercial Building permits issued	563	564	636	629	467	368	396	381	592	347
Commercial Building permit value	25,221	26,487	97,074	64,292	120,524	62,040	104,774	73,094	67,410	84,113
Residential Construction										
Residential Building permits issued	461	480	514	347	545	733	718	748	649	289
Residential Building permit value	39,607	56,445	68,468	46,624	53,848	94,602	117,328	133,065	98,617	124,297
Police										
Physical arrests	8,127	7,963	7,605	7,454	6,359	7,612	6,191	5,940	6,405	5,826
Parking violations	38	51	23	34	23	17	10	22	13	41
Traffic violations	11,269	9,750	8,836	9,092	8,634	7,003	9,619	7,440	6,864	6,035
Fire										
Number of calls answered	8,624	8,856	8,689	9,082	9,567	10,060	10,729	11,307	10,725	10,305
Fires extinguished	332	361	293	336	283	326	325	274	330	285
Inspections	3,051	3,625	4,293	3,066	4,505	3,848	4,084	5,087	4,821	6,489
Sanitation/Solid Waste										
Residential Refuse collected (tons annually)	29,865	29,984	21,532	18,939	18,710	18,707	19,394	20,783	21,696	23,089
Commercial Refuse collected (tons annually)	23,632	20,922	20,395	0	0	0 (A)			(A) 0	
Contractor/Recyclables collected (tons annually)	1,253	1,226	2,348	3,741	4,042	4,025	4,148		4,220	4,294
City Crews/Recyclables collected (tons annually)	143	120	103	32	28	27	24		59	41
Other public works										
Street resurfacing (miles)	4	10	0	0.44	1.23	1.06	1.70	6.20	11.00	0
Potholes repaired	1,104	739	1,052	691	1,052	460	1,586	1,412	1,465	1,759
Water										
Number of service connections	25,879	25,784	27,684	27,648	28,095	28,899	29,523	30,125	30,383	30,956
Water main breaks	934	162	111	144	149	110	204	170	201	138
Average daily consumption	12.09 MGD	12.79 MGD	13.07 MGD	12.18MGD	11.98MGD	12.7 MGD	13.8 MGD	14.4 MGD	15.2 MGD	14.5 MGD
(thousands of gallons)										
Maximum daily capacity of plant in gallons	27.3 MGD	27.3 MGD	27.3 MGD	25.2MGD	26MGD	25.3 MGD	26 MGD	25.2 MGD	25.2 MGD	27.3 MGD
(thousands of gallons)										
Wastewater										
Average daily sewage treatment	8.9 MGD	8.1 MGD	8.3 MGD	8.8 MGD	10.8 MGD	9.05 MGD	10.32 MGD	9.6 MGD	10.8 MGD	13.6 MGD
(thousands of gallons)										
Maximum daily capacity of treatment in gallons	22 MGD	22 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD 36 934	26 MGD 27 563	26 MGD	26 MGD
Transit	7,00	73,000	4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00	0.7,0,7	6,0,0	20,00	40,00	200, 12	176,17	10,707
Total route miles	286 382	285 024	289 028	293 896	284 602	280.808	291.530	292 204	288 582	303 204
					1				i)))	

Sources: Various City Departments

Note (A): As of July 1, 2012 the City ceased providing commercial refuse services. Commercial entities now have to contract directly with private commercial refuse collection companies.

Schedule 19 City of Gastonia Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program, Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fisca	Fiscal Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Police										
Stations	~	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Patrol Units	137	145	159	154	152	157	155	156	156	156
Fire Stations	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Refuse collection										
Collection trucks	22	22	22	21	21	21	25	26	26	26
Other Public Works										
Streets (miles)	335.56	335.56	335.56	336	337.23	338.29	339.99	340.97	343	345
Streetlights	8882	8977	9120	9180	9195	9242	9261	9397	9741	9835
Parks and recreation										
Acreage	287	287	287	287	587	587	587	587	287	287
Parks	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Baseball/softball diamonds	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Soccer fields	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Community Centers	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Golf Courses	~	_	_	~	_	_	_	_	_	_
Swimming Pools	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tennis Courts	46	46	46	32	32	32	32	28	28	28
Jogging Tracks	80	8	80	8	8	∞	8	80	80	∞
Skeet & Trap Range	~	~	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Skate Park	~	~	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water										
Water mains (miles)	548	556	589	591.77	593.2	594.95	597.42	600.62	601	664
Fire Hydrants	3,237	3,308	3,497	3512	3538	3564	3592	3622	4179	4205
Maximum daily capacity of plant in gallons	25.4 MGD	25.4 MGD	27.3 MGD	25.2MGD	25.4MGD	25.3 MGD	25.2 MGD	25.2 MGD	25.2 MGD	26.0 MGD
Wastewater										
Number of treatment plants	2	2	3	3	က	က	က	က	က	က
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	202	209	542	553.19	554.7	556.9	558.91	561.55	561	628
Storm sewers (miles)	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Maximum daily capacity of treatment in gallons	22 MGD	22 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD	26 MGD
Transit										
Buses	∞	0	6	6	o	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
ADA vans	2	2	2	2	2	2	ည	2	5	2
Electric	į	į	į	į		į	į	!		ļ
Distribution miles	476	476	471	473	483	474	474	487	489	497
Customers Conference Centers	20003	Z0133	2000/ 1	20208	2685U 1	2/054 1	27906 1	28208	28496 1	28919 1

