



State of North Carolina

Department of State Treasurer

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Memorandum #1074

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Officials of Municipalities with Electric Systems
and the Certified Public Accountants auditing these units

FROM: Sharon Edmundson, Director
Fiscal Management Section

SUBJECT: Statistical Information on Electric System Operations

This publication has been prepared to enable local officials to compare their locality's electric system operations with the operations of other similar municipalities with electric systems. Local officials are encouraged to compare their own performances to similar units and to statewide averages. Such comparisons may identify opportunities for improvement or may indicate improved performances from previous fiscal years. Key items are provided to indicate the comprehensive financial condition of each electric system. To facilitate the analysis of these key items, this report is segregated into the following four tables:

- Table A - "Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems". This table summarizes the financial results of each municipal electric system for the last four fiscal years and includes key financial ratios.
- Table B - "Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems and Effects on Property Taxes". This table includes statistics for the last four fiscal years on the extent to which Electric Fund transfers have been used to subsidize the General Fund and the effects of transfers and the unit's ownership of the electric system on the tax rate.
- Table C - "Ten Years of Comparative Data on Electric Fund Transfers as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues". This table presents ten years of comparative data to highlight the extent to which Electric Fund transfers have been used to subsidize the General Fund.
- Table D - "Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems". This table includes an analysis of capital outlay expenditures of each municipal electric system for the last five fiscal years, which should assist units in determining if they are adequately funding the maintenance and/or expansion of their electric systems.

To facilitate the analysis of this information and to give an indication of how the statistics in this report are distributed, a statistical analysis is included, which shows the minimum, maximum, mean, median, and standard deviation of key items. For the statistical information in this report to be meaningful, financial reporting between local governments must be consistent. We are concerned that some local governments may not be using appropriate financial reporting practices in two areas: potential accrual of unbilled electric services, accounting for reimbursements, and quasi-external transactions.

Accrual of Unbilled Electric Services

Since the Electric Fund operates in a manner similar to a commercial business, it should generally follow financial reporting standards similar to commercial organizations. These standards require that the full accrual basis of accounting be used and that revenues be recorded when they are measurable and earned. In the Electric Fund, revenues and receivables should be accrued at the end of each month for electric services provided to customers even if the customers have not yet been billed. If a municipality has provided services to its customers, it has "earned" the revenues for these services and should record a revenue and receivable. The failure to record such unbilled receivables results in a potential misstatement of the Electric Fund financial statements because expenses that have been incurred are recognized while the related revenues and receivables are not recognized.

Accounting for Reimbursements and Quasi-External Transactions

If the General Fund provides administrative services for the Electric Fund, payments for these shared services should be allocated correctly between the two funds. **These payments should not be accounted for or reported as transfers.** The appropriate accounting treatment involves recording expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund (i.e., Electric Fund) and reductions of expenditures or expenses in the fund that is reimbursed (i.e., General Fund). The failure to properly record reimbursements understates the costs of operations in the Electric Fund. In addition, it overstates expenditures in the General Fund, which causes fund balances available for appropriation as a percentage of expenditures to be understated. Incorrectly reporting these reimbursements as transfers to the General Fund also overstates the level of transfers between funds.

Transactions that would be treated as revenues, expenditures, or expenses if they involved organizations external to the municipality, such as certain payments in lieu of taxes (PILOT) from the Electric Fund to the General Fund or sales of electricity to other funds of the municipality should be accounted for as revenues, expenditures, or expenses in the funds involved. Units that have adopted transfer policies often base payments in lieu of taxes upon the gross value of fixed assets and the tax rate of the unit. These PILOTs should be treated as transfers but should be segregated from other operating transfers out from the Electric Fund. The municipal use of electricity for street lighting should be recorded as operating revenues in the Electric Fund and as expenditures in the General Fund. In addition, a similar entry should be made for the use of electricity by a Water and Sewer Fund. For further information on this subject, see Memorandum #814, "Issues of Concern for the Fiscal Year 1995-96 and Future Years".

Municipalities that are members of the N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency and N.C. Municipal Power Agency No. 1 have adopted transfer policies that limit the amount of transfers that can be made from the Electric Fund to the General Fund, authorize payments in lieu of taxes by the Electric Fund and authorize transfers to an electric rate stabilization fund. Inappropriate reporting of reimbursements, transfers and quasi-external transactions between funds may cause

management, citizens and other financial statement users to reach incorrect conclusions about the unit's compliance with its transfer policy.

Since these amounts are material to the financial statements, auditors should be cognizant of these issues when conducting audits of municipalities that operate electric systems. In addition to being alert to possible misclassification of transactions, the auditor should determine that reimbursements are based upon costs and a reasonable allocation of expenses.

Each year our staff reviews the reports of municipalities that are members of the power agencies to determine that each unit is in compliance with its transfer policy. During our review of those reports, we found that some units are transferring money from the Electric Fund to a fund other than the General Fund. These transfers are not addressed in the transfer policy. The staff will consider these transfers as they review the financial practices of the unit for determining if approval of a debt issue can be recommended to the Local Government Commission. Transfers made to other funds that will provide a long-term economic benefit to the unit will not negatively impact that review. If a unit transfers money to a fund and that fund transfers money to the General Fund, we will consider the transfer as having been made directly to the General Fund for determining compliance with the transfer policy. Under GASB Statement 34 payments in lieu of taxes that are based on the tax rate of the unit are now accounted as transfers. These payments are not to be counted in applying the transfer policy.

How to Interpret Figures in this Report

In analyzing the statistics in this memorandum, the amounts for a particular unit should be compared to similar units, to statewide averages, and to national performance indicators published by organizations such as the credit rating agencies. In addition, the mean and standard deviation statistics should be analyzed to determine if the amounts for a unit are significantly above or below the amounts reported by other units. The amounts reported for a unit may be significantly out of line if they are more than one standard deviation above or below the mean. If an amount is determined to be significantly out of line, the reasons for the variance should be investigated. However a significant deviation from the mean is not necessarily an indication of a financial weakness, but instead may be an indication of a significant event having taken place, such as an expansion of the electric system or the occurrence of abnormal weather. It should be noted that even though there may be variations from one unit to another in some of the accounting policies used to arrive at the figures presented in this report, the effects of such variations should not materially affect the overall comparability of these statistics. In analyzing the attached tables, the following items should be considered:

Table A - Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

(Note: See "Key to Financial Statistics and Ratios" at the end of this table.)

Financial Results

a. **Electric power purchases and other operating expenses.** Units should be working to control expenses in the Electric Fund, particularly within the category "Other Operating Expenses", which is the major expense area within a unit's control. Although the largest operating expense item is "Electric Power Purchases", this amount is not entirely within a unit's control since the wholesale rates are set by the power agency. If the percentage of electric power purchases is significantly above other units, it may be that cost increases imposed by the power agency have not been passed on to customers but instead have been absorbed by the Electric Fund, or possibly that an effective load management system has not been implemented. Because of the changes in the utility industry, units may be forced to absorb future cost increases to remain competitive with investor-owned utilities. According to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) compilation of Form EIA-412 "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities" (the last year

of the report is 2003 as it was terminated thereafter), the mean percentage of operating revenues for electric power purchases for major publicly owned non-generator electric utilities was 71.2% in 2003. The mean percentage for other operating expenses for this group was 21.0% in 2003.

b. **Operating margin.** This ratio is an indicator of the profitability of the electric operating activities. If a unit's operating margin is significantly below the amounts for other similar units, it may be an indication that user fees are too low or that operating expenses are too high. In the U.S. DOE's compilation of Form EIA-412 "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities", the mean operating margin for major publicly owned non-generator electric utilities was 7.8% in 2003.

c. **Transfers out (in).** This ratio shows the net transfers made to (from) all other funds of the municipality. A positive ratio gives an indication of the extent to which the Electric Fund is being used to subsidize other funds. A negative ratio gives an indication of the extent to which the Electric Fund is being subsidized by other funds. As a goal, units should only make transfers to other funds if they have met their working capital needs and if they have sufficient reserves for rate stabilization purposes and capital outlays.

d. **Net income before capital contributions.** This ratio is an indicator of the overall profitability of the electric system after payments are made for interest on long-term debt and miscellaneous expenses. In the U.S. DOE's 2003 compilation of Form EIA-412 "Annual Report of Public Electric Utilities", the mean net income as a percentage of operating revenues for major publicly owned non-generator electric utilities was 5.0%.

Key Ratios

e. **Quick ratio.** This ratio gives an indication of the Electric Fund's ability to pay its current bills, thereby providing a measure of short-term liquidity. Because the quick ratio is snapshot of a utility's liquidity at a point in time, it may vary considerably throughout the year. A widely accepted minimum benchmark for the ratio of quick assets to current liabilities is 2 to 1; in other words, an electric system should have at least \$2 in quick assets for each \$1 of current liabilities. A quick ratio that is significantly below this level may be explained in part by excessive transfers being made from the Electric Fund.

f. **Coverage ratio.** This ratio is a measure of the degree of protection creditors have from a default on debt obligations. As the ratio approaches 1 to 1, there is a greater risk that the Electric Fund will not be able to make its debt service payments and power purchases from its current year's cash flows.

g. **Days sales in receivables.** This ratio gives an indication of how quickly payments are being collected. Each unit should have procedures in place to ensure that electric customers are making payments within the prescribed due date. If this ratio is much greater than the maximum number of days allowed before payment is due, the unit may be inefficient in collecting payments from its customers. The inability to convert receivables into cash on a timely basis negatively affects cash flows, and therefore, investment earnings. Situations where the "Days Sales in Receivables" ratio is significantly lower than the maximum number of days allowed may indicate that units have not accrued unbilled receivables at the end of the fiscal year. (See section on unbilled receivables in Memorandum #814.)

h. **Days cash on hand.** This ratio provides an indication of the adequacy of an electric system's unrestricted cash and investment balances. The Electric Fund needs to maintain adequate cash and investment balances to enable it to finance its operations, respond to changing market conditions, survive a prolonged economic downturn, or to take advantage of strategic opportunities. A unit whose "Days Cash on Hand" ratio is significantly below the averages presented in this report may find that its cash reserves are inadequate. A below average ratio

may be an indication that large transfers have been made to other funds. Also, it may indicate that a rate stabilization fund is not being maintained and/or that sufficient reserves for future capital outlays are not being set aside.

Table B- Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems and Effects on Property Taxes (Note: See “Key to Definitions and Formulas” at the end of this table.)

i. This table shows the actual transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund for the last four years in dollars, as a percentage of Electric Fund Fixed assets, and as a tax rate equivalent. The staff of the Local Government Commission recommends that each power agency participant adopts a transfer policy and that transfers not exceed 3 percent of gross Fixed assets. (See Memo #814 for LGC guidelines on developing a transfer policy.) In situations where a unit’s transfers are significantly greater than 3 percent of gross Fixed assets, the unit may face the need for significant increases in property taxes and/or large budget cuts in future years.

j. Units with electric systems that are making substantial transfers to the General Fund should determine if their costs of providing general governmental services are in line with the costs incurred by non-electric municipalities of a similar size. To assist in making this determination, Table B includes a computation of what the unit’s tax rate would have to be in order for the General Fund to operate without Electric Fund transfers. Also, this table presents the corresponding average tax rate for non-electric municipalities of a similar size. The tax rates presented in the last three columns of this table have been adjusted by multiplying the tax rate by the assessment-to-sales ratio of the county in which a unit is located. *(Note: An assessment-to-sales ratio is calculated annually for each county by the N.C. Department of Revenue. This ratio is based on a sample of selected real estate transactions within a county and equals the assessed valuation divided by the actual sales price. At the beginning of a revaluation cycle, market values and assessed values for a unit are approximately the same. However, by the end of a revaluation cycle, assessed values are usually much lower than market values. This adjustment makes tax rates between units more comparable, given that units are at different points in their revaluation cycles.)* If a unit’s tax rate without Electric Fund transfers is significantly above the non-electric average, then the unit may be providing an above average level of general governmental services, incurring higher costs to provide a basic level of general governmental services, or may not be fully utilizing all available General Fund revenue sources. The electric fund transfers as tax rate equivalent and the tax rate without Electric Fund transfers could be overstated as a result of the unit using transfers to reimburse the General Fund for administrative services rather than using the proper accounting for reimbursements. (See “Accounting for Reimbursements and Quasi-External Transactions” above.) The local governing board and management team should immediately investigate the cause of any significant tax rate variations from comparable non-electric municipalities

k. The first part of this table presents statistics on the gross fixed assets of the Electric Fund and the estimated loss in property tax revenues that results from the unit’s ownership of the utility. Local officials can use this information in estimating a payment-in-lieu of taxes amount from the Electric Fund to the General Fund. However, this estimate would normally exceed the amount of property taxes that would have been paid by an investor-owned utility since the N.C. Department of Revenue reduces the cost amounts of utility assets in calculating the assessed values subject to taxation. This reduction is determined according to complex guidelines specified in the General Statutes. In addition, the gross fixed assets amount used in this calculation was not reduced for Electric Fund Fixed assets located outside the unit’s corporate boundaries.

Table C - Ten Years of Comparative Data on Electric Fund Transfers as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues

I. Units making large transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund should be looking for ways to reduce the level of transfers made each year. This memorandum includes an analysis of transfers made over the last ten fiscal years, which can be used to determine if the General Fund has been reducing its reliance on Electric Fund transfers.

Table D - Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems

This table shows capital outlays made in each of the last five fiscal years. Units should continue to make capital improvements to their electric systems and are encouraged to utilize sound management practices by adopting long-range capital improvement plans to address their projected needs. Situations where capital outlays are not being made on a consistent basis might indicate the lack of a capital improvement plan.

For further information or assistance, please contact John Herron at (919) 807-2397.

