
NORTH CAROLINA



STATEWIDE ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE REPORT

***For the Year
Ended
June 30, 2002***

North Carolina Office of the State Controller

Robert L. Powell, State Controller

State of North Carolina
Office of the State Controller
Statewide Accounts Receivable Report
June 30, 2002

The Office of the State Controller is responsible for the Statewide Accounts Receivable Program. The authority originates from North Carolina General Statute 147-86.20-.27. In fulfilling the reporting requirements, the Office of the State Controller provides you with the Statewide Accounts Receivable Report for fiscal year end June 30, 2002, displayed in a three-year analysis of receivables format.

The *Statewide Accounts Receivable Report* includes all receivables reflected in the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). These receivables are recorded in the financial statements based on generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for governments. Included in this report are notes receivable, taxes receivable, intergovernmental receivables (due from federal, local or other state governments), accounts receivable, interfund receivables (due from other entities within the State's financial reporting entity), contributions receivable, premiums receivable, interest receivable and other miscellaneous receivables.

Effective July 1, 2001, the State implemented the following new financial accounting and reporting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

- **Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments (as amended by Statement No. 37)***
- **Statement No. 35, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for Public Colleges and Universities***

GASB Statement No. 34 established new financial reporting requirements for state and local governments throughout the United States. GASB Statement No. 34 made several changes in fund definitions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, the following fund type definitions became effective:

a. Governmental Funds

- (1) **General Fund** - to account for all financial resources except those required to be reported in another fund.
- (2) **Special Revenue Funds** - to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than trusts for individuals, private organizations, or other governments or for major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes. Resources restricted to expenditure for purposes normally financed from the general fund may be accounted for through the general fund provided that applicable legal requirements can be appropriately satisfied; and use of special revenue funds is not required unless they are legally mandated.
- (3) **Capital Projects Funds** - to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by proprietary funds or in trust funds for individuals, private organizations, or other governments).
- (4) **Permanent Funds** - should be used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs—that is, for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

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b. Proprietary Funds

- (5) **Enterprise Funds** - may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services.
- (6) **Internal Service Funds** - may be used to report any activity that provides goods or services to other funds, departments, or agencies of the primary government and its component units, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis. Internal service funds should be used only if the reporting government is the predominant participant in the activity. Otherwise, the activity should be reported as an enterprise fund.

c. Fiduciary Funds and Similar Component Units

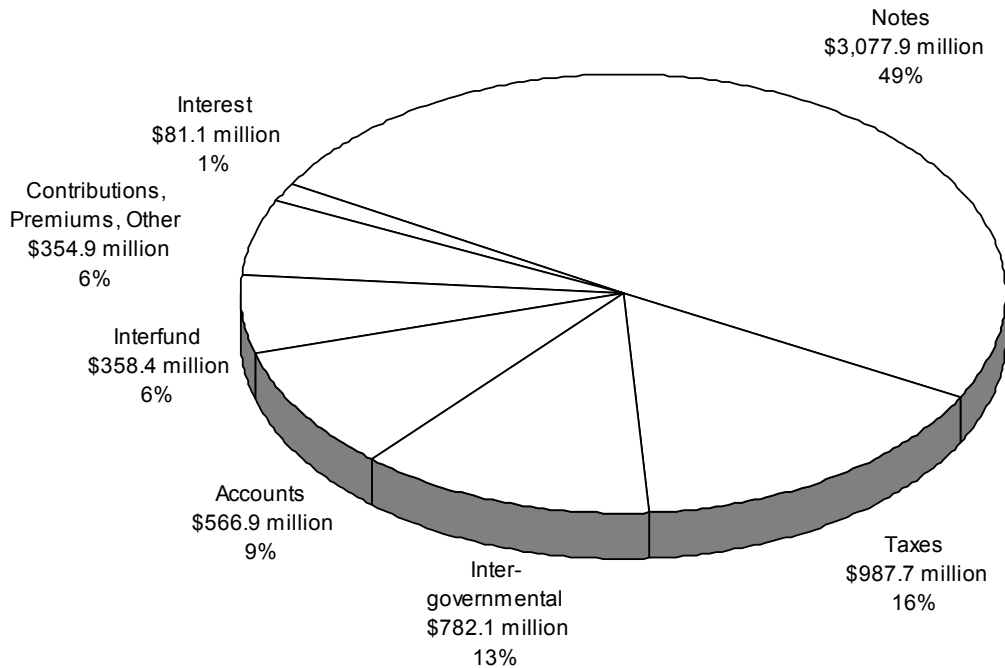
- (7) **Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds** - should be used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of defined benefit pension plans, defined contribution plans, other postemployment benefit plans, or other employee benefit plans.
- (8) **Investment Trust Funds** - should be used to report the external portion of investment pools reported by the sponsoring government
- (9) **Private-purpose Trust Funds** - such as a fund used to report escheat property, should be used to report all other trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments.
- (10) **Agency Funds** - should be used to report resources held by the reporting government in a purely custodial capacity (assets equal liabilities). Agency funds typically involve only the receipt, temporary investment, and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations, or other governments.