Sources: Various City Departments

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION COMPLIANCE SECTION





"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gastonia Gastonia, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable of the financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, 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 City of Gastonia, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 13, 2019. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the City of Gastonia ABC Board, as described in our report on the City of Gastonia, North Carolina's financial statements. The financial statements of the Gastonia Tourism Development Authority and the City of Gastonia ABC Board were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs, we did identify certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs as item 2019-001 to be a material weakness.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs as item 2019-002 to be a significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

City of Gastonia's Responses to Findings

The City of Gastonia's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs. The City's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Purpose of this Report

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

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes & associates, CPas, P.a.

Hickory, NC

November 13, 2019



"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

Report On Compliance For Each Major Federal Program; Report On Internal Control Over Compliance; In Accordance With Uniform Guidance; And The State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gastonia Gastonia, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the compliance of the City of Gastonia, North Carolina, with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* and the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The City of Gastonia's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the federal and state statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City of Gastonia's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance) and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether non-compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Gastonia's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Gastonia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the City of Gastonia complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Gastonia is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City of Gastonia's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Gastonia's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, non-compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is reasonable possibility that material non-compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes & associates, CPas, P.a.

Hickory, NC

November 13, 2019



"A Professional Association of Certified Public Accountants and Management Consultants"

Report On Compliance For Each Major State Program; Report On Internal Control Over Compliance; In Accordance With Uniform Guidance; And The State Single Audit Implementation Act

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council City of Gastonia Gastonia, North Carolina

Report on Compliance for Each Major State Program

We have audited the compliance of the City of Gastonia, North Carolina, with the types of compliance requirements described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, issued by the Local Government Commission that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City of Gastonia's major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2019. The City of Gastonia's major state programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings, Responses, and Questioned Costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the state statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its state awards applicable to its state programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the City of Gastonia's major state programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; applicable sections of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), as described in the *Audit Manual for Governmental Auditors in North Carolina*, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Those standards, the Uniform Guidance, and the State Single Audit Implementation Act require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether non-compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major state program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City of Gastonia's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major state program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City of Gastonia's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major State Program

In our opinion, the City of Gastonia complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major state programs for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of the City of Gastonia is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City of Gastonia's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major state program in order to determine our auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on compliance for each major state program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City of Gastonia's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, non-compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is reasonable possibility that material non-compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a state program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on our requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Martin Starnes & Associates, CPAs, P.A.

Martin Starnes & associated, CPas, P.a.

Hickory, NC

November 13, 2019

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES, AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. **Summary of Auditor's Results**

Financial	Statements
------------------	-------------------

Type of report the auditor issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified? Yes

Significant deficiency(s) identified? Yes

Non-compliance material to financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over major federal programs:

Material weakness(es) identified? No

Significant deficiency(s) identified? None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance

for major federal programs Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required

to be reported in accordance with 2CFR 200.516(a)? No

Identification of major federal programs:

Program Name CFDA#

Federal Transit Cluster 20.507

Community Development Block

Grant/Entitlement Grant Cluster 14.218

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between

Type A and Type B programs \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? No

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES, AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

1. Summary of Auditor's Results (continued)

State Awards

Internal control over major state programs:

Material weakness identified?

• Significant deficiency(s) identified? None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major state programs

jor state programs

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with the State Single Audit Implementation Act?

ntation Act?

Identification of major state programs:

Program Name

State General Loan SRL – Phase II Utility System Improvements Southfork Sewer Project

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES, AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2. Findings Related to the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements

Finding 2019-001

Material Weakness

Criteria: Management should have a system in place to reduce the likelihood of errors in financial reporting.