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

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		Financial Results									
		As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues						Key Ratios			
	Fiscal	Total	Electric	Other			Net Inc			Days	Days
Unit	Year	Operating	Power	Operating	Operating	Transfers	Before	Quick	Coverage	Sales in	Cash
		Revenues	Purchases	Expenses	Margin	Out(In)	Cap Contr	Ratio	Ratio	Receivables	on Hand
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants</u>											
Apex	2006	20,854,364	75.5	18.0	6.5	-	7.3	1.9	1.15	56.3	33.6
	2005	17,285,619	75.2	18.3	6.5	-	7.2	3.7	1.14	58.2	150.4
	2004	16,469,672	71.3	19.2	9.5	-	10.0	5.9	1.19	60.9	206.1
	2003	15,346,046	68.5	19.1	12.4	-	13.5	5.9	1.25	53.4	209.3
Ayden	2006	11,234,783	78.3	18.4	3.3	7.3	(3.9)	7.8	1.07	45.2	206.9
	2005	10,096,324	77.2	21.8	1.0	2.2	(1.1)	8.3	1.04	53.1	226.2
	2004	10,498,016	70.7	15.8	13.5	2.3	11.3	4.7	1.23	53.4	229.3
	2003	9,635,332	74.3	16.8	8.9	4.0	4.9	7.8	1.14	24.8	209.2
Belhaven	2006	2,688,484	68.1	29.7	2.2	4.7	(0.7)	5.7	1.07	48.6	220.3
	2005	2,524,105	65.6	27.8	6.6	5.2	2.6	6.0	1.13	51.5	253.4
	2004	2,540,362	65.1	26.8	8.1	5.3	3.4	6.1	1.15	52.7	241.6
	2003	2,440,700	65.7	26.9	7.4	5.6	2.6	6.2	0.74	50.3	233.8
Benson	2006	3,905,095	84.5	18.5	(3.0)	2.2	(4.8)	1.4	0.98	40.8	12.5
	2005	3,881,632	77.5	21.6	0.9	4.5	(3.4)	2.0	1.05	35.7	23.1
	2004	4,018,143	83.2	18.3	(1.5)	1.8	(4.4)	2.2	0.99	44.8	48.6
	2003	4,020,783	73.5	16.0	10.5	9.7	0.2	2.7	1.05	53.2	65.8
Clayton	2006	9,991,942	72.8	26.0	1.2	-	1.5	3.9	0.97	43.8	105.9
	2005	9,338,233	69.3	24.0	6.7	-	6.8	3.4	1.08	42.7	121.1
	2004	9,147,538	68.2	24.6	7.2	-	7.1	2.4	1.06	41.4	103.6
	2003	9,135,999	64.4	21.5	14.1	1.7	12.1	2.6	1.15	34.5	104.0
Edenton	2006	10,498,476	86.5	15.3	(1.8)	1.4	(2.9)	0.9	1.01	15.6	4.5
	2005	9,519,874	86.4	19.2	(5.6)	2.6	(7.9)	1.2	0.97	21.3	21.5
	2004	9,703,932	82.4	17.9	(0.3)	1.7	(2.0)	2.3	1.03	36.6	44.5
	2003	9,447,263	82.6	15.5	1.9	1.9	0.1	2.4	1.06	31.7	52.4
Elizabeth City	2006	29,855,617	83.3	16.0	0.7	3.3	(1.3)	4.4	1.06	38.1	121.9
	2005	28,256,685	74.0	15.2	10.8	3.4	7.7	5.1	1.19	38.7	159.3
	2004	27,623,450	76.8	17.5	5.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	1.14	40.9	108.8
	2003	26,235,664	78.8	16.2	5.0	3.9	1.3	3.8	1.11	36.1	97.8

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues						Key Ratios			
		Total Operating Revenues	Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
Farmville	2006	6,050,323	78.9	21.7	(0.6)	1.9	(3.8)	2.5	0.99	40.1	55.1
	2005	5,880,888	74.3	20.8	4.9	3.0	1.4	3.1	1.07	54.6	87.9
	2004	5,885,019	74.2	18.9	6.9	2.9	4.2	2.9	1.10	56.9	80.9
	2003	5,704,166	75.4	20.2	4.4	3.4	1.2	2.6	1.07	52.3	73.6
Fremont	2006	1,424,955	80.3	18.1	1.6	2.7	0.1	8.0	1.05	56.7	209.9
	2005	1,271,574	86.8	19.3	(6.1)	3.0	(8.7)	7.8	0.95	56.3	220.6
	2004	1,292,328	77.6	18.8	3.6	2.3	1.4	32.7	1.09	60.4	241.2
	2003	1,275,070	69.5	19.2	11.3	2.6	9.0	30.7	1.19	52.6	256.6
Greenville	2006	153,895,541	80.0	15.7	4.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.11	39.2	91.6
	2005	137,771,356	79.7	16.9	3.4	2.7	1.4	3.0	1.10	39.5	96.3
	2004	137,000,037	78.9	15.9	5.2	2.7	2.4	3.2	1.10	39.7	96.3
	2003	132,122,844	80.0	15.1	4.9	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.11	36.5	90.9
Hamilton	2006	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2005	355,630	84.5	22.3	(6.8)	-	(5.1)	12.2	0.96	105.4	656.5
	2004	362,900	82.7	19.6	(2.3)	-	(4.5)	13.6	0.96	44.7	513.3
	2003	367,145	81.7	16.7	1.6	-	5.0	15.0	1.07	44.4	540.4
Hertford	2006	2,579,474	80.1	20.9	(1.0)	2.6	(4.5)	3.2	0.99	52.3	126.0
	2005	2,445,502	77.7	19.4	2.9	2.7	(0.9)	3.7	1.04	52.5	157.0
	2004	2,384,619	78.1	30.0	(8.1)	-	4.1	4.3	1.07	52.3	145.4
	2003	2,426,452	76.7	20.9	2.4	-	1.3	4.2	1.05	54.9	147.3
Hobgood	2006	488,696	74.9	25.4	(0.3)	-	-	11.9	0.11	29.5	77.5
	2005	491,888	66.7	30.0	3.3	-	3.5	3.8	0.91	33.8	91.9
	2004	480,131	66.2	34.2	(0.4)	31.0	(31.0)	5.8	0.26	45.6	51.7
	2003	482,585	70.3	32.2	(2.5)	1.6	(3.7)	4.6	0.06	100.7	145.5
Hookerton	2006	678,315	83.0	21.7	(4.7)	-	(1.2)	8.4	1.01	40.8	361.7
	2005	648,712	80.1	21.2	(1.3)	-	0.5	8.2	1.03	40.9	404.7
	2004	643,244	78.2	22.3	(0.5)	-	0.2	8.1	1.03	46.1	410.8
	2003	645,999	78.2	18.1	3.7	-	4.7	9.1	1.09	38.6	429.5
Kinston	2006	44,686,861	86.9	11.3	1.8	2.2	(0.8)	1.5	1.05	49.3	0.2
	2005	39,727,807	87.5	12.7	(0.2)	2.5	(3.2)	1.8	0.85	46.1	10.7
	2004	39,259,547	85.9	10.8	3.3	2.5	(0.2)	1.9	1.04	50.6	7.8
	2003	39,124,614	87.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	-	2.0	1.04	48.8	-

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
La Grange	2006	3,083,083	78.7	16.3	5.0	2.2	3.6	1.2	1.07	32.7	28.1
	2005	2,830,663	77.9	18.9	3.2	-	3.1	1.1	1.04	35.5	19.8
	2004	2,826,680	77.0	14.1	8.9	-	10.8	3.5	1.13	38.8	16.1
	2003	2,856,405	74.6	17.4	8.0	0.2	7.5	2.8	1.10	34.1	14.2
Laurinburg	2006	14,446,251	82.8	10.8	6.4	1.2	7.0	6.5	1.12	90.9	161.8
	2005	12,931,826	82.0	16.9	1.1	-	(0.2)	6.1	1.03	81.3	180.9
	2004	12,410,564	86.1	14.0	(0.1)	4.7	(4.1)	7.0	1.04	108.4	189.7
	2003	13,539,144	77.4	13.2	9.4	4.0	6.7	7.4	1.17	106.0	187.5
Louisburg	2006	5,964,932	79.8	22.8	(2.6)	3.0	(4.0)	6.4	1.04	28.9	329.8
	2005	5,553,798	76.5	24.2	(0.7)	8.0	(7.5)	7.2	1.06	27.2	376.9
	2004	5,644,828	73.3	22.1	4.6	10.6	(5.4)	7.9	1.13	25.8	411.8
	2003	5,694,874	71.6	22.3	6.1	2.9	5.4	9.5	1.18	25.8	446.5
Lumberton	2006	30,793,094	-	95.9	4.1	0.5	3.5	1.3	4.54	26.0	33.5
	2005	28,118,785	82.6	16.0	1.4	1.3	2.7	0.8	1.06	25.6	10.9
	2004	26,856,355	86.1	17.1	(3.2)	0.4	(1.2)	0.7	1.01	29.7	-
	2003	26,266,800	85.1	19.1	(4.2)	1.6	(3.4)	0.9	1.00	35.1	3.0
New Bern	2006	48,829,249	77.4	20.6	2.0	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.06	43.4	1.0
	2005	43,395,746	77.6	22.5	(0.1)	3.0	(3.1)	1.3	1.03	43.9	8.1
	2004	44,805,720	74.6	21.7	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.10	44.8	14.1
	2003	42,913,536	75.1	22.4	2.5	2.9	-	1.7	1.08	42.6	0.6
Pikeville	2006	943,889	85.5	11.5	3.0	-	5.7	7.2	1.07	31.4	289.2
	2005	861,289	85.3	9.0	5.7	2.9	3.9	6.0	1.08	33.3	204.3
	2004	852,155	83.4	9.0	7.6	2.9	5.5	5.9	1.10	36.8	300.6
	2003	836,958	82.6	13.6	3.8	-	4.7	5.8	1.06	31.9	275.0
Red Springs	2006	4,113,504	73.5	15.9	10.6	4.1	7.4	5.5	1.14	65.8	124.8
	2005	3,729,191	70.5	18.2	11.3	15.4	(3.8)	5.0	1.14	59.7	140.5
	2004	3,631,458	71.3	17.4	11.3	4.4	7.8	5.7	1.15	52.4	204.4
	2003	3,629,213	68.7	24.1	7.2	4.4	3.4	6.5	1.16	70.6	207.6
Robersonville	2006	2,439,268	88.7	18.1	(6.8)	0.2	(3.4)	13.1	0.98	37.1	460.8
	2005	2,187,896	86.3	19.8	(6.1)	1.4	(5.2)	14.2	0.97	35.2	542.1
	2004	2,307,547	86.3	16.6	(2.9)	0.6	(1.1)	14.8	1.00	44.1	528.7
	2003	2,233,855	82.4	15.8	1.8	0.9	3.2	14.3	1.06	41.4	574.1

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
Rocky Mount	2006	78,239,181	90.5	4.2	5.3	1.3	3.8	1.8	1.07	46.5	13.6
	2005	69,650,344	82.1	15.9	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.05	51.7	0.9
	2004	70,099,299	80.5	18.3	1.2	2.5	(0.8)	1.5	1.04	49.9	0.3
	2003	68,690,602	80.1	18.0	1.9	-	1.9	1.9	1.04	56.1	6.7
Scotland Neck	2006	3,200,869	88.0	19.2	(7.2)	1.1	(5.7)	5.8	0.97	28.5	106.0
	2005	2,919,444	85.3	20.4	(5.7)	1.2	(5.0)	5.4	0.99	30.8	131.2
	2004	3,051,803	78.9	24.0	(2.9)	1.3	(2.1)	12.4	1.02	33.0	117.8
	2003	3,006,194	76.3	19.9	3.8	1.1	4.9	12.5	1.11	26.4	141.2
Selma	2006	6,846,436	79.8	11.7	8.5	1.8	(7.8)	2.3	0.94	-	113.0
	2005	6,142,726	78.3	16.8	4.9	2.4	3.3	3.7	1.09	31.2	153.6
	2004	6,177,225	75.8	22.6	1.6	2.4	(0.6)	3.7	1.05	45.1	118.2
	2003	6,024,475	76.5	19.4	4.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.08	46.8	116.7
Smithfield	2006	16,892,110	82.4	14.6	3.0	-	4.0	4.0	1.06	47.7	100.9
	2005	15,339,323	80.4	16.9	2.7	0.3	2.9	4.2	1.06	55.0	97.5
	2004	15,127,948	79.5	14.8	5.7	-	6.1	4.3	1.09	50.2	108.4
	2003	14,657,930	78.8	14.3	6.9	-	9.6	4.5	1.13	43.9	115.9
Southport	2006	5,610,349	78.9	16.1	5.0	-	6.9	5.3	1.11	29.5	207.5
	2005	5,038,421	77.3	15.7	7.0	-	7.9	6.7	1.13	24.1	236.7
	2004	4,906,532	74.0	13.6	12.4	-	12.6	24.5	1.19	31.7	193.5
	2003	4,735,520	74.6	13.8	11.6	-	12.0	5.6	1.00	25.1	179.6
Tarboro	2006	23,310,763	86.4	15.2	(1.6)	4.6	(6.0)	1.6	1.06	39.7	20.8
	2005	22,001,588	84.1	15.9	0.0	4.6	(4.5)	1.8	1.08	41.7	28.3
	2004	22,309,811	83.3	16.1	0.6	5.1	(4.2)	2.2	1.09	40.0	39.9
	2003	21,379,961	84.8	16.2	(1.0)	3.7	(4.3)	2.9	1.07	37.1	68.5
Washington	2006	29,079,443	81.1	19.1	(0.2)	(3.8)	4.6	1.7	1.04	42.9	43.1
	2005	26,114,337	79.3	20.7	0.0	3.9	(2.1)	2.1	1.07	47.2	36.5
	2004	26,156,161	78.3	21.1	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.07	44.4	48.0
	2003	25,010,628	79.3	22.5	(1.8)	(0.3)	(0.9)	2.2	1.06	39.9	52.9
Wilson	2006	108,720,650	86.9	15.1	(2.0)	1.7	(3.4)	4.0	1.01	40.8	107.8
	2005	100,083,060	85.0	14.5	0.5	1.9	(1.2)	5.1	1.04	41.2	149.6
	2004	103,045,493	83.6	13.6	2.8	1.8	1.3	5.5	1.06	40.1	162.7
	2003	100,163,547	82.8	13.4	3.8	2.0	1.6	5.6	1.05	32.6	175.4