GASB Statement No. 35 establishes accounting and financial reporting standards for public colleges and universities within the financial reporting guidelines of GASB Statement No. 34. The University of North Carolina System and community colleges, which are reported as discretely presented component units, have implemented the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 34 and 35.

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The following chart summarizes the State of North Carolina's receivable components:

**State of North Carolina Total Receivables for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
\$6.209 billion**



Comparison of prior years was not possible due to implementation of GASB 34.

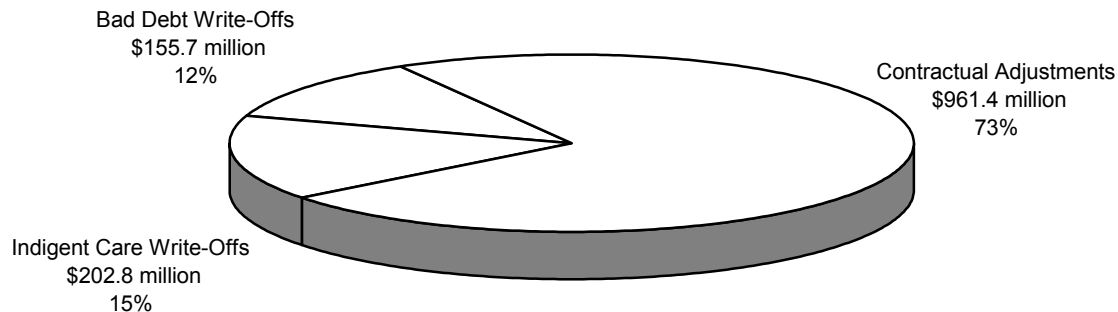
Accounts Receivable Write-offs

Accounts receivable written off during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002 were \$1,319.9 million. Contractual adjustments account for the largest portion of write-offs. A decision by UNC Hospitals to write off \$333 million of receivables was made based on related Medicare and Medicaid adjustments, indigent care provider adjustments, and managed care contractual adjustments. Due to the acquisition of Rex Hospital, UNC Hospitals had an increase of over \$400 million in contractual adjustments. In addition, \$174 million of receivables associated with the patient accounts at mental health institutions across the State were written-off by the Department of Health and Human Services. Contractual adjustments of another \$185 million for Medicare and Medicaid, the Workers' Compensation Program, indigent care, and bad debt receivables were written-off by the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for the Physicians and Associates operation and the School of Dentistry.

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The following chart summarizes the State of North Carolina's major write-off components:

**State of North Carolina Total Write-offs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2002
\$1,319.9 billion**



Contractual Adjustments - The differences between revenue at established rates and the amounts realizable from third-party payors under contractual agreements. These adjustments are made to customer, patient, business, or taxpayer accounts as the result of a contractual agreement to provide certain services or products at a previously negotiated price. The contractual adjustment is the difference between the value assigned by the State provider/supplier of the product or service and the predetermined price as negotiated with a third-party payor (*example: insurance company*).

Indigent Care Write-Offs - The differences between revenue at established rates and the amounts realizable from the financially responsible party for those receiving the State product or service. In this instance, the write-off is the result of the financially responsible party being **unable** to meet the financial obligations due to poverty or a lack of subsistence.