Condition: A significant audit adjustment is a proposed correction of the basic financial statements that, in our judgement, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. The existence of such material adjustments indicates that the City's system of controls did not detect and prevent such errors. We have provided management with a report of these adjustments.

Effect: Adjustments not posted could cause misstatement of the account balances.

Cause: Grant revenue was recorded in the prior year and the current year and not adjusted.

Recommendation: Management should examine the adjustments required as a result of our audit and should assure they are reconciled and posted prior to the audit.

Views of Responsible Officials and Corrective Action Plan: Management concurs with this finding and will adhere to the Corrective Action Plan in this audit report.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS, RESPONSES, AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2. Findings Related to the Audit of the Basic Financial Statements (continued)

Finding 2019-002

Significant Deficiency

Criteria: Management should have a system in place to reduce the likelihood of errors in financial reporting.

Condition: Controls over the billing and collections software uploads to the financial software are not operating as intended. Unreconciled differences for cash reconciliations occurred.

Effect: Errors in financial reporting could occur and not be detected

Cause: The results of the process of uploading from the billing and collections software to the financial software were not accurate.

Recommendation: The City should evaluate the internal controls over the billing and collections software as it relates to the financial software to ensure postings and uploads are accurate. Cash reconciliations including the collections and billing system should be performed and reconciled on a monthly basis.

Views of Responsible Officials and Corrective Action Plan: Management concurs with this finding and will adhere to the Corrective Action Plan in this audit report.

3. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to the Audit of Federal Awards

None.

4. Findings and Questioned Costs Related to the Audit of State Awards

None.



Financial Services Department

Corrective Action Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding 2019-001
Material Weakness

Name of contact person:

- Crystal Certain -Director of Financial Services
- Wendell Hendrix- Controller

Corrective action: Management understands that the City's decentralized grant management process has some internal control issues surrounding the grant reimbursement process. We have implemented a grant numbering system, are in the process of reviewing the procedures surrounding grant reimbursement requests and are developing a policy for grant reimbursement request. This policy will require all grant managers to file reimbursement request in a timely manner, based upon the grant agreement, and make sure they have processed all requests for allowable reimbursable expenditures, incurred through June 30 of each year, by August 31of each year.

We will also review all grant related finance department proposed accruals with the respective grant managers and make sure they concur on the accrual.

Proposed completion date:

April 1, 2020



Financial Services Department

Corrective Action Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Finding 2019-002
Significant Deficiency

Name of contact person:

- Crystal Certain- Director of Financial Services
- Wendell Hendrix- Controller

Corrective Action: An intensive review of the billing and collections software and how it relates to the financial software is underway. This review process is very slow and laborious, requiring familiarity with multiple software applications and governmental accounting.

Financial Services and Technology Services will continue to work together to review and reduce the possibility of errors in the financial reporting by examining the various software uploads on an ongoing basis, correcting errors as they are identified and working to prevent similar errors in the future.

Proposed completion date:

• On-going

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

None reported



SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Section Community Direct Program 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 16 15 15 16 15 15	Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	State/ Pass-through Grantor's Number	Fed. (Direct & Pass-through) Expenditures	State Expenditures	Pass-Through to Subrecipients
Direct Program: Community Development Block-Fenthement Genets Cluster Community Development Block Contal Funithement Grants 14.218 \$71,649 \$15,500	Federal Grants:					
Community Development Block-Entathenium Grants Cluster: Community Development Block-Entathenium Grants Cluster:						
Manuship Development Block Grant Enablement Grants 14,218 5,71,649 5,35,002						
Home Investment Partnerships Program	Community Development Block Grant/Entitlement Grants	14.218			\$ -	\$ 35,902
Total U.S. Dept of Housing and Urhan Development 1,308,977 53,728	Total Community Development Block/Entitlement Grants Cluster			571,649		35,902
U.S. Dept of Agriculture 15,000	Home Investment Partnerships Program	14.239		737,328		17,891
Passed-though the N.C. Dynamout of Agriculture and Consumer Services: Chran and Community Forestly Program 10.675	Total U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development			1,308,977		53,793
Passed-though the N.C. Dynamout of Agriculture and Consumer Services: North Caroline Forest Services: Urban and Community Forestly Program	U.S. Dent of Agriculture					
Total U.S. Dept. of Agriculture						
U.S. Deputment of Homeland Security Direct Program: Assistance to Firefighters Grant 97.044 EMW-2017-F0-02554 77,364		10.675	#10 DC 11002127 001	15 000		
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Direct Program: Assistance to Friefighters Grant 97.044 EMW-2017-FO-02554 77,364	Orban and Community Forestry Program	10.675	#18-DG-11083137-001	15,000		
Direct Program:	Total U.S. Dept. of Agriculture			15,000		
Total US. Dept. of Homeland Security	U.S. Department of Homeland Security					
U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security 77.364	<u>e</u>	07.044	T. (IV. 2015 TO 02551	== 2.4		
U.S. Dept. of Transportation Direct Program Federal Transit Formula Grants Federal Transit Formula Grants Federal Transit Formula Grant Urbanized Area Formula-Operating 20,507 NC-2017-065-00, NC-2018-095-00, NC-2018-095-00, NC-2018-095-00, Transit Grant - Urbanized Area Formula-Operating 20,507 NC-2018-095-00, NC-2018-00, Assistance to Firefighters Grant	97.044	EMW-2017-FO-02554	77,364			
Direct Programs Federal Transit Cluster Federal Transit Formula Grants Federal Transit Formula Grants Federal Transit Formula Grants Federal Transit Grant - Urbanized Area Formula-Operating 20.507 NC-2018-056-00, NC-2018-056-00 NC-2018-056-00	Total U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security			77,364		
Federal Transit Cluster Federal Transit Grant - Urbanized Area Formula-Operating 20.507 NC-2018-05-00 759,423	U.S. Dept. of Transportation					
Federal Transit Formula Grants Promula Grants Promula Operating 20.507 NC-2017-065-00, NC-2018-055-00 739,423						
NC.2017-065-00 739,423 - NC.2018-055-00 739,423 - NC.2018-055-00 NC.2018-055-00						
Nc. 2018-019-00, Nc. 2017-065-	Turner Tangar Sanda Ganag		NC-2017-065-00,			
Federal Transit Grant - Urbanized Area Formula-Capital 20.507 Svc 1,470,609	Federal Transit Grant - Urbanized Area Formula-Operating	20.507			-	-
Federal Transit Cluster						
Pederal Transit Formula Grants: Passed-through the N.C. Department of Transportation: Highway Planning and Construction Cluster: Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 5303 20.205 Planning Funds 174,596 -		20.507				
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Transportation: Highway Planning and Construction Cluster: Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 104(d) 20.205 Planning Funds 174,596 - -	Total Federal Transit Cluster			2,210,032		
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster: Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 104(d) 20.205 Planning Funds 17,4596 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 5303 20.205 Planning Funds 17,709 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-SPR Funding 20.205 Planning Funds 17,709 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-SPR Funding 20.205 Planning Funds 17,709 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-SPR Funding 20.205 Planning Funds 17,709 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-SPR Funding 20.205 Planning Funds 17,709 2,213 3. Hwy Planning, Research and Construction (FHWA) 20.205 Planning Funds 3,460 -	Federal Transit Formula Grants:					
Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 104(d) 20.205 Planning Funds 174,596 -						
Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-Section 5303 20.205 Planning Funds SPR Funding SPR Funding Planning Funds SPR Funding SPR Funding Planning Funds Planning Funds SPR Funding Planning Funds Planni		20.205	Dlamaina Francis	174 506		
SPR Funding Planning Funds					2,213	-
NCDOT Project #C-4934 South Such NCDOT Project #C-4934 South Such New Hope Rd Support Suppor	The Proof of the Control of the Cont	20.205		7. (0.)		
Federal-Aid Federal Hwy Administration (FHWA)	Hwy Planning, Research and Construction-SPR Funding	20.205		74,681	-	-
Federal-Aid Federal Hwy Administration (FHWA) 20.205 Program 59,280 - - -	Federal-Aid Federal Hwy Administration (FHWA)	20.205	New Hope Rd	3,460	-	-
Passed-through the N.C. Department of Transportation: Airport Improvement Program: Runway 21 Fencing & Runway & Approach Obstruction Removal 20.106 36237.55.10.1 24,341 - - -	Federal-Aid Federal Hwy Administration (FHWA)	20 205	* *	59 280	_	_
Airport Improvement Program: Runway 21 Fencing & Runway & Approach Obstruction Removal 20.106 36237.55.10.1 24,341 - - -		20.200	Fiogram		2,213	
Airport Improvement Program: Runway 21 Fencing & Runway & Approach Obstruction Removal 20.106 36237.55.10.1 24,341 - - -					_	
Runway 21 Fencing & Runway & Approach Obstruction Removal Runway Realignment Study 20.106 36237.55.10.1 24,341 -						
Runway Realignment Study		20 106	36237 55 10 1	24 341	_	_
Airfield Pavement Rehabilitation 20.106 36244.13.4.2/ap50102 79,238 - - -					-	-
Taxiway Lighting & Signage 20.106 36244.13.4.3/ap50101 17,518					-	-
Total Airport Improvement Program 339,661 - - - Total U.S. Dept. of Transportation 2,879,419 2,213 - U.S. Department of Justice			-		-	-
U.S. Department of Justice Direct Programs: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2015 JAG 321 - 321 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2016 JAG 8,665 - 8,665 BVP 2017 Police Bullet Proof		20.100	30244.13.4.3/ap30101			
U.S. Department of Justice Direct Programs: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2015 JAG 321 - 321 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2016 JAG 8,665 - 8,665 BVP 2017 Police Bullet Proof	Total H.C. Dont of Transportation			2 970 410	2 212	
Direct Programs: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2015 JAG 321 - 321 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2016 JAG 8,665 - 8,665 Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest 14,498 - - Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest 4,559 - - Equitable Sharing Program 16.922 Vest 76,793 - -	Total U.S. Dept. of Transportation			2,879,419	2,213	
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2015 JAG 321 - 321 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program 16.738 2016 JAG 8,665 - 8,665 Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest 14,498 - - Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest 4,559 - - Equitable Sharing Program 16.922 76,793 - - -						
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program		16.738	2015 JAG	321	_	321
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest BVP 2018 Police Bullet Proof 14,498 - <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>2016 JAG</td><td></td><td>-</td><td></td></th<>			2016 JAG		-	
Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program 16.607 Vest 4,559 - - Equitable Sharing Program 16.922 76,793 - -	Bullet Proof Vest Partnership Program	16 607		14 409		
Equitable Sharing Program 16.922 76,793 - -	Editer 11001 vest 1 artifership 110grafii	10.00/		14,498	-	-
			Vest		-	-
Total U.S. Dept. of Justice	Equitable Sharing Flograffi	10.922		/6,/93		
	Total U.S. Dept. of Justice			104,836		8,986