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

<div></div>											
		Financial Results									
		As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues						Key Ratios			
	Fiscal	Total	Electric	Other	Operating	Transfers	Net Inc			Days	Days
Unit	Year	Operating	Power	Operating	Margin	Out(In)	Before	Quick	Coverage	Sales in	Cash
		Revenues	Purchases	Expenses			Cap Contr	Ratio	Ratio	Receivables	on Hand
<u>N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants</u>											
Albemarle	2006	26,610,131	81.6	18.7	(0.3)	3.6	(3.2)	2.7	0.86	35.1	58.9
	2005	25,280,287	82.2	19.5	(1.7)	3.2	(4.5)	3.1	1.01	40.4	59.5
	2004	25,611,106	80.0	19.3	0.7	7.7	(6.7)	3.1	1.04	40.7	70.2
	2003	24,949,517	79.7	19.3	1.0	2.7	(1.3)	4.5	1.05	37.3	119.3
Bostic	2006	334,151	62.5	14.5	23.0	12.0	13.5	8.5	1.29	51.7	410.0
	2005	306,545	62.2	15.0	22.8	9.8	13.8	8.2	1.43	48.1	302.8
	2004	308,949	62.4	26.4	11.2	12.0	(0.8)	7.1	1.23	47.8	230.7
	2003	303,982	62.9	15.3	21.8	5.7	16.1	7.4	1.40	40.5	262.0
Cherryville	2006	4,459,341	77.8	21.8	0.4	1.6	(0.7)	5.5	1.04	34.0	40.3
	2005	4,430,584	75.0	19.9	5.1	5.3	0.1	9.3	1.10	33.3	56.8
	2004	4,437,694	73.4	17.3	9.3	4.7	4.7	28.8	1.16	37.0	57.0
	2003	4,058,417	80.9	24.3	(5.2)	-	(3.6)	10.8	0.98	36.6	13.8
Cornelius	2006	3,760,433	71.6	21.4	7.0	-	5.8	1.2	1.01	44.8	44.3
	2005	3,895,118	62.2	19.5	18.3	-	17.4	1.3	1.24	41.1	78.7
	2004	3,424,724	67.9	23.4	8.7	-	7.2	1.3	1.09	52.5	59.1
	2003	3,187,456	69.5	24.2	6.3	-	5.1	1.0	1.06	50.1	15.6
Drexel	2006	1,860,552	72.5	30.8	(3.3)	-	0.1	12.6	1.02	31.4	458.5
	2005	1,815,401	69.3	27.2	3.5	-	5.4	13.6	1.09	33.4	525.9
	2004	1,776,033	69.7	28.2	2.1	-	3.3	12.8	1.06	30.9	504.8
	2003	1,804,394	67.8	26.0	6.2	-	8.0	13.2	1.13	28.9	501.9
Gastonia	2006	56,871,858	83.0	14.7	2.3	3.9	(1.0)	2.5	1.07	41.0	47.7
	2005	53,869,434	82.1	15.3	2.6	4.3	(1.4)	2.6	1.08	41.9	62.4
	2004	54,020,286	80.8	14.9	4.3	4.5	(0.1)	2.9	1.10	44.8	62.5
	2003	54,499,868	78.8	14.8	6.4	(0.7)	6.6	3.1	1.11	45.8	61.3
Granite Falls	2006	4,267,406	73.4	27.2	(0.6)	-	(0.3)	2.5	1.03	42.4	62.4
	2005	3,963,673	74.0	27.0	(1.0)	-	(0.9)	2.7	1.03	45.8	76.3
	2004	4,052,951	72.3	32.7	(5.0)	-	(5.3)	3.2	0.97	50.9	69.0
	2003	4,005,630	70.5	26.1	3.4	-	3.1	3.5	1.10	45.5	100.4

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants (continued)											
High Point	2006	89,650,166	-	103.2	(3.2)	0.6	(2.8)	2.9	-	12.9	100.9
	2005	86,256,922	87.0	10.4	2.6	0.2	2.6	3.5	1.08	14.0	118.8
	2004	82,791,841	89.3	10.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.9	1.05	14.9	122.5
	2003	85,029,325	80.3	15.9	3.8	0.2	4.9	4.2	1.12	19.1	138.8
Huntersville	2006	7,140,993	63.1	18.6	18.3	-	18.1	3.3	1.43	58.7	123.8
	2005	6,343,749	63.9	17.6	18.5	-	18.1	3.2	1.32	43.2	134.5
	2004	6,296,981	63.3	17.0	19.7	-	18.8	3.9	1.33	47.6	182.9
	2003	5,719,111	64.8	17.7	17.5	-	16.4	3.7	1.28	42.9	175.6
Landis	2006	4,242,394	74.4	27.1	(1.5)	7.4	(8.6)	1.3	1.02	35.9	29.7
	2005	3,957,017	74.4	23.2	2.4	9.2	(6.5)	2.8	1.07	46.4	57.6
	2004	4,060,523	72.9	21.4	5.7	(6.7)	12.4	3.7	1.11	47.2	80.4
	2003	4,169,012	70.9	20.0	9.1	13.8	(2.0)	2.5	1.20	29.7	54.5
Lexington	2006	42,646,571	79.1	18.0	2.9	4.2	(0.9)	2.1	1.06	43.0	39.9
	2005	42,026,569	78.5	18.2	3.3	(15.2)	18.5	2.3	1.06	47.9	44.1
	2004	43,253,873	76.8	18.0	5.2	3.1	1.9	2.6	1.10	47.1	43.2
	2003	43,471,149	75.1	17.9	7.0	2.6	5.2	2.6	1.12	41.5	41.4
Lincolnton	2006	5,817,435	80.4	20.7	(1.1)	0.1	1.5	6.7	1.05	28.9	245.9
	2005	5,663,947	78.2	21.0	0.8	-	2.7	6.2	0.95	32.0	244.0
	2004	5,702,845	76.8	20.9	2.3	-	3.0	8.2	1.07	36.0	324.7
	2003	5,632,490	75.1	22.1	2.8	-	3.9	8.4	0.99	28.6	343.5
Maiden	2006	4,587,233	87.2	15.8	(3.0)	-	(2.8)	7.7	1.01	27.4	17.2
	2005	4,193,288	91.8	18.4	(10.2)	-	(10.1)	7.5	0.94	19.2	25.3
	2004	4,608,833	85.8	18.3	(4.1)	0.1	(4.7)	12.8	0.99	33.8	35.6
	2003	5,014,582	90.6	12.5	(3.1)	8.1	(9.8)	16.1	1.01	29.4	38.2
Monroe	2006	39,118,010	83.8	10.5	5.7	(1.4)	12.4	11.0	1.17	28.6	405.9
	2005	35,992,619	85.1	13.2	1.7	-	8.1	11.6	1.13	34.5	420.3
	2004	34,513,093	85.0	12.7	2.3	-	6.7	12.3	1.12	33.5	428.9
	2003	33,925,723	83.1	12.6	4.3	(1.0)	13.7	13.9	1.19	30.4	433.5
Morganton	2006	23,116,052	87.8	19.1	(6.9)	3.1	(6.9)	8.5	0.98	36.6	233.7
	2005	22,227,843	86.6	16.5	(3.1)	3.9	(5.0)	9.7	1.01	34.1	299.2
	2004	22,549,633	83.5	14.8	1.7	2.2	0.4	10.6	1.06	38.2	346.2
	2003	22,214,145	82.3	14.7	3.0	2.1	2.5	11.2	1.08	31.2	370.6

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants (continued)											
Newton	2006	9,669,207	73.3	33.8	(7.1)	1.4	(6.3)	1.0	0.89	37.3	12.5
	2005	9,121,661	73.0	30.8	(3.8)	(0.9)	(0.7)	1.9	0.78	30.0	54.9
	2004	8,896,199	70.2	34.4	(4.6)	-	(3.8)	1.6	0.83	31.0	42.2
	2003	8,561,552	70.0	38.6	(8.6)	-	(7.2)	1.9	0.69	30.8	113.0
Pineville	2006	9,390,454	85.1	14.1	0.8	-	2.5	4.0	1.05	51.1	188.9
	2005	9,304,422	81.4	12.4	6.2	-	6.8	4.7	1.11	51.9	199.5
	2004	9,367,539	80.4	11.2	8.4	-	8.5	5.4	1.13	54.1	193.1
	2003	9,089,225	78.7	11.9	9.4	-	9.4	5.2	1.14	47.6	169.3
Shelby	2006	15,529,360	76.0	17.3	6.7	11.4	(4.8)	2.6	1.08	39.2	111.9
	2005	14,894,860	74.9	18.3	6.8	2.8	3.1	4.2	1.07	42.5	207.2
	2004	14,803,063	73.2	19.4	7.4	2.3	4.5	2.6	1.09	42.8	99.7
	2003	14,632,334	77.1	17.3	5.6	2.3	4.8	1.2	1.10	37.0	70.8
Statesville	2006	34,434,669	86.5	12.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	5.0	1.05	48.0	155.4
	2005	33,597,354	85.0	13.1	1.9	0.5	1.6	5.0	1.05	50.7	159.4
	2004	34,190,549	83.4	12.0	4.6	0.5	4.2	5.2	1.08	58.1	147.9
	2003	32,672,918	83.8	12.7	3.5	0.5	3.5	5.1	1.07	49.4	152.3
Other Units with Electric Systems											
Black Creek	2006	1,123,251	46.5	29.7	23.8	7.5	21.1	9.1	1.48	69.8	483.0
	2005	1,005,328	49.1	37.8	13.1	7.8	4.7	7.0	1.21	66.0	406.5
	2004	1,085,854	44.7	32.3	23.0	6.0	15.4	6.4	1.36	54.7	428.4
	2003	902,511	50.2	29.7	20.1	6.4	12.4	5.1	1.28	25.8	471.5
Concord	2006	55,127,472	61.6	26.0	12.4	4.1	7.9	4.0	1.24	40.1	120.2
	2005	50,625,078	61.6	26.8	11.6	8.8	1.7	4.3	1.22	39.9	131.6
	2004	48,828,093	60.1	26.6	13.3	7.7	3.9	3.8	1.24	44.2	147.0
	2003	46,526,293	61.1	25.7	13.2	5.8	6.3	4.0	1.25	39.8	130.0
Dallas	2006	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	2005	4,390,477	48.2	25.8	26.0	13.3	12.9	5.4	1.56	49.5	220.9
	2004	4,055,869	55.2	31.3	13.5	15.7	(1.3)	3.6	1.18	36.8	158.3
	2003	3,935,088	49.4	30.2	20.4	15.4	5.0	4.0	1.39	29.8	190.1

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

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Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
Other Units with Electric Systems (continued)											
Enfield	2006	3,339,138	51.8	15.5	32.7	21.1	11.5	4.5	1.62	50.0	161.1
	2005	3,207,543	52.6	14.3	33.1	13.4	19.4	3.0	1.54	42.7	106.6
	2004	3,231,988	54.8	11.7	33.5	15.0	18.2	1.1	1.52	34.9	11.6
	2003	3,040,164	61.4	12.0	26.6	22.2	2.5	0.3	1.36	27.8	-
Fayetteville	2006	155,773,020	63.8	20.7	15.5	6.4	6.3	0.4	0.99	44.8	62.3
	2005	146,069,329	72.2	15.5	12.3	5.9	4.9	1.7	1.20	46.7	63.2
	2004	141,981,920	52.6	37.1	10.3	6.2	1.7	1.6	1.26	48.4	44.6
	2003	145,617,727	79.6	14.6	5.8	6.0	(2.4)	1.6	1.12	54.0	59.0
Forest City	2006	9,302,539	48.7	19.1	32.2	29.6	3.5	10.8	1.77	51.7	85.4
	2005	8,703,806	48.6	18.0	33.4	28.7	5.2	5.0	1.80	49.2	105.8
	2004	8,356,158	51.5	18.3	30.2	28.7	2.0	3.9	1.68	54.1	65.6
	2003	8,414,202	56.5	16.5	27.0	5.9	22.2	3.6	1.55	49.8	84.6
Fountain	2006	518,930	55.0	34.0	11.0	-	10.4	2.7	1.06	23.6	223.5
	2005	498,612	50.7	34.0	15.3	0.5	13.9	2.9	1.15	26.5	209.3
	2004	518,211	48.8	29.7	21.5	2.7	17.2	2.6	1.28	31.1	191.8
	2003	523,913	48.6	28.3	23.1	-	21.2	1.9	1.52	25.0	132.7
Highlands	2006	3,105,990	-	93.0	7.0	32.2	(23.2)	14.2	-	49.3	230.6
	2005	3,245,296	72.2	2.7	25.1	88.4	(61.1)	19.5	1.42	55.7	365.3
	2004	2,961,819	53.6	24.0	22.4	31.1	(7.1)	34.2	1.50	41.7	718.6
	2003	3,062,695	-	72.2	27.8	(0.1)	30.2	37.1	-	41.8	767.1
Kings Mountain	2006	8,719,439	53.9	27.7	18.4	18.9	(0.5)	2.4	1.38	49.6	39.3
	2005	8,186,695	52.7	28.6	18.7	16.5	1.9	2.4	1.35	46.9	54.9
	2004	8,234,831	48.2	27.2	24.6	15.2	8.9	2.8	1.45	50.2	95.2
	2003	8,171,129	49.2	24.8	26.0	14.4	10.9	2.5	1.46	43.7	82.2
Lucama	2006	1,802,011	51.6	27.7	20.7	4.4	18.9	19.2	1.43	29.9	671.8
	2005	1,707,463	49.6	23.4	27.0	6.7	20.6	13.9	1.51	30.2	680.8
	2004	1,618,487	53.1	24.2	22.7	7.0	14.9	10.8	1.38	25.1	615.2
	2003	1,570,645	47.7	26.2	26.1	8.1	17.6	9.5	1.50	30.1	597.5
Macclesfield	2006	447,082	64.1	30.0	5.9	12.1	(6.0)	8.9	1.10	35.8	350.9
	2005	415,221	60.1	32.7	7.2	32.2	(26.2)	9.6	1.12	39.5	406.6
	2004	438,987	59.1	30.5	10.4	-	10.3	11.1	1.21	36.7	495.5
	2003	401,587	65.2	32.6	2.2	0.6	2.0	11.1	1.08	33.3	459.5