Bad Debt Write-Offs - All write-offs of bad debts other than those for contractual or indigent care reasons.

Setoff Debt Collection Program Activity

G.S. 105A, the Setoff Debt Collection Act, requires all claimant agencies and the NC Department of Revenue (NCDOR) to cooperate in identifying debtors who owe money to the State through its various agencies and who qualify for refunds from the NCDOR. It further requires that procedures be established for setting off against any refund the sum of any debt owed to the State.

Recent changes to G.S. 105A have expanded the list of claimant agencies to include all state agencies. This change was effective January 1, 2000. The Office of the State Controller requested that the Department of Revenue provide summary debt setoff information for the last four tax years to be

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included in the annual Statewide Accounts Receivable Report. Summary data for the prior four tax years is reflected below(whole dollars).

	Tax Year	2001	2000	1999	1998
Debt Setoff Occurs in Calendar Year	2002	2001	2000	2000	1999
Gross Amount of Refunds Setoff	\$22,452,410	\$24,144,003	\$21,964,609	\$14,721,654	
Collection Assistance Fee Applied					
Based on Prior Year Actual Expenses *	<u>(301,839)</u>	<u>(346,767)</u>	<u>(700,827)</u>	<u>(485,146)</u>	
Net Amount of Refunds Paid to					
Claimant Agencies	<u>\$22,150,571</u>	<u>\$23,797,236</u>	<u>\$21,263,782</u>	<u>\$14,236,508</u>	
DOR Administrative Expenses - Current Year	\$442,834	\$450,000	\$379,483	\$860,824	
Total Setoffs (includes completed, denied and canceled setoffs)	106,006	112,965	104,255	81,219	
Number of Completed Setoffs	102,426	109,127	100,870	72,418	
Average Gross Setoff Amount	\$219.21	\$221.25	\$217.75	\$203.79	
Average Cost per Setoff	\$4.18	\$3.98	\$3.64	\$10.60	
Average Net Amount of Refunds Setoff	\$216.26	\$218.07	\$210.80	\$196.59	

- Effective for the calendar year 2000, the cost of collecting child support debts is not charged against the taxpayer's refund. Instead, the gross amount of the refund is applied to the debt and the Department of Revenue receives a collection assistance fee for these debts from individual income tax collections. For the calendar year 2001, collection assistance fees for child support debts collected through setoff were \$139,988, bringing the total collection assistance fees received by the Department of Revenue to \$486,755.

Department of Revenue Project Collect Tax

Project Collect Tax is an initiative to boost compliance with state revenue laws. The project focuses on the collection of delinquent tax debt over 90 days old, currently estimated at \$150 million. Based on a law recently passed by the NC General Assembly, every delinquent taxpayer will receive a special notice from NCDOR informing them of the amount of the debt and allowing the delinquent account holder 30 days to pay in full or set up a payment plan. If the debt is not paid within the allotted time, a 20% fee will be added to the total tax debt. In some cases the account may be referred to a private collection agency for further action.

NCDOR has hired 38 new collection division employees whom have assisted in collecting a total of \$114 million for the eighteen-month period ending December 31, 2002. During the off-peak

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processing season, the Department redirects positions from the Documents and Payments Processing Division to issue wage garnishments on individuals owing tax debt, which has resulted in fifty-five thousand garnishments being issued. The Department continues to review procedures to automate collection processes to aid citizens in becoming compliant with the State's revenue laws. The following link provides more detailed information regarding Project Collect Tax, <http://www.dor.state.nc.us/collect/>.

Electronic Payment Acceptance Project

The Office of the State Controller (OSC) and the Office of Information Technology Services (ITS) have established a partnership in statewide solutions for electronic processing of financial transactions. The ITS operates on behalf of the OSC, a common payment services (CPS) gateway. The CPS is available for all State entities and local government units. The CPS processes the following transactions: credit card, debit card, automated clearinghouse (ACH) – outbound and ACH – inbound. The CPS also supports a bill presentment module currently operating as a pilot project.