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AND STATE AWARDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Grantor/Pass-through Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	State/ Pass-through Grantor's Number	Fed. (Direct & Pass-through) Expenditures	State Expenditures	Pass-Through to Subrecipients
U.S. Department of Treasury					
Direct Program:					
Equitable Sharing Program	21.016		111,585		
Total U.S. Dept. of Treasury			111,585		
Total assistance - Federal programs			4,497,181	2,213	62,779
State Grants: N.C. Department of Transportation: DOT Cluster:					
State Maintenance Assistance Program		SMAP		232,509	
Total DOT Cluster			-	232,509	-
Powell Bill			-	521,487	-
North Carolina Department of Commerce Passed-through Rural Economic Development Division: Downtown Revitalization Grant			-	-	-
Building Reuse Program - Progressive Rail		2018-133-3201-2587	-	312,500	
Passed-through Town of McAdenville: South Fork Sewer Project		Grant U-474	-	495,773	-
North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality Passed-through North Carolina Water Infrastructure Division: State General Loan SRL (note 3):					
Phase II Utility System Improvements Southfork Sewer Project		E-SRL-T-13-0090	-	1,856,363	-
Water Asset Inventory and Assessment		H-AIA-D-18-0112	-	34,600	-
Wastewater Asset Inventory and Assessment		E-AIA-W-18-0110	-	36,800	-
Passed-through Town of McAdenville: South Fork Sewer Project		E-SRP-W-17-0048	-	212,126	-
North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources North Carolina Clean Water Management Trust Fund Phase II Utility System Improvements Southfork Sewer Projec Total assistance - State programs		2011-508	<u>-</u>	350,497 4,052,655	
Total assistance			\$ 4,497,181	\$ 4,054,868	\$ 62,779

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Financial Awards:

Note 1: Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and State Awards (SEFSA) includes the federal and State grant activity of the City of Gastonia under the programs of the federal government and the State of North Carolina for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information in this SEFSA is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and the State Single Audit Implementation Act. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City of Gastonia, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position or cash flows of the City of Gastonia.

Note 2: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Expenditures reported in the SEFSA are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

The City of Gastonia has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

Note 3: Loans Outstanding

The City of Gastonia had the following loan balances outstanding at June 30, 2019 for loans that the grantor/pass-through grantor has still imposed continuing compliance requirements. Loans outstanding at the beginning of the year and loans made during the year are included in the SEFSA. The balance of loans outstanding at June 30, 2019 consist of:

		Pass-through	
	CFDA	Grantor's	Amount
Program Name	Number	Number	Outstanding
State General Loan SRL - Phase II Utility System Improvements Southfork Sewer Project	NA	E-SRL-T-13-0090	\$ 1.085.148