Table A

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Financial Results											
Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Inc Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
Other Units with Electric Systems (continued)											
Pinetops	2006	2,042,376	63.4	18.8	17.8	12.7	5.1	3.9	1.29	26.1	64.8
	2005	1,792,791	65.6	24.1	10.3	12.4	(1.9)	1.7	1.17	31.0	73.4
	2004	1,731,862	66.5	24.6	8.9	20.2	(11.4)	1.8	1.17	39.1	112.0
	2003	1,660,563	68.0	12.4	19.6	21.1	(1.0)	3.8	1.33	31.5	120.9
Sharpsburg	2006	2,017,770	-	76.4	23.6	11.1	9.6	3.7	4.13	42.4	21.0
	2005	1,727,263	56.7	30.2	13.1	22.7	(11.8)	3.0	1.29	27.3	168.4
	2004	1,691,319	59.6	38.0	2.4	26.2	(23.1)	1.7	1.15	27.0	414.6
	2003	1,767,708	33.8	29.5	36.7	13.3	23.9	8.4	1.92	25.4	570.7
Stantonsburg	2006	1,811,952	74.4	3.3	22.3	11.0	12.2	9.3	1.43	15.5	466.9
	2005	1,651,145	55.6	28.9	15.5	12.1	4.4	8.7	1.28	20.7	431.9
	2004	1,724,851	56.5	25.7	17.8	11.6	6.1	8.7	1.26	23.0	410.6
	2003	1,754,276	50.0	25.9	24.1	9.7	13.8	7.3	1.39	21.0	420.3
Walstonburg	2006	162,364	74.8	27.6	(2.4)	6.8	(9.2)	7.5	0.98	32.5	206.5
	2005	154,298	77.5	24.7	(2.2)	2.3	(4.4)	8.6	0.99	30.7	275.2
	2004	159,180	76.3	25.3	(1.6)	-	(1.7)	9.0	1.02	32.2	284.0
	2003	162,182	71.8	32.8	(4.6)	-	(4.5)	9.0	1.02	28.0	276.5
Waynesville	2006	7,036,064	69.0	15.1	15.9	14.2	2.2	2.9	1.26	27.4	68.9
	2005	6,308,998	69.5	17.0	13.5	15.9	(1.9)	2.7	1.22	29.5	60.0
	2004	6,165,919	62.6	17.0	20.4	22.0	(1.0)	3.6	1.37	26.6	92.9
	2003	6,142,449	66.9	16.6	16.5	16.3	0.6	4.0	1.28	23.1	97.1
Windsor	2006	4,121,698	68.4	26.1	5.5	9.0	(1.7)	3.9	1.12	50.6	146.4
	2005	3,662,105	58.7	26.7	14.6	5.2	11.6	6.1	1.36	43.9	164.0
	2004	3,360,796	61.5	31.5	7.0	16.5	(14.5)	4.1	1.12	52.7	143.8
	2003	3,335,682	57.9	34.9	7.2	13.5	11.4	7.6	1.51	64.1	184.4
Winterville	2006	4,740,155	65.4	23.4	11.2	8.5	3.1	7.1	1.15	43.6	94.0
	2005	4,284,432	62.9	24.1	13.0	3.9	9.7	5.3	1.18	31.9	137.6
	2004	4,056,996	54.8	20.5	24.7	3.7	20.5	6.8	1.37	38.4	236.0
	2003	4,002,806	56.7	30.4	12.9	6.9	4.8	5.6	1.14	25.6	155.4

Table A (cont.)

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Additional information to Table A:

Murphy Power Board is not included in Table A because its operations are separate from the Town of Murphy and are not included in the Town's financial statements.

Statistics pertinent to this unit are as follows:

Unit	Fiscal Year	Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Electric Fund Operating Revenues					Key Ratios			
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Income	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
Murphy Power Board	2006	12,012,326	74.7	22.5	2.8	-	4.6	1.0	1.11	31.0	11.3
	2005	11,144,287	73.8	21.6	4.6	-	5.4	4.7	1.13	29.6	159.5
	2004	10,902,896	75.2	21.4	3.4	-	4.0	1.2	1.10	30.2	148.1
	2003	10,232,139	77.7	22.1	0.2	-	1.0	1.1	1.08	30.1	144.2

Table A (cont.)

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems
Statistical Analysis - NC Eastern Municipal Power Agency
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

	Fiscal Year	Financial Results						Key Ratios			
		As a % of Total Operating Revenues						Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
		Total Operating Revenues	Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Income Before Cap Contr				
Minimum	2006	\$ 488,696	-	4.2	(7.2)	(3.8)	(7.8)	0.9	0.11	-	0.2
	2005	355,630	65.6	9.0	(6.8)	-	(8.7)	0.8	0.85	21.3	0.9
	2004	362,900	65.1	9.0	(8.1)	-	(31.0)	0.7	0.26	25.8	-
	2003	367,145	64.4	10.0	(4.2)	(0.3)	(4.3)	0.9	0.06	24.8	-
Maximum	2006	153,895,541	90.5	95.9	10.6	7.3	7.4	13.1	4.54	90.9	460.8
	2005	137,771,356	87.5	30.0	11.3	15.4	7.9	14.2	1.19	105.4	656.5
	2004	137,000,037	86.3	34.2	13.5	31.0	12.6	32.7	1.23	108.4	528.7
	2003	132,122,844	87.0	32.2	14.1	9.7	13.5	30.7	1.25	106.0	574.1
Mean	2006	22,711,533	78.5	20.1	1.4	1.7	0.1	4.4	1.13	40.9	125.6
	2005	19,883,686	79.1	19.1	1.7	2.6	(0.2)	4.7	1.05	45.0	161.2
	2004	19,919,952	77.8	18.9	3.3	3.1	1.1	6.6	1.06	46.5	160.8
	2003	19,356,461	76.7	18.4	4.9	2.1	3.5	6.1	1.05	45.4	168.4
Median	2006	8,419,189	80.2	18.1	1.7	1.7	(0.4)	4.0	1.06	40.8	106.0
	2005	6,142,726	79.3	19.2	1.4	2.4	(0.2)	3.8	1.05	41.7	140.5
	2004	6,177,225	78.2	18.3	3.3	2.3	1.3	4.4	1.07	44.8	117.8
	2003	6,024,475	76.7	18.0	4.1	1.9	3.0	4.5	1.07	41.4	141.2
Standard Deviation	2006	34,865,205	15.7	15.2	4.2	2.0	4.5	3.2	0.67	15.8	116.4
	2005	31,083,007	5.8	4.2	4.7	3.0	4.6	3.2	0.07	17.0	155.8
	2004	31,280,236	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.6	7.7	6.9	0.16	14.3	145.4
	2003	30,284,934	5.8	4.5	4.5	2.2	4.5	5.9	0.20	18.8	151.6

Note: Electric Power Purchases plus Other Operating Expenses plus Operating Margin do not necessarily sum to 100% because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems
Statistical Analysis - NC Municipal Power Agency Number 1
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

	Fiscal Year	Financial Results						Key Ratios			
		As a % of Total Operating Revenues						Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
		Total Operating Revenues	Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)	Net Income Before Cap Contr				
Minimum	2006	\$ 334,151	-	10.5	(7.1)	(1.4)	(8.6)	1.0	-	12.9	12.5
	2005	306,545	62.2	10.4	(10.2)	(15.2)	(10.1)	1.3	0.78	14.0	25.3
	2004	308,949	62.4	10.3	(5.0)	(6.7)	(6.7)	1.3	0.83	14.9	35.6
	2003	303,982	62.9	11.9	(8.6)	(1.0)	(9.8)	1.0	0.69	19.1	13.8
Maximum	2006	89,650,166	87.8	103.2	23.0	12.0	18.1	12.6	1.43	58.7	458.5
	2005	86,256,922	91.8	30.8	22.8	9.8	18.5	13.6	1.43	51.9	525.9
	2004	82,791,841	89.3	34.4	19.7	12.0	18.8	28.8	1.33	58.1	504.8
	2003	85,029,325	90.6	38.6	21.8	13.8	16.4	16.1	1.40	50.1	501.9
Mean	2006	20,184,548	73.6	24.2	2.2	2.5	0.9	4.8	1.01	38.3	146.7
	2005	19,323,226	77.2	18.8	4.0	1.2	3.6	5.4	1.08	38.4	164.6
	2004	19,192,985	76.2	19.6	4.2	1.6	2.9	6.9	1.08	41.5	163.2
	2003	19,102,149	75.9	19.2	5.0	1.9	4.2	6.3	1.10	37.0	167.1
Median	2006	9,390,454	77.8	18.7	0.4	0.6	(0.7)	3.3	1.04	37.3	100.9
	2005	9,121,661	78.2	18.3	2.6	-	2.6	4.2	1.07	41.1	118.8
	2004	8,896,199	76.8	18.3	4.3	0.1	3.0	3.9	1.09	42.8	99.7
	2003	8,561,552	77.1	17.7	4.3	-	4.8	4.5	1.10	37.0	119.3
Standard Deviation	2006	23,464,306	19.3	20.1	7.6	3.9	7.1	3.4	0.27	10.5	142.0
	2005	22,512,432	8.6	5.4	8.1	5.1	8.4	3.6	0.14	10.2	139.7
	2004	22,005,204	7.6	6.9	6.0	3.8	6.3	6.5	0.10	10.3	141.5
	2003	22,378,607	7.2	6.6	7.0	3.7	7.0	4.6	0.14	8.6	146.7

Note: Electric Power Purchases plus Other Operating Expenses plus Operating Margin do not necessarily sum to 100% because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems
Statistical Analysis - Other Units With Electric Systems
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

	Fiscal Year	Financial Results						Key Ratios			
		Total Operating Revenues	As a % of Total Operating Revenues				Net Income Before Cap Contr	Quick Ratio	Coverage Ratio	Days Sales in Receivables	Days Cash on Hand
			Electric Power Purchases	Other Operating Expenses	Operating Margin	Transfers Out(In)					
Minimum	2006	\$ 162,364	-	3.3	(2.4)	-	(23.2)	0.4	-	15.5	21.0
	2005	154,298	48.2	2.7	(2.2)	0.5	(61.1)	1.7	0.99	20.7	54.9
	2004	159,180	44.7	11.7	(1.6)	-	(23.1)	1.1	1.02	23.0	11.6
	2003	162,182	-	12.0	(4.6)	(0.1)	(4.5)	0.3	-	21.0	-
Maximum	2006	155,773,020	74.8	93.0	32.7	32.2	21.1	19.2	4.13	69.8	671.8
	2005	146,069,329	77.5	37.8	33.4	88.4	20.6	19.5	1.80	66.0	680.8
	2004	141,981,920	76.3	38.0	33.5	31.1	20.5	34.2	1.68	54.7	718.6
	2003	145,617,727	79.6	72.2	36.7	22.2	30.2	37.1	1.92	64.1	767.1
Mean	2006	15,364,191	53.7	30.2	16.1	12.3	4.2	6.7	1.38	40.2	205.7
	2005	13,757,549	59.1	24.2	16.7	16.5	0.2	6.2	1.31	39.3	225.7
	2004	13,344,619	56.6	26.4	16.9	13.1	3.3	6.5	1.31	38.7	259.2
	2003	13,388,423	54.1	27.5	18.4	9.2	9.8	7.0	1.28	34.4	266.6
Median	2006	3,105,990	61.6	26.1	15.9	11.0	5.1	4.5	1.26	42.4	146.4
	2005	3,226,420	57.7	25.3	14.1	12.3	4.6	5.2	1.25	39.7	166.2
	2004	3,096,904	55.0	26.2	19.1	13.3	3.0	3.9	1.27	37.6	175.1
	2003	3,051,430	56.6	27.3	20.3	7.5	8.6	4.6	1.35	30.0	169.9
Standard Deviation	2006	38,389,563	21.9	21.9	9.4	8.7	10.6	4.8	0.80	13.4	184.6
	2005	34,945,357	9.2	8.3	9.1	19.9	18.9	4.6	0.20	11.8	170.8
	2004	33,946,175	7.3	6.8	9.5	9.7	12.1	7.6	0.16	10.3	207.5
	2003	34,634,203	17.3	13.3	10.5	7.0	10.0	8.1	0.38	12.0	223.4

Note: Electric Power Purchases plus Other Operating Expenses plus Operating Margin do not necessarily sum to 100% because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

**Financial Results and Key Ratios of Municipal Electric Systems
Statistical Analysis**

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Definitions:

Minimum - The smallest value found within a set of numbers.