The OSC and ITS have established statewide contracts, policies and procedures, and an electronic payment gateway to facilitate cost reductions for governmental services offered by leveraging existing technology and streamlining business processes. Credit/debit cards are now accepted for numerous state programs including processing over the Internet. Now a citizen has the ability to renew their drivers license tag over the Internet. A business may elect to use ACH or credit card for payment of sales and use tax. A citizen may renew their vessel registration through the Internet. A participant may register for conferences; a university student may pay tuition, parking violations and obtain permit fees from their dorm room. The use of credit/debit cards and ACH has allowed the citizens of North Carolina to complete government transactions from their home, business, or public library at their convenience.

The electronic commerce initiatives have decreased long lines at numerous agencies and enabled the state entity to have funds available for use on a more timely and efficient basis. The more timely payments made by citizens and businesses should ultimately help to reduce agency accounts receivable.

Statewide Business Infrastructure Study

Previous reports to the General Assembly have stressed the importance of implementing new modern accounts receivable, billing and collection systems. To date, funding issues have prevented the implementation of such systems. However, recent legislation should offer an opportunity for the State to further evaluate its business infrastructure requirements.

We are excited to announce the kick-off of a joint study to examine the State's core business systems. As our State continues to aggressively move forward with electronic government initiatives, it is

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important that our financial and human resource management systems be prepared to meet the challenges they bring. It is equally important that we address the State's core business functions from an enterprise perspective and implement efficiencies in the way we do business. Recognizing these needs, the General Assembly directed two studies to determine the feasibility of developing and implementing a new financial business infrastructure for the State and to conduct a review of the State human resource and retirement systems information technology. The study effort is further supported by recommendation of the Governor's Commission to Promote Government Efficiency and Savings. These two studies are being combined under the direction of the Office of the State Controller, with the Office of State Budget and Management (OSBM), the Office of Information Technology Services (ITS), and the Office of State Personnel (OSP) assisting in the project. The study excludes constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina System and the North Carolina Community Colleges System.

The combined study is being conducted in two major phases. Phase I has produced an inventory and assessment of our current business systems, and Phase II will develop a blueprint for selecting improvement approaches. State systems included in the study are financial management, cash management, payroll, human resources, budget management, purchasing, treasury/retirement, revenue, financial/systems audit, and major subsystems supporting these primary systems. Phase 2 will address the feasibility of implementing a financial business infrastructure that would include integrated operations for budgeting, accounting, payroll, human resources, revenue collection, cash management, investments, and other business functions of state government along with a preliminary risk assessment of implementing a new financial business infrastructure.

A scope statement was issued for Phase I on November 13, 2002, and eight vendor proposals were received in December 2002. Phase I began on February 3, 2003, with Deloitte Consulting as the selected vendor. Phase I was completed and a report was released on April 10, 2003. The results of that report are available at http://www.osc.state.nc.us/Business_Systems_Infrastructure_Project.html. The scope statement for Phase II was issued on April 11, 2003, with a hopeful completion date of mid-July 2003. Supporting legislation requires an interim report to the 2003 General Assembly and a final report to the 2004 General Assembly; however, OSC is hopeful that a final report can be presented to the 2003 General Assembly session.

Need for Aggressive Attitude Toward Collecting Debt

Opportunities exist for the State to increase revenues by adopting a more aggressive attitude toward collecting debt. Potential areas for results include decreasing the time period before bad debts are turned over to a collection agency (currently 90 days or more); passing the cost of debt collection to the debtor; and increasing the use of wage garnishment. For long-term results, the Department of Revenue has already taken steps to improve debt collection procedures as well as obtain legislation to pass the cost of debt collection on to the debtor.

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The State should continue to pursue multiple strategies related to adopting a more aggressive attitude toward debt collection:

- Increase the use of debt collection tools available, i.e., collection agencies, debt set-off, and wage garnishments.
- Pass the cost of debt collection to the debtor. NCDOR has achieved a legislative change permitting this cost transference. The OSC suggested legislative language during the last session to expand this authority to include all state agencies, however, the requested provision failed. Legislation has been introduced this session (Senate Bill 813) to authorize a collection assistance fee.
- Decrease the time before debts are turned over to collection agencies. Consider sending only one notice to the debtor, with automatic turnover to a collection agency if there is no response.
- Enforce agencies' assessment of interest and penalties on delinquent debt.
- Provide staff training on a routine basis.
- Consider expanding the authority of the Department of Revenue to collect non-tax debt until other long-term automation and system changes are in place. By centralizing debt collection, the State has the opportunity to leverage existing technologies; lower overall cost, and allow other agencies to focus on their core mission. Senate Bill 813 which authorizes a collection assistance fee, also provides that the fee is collectible as part of the debt which will be transferred to the NCDOR for collection.
- Continue to expand and enhance the acceptance of electronic payments. Electronic payments offer a convenience to citizens and may serve as a preventive measure for reducing bad debts.
- Continue to pursue a new accounts receivable billing and collections system through the implementation of a new business infrastructure for the State.

Conclusion

The State Controller believes that by continuing to stress more consistent application of accounts receivable policies and procedures, monitoring agency activity closely, coordinating best business practices among agencies, and establishing and enforcing procedures for write-offs and setoff debt collection, the State can maximize the collection of past due accounts receivable.

Pages nine through sixteen of this document contain a three-year analysis of receivables. Comparisons however, are not possible due to changes in fund definitions with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34. Please contact the Office of the State Controller if additional information is required.

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Three-Year Receivables - June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	2002	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation	
		2001	2000
Total Receivables			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 1,578,266	\$ 1,516,275	\$ 1,515,763
Special Revenue Funds.....	847,987	526,810	521,526
Capital Projects Funds.....	8,710	4,706	3,099
Permanent Funds (GASB 34).....	2	N/A	N/A
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>2,434,965</u>	<u>2,047,791</u>	<u>2,040,388</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	197,556	12,141	10,066
Internal Service Funds.....	42,873	45,870	62,841
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>240,429</u>	<u>58,011</u>	<u>72,907</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	178,749	164,993
Non-expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	366,211	310,432
Pension Trust Funds.....	228,987	199,161	244,002
Private Purpose Trust Funds (GASB 34).....	2	N/A	N/A
Investment Trust Fund.....	7,246	7,275	16,977
Agency Funds.....	145,228	135,895	131,362
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>381,463</u>	<u>887,291</u>	<u>867,766</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	714,960	883,703	767,131
Proprietary.....	2,436,921	2,154,845	1,878,790
Governmental.....	207	1,183	N/A
Total Component Units.....	<u>3,152,088</u>	<u>3,039,731</u>	<u>2,645,921</u>
Total Receivables [1].....	<u>\$ 6,208,945</u>	<u>\$ 6,032,824</u>	<u>\$ 5,626,982</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	2.92%	7.21%	
Receivables as % of Total Revenues.....	17.78%	18.28%	14.78%
Total State Revenues.....	<u>\$ 34,915,429</u>	<u>\$ 32,996,806</u>	<u>* \$ 38,073,702</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	5.81%	(13.33%)	-

* Total State Revenues decreased 13.33% as a result of the decline in Pension Trust receivables.

[1] Total Receivables consist of the following:

	2002	% of Total
Notes Receivable.....	\$ 3,077,872	49.57%
Taxes Receivable.....	987,672	15.91%
Intergovernmental Receivables.....	782,121	12.60%
Accounts Receivable.....	566,862	9.13%
Contributions, Premiums, Other Receivables.....	358,438	5.77%
Interfund Receivables (CAFR-Note 7).....	354,877	5.72%
Interest Receivable.....	81,103	1.31%
Total Receivables	<u>\$ 6,208,945</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Notes Receivable			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 2,952	\$ 3,335	\$ 3,011
Special Revenue Funds.....	519,732	125,185	117,335
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>522,684</u>	<u>128,520</u>	<u>120,346</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Non-expendable Trust Funds.....	N/A	363,310	308,166
Pension Trust Funds.....	109,466	106,308	98,829
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>109,466</u>	<u>469,618</u>	<u>406,995</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	85,639	86,268	86,793
Proprietary.....	2,360,083	2,065,035	1,782,613
Total Component Units	<u>2,445,722</u>	<u>2,151,303</u>	<u>1,869,406</u>
Total Notes Receivable [1].....	<u>\$ 3,077,872</u>	<u>\$ 2,749,441</u>	<u>\$ 2,396,747</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	11.95%	14.72%	-