Maximum - The largest value found within a set of numbers.

Mean - The mean or average is a measure reflecting the center of a distribution of values.

Median - The middle value of an ordered set of numbers. From the ordered set, an equal number of values will be above and below the middle value. If there is an even number of numbers in the set, then the median is an average of the two numbers in the middle.

Standard Deviation - measures the degree to which individual values in a list vary from the mean (average). The lower the standard deviation, the less individual values vary from the mean, and the more reliable the mean. As a general rule, if the data are normally distributed, 68% of the values will be within one standard deviation of the mean and 95% of the values will be within two standard deviations of the mean. The standard deviation can be particularly useful in identifying "outliers," i.e., values that are unusually high or low.

Key to Financial Statistics and Ratios

Financial Results - These statistics were compiled by the staff of the Local Government Commission from the unit's audited financial statements.

Total Operating Revenues

Charges for services plus other operating revenues.

Electric Power Purchases

Wholesale cost of power purchased from the power agency as a percentage of total operating revenues.

Other Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses less electric power purchases as a percentage of total operating revenues.

NOTE: Other operating expenses do not include interest expense or capital outlay. Interest expense is reported as a non-operating expense, and capital outlay is not an expense but is reported on the balance sheet as part of fixed assets.

Operating Margin

Total operating revenues less total operating expenses as a percentage of total operating revenues.

Transfers Out (In)

Total transfers out less total transfers in as a percentage of total operating revenues.

Note: Negative amounts indicate transfers from other funds to the Electric Fund.

Net Income

Total operating revenues plus total nonoperating revenues less total operating expenses, total non-operating expenses, and transfers to (from) other funds as a percentage of total operating revenues. The income shown here is before capital contributions

Key to Financial Statistics and Ratios

Key Ratios - These ratios were compiled by the staff of the Local Government Commission from the unit's audited financial statements.

Quick Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Total quick assets}}{\text{Total current liabilities}}$$

Note: Quick assets are defined as current assets less inventories and prepaid items.

Coverage Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Net income before capital contributions plus transfers out (in), purchased power expense, depreciation expense, and interest expense}}{\text{Purchased power expense plus principal payments and interest expense on electric system debt}}$$

Note: A coverage ratio of less than 1.0 indicates the electric system does not generate adequate income to cover the cost of purchased power and debt service payments on electric system debt.

Days Sales in Receivables

$$\frac{\text{Net accounts receivable x 365 days}}{\text{Charges for services}}$$

Note: Net accounts receivable includes any unbilled receivables.

Days Cash on Hand

$$\frac{\text{Unrestricted cash and investments x 365 days}}{\text{Total operating expenses less depreciation and amortization expenses}}$$

Group and Statewide Averages

These statistics were compiled by the staff of the Local Government Commission from audited financial statements.

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax		Transfers From the Electric Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted		
			Electric Fund	Revenues Due to City		to the General Fund			for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
			Fixed Assets	Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate		As a % of	As a	Effec-	Without	Non-
Unit	Popu-	Year	at Cost	Amount	Equivalent	Amount	Elec. Fixed	Tax Rate	tive	Electric	Electric
	lation						Assets	Equivalent	Actual	Transfers	Avg.
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants</u>											
Apex	27,215	2006	30,680,250	122,721	0.0047	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	0.44
		2005	24,078,551	96,314	0.0040	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	
		2004	18,911,889	75,648	0.0033	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	
		2003	18,927,793	75,711	0.0035	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	
Ayden	4,827	2006	8,147,607	42,368	0.0242	485,000	6.0	0.28	0.50	0.78	0.29
		2005	8,174,821	42,509	0.0247	225,000	2.8	0.13	0.51	0.64	
		2004	8,164,413	44,904	0.0328	242,927	3.0	0.18	0.44	0.62	
		2003	7,954,475	41,363	0.0309	382,828	4.8	0.29	0.44	0.73	
Belhaven	1,936	2006	919,324	4,780	0.0061	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	0.28
		2005	868,853	4,518	0.0059	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	
		2004	845,098	4,395	0.0057	134,245	15.9	0.18	0.49	0.67	
		2003	842,848	4,383	0.0058	137,690	16.3	0.18	0.52	0.70	
Benson	3,380	2006	2,802,779	13,173	0.0062	84,083	3.0	0.04	0.46	0.50	0.29
		2005	2,802,781	12,052	0.0057	90,171	3.2	0.04	0.41	0.45	
		2004	2,792,192	13,403	0.0063	72,332	2.6	0.03	0.47	0.50	
		2003	2,652,100	12,465	0.0071	196,331	7.4	0.11	0.37	0.48	
Clayton	11,584	2006	8,451,040	41,410	0.0042	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	0.44
		2005	8,434,873	41,331	0.0046	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	
		2004	8,127,738	49,579	0.0060	-	-	-	0.60	0.60	
		2003	7,957,087	38,990	0.0064	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	
Edenton	5,050	2006	9,648,303	41,488	0.0153	146,694	1.5	0.05	0.31	0.36	0.29
		2005	9,236,679	39,718	0.0151	233,308	2.5	0.09	0.35	0.44	
		2004	8,957,492	35,382	0.0136	97,137	1.1	0.04	0.35	0.39	
		2003	8,982,901	38,626	0.0150	126,989	1.4	0.05	0.33	0.38	
Elizabeth City	18,871	2006	33,682,981	225,676	0.0328	983,772	2.9	0.14	0.45	0.59	0.44
		2005	32,892,248	220,378	0.0329	963,525	2.9	0.14	0.49	0.63	
		2004	32,377,904	200,743	0.0312	950,495	2.9	0.15	0.48	0.63	
		2003	31,772,854	212,878	0.0335	1,024,493	3.2	0.16	0.50	0.66	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
						Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
Farmville	4,611	2006	5,103,879	25,009	0.0089	116,000	2.3	0.04	0.47	0.51	0.29
		2005	4,644,966	22,760	0.0080	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	
		2004	4,704,502	23,052	0.0096	64,009	1.4	0.03	0.39	0.42	
		2003	4,583,340	22,458	0.0090	60,936	1.3	0.02	0.39	0.41	
Fremont	1,429	2006	1,030,646	6,699	0.0141	38,600	3.7	0.08	0.61	0.69	0.28
		2005	1,163,896	7,565	0.0159	38,600	3.3	0.08	0.64	0.72	
		2004	1,163,895	6,401	0.0132	30,000	2.6	0.06	0.55	0.61	
		2003	1,163,895	7,565	0.0199	33,000	2.8	0.09	0.41	0.50	
Greenville	68,977	2006	171,483,804	960,309	0.0240	(3,340,677)	(1.9)	(0.08)	0.54	0.46	0.42
		2005	163,570,683	915,996	0.0240	3,235,744	2.0	0.08	0.55	0.63	
		2004	157,508,160	968,675	0.0315	-	-	-	0.49	0.49	
		2003	153,771,782	861,122	0.0291	3,239,822	2.1	0.11	0.49	0.60	
Hamilton	488	2006	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.51	NR	0.25
		2005	270,143	1,540	0.0133	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	
		2004	270,143	1,540	0.0131	-	-	-	0.52	0.52	
		2003	251,778	1,435	0.0120	-	-	-	0.53	0.53	
Hertford	2,127	2006	2,764,601	13,547	0.0165	66,874	2.4	0.08	0.43	0.51	0.28
		2005	2,749,351	13,197	0.0163	66,874	2.4	0.08	0.42	0.50	
		2004	2,623,922	12,595	0.0163	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	
		2003	2,229,132	10,923	0.0143	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	
Hobgood	392	2006	409,918	1,845	0.0183	-	-	-	0.35	0.35	0.25
		2005	409,918	1,845	0.0184	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	
		2004	406,918	1,831	0.0180	149,027	36.6	1.47	0.39	1.86	
		2003	406,918	1,831	0.0181	7,500	1.8	0.07	0.39	0.46	
Hookerton	484	2006	538,444	2,692	0.0192	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	0.25
		2005	512,540	2,819	0.0279	-	-	-	0.43	0.43	
		2004	498,015	2,739	0.0265	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	
		2003	488,973	2,445	0.0239	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	
Kinston	23,068	2006	-	-	0.0000	955,000	#DIV/0!	0.08	0.58	0.66	0.44
		2005	36,352,460	218,115	0.0189	955,000	2.6	0.08	0.58	0.66	
		2004	36,299,778	208,724	0.0179	955,000	2.6	0.08	0.58	0.66	
		2003	36,053,814	216,323	0.0185	955,000	2.6	0.08	0.57	0.65	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
						Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
La Grange	2,808	2006	1,698,236	8,491	0.0077	66,768	3.9	0.06	0.48	0.54	0.29
		2005	1,633,236	8,166	0.0076	-	-	-	0.49	0.49	
		2004	-	-	0.0000	-	#DIV/0!	-	0.48	0.48	
		2003	1,513,553	7,568	0.0073	5,374	0.4	0.01	0.50	0.51	
Laurinburg	15,977	2006	12,045,196	45,772	0.0063	180,500	1.5	0.02	0.37	0.39	0.44
		2005	11,919,010	45,292	0.0062	319,000	2.7	0.04	0.38	0.42	
		2004	11,754,895	52,897	0.0073	475,604	4.0	0.07	0.45	0.52	
		2003	11,545,321	43,872	0.0070	543,040	4.7	0.09	0.36	0.45	
Louisburg	3,644	2006	6,802,437	32,992	0.0147	179,650	2.6	0.08	0.48	0.56	0.29
		2005	6,573,245	31,880	0.0134	176,510	2.7	0.07	0.49	0.56	
		2004	6,537,446	34,322	0.0189	204,234	3.1	0.11	0.35	0.46	
		2003	5,883,586	28,535	0.0159	165,990	2.8	0.09	0.39	0.48	
Lumberton	22,619	2006	23,608,778	153,457	0.0113	150,000	0.6	0.01	0.63	0.64	0.44
		2005	22,446,741	145,904	0.0155	-	-	-	0.59	0.59	
		2004	23,076,980	150,000	0.0157	-	-	-	0.59	0.59	
		2003	21,383,639	138,994	0.0151	(428,750)	(2.0)	(0.05)	0.58	0.53	
New Bern	24,429	2006	43,310,549	203,560	0.0104	847,500	2.0	0.04	0.43	0.47	0.44
		2005	41,378,097	194,477	0.0105	1,130,000	2.7	0.06	0.44	0.50	
		2004	39,981,207	187,912	0.0108	1,100,000	2.8	0.06	0.46	0.52	
		2003	37,720,960	177,289	0.0107	1,078,000	2.9	0.07	0.47	0.54	
Pikeville	714	2006	1,139,256	5,696	0.0160	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	0.24
		2005	1,139,256	5,696	0.0163	-	-	-	0.49	0.49	
		2004	1,144,596	6,868	0.0200	25,000	2.2	0.07	0.60	0.67	
		2003	1,143,580	5,718	0.0225	-	-	-	0.45	0.45	
Red Springs	3,469	2006	3,196,063	21,094	0.0123	167,673	5.2	0.10	0.64	0.74	0.29
		2005	3,169,624	20,920	0.0194	573,982	18.1	0.53	0.60	1.13	
		2004	3,126,210	19,695	0.0182	160,000	5.1	0.15	0.57	0.72	
		2003	2,919,658	19,270	0.0179	160,000	5.5	0.15	0.57	0.72	
Robersonville	1,641	2006	1,017,208	6,103	0.0094	4,100	0.4	0.01	0.54	0.55	0.28
		2005	933,513	5,601	0.0093	30,000	3.2	0.05	0.53	0.58	
		2004	919,821	5,519	0.0088	24,000	2.6	0.04	0.55	0.59	
		2003	905,390	5,432	0.0093	20,000	2.2	0.03	0.56	0.59	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
						Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)											
Rocky Mount	56,291	2006	62,048,763	310,244	0.0100	1,016,500	1.6	0.03	0.46	0.49	0.42
		2005	60,382,246	301,911	0.0099	946,406	1.6	0.03	0.45	0.48	
		2004	59,436,057	285,293	0.0095	1,729,180	2.9	0.06	0.46	0.52	
		2003	58,744,145	293,721	0.0098	1,714,600	2.9	0.06	0.44	0.50	
Scotland Neck	2,254	2006	1,517,012	9,102	0.0133	35,000	2.3	0.05	0.47	0.52	0.28
		2005	1,517,012	10,012	0.0155	35,000	2.3	0.05	0.57	0.62	
		2004	1,440,608	8,644	0.0133	39,520	2.7	0.06	0.52	0.58	
		2003	1,439,408	8,636	0.0139	34,256	2.4	0.06	0.52	0.58	
Selma	6,841	2006	5,184,924	22,814	0.0074	-	-	-	0.43	0.43	0.29
		2005	2,354,992	10,362	0.0032	150,000	6.4	0.05	0.42	0.47	
		2004	3,183,735	16,555	0.0057	148,000	4.6	0.05	0.51	0.56	
		2003	3,148,459	13,853	0.0061	148,000	4.7	0.07	0.40	0.47	
Smithfield	12,172	2006	7,964,308	45,397	0.0054	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	0.44
		2005	7,773,822	44,311	0.0055	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	
		2004	7,123,828	44,880	0.0055	-	-	-	0.62	0.62	
		2003	6,224,488	35,480	0.0058	-	-	-	0.49	0.49	
Southport	2,677	2006	5,292,605	14,290	0.0034	-	-	-	0.22	0.22	0.29
		2005	4,093,891	12,282	0.0030	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	
		2004	3,828,406	15,314	0.0039	-	-	-	0.33	0.33	
		2003	3,743,052	10,106	0.0037	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	
Tarboro	10,686	2006	47,052,038	197,619	0.0278	1,079,711	2.3	0.15	0.36	0.51	0.44
		2005	46,291,247	194,423	0.0271	1,022,658	2.2	0.14	0.35	0.49	
		2004	45,006,684	189,028	0.0265	1,144,233	2.5	0.16	0.36	0.52	
		2003	42,853,594	179,985	0.0250	814,060	1.9	0.11	0.37	0.48	
Washington	9,836	2006	44,941,304	247,177	0.0423	738,287	1.6	0.13	0.49	0.62	0.29
		2005	43,557,419	239,566	0.0415	(196,446)	(0.5)	(0.03)	0.51	0.48	
		2004	40,740,359	224,072	0.0395	155,098	0.4	0.03	0.52	0.55	
		2003	40,740,359	224,072	0.0401	400,000	1.0	0.07	0.55	0.62	
Wilson	47,911	2006	89,073,645	418,646	0.0140	1,625,000	1.8	0.05	0.43	0.48	0.44
		2005	81,620,620	383,617	0.0132	1,625,000	2.0	0.06	0.44	0.50	
		2004	77,357,312	363,579	0.0128	1,625,000	2.1	0.06	0.45	0.51	
		2003	73,601,748	345,928	0.0125	1,800,000	2.4	0.07	0.45	0.52	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax		Transfers From the Electric Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted		
			Electric Fund	Revenues Due to City		to the General Fund			for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
			Fixed Assets	Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate		As a % of	As a	Effec-	Without	Non-
Unit	Popu-	Year	at Cost	Amount	Equivalent	Amount	Elec. Fixed	Tax Rate	tive	Electric	Electric
	lation						Assets	Equivalent	Actual	Transfers	Avg.
<u>N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants</u>											
Albemarle	15,917	2006	20,659,582	115,694	0.0119	-	-	-	0.56	0.56	0.44
		2005	20,660,415	115,698	0.0127	1,025,000	5.0	0.11	0.48	0.59	
		2004	20,468,660	110,531	0.0121	950,000	4.6	0.10	0.48	0.58	
		2003	20,046,312	112,259	0.0121	907,700	4.5	0.10	0.52	0.62	
Bostic	321	2006	257,836	645	0.0051	40,000	15.5	0.32	0.22	0.54	0.25
		2005	257,836	645	0.0051	30,000	11.6	0.24	0.22	0.46	
		2004	257,836	645	0.0050	37,200	14.4	0.29	0.22	0.51	
		2003	257,836	645	0.0052	17,454	6.8	0.14	0.24	0.38	
Cherryville	5,563	2006	4,135,013	18,194	0.0057	30,400	0.7	0.01	0.43	0.44	0.29
		2005	3,760,131	16,545	0.0053	158,000	4.2	0.05	0.42	0.47	
		2004	3,070,955	13,512	0.0043	153,000	5.0	0.05	0.44	0.49	
		2003	2,955,670	13,005	0.0048	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	
Cornelius	17,144	2006	6,190,632	16,096	0.0005	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.44
		2005	5,943,335	15,453	0.0005	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	
		2004	5,366,952	15,564	0.0006	-	-	-	0.28	0.28	
		2003	5,207,417	13,539	0.0006	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	
Drexel	1,907	2006	1,095,743	4,164	0.0051	-	-	-	0.32	0.32	0.28
		2005	945,238	3,592	0.0042	-	-	-	0.34	0.34	
		2004	945,238	3,592	0.0041	-	-	-	0.33	0.33	
		2003	945,238	3,592	0.0041	-	-	-	0.35	0.35	
Gastonia	70,278	2006	72,941,573	393,884	0.0091	2,199,681	3.0	0.05	0.53	0.58	0.42
		2005	70,382,558	380,066	0.0089	2,300,000	3.3	0.05	0.52	0.57	
		2004	68,264,479	370,335	0.0088	2,426,800	3.6	0.06	0.54	0.60	
		2003	66,031,506	356,570	0.0094	3,082,870	4.7	0.08	0.44	0.52	
Granite Falls	4,762	2006	5,219,945	21,924	0.0067	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	0.29
		2005	5,108,889	22,479	0.0081	-	-	-	0.38	0.38	
		2004	5,218,588	22,962	0.0084	-	-	-	0.39	0.39	
		2003	5,067,298	21,283	0.0082	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
				Amount		Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
Unit	Popu- lation	Year									
N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants (continued)											
High Point	92,515	2006	121,872,704	722,705	0.0086	-	-	-	0.59	0.59	0.42
		2005	118,117,389	637,834	0.0078	228,600	0.2	-	0.54	0.54	
		2004	111,969,327	696,449	0.0106	228,600	0.2	-	0.50	0.50	
		2003	103,790,485	615,478	0.0097	228,600	0.2	-	0.52	0.52	
Huntersville	31,646	2006	13,656,281	38,238	0.0010	-	-	-	0.27	0.27	0.44
		2005	12,428,652	34,800	0.0010	-	-	-	0.27	0.27	
		2004	10,059,320	31,385	0.0010	-	-	-	0.31	0.31	
		2003	9,432,808	26,412	0.0009	-	-	-	0.27	0.27	
Landis	3,036	2006	3,950,916	12,643	0.0067	(247,110)	(6.3)	(0.13)	0.31	0.18	0.29
		2005	3,674,786	10,289	0.0057	182,147	5.0	0.10	0.27	0.37	
		2004	3,552,435	9,947	0.0051	169,769	4.8	0.09	0.28	0.37	
		2003	3,397,007	10,870	0.0059	366,814	10.8	0.20	0.26	0.46	
Lexington	20,918	2006	55,117,871	300,392	0.0231	1,350,000	2.4	0.10	0.50	0.60	0.44
		2005	53,201,246	273,986	0.0214	(6,057,264)	(11.4)	(0.47)	0.50	0.03	
		2004	51,789,696	266,717	0.0207	1,050,000	2.0	0.08	0.51	0.59	
		2003	49,270,858	268,526	0.0209	983,493	2.0	0.08	0.51	0.59	
Lincolnton	10,582	2006	4,033,028	22,585	0.0032	4,277	0.1	-	0.54	0.54	0.44
		2005	3,905,468	21,871	0.0031	-	-	-	0.55	0.55	
		2004	3,930,476	22,011	0.0035	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	
		2003	3,459,600	19,374	0.0031	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	
Maiden	3,347	2006	5,044,564	19,169	0.0060	-	-	-	0.37	0.37	0.29
		2005	5,015,365	19,058	0.0059	-	-	-	0.38	0.38	
		2004	4,990,975	19,964	0.0067	124,565	2.5	0.04	0.38	0.42	
		2003	4,930,251	18,735	0.0068	404,363	8.2	0.15	0.36	0.51	
Monroe	32,454	2006	63,726,503	312,260	0.0129	-	-	-	0.46	0.46	0.44
		2005	57,876,787	277,809	0.0117	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	
		2004	54,273,834	271,369	0.0125	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	
		2003	52,279,931	256,172	0.0122	-	-	-	0.47	0.47	
Morganton	17,010	2006	19,615,241	98,076	0.0073	722,754	3.7	0.05	0.42	0.47	0.44
		2005	19,286,459	96,432	0.0073	903,442	4.7	0.07	0.44	0.51	
		2004	18,068,858	83,117	0.0063	535,750	3.0	0.04	0.40	0.44	
		2003	18,068,859	90,344	0.0068	496,000	2.7	0.04	0.43	0.47	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
				Amount		Amount	As a % of	As a	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
							Elec. Fixed Assets	Tax Rate Equivalent			
N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants (continued)											
Newton	13,075	2006	11,209,591	49,322	0.0059	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	0.44
		2005	10,872,407	47,839	0.0057	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	
		2004	10,686,196	50,225	0.0059	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	
		2003	10,061,740	44,272	0.0056	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	
Pineville	6,768	2006	12,082,445	36,247	0.0032	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	0.29
		2005	10,941,800	32,825	0.0033	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	
		2004	10,128,454	30,385	0.0035	-	-	-	0.29	0.29	
		2003	9,927,500	29,783	0.0034	-	-	-	0.26	0.26	
Shelby	20,876	2006	17,308,660	72,696	0.0049	474,350	2.7	0.03	0.39	0.42	0.44
		2005	15,979,694	67,115	0.0045	410,250	2.6	0.03	0.41	0.44	
		2004	14,580,615	61,239	0.0047	346,900	2.4	0.03	0.36	0.39	
		2003	13,675,524	57,437	0.0049	335,700	2.5	0.03	0.36	0.39	
Statesville	25,397	2006	29,655,475	112,691	0.0047	175,847	0.6	0.01	0.35	0.36	0.44
		2005	28,570,510	108,568	0.0048	171,093	0.6	0.01	0.37	0.38	
		2004	27,865,589	114,249	0.0051	183,827	0.7	0.01	0.41	0.42	
		2003	26,622,503	101,166	0.0049	175,704	0.7	0.01	0.37	0.38	
Other Units with Electric Systems											
Black Creek	731	2006	1,817,097	9,994	0.0450	84,368	4.6	0.38	0.50	0.88	0.24
		2005	1,795,523	9,875	0.0462	78,256	4.4	0.37	0.52	0.89	
		2004	1,793,376	9,864	0.0466	65,000	3.6	0.31	0.53	0.84	
		2003	1,803,704	9,920	0.0479	58,005	3.2	0.28	0.53	0.81	
Concord	63,429	2006	97,633,345	419,823	0.0058	-	-	-	0.42	0.42	0.42
		2005	93,475,656	401,945	0.0057	-	-	-	0.43	0.43	
		2004	89,405,881	402,326	0.0068	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	
		2003	84,177,449	361,963	0.0063	(35,000)	-	-	0.42	0.42	
Dallas	3,668	2006	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.34	NR	0.29
		2005	4,845,921	16,961	0.0109	582,212	12.0	0.37	0.33	0.70	
		2004	4,710,425	16,486	0.0110	582,212	12.4	0.39	0.35	0.74	
		2003	4,622,743	16,180	0.0164	582,212	12.6	0.59	0.28	0.87	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
						Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
Other Units with Electric Systems (continued)											
Enfield	2,327	2006	2,396,766	16,777	0.0260	600,000	25.0	0.93	0.55	1.48	0.28
		2005	2,284,006	15,988	0.0256	(350,000)	(15.3)	(0.56)	0.61	0.05	
		2004	2,157,084	12,943	0.0205	300,000	13.9	0.48	0.56	1.04	
		2003	2,157,084	15,100	0.0242	675,000	31.3	1.08	0.52	1.60	
Fayetteville	174,422	2006	396,917,033	2,103,660	0.0277	8,623,219	2.2	0.11	0.49	0.60	0.42
		2005	385,528,044	2,043,299	0.0277	8,564,156	2.2	0.12	0.52	0.64	
		2004	375,162,224	1,988,360	0.0275	8,760,921	2.3	0.12	0.53	0.65	
		2003	368,230,762	1,951,623	0.0303	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	
Forest City	7,283	2006	10,353,374	31,060	0.0061	-	-	-	0.27	0.27	0.29
		2005	9,988,125	27,967	0.0056	2,500,000	25.0	0.50	0.24	0.74	
		2004	9,783,887	23,481	0.0049	2,400,000	24.5	0.50	0.23	0.73	
		2003	9,168,819	27,506	0.0056	1,500,000	16.4	0.30	0.23	0.53	
Fountain	550	2006	708,800	4,253	0.0209	-	-	-	0.58	0.58	0.24
		2005	636,979	3,822	0.0185	-	-	-	0.59	0.59	
		2004	636,979	3,822	0.0233	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	
		2003	636,979	3,822	0.0237	-	-	-	0.48	0.48	
Highlands	954	2006	2,635,193	4,216	0.0004	-	-	-	0.14	0.14	0.24
		2005	2,635,192	4,216	0.0004	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	
		2004	2,635,192	4,743	0.0004	-	-	-	0.18	0.18	
		2003	1,422,575	2,276	0.0003	-	-	-	0.15	0.15	
Kings Mountain	10,606	2006	8,015,841	28,857	0.0046	1,600,000	20.0	0.26	0.33	0.59	0.44
		2005	7,765,235	27,955	0.0046	1,150,000	14.8	0.19	0.35	0.54	
		2004	6,575,957	23,673	0.0041	975,000	14.8	0.17	0.31	0.48	
		2003	4,749,257	17,097	0.0030	1,180,000	24.8	0.21	0.31	0.52	
Lucama	878	2006	1,647,049	7,412	0.0240	30,000	1.8	0.10	0.41	0.51	0.24
		2005	1,685,839	7,586	0.0249	90,000	5.3	0.30	0.42	0.72	
		2004	1,384,635	6,231	0.0203	93,226	6.7	0.30	0.43	0.73	
		2003	1,542,183	6,940	0.0233	96,000	6.2	0.32	0.43	0.75	
Macclesfield	421	2006	246,360	1,109	0.0080	54,320	22.0	0.39	0.38	0.77	0.25
		2005	246,360	1,109	0.0082	133,675	54.3	0.99	0.38	1.37	
		2004	246,360	1,109	0.0081	-	-	-	0.38	0.38	
		2003	246,360	1,109	0.0084	2,500	1.0	0.02	0.39	0.41	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
						Amount	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
Other Units with Electric Systems (continued)											
Pinetops	1,329	2006	1,040,801	3,747	0.0084	259,300	24.9	0.58	0.31	0.89	0.28
		2005	1,028,088	3,701	0.0083	221,822	21.6	0.50	0.30	0.80	
		2004	912,031	3,283	0.0078	224,200	24.6	0.53	0.31	0.84	
		2003	869,823	3,131	0.0077	350,000	40.2	0.86	0.31	1.17	
Sharpsburg	2,590	2006	2,474,808	11,137	0.0182	223,447	9.0	0.36	0.41	0.77	0.29
		2005	2,803,310	12,615	0.0212	392,495	14.0	0.66	0.41	1.07	
		2004	2,757,605	12,409	0.0208	443,048	16.1	0.74	0.41	1.15	
		2003	2,757,604	12,409	0.0212	184,870	6.7	0.32	0.41	0.73	
Stantonsburg	730	2006	2,096,537	9,015	0.0275	200,000	9.5	0.61	0.39	1.00	0.24
		2005	2,024,636	8,706	0.0262	200,000	9.9	0.60	0.40	1.00	
		2004	2,054,936	8,836	0.0314	200,000	9.7	0.71	0.41	1.12	
		2003	2,064,353	8,877	0.0321	170,000	8.2	0.61	0.41	1.02	
Walstonburg	231	2006	314,665	1,573	0.0174	11,000	3.5	0.12	0.50	0.62	0.25
		2005	309,278	1,546	0.0248	-	-	-	0.40	0.40	
		2004	309,278	1,546	0.0245	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	
		2003	309,278	1,546	0.0243	-	-	-	0.34	0.34	
Waynesville	9,621	2006	4,647,960	19,986	0.0026	1,000,000	21.5	0.13	0.34	0.47	0.29
		2005	4,583,439	19,709	0.0026	1,000,000	21.8	0.13	0.36	0.49	
		2004	4,272,254	18,371	0.0024	1,354,400	31.7	0.18	0.41	0.59	
		2003	4,217,936	18,137	0.0024	1,000,000	23.7	0.13	0.43	0.56	
Windsor	2,285	2006	5,023,717	7,536	0.0067	370,000	7.4	0.33	0.14	0.47	0.28
		2005	5,564,414	8,903	0.0078	190,000	3.4	0.17	0.16	0.33	
		2004	5,220,334	7,831	0.0084	443,118	8.5	0.48	0.15	0.63	
		2003	4,717,844	7,077	0.0074	450,000	9.5	0.47	0.12	0.59	
Winterville	7,698	2006	4,117,817	18,530	0.0038	85,146	2.1	0.02	0.44	0.46	0.29
		2005	3,568,270	16,057	0.0039	168,769	4.7	0.04	0.45	0.49	
		2004	3,232,498	14,546	0.0052	149,031	4.6	0.05	0.36	0.41	
		2003	2,901,087	13,055	0.0052	-	-	-	0.36	0.36	

Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Unit	Popu- lation	Year	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)		
			Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets at Cost	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio			
						Amount	As a % of		As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Effec- tive Actual	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
							Elec. Fixed Assets	Tax Rate Equivalent				

Additional information to Table B:

The Local Government Commission requested copies of transfer policies from all the members of the NC Eastern Municipal Power Agency and the NC Municipal Power Agency Number 1 to analyze their efforts to reduce transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund. Presently, each member of both Power Agencies has adopted a transfer policy that either prohibits transfers to the General Fund or provides for an adequate reduction of transfers to the General Fund.

The Murphy Power Board is not included in this table. See Table A for further explanation.

Table B (cont.)

Statistical Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

NC Eastern Municipal Power Agency

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
		Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
	Year	at Cost	Amount	Equivalent	Amount			Effective Actual		
Minimum	2006	\$ -	\$ -	0.00	\$ (3,340,677)	(1.90)	(0.08)	0.22	0.22	0.24
	2005	270,143	1,540	0.00	(196,446)	(0.50)	(0.03)	0.26	0.26	
	2004	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.33	0.33	
	2003	251,778	1,435	0.00	(428,750)	(2.00)	(0.05)	0.32	0.32	
Maximum	2006	171,483,804	960,309	0.04	1,625,000	6.00	0.28	0.64	0.78	0.44
	2005	163,570,683	915,996	0.04	3,235,744	18.10	0.53	0.64	1.13	
	2004	157,508,160	968,675	0.04	1,729,180	36.60	1.47	0.62	1.86	
	2003	153,771,782	861,122	0.04	3,239,822	16.30	0.29	0.58	0.73	
Mean	2006	21,051,863	108,139	0.01	187,535	1.58	0.05	0.47	0.51	0.34
	2005	20,417,637	106,293	0.01	374,849	2.10	0.06	0.47	0.53	
	2004	19,622,910	104,974	0.01	307,259	3.46	0.10	0.48	0.58	
	2003	19,082,278	99,580	0.02	407,070	2.44	0.06	0.45	0.52	
Median	2006	6,047,521	29,001	0.01	75,479	1.60	0.04	0.47	0.50	0.29
	2005	6,573,245	31,880	0.01	38,600	2.00	0.04	0.48	0.49	
	2004	6,537,446	34,322	0.01	72,332	2.55	0.05	0.48	0.52	
	2003	5,883,586	28,535	0.01	126,989	2.10	0.07	0.45	0.50	
Standard Deviation	2006	35,835,000	193,600	0.01	798,539	1.76	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.08
	2005	33,629,070	182,466	0.01	694,223	3.37	0.10	0.08	0.15	
	2004	32,378,837	187,737	0.01	499,997	6.93	0.26	0.08	0.26	
	2003	31,495,041	171,436	0.01	736,348	3.27	0.07	0.08	0.10	

Note: The "Transfers as a Tax Rate Equivalent" column (E) plus the "Effective Actual" Tax Rate column (F) will not necessarily equal the amount shown in the "Tax Rate Without Electric Transfers" column (E+F) because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

Table B (cont.)

Statistical Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

NC Municipal Power Agency No. 1

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
		Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility	Tax Rate Equivalent	Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund	As a % of Elec. Fixed Assets	As a Tax Rate Equivalent	Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio	Without Electric Transfers	Non- Electric Avg.
	Year	at Cost	Amount		Amount			Effective Actual		
Minimum	2006	\$ 257,836	\$ 645	0.00	\$ (247,110)	(6.30)	(0.13)	0.22	0.18	0.25
	2005	270,143	1,540	0.00	(196,446)	(0.50)	(0.03)	0.26	0.26	
	2004	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	
	2003	251,778	1,435	0.00	(428,750)	(2.00)	(0.05)	0.32	0.32	
Maximum	2006	121,872,704	722,705	0.02	2,199,681	15.50	0.32	0.59	0.60	0.44
	2005	163,570,683	915,996	0.04	3,235,744	18.10	0.53	0.64	1.13	
	2004	157,508,160	968,675	0.04	1,729,180	36.60	1.47	0.62	1.86	
	2003	153,771,782	861,122	0.04	3,239,822	16.30	0.29	0.58	0.73	
Mean	2006	24,619,663	124,612	0.01	250,010	1.18	0.02	0.40	0.42	0.38
	2005	20,417,637	106,293	0.01	374,849	2.10	0.06	0.47	0.53	
	2004	19,622,910	104,974	0.01	307,259	3.46	0.10	0.48	0.58	
	2003	19,082,278	99,580	0.02	407,070	2.44	0.06	0.45	0.52	
Median	2006	12,082,445	38,238	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.44
	2005	6,573,245	31,880	0.01	38,600	2.00	0.04	0.48	0.49	
	2004	6,537,446	34,322	0.01	72,332	2.55	0.05	0.48	0.52	
	2003	5,883,586	28,535	0.01	126,989	2.10	0.07	0.45	0.50	
Standard Deviation	2006	31,925,307	185,364	0.01	592,331	4.01	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.08
	2005	33,629,070	182,466	0.01	694,223	3.37	0.10	0.08	0.15	
	2004	32,378,837	187,737	0.01	499,997	6.93	0.26	0.08	0.26	
	2003	31,495,041	171,436	0.01	736,348	3.27	0.07	0.08	0.10	

Note: The "Transfers as a Tax Rate Equivalent" column (E) plus the "Effective Actual" Tax Rate column (F) will not necessarily equal the amount shown in the "Tax Rate Without Electric Transfers" column (E+F) because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

Table B (cont.)

Statistical Analysis of Transfers to the General Fund by Municipal Electric Systems

Other Units With Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003

		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D/A)	(E)	(F)	(E+F)	
		Gross	Est. Loss in Prop. Tax		Transfers From the Electric Fund			Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted		
		Electric Fund	Revenues Due to City		to the General Fund			for Assessment-to-Sales Ratio		
		Fixed Assets	Ownership of Utility			As a % of	As a	Effective	Without	Non-
	Year	at Cost	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount	Elec. Fixed	Tax Rate	Actual	Electric	Electric
				Equivalent		Assets	Equivalent		Transfers	Avg.
Minimum	2006	\$ 246,360	\$ 1,109	0.00	\$ -	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.24
	2005	270,143	1,540	0.00	(196,446)	(0.50)	(0.03)	0.26	0.26	
	2004	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.33	
	2003	251,778	1,435	0.00	(428,750)	(2.00)	(0.05)	0.32	0.32	
Maximum	2006	396,917,033	2,103,660	0.05	8,623,219	25.00	0.93	0.58	1.48	0.44
	2005	163,570,683	915,996	0.04	3,235,744	18.10	0.53	0.64	1.13	
	2004	157,508,160	968,675	0.04	1,729,180	36.60	1.47	0.62	1.86	
	2003	153,771,782	861,122	0.04	3,239,822	16.30	0.29	0.58	0.73	
Mean	2006	31,887,480	158,746	0.01	772,988	9.03	0.25	0.39	0.64	0.29
	2005	20,417,637	106,293	0.01	374,849	2.10	0.06	0.47	0.53	
	2004	19,622,910	104,974	0.01	307,259	3.46	0.10	0.48	0.58	
	2003	19,082,278	99,580	0.02	407,070	2.44	0.06	0.45	0.52	
Median	2006	2,474,808	9,994	0.01	85,146	4.60	0.13	0.40	0.59	0.28
	2005	6,573,245	31,880	0.01	38,600	2.00	0.04	0.48	0.49	
	2004	6,537,446	34,322	0.01	72,332	2.55	0.05	0.48	0.52	
	2003	5,883,586	28,535	0.01	126,989	2.10	0.07	0.45	0.50	
Standard Deviation	2006	96,842,598	510,914	0.01	2,068,131	9.61	0.27	0.12	0.31	0.07
	2005	33,629,070	182,466	0.01	694,223	3.37	0.10	0.08	0.15	
	2004	32,378,837	187,737	0.01	499,997	6.93	0.26	0.08	0.26	
	2003	31,495,041	171,436	0.01	736,348	3.27	0.07	0.08	0.10	

Note: The "Transfers as a Tax Rate Equivalent" column (E) plus the "Effective Actual" Tax Rate column (F) will not necessarily equal the amount shown in the "Tax Rate Without Electric Transfers" column (E+F) because each entry is a separately calculated statistic.

Key to Definitions and Formulas

Populations

Estimates of the permanent residents as of July 1 at the beginning of the fiscal year obtained from the Office of State Budget and Management.

Gross Electric Fund Fixed Assets

The total cost of the Electric Fund fixed assets, before depreciation, as reported in the audited financial statements.

Estimated Loss in Property Tax Revenues Due to City Ownership of Utility

Amount

$$\frac{\text{Gross Electric Fund fixed assets x tax rate}}{100}$$

Tax Rate Equivalent

$$\frac{\text{Amount calculated above x 100}}{\text{The unit's assessed valuation}}$$

Transfers From the Electric Fund to the General Fund

Amount

Actual transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund less any transfers from the General Fund to the Electric Fund as reported in the unit's audited financial statements.

As a % of Electric Fund Fixed Assets

$$\frac{\text{The transfer amount above x 100}}{\text{The unit's gross Electric Fund fixed assets}}$$

As a Tax Rate Equivalent

$$\frac{\text{The transfer amount above x 100}}{\text{The unit's assessed valuation}}$$

Table B (cont.)

Key to Definitions and Formulas

Tax Rate per \$100 - Adjusted for the Assessment-to-Sales Ratio

Effective Actual

The unit-wide tax rate for the year indicated, multiplied by the assessment-to sales-ratio of the county in which the unit is located. For municipalities whose corporate limits are in more than one county, the assessment-to-sales ratio of the county with the largest assessed valuation has been used.

Without Electric Fund Transfers

The effective actual tax rate above plus the tax rate equivalent of transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund.

Non-electric Average

The average unit-wide tax rate for non-electric municipalities of a comparable size. In calculating the non-electric averages, the following six population groupings were used: 50,000 and above; 10,000 to 49,999; 2,500 to 9,999; 1,000 to 2,499; 500 to 999; and 499 and below.

Group and Statewide Averages

These statistics were compiled by the staff of the Local Government Commission from audited financial statements.