[1] Notes Receivable consists of the following:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
NC Housing Finance Agency.....	\$ 1,257,641	40.86%
State Education Assistance Authority.....	1,091,080	35.45%
Clean Water Funds.....	490,322	15.93%
401(k) Supplemental Retirement Income Plan.....	109,466	3.56%
University Funds.....	85,639	2.78%
Other.....	43,724	1.42%
Total Notes Receivable.....	<u>\$ 3,077,872</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	2002	2001	2000
Taxes Receivable			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 745,719	\$ 727,489	\$ 697,497
Special Revenue Funds.....	115,041	116,796	109,352
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>860,760</u>	<u>844,285</u>	<u>806,849</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	128,666	117,427
Agency Funds.....	126,912	110,942	118,277
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>126,912</u>	<u>239,608</u>	<u>235,704</u>
Total Taxes Receivable [1].....	<u>\$ 987,672</u>	<u>\$ 1,083,893</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,553</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	(8.88%)	3.97%	-

[1] Taxes Receivable consists of the following:

	2002	% of Total
Individual Income Tax.....	\$ 350,209	35.46%
Sales and Use Tax.....	323,753	32.78%
Local Sales Tax Collections.....	126,912	12.85%
State Highway Fund.....	82,808	8.38%
Highway Trust Fund.....	30,070	3.04%
Franchise Tax.....	24,055	2.44%
Corporate Income Tax.....	17,219	1.74%
Beverage Tax.....	15,536	1.57%
Other.....	17,110	1.73%
Total Taxes Receivable.....	<u>\$ 987,672</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Intergovernmental Receivables</u>			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 659,024	\$ 603,040	\$ 620,490
Special Revenue Funds.....	31,206	141,092	99,805
Capital Projects Funds.....	5,725	3,146	1,109
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>695,955</u>	<u>747,278</u>	<u>721,404</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	1,616	9,472	8,077
Internal Service Funds.....	-	656	666
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>1,616</u>	<u>10,128</u>	<u>8,743</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	1,193	1,304
Non-expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	120	35
Agency Funds.....	3,068	3,023	3,258
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>3,068</u>	<u>4,336</u>	<u>4,597</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	75,852	195,831	206,389
Proprietary.....	5,630	10,855	10,400
Total Component Units.....	<u>81,482</u>	<u>206,686</u>	<u>216,789</u>
Total Intergovernmental Receivables [1].....	<u>\$ 782,121</u>	<u>\$ 968,428</u>	<u>\$ 951,533</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	(19.24%)	1.78%	-

[1] Intergovernmental Receivables consist of the following:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Due From Federal Agencies.....	\$ 601,392	76.89%
Due From Local Governments.....	78,726	10.07%
University Funds.....	75,852	9.70%
State Highway Fund.....	26,151	3.34%
Total Intergovernmental Receivables.....	<u>\$ 782,121</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	2002	2001	2000
Accounts Receivable			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 105,399	\$ 106,044	\$ 97,164
Special Revenue Funds.....	31,769	14,105	12,460
Capital Projects Funds.....	276	244	27
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>137,444</u>	<u>120,393</u>	<u>109,651</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	20,150	1,007	94
Internal Service Funds.....	24,126	23,644	22,582
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>44,276</u>	<u>24,651</u>	<u>22,676</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	18,643	16,283
Non-expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	-	4
Pension Trust Funds.....	5,603	2,170	899
Agency Funds.....	532	1,785	2,191
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>6,135</u>	<u>22,598</u>	<u>19,377</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	366,606	373,962	328,396
Proprietary.....	12,201	24,749	39,186
Governmental.....	200	200	-
Total Component Units.....	<u>379,007</u>	<u>398,911</u>	<u>367,582</u>
Total Accounts Receivable [1].....	<u>\$ 566,862</u>	<u>\$ 566,553</u>	<u>\$ 519,286</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	0.05%	9.10%	-

[1] Accounts Receivable consists of the following

	2002	% of Total
University Funds.....	\$ 306,991	54.16%
Community College Funds.....	59,615	10.52%
DHHS-Division of Mental Health.....	42,914	7.57%
DHHS-Division of Medical Assistance.....	30,776	5.43%
Unemployment Compensation Funds.....	19,232	3.39%
Other.....	107,334	18.93%
Total Accounts Receivable.....	<u>\$ 566,862</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

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	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Interfund Receivables*			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 36,465	\$ 53,448	\$ 80,956
Special Revenue Funds.....	132,098	111,278	160,132
Capital Projects Funds.....	2,704	1,298	1,935
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>171,267</u>	<u>166,024</u>	<u>243,023</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	9	-	-
Internal Service Funds.....	18,667	21,124	38,082
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>18,676</u>	<u>21,124</u>	<u>38,082</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	27,389	26,901
Agency Funds.....	8,673	13,775	7,631
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>8,673</u>	<u>41,164</u>	<u>34,532</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	130,468	219,318	135,176
Proprietary.....	25,793	19,144	15,104
Total Component Units	<u>156,261</u>	<u>238,462</u>	<u>150,280</u>
Total Interfund Receivables.....	<u>\$ 354,877</u>	<u>\$ 466,774</u>	<u>\$ 465,917</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	(23.97%)	0.18%	-

* Interfund Receivables are comprised of:

- Due From Other Funds
- Due From Component Units
- Due From Primary Government
- Advances to Component Units

(For detail see Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Note 8)

State of North Carolina
Office of the State Controller
Statewide Accounts Receivable Program
Three-Year Receivables - June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
<u>Contributions, Premiums, Other Receivables</u>			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 19,987	\$ 11,572	\$ -
Special Revenue Funds.....	6,292	5,856	9,182
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>26,279</u>	<u>17,428</u>	<u>9,182</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	174,853	1,540	1,754
Internal Service Funds.....	21	381	1,451
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>174,874</u>	<u>1,921</u>	<u>3,205</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	1,727	1,676
Pension Trust Funds.....	110,095	87,076	143,142
Agency Funds.....	-	-	-
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>110,095</u>	<u>88,803</u>	<u>144,818</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	46,815	-	2,015
Governmental.....	6		
Proprietary.....	369	4,572	4,757
Total Component Units	<u>47,190</u>	<u>4,572</u>	<u>6,772</u>
Total Contributions, Premiums, Other Receivables.....	<u>\$ 358,438</u>	<u>\$ 112,724</u>	<u>\$ 163,977</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	217.98%	(31.26%)	-

State of North Carolina
Office of the State Controller
Statewide Accounts Receivable Program
Three-Year Receivables - June 30
(Expressed in Thousands)

	Pre-GASB Statement No. 34 Implementation		
	2002	2001	2000
Interest Receivable			
Governmental Funds:			
General Fund.....	\$ 8,720	\$ 11,347	\$ 16,645
Special Revenue Funds.....	11,849	12,498	13,260
Capital Projects Funds.....	5	18	28
Permanent Funds (GASB 34).....	2		
Total Governmental Funds.....	<u>20,576</u>	<u>12,516</u>	<u>13,288</u>
Proprietary Funds:			
Enterprise Funds.....	928	122	141
Internal Service Funds.....	59	65	60
Total Proprietary Funds.....	<u>987</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>201</u>
Fiduciary Funds:			
Expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	1,131	1,402
Non-expendable Trust Funds (Eliminated).....	N/A	2,781	2,227
Pension Trust Funds.....	3,823	3,607	1,132
Private Purpose Trust Funds (GASB 34).....	2		
Investment Trust Fund.....	7,246	7,275	16,977
Agency Funds.....	6,043	6,370	5
Total Fiduciary Funds.....	<u>17,114</u>	<u>21,164</u>	<u>21,743</u>
Component Units:			
College and University.....	9,580	8,324	8,362
Proprietary.....	32,845	30,490	26,730
Governmental.....	1	983	-
Total Component Units	<u>42,426</u>	<u>39,797</u>	<u>35,092</u>
Total Interest Receivable.....	<u>\$ 81,103</u>	<u>\$ 73,664</u>	<u>\$ 70,324</u>
Percent Increase/Decrease from Prior Year.....	(4.60%)	(2.25%)	-