Table C

**Ten Years of Comparative Data on Electric Fund Transfers as a
Percentage of General Fund Revenues**

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1997 through 2006

Unit	Transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues									
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants</u>										
Apex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayden	15.0	7.2	9.6	15.1	20.7	9.6	10.2	-	14.8	15.0
Belhaven	-	-	6.6	7.3	8.1	7.6	6.9	7.0	9.7	10.5
Benson	3.3	4.1	3.2	10.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	-	1.8	2.9
Clayton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edenton	4.1	6.5	1.6	4.3	8.2	10.0	6.5	9.1	10.7	11.8
Elizabeth City	7.5	7.9	7.4	9.4	6.8	4.6	4.5	5.6	-	-
Farmville	3.3	-	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	7.4	10.5
Fremont	3.8	4.9	3.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	6.4	7.4	7.2	7.0
Greenville	(5.9)	6.2	-	7.5	8.3	8.1	8.4	9.1	9.0	9.5
Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hertford	5.3	5.3	-	-	5.8	3.4	3.0	3.0	-	6.3
Hobgood	-	-	132.8	6.7	27.1	5.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	-
Hookerton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kinston	6.3	6.4	6.6	5.9	6.2	5.8	5.1	6.4	13.3	16.0
La Grange	4.7	-	-	0.4	2.4	-	0.4	-	2.6	(2.6)
Laurinburg	2.8	5.4	7.8	8.3	-	3.1	-	-	-	-
Louisburg	6.9	7.3	8.4	7.2	6.8	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.2
Lumberton	0.9	-	-	(2.8)	-	-	-	-	5.3	12.9
New Bern	3.9	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1
Pikeville	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red Springs	6.3	23.5	6.6	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.3	9.1
Robersonville	0.4	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.9	1.5	(0.4)	(5.5)	1.6
Rocky Mount	2.4	2.5	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.2
Scotland Neck	2.9	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	5.5	5.9	10.2	13.0	21.8
Selma	-	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.4	5.2	1.7	4.8	5.2	6.3
Smithfield	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.3)
Southport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4.4)	2.3

Table C

**Ten Years of Comparative Data on Electric Fund Transfers as a
Percentage of General Fund Revenues**

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1997 through 2006

Unit	Transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues									
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)</u>										
Tarboro	13.6	13.1	17.9	12.7	1.7	8.6	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.2
Washington	7.0	(2.0)	1.6	4.6	3.7	2.6	4.5	16.3	12.4	11.3
Wilson	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.1	6.5	7.2	8.1	10.1	12.2	13.0
<u>N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants</u>										
Albemarle	-	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.3	8.1	7.9	9.7	11.3	12.8
Bostic	35.8	28.2	35.6	19.1	-	9.9	11.9	14.5	36.8	11.8
Cherryville	0.8	4.7	4.7	-	-	-	7.4	13.0	15.3	16.3
Cornelius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Drexel	-	-	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-	-
Gastonia	4.4	4.7	5.0	7.1	-	7.0	8.3	10.7	13.0	17.6
Granite Falls	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.2	5.1	5.5	10.4	13.2
High Point	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	0.7	1.6	4.2	4.6
Huntersville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landis	(14.2)	11.2	10.9	23.7	6.1	-	1.2	10.3	4.8	17.8
Lexington	9.1	(43.5)	7.8	7.1	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.3	16.7	24.6
Lincolnton	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maiden	-	-	4.0	14.1	4.0	3.5	0.7	-	-	-
Monroe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.4)
Morganton	4.8	6.3	3.8	3.7	3.5	1.2	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.8
Newton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Pineville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelby	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	5.0	8.3	9.6	11.9
Statesville	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Units with Electric Systems</u>										
Black Creek	24.9	26.3	21.4	20.7	12.2	14.7	26.5	22.9	14.5	19.8
Concord	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dallas	-	34.3	37.6	41.3	29.1	27.1	38.4	32.7	34.2	38.2
Enfield	46.0	(27.4)	25.9	69.7	79.3	70.7	29.5	62.6	65.9	63.6
Fayetteville	9.3	9.8	11.3	-	12.9	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.7	12.6

Table C

**Ten Years of Comparative Data on Electric Fund Transfers as a
Percentage of General Fund Revenues**

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1997 through 2006

Unit	Transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund as a Percentage of General Fund Revenues									
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
<u>Other Units with Electric Systems (continued)</u>										
Forest City	-	59.2	60.2	39.3	66.8	129.6	47.2	102.0	85.9	61.5
Fountain	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Highlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kings Mountain	23.5	18.8	16.6	21.1	17.2	17.2	20.2	21.0	23.3	24.0
Lucama	8.1	26.1	22.1	30.7	30.8	33.6	44.5	43.3	38.4	16.4
Macclesfield	22.3	60.6	-	1.3	9.2	-	-	-	-	-
Pinetops	44.3	38.2	38.8	69.2	49.5	32.7	24.6	83.9	48.0	42.2
Sharpsburg	27.0	52.8	57.8	20.3	1.9	7.0	9.2	6.1	8.3	5.8
Stantonsburg	52.9	57.3	55.6	58.4	-	62.7	70.5	70.6	84.4	80.2
Walstonburg	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	5.6	18.3	1.2
Waynesville	10.8	11.6	16.0	12.3	13.8	14.5	19.0	14.4	34.8	15.1
Windsor	26.9	17.6	47.3	45.5	39.5	43.8	40.5	45.7	29.1	43.6
Winterville	1.6	4.1	4.5	-	8.1	17.2	25.4	18.4	4.3	9.6

Table C (cont.)

Statistical Analysis of Electric Fund Transfers
As a Percentage of General Fund Revenues
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1997 through 2006

Transfers from the Electric Fund to the General Fund As a Percentage of General Fund Revenues										
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants</u>										
Minimum	(5.9)	(2.0)	-	(2.8)	-	-	-	(0.4)	(5.5)	(2.6)
Maximum	35.8	28.2	132.8	19.1	27.1	10.0	11.9	16.3	36.8	21.8
Mean	4.1	4.8	8.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.9	4.4	5.9	6.3
Median	2.9	4.1	3.6	4.7	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.2
Standard Deviation	7.0	6.5	23.3	4.9	5.8	3.3	3.4	4.6	7.7	6.1
<u>N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants</u>										
Minimum	(14.2)	(43.5)	-	(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.4)
Maximum	46.0	34.3	37.6	69.7	79.3	70.7	38.4	62.6	65.9	63.6
Mean	4.4	1.3	6.6	9.6	8.4	7.4	7.0	9.1	9.6	11.5
Median	-	-	1.9	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	3.4	4.5	5.7
Standard Deviation	12.1	15.8	10.4	17.8	18.2	16.4	11.3	15.3	15.8	16.2
<u>Other Units with Electric Systems</u>										
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	52.9	60.6	57.8	69.2	49.5	62.7	70.5	83.9	84.4	80.2
Mean	18.9	23.9	21.6	21.6	14.2	19.1	21.3	25.8	24.1	19.8
Median	16.6	18.2	16.3	16.3	8.7	15.9	19.6	16.4	20.8	12.4
Standard Deviation	17.2	23.0	22.6	24.6	17.0	20.3	21.9	28.7	25.2	24.5

**Statistical Analysis of Electric Fund Transfers as a
Percentage of General Fund Revenues**

Definitions:

Minimum - The smallest value found within a set of numbers.

Maximum - The largest value found within a set of numbers.

Mean - The mean or average is a measure reflecting the center of a distribution of values.

Median - The middle value of an ordered set of numbers. From the ordered set, an equal number of values will be above and below the middle value. If there is an even number of numbers in the set, then the median is an average of the two numbers in the middle.

Standard Deviation - measures the degree to which individual values in a list vary from the mean (average). The lower the standard deviation, the less individual values vary from the mean, and the more reliable the mean. As a general rule, if the data are normally distributed, 68% of the values will be within one standard deviation of the mean and 95% of the values will be within two standard deviations of the mean. The standard deviation can be particularly useful in identifying "outliers," i.e., values that are unusually high or low.

Table D

Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Unit	Electric Fund Capital Outlay Expenditures					Dollars	Five Year Average As a % of Electric Fund Revenues
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002		
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants</u>							
Apex	6,640,410	3,944,106	1,379,108	1,058,850	1,654,841	2,935,463	17.5
Ayden	55,544	14,695	45,777	141,022	131,506	77,709	0.8
Belhaven	50,471	23,745	2,250	0	2,511	15,795	0.6
Benson	0	0	150,681	0	139,894	58,115	1.5
Clayton	28,167	325,505	166,852	513,396	209,674	248,719	2.7
Edenton	191,423	454,246	19,733	74,880	130,791	174,215	1.8
Elizabeth City	790,733	712,448	738,909	690,046	665,722	719,572	2.7
Farmville	436,049	5,235	23,232	72,873	463,710	200,220	3.5
Fremont	4,019	0	0	19,406	25,952	9,875	0.8
Greenville	9,974,747	7,366,337	4,474,357	9,896,589	8,660,617	8,074,529	5.9
Hamilton	NR	0	18,365	3,453	3,059	6,219	1.7
Hertford	15,250	125,594	394,790	7,916	2,989	109,308	4.6
Hobgood	0	3,000	0	0	4,085	1,417	0.3
Hookerton	28,724	14,525	14,028	0	18,157	15,087	2.3
Kinston	1,244,550	224,257	313,791	265,860	755,710	560,834	1.4
La Grange	65,000	87,220	32,464	50,918	124,832	72,087	2.6
Laurinburg	192,941	164,115	0	0	96,689	90,749	0.7
Louisburg	206,893	127,833	572,037	0	260,865	233,526	4.1
Lumberton	498,688	281,297	643,206	758,189	1,230,680	682,412	2.5
New Bern	3,347,996	2,282,241	2,046,231	1,032,457	1,953,267	2,132,438	4.9
Pikeville	0	0	0	750	0	150	-
Red Springs	26,439	614	249,352	214,611	0	98,203	2.7
Robersonville	101,031	13,692	14,431	4,124	91,094	44,874	2.0
Rocky Mount	2,219,119	1,412,597	1,035,838	1,328,149	1,087,617	1,416,664	2.0
Scotland Neck	0	76,405	1,200	32,147	36,051	29,161	1.0
Selma	0	34,252	37,653	134,376	111,340	63,524	1.0
Smithfield	419,771	649,994	899,342	1,025,823	1,754,097	949,805	6.3
Southport	0	265,485	85,355	211,940	184,100	149,376	3.1

Table D

Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Unit	Electric Fund Capital Outlay Expenditures					Dollars	Five Year Average As a % of Electric Fund Revenues
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002		
<u>N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants (continued)</u>							
Tarboro	799,973	1,331,651	2,153,089	0	729,777	1,002,898	4.6
Washington	1,461,048	1,699,297	1,553,873	1,498,968	1,851,621	1,612,961	6.2
Wilson	7,761,360	4,550,386	3,805,505	3,248,200	2,340,487	4,341,188	4.3
<u>N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants</u>							
Albemarle	0	0	463,802	48,497	556,869	213,834	0.8
Bostic	0	0	0	0	13,988	2,798	0.9
Cherryville	374,882	235,872	115,284	43,085	105,460	174,917	4.1
Cornelius	247,297	576,383	159,535	498,339	686,012	433,513	12.5
Drexel	150,505	0	0	0	0	30,101	1.7
Gastonia	2,495,492	2,215,285	2,723,362	2,535,308	3,912,807	2,776,451	5.1
Granite Falls	149,493	87,485	151,290	115,305	178,730	136,461	3.4
High Point	0	6,173,466	8,178,842	5,148,792	8,262,552	5,552,730	6.6
Huntersville	0	2,106,615	841,607	305,600	482,644	747,293	12.0
Landis	276,129	122,353	155,428	344,838	240,519	227,853	5.6
Lexington	1,311,950	803,272	1,848,272	744,319	1,995,726	1,340,708	3.2
Lincolnton	139,828	40,176	470,867	107,525	14,319	154,543	2.7
Maiden	29,199	24,390	104,391	119,950	658,125	187,211	4.0
Monroe	6,056,381	3,602,954	2,029,772	1,821,356	2,098,155	3,121,724	8.9
Morganton	758,751	768,221	449,380	307,087	1,365,363	729,760	3.3
Newton	2,271,073	186,211	718,521	220,385	922,003	863,639	9.7
Pineville	1,154,140	813,346	200,954	354,178	803,120	665,148	7.2
Shelby	2,285,917	272,449	1,022,428	2,437,178	11,637	1,205,922	8.1
Statesville	1,259,710	1,226,523	1,422,011	1,258,996	567,228	1,146,894	3.4
<u>Other Units with Electric Systems</u>							
Black Creek	21,574	2,147	22,290	0	0	9,202	0.9
Concord	4,370,925	4,761,591	5,341,684	6,270,125	2,339,065	4,616,678	9.4
Dallas	NR	128,112	71,546	902,083	195,514	324,314	8.0
Enfield	108,860	0	0	4,440	7,753	24,211	0.8
Fayetteville	15,324,508	12,625,941	11,275,282	13,779,554	12,283,356	13,057,728	9.0

Table D

Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002

Unit	Electric Fund Capital Outlay Expenditures					Five Year Average As a % of Electric Fund Revenues	
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	Dollars	
<u>Other Units with Electric Svstems (continued)</u>							
Forest City	0	319,953	709,426	2,515,936	0	709,063	8.2
Fountain	71,821	0	0	0	0	14,364	2.9
Highlands	0	0	104,471	0	130,290	46,952	1.6
Kings Mountain	440,214	1,000,779	480,284	937,707	733,785	718,554	8.7
Lucama	10,666	98,747	44,908	0	0	30,864	1.9
Macclesfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Pinetops	12,713	116,058	42,208	72,571	0	48,710	2.8
Sharpsburg	0	45,705	0	48,934	16,844	22,297	1.3
Stantonsburg	81,608	37,518	13,766	46,392	138,898	63,636	3.7
Walstonburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Waynesville	71,557	-315,885	202,990	307,657	145,140	82,292	1.3
Windsor	937,204	390,678	502,490	11,991	329,500	434,373	12.3
Winterville	296,950	249,437	332,392	317,826	103,608	260,043	6.3

Table D (cont.)

Statistical Analysis of Capital Outlay Expenditures of Municipal Electric Systems
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2006, 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002

	Five Year Average					
	N.C. Eastern Municipal Power Agency Participants		N.C. Municipal Power Agency Number 1 Participants		Other Units With Electric Systems	
	As a % of Electric Fund Revenues		As a % of Electric Fund Revenues		As a % of Electric Fund Revenues	
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
Minimum	150	0.00	2,798	0.8	0	-
Maximum	8,074,529	17.50	5,552,730	12.5	13,057,728	12.3
Mean	842,809	3.10	1,037,447	5.4	1,136,849	4.4
Median	149,376	2.50	665,148	4.1	56,173	2.9
Standard Deviation	1,665,970	3.20	1,395,987	3.5	3,161,837	3.9

Definitions:

Minimum - The smallest value found within a set of numbers.

Maximum - The largest value found within a set of numbers.

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