

CITY OF  
**LINCOLN**<sup>TM</sup>  
NEBRASKA



**POPULAR ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL REPORT**

FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
AUGUST 31, 2019

Cover photo taken by Ryan Lindbeck at Altitude Motion Media, [www.altitudemotion.com](http://www.altitudemotion.com)

# POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT *Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 2019*

We are pleased to present the City of Lincoln’s Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2019.

The popular annual financial report is an unaudited summary report of the financial activities of the City of Lincoln and is prepared primarily from detailed information in the City’s 2019 and 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports (CAFR), with selected information from CAFRs prepared for earlier years.

The CAFR is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and includes audited financial statements. As such, it provides much more detail as well as full disclosure of material events, both financial and non-financial. The information in the CAFR by nature can be both technical and complex and therefore not as useful to citizens wishing to gain a general understanding of the City’s finances. The PAFR has been prepared to simplify the information in the CAFR and better inform the public about the overall financial condition of the City, without the substantial use of technical accounting terms or excessive detail. The PAFR is not intended to provide a complete financial picture of the City in accordance with GAAP.



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## LINCOLN, NEBRASKA



Copies of both the Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) are available online at [HTTP://WWW.LINCOLN.NE.GOV/CITY/FINANCE/ACCOUNT/](http://www.lincoln.ne.gov/city/finance/account/) under the Finance Department, Accounting Division reports section.

# CITY PROFILE

## THE CITY OF LINCOLN

The city began with the settlement of the village of Lancaster in 1856 on the east bank of Salt Creek. The first settlers were attracted to the area for the abundance of salt that could be used primarily in the preservation of meat. In 1867, the village became Nebraska’s state capital, was renamed Lincoln, and incorporated on April 1, 1869. Railroads began to use Lincoln as a stop westward and by 1892, Lincoln was a rail center. In 1920, Lincoln became part of the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway Association, whose goal was to establish a continuous route from Detroit to Denver.

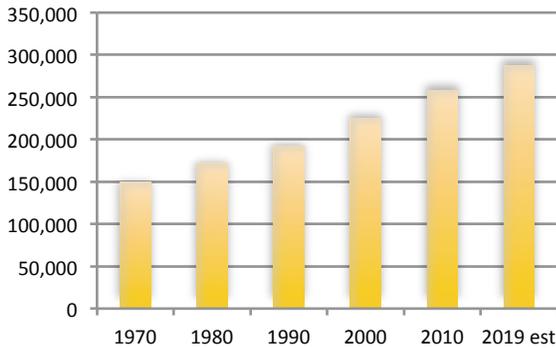
Today Lincoln occupies a land area of approximately 99 square miles, serves a population of approximately 287,000, and enjoys a unique position in Nebraska as the center of the state’s governmental and educational activities. Lincoln also has a growing high-tech sector and makes up a part of what is known as the “Midwest Silicon Prairie.”

Interstate 80, U.S. Highways 2, 6, 34, and 77, and two commercial airports in Lincoln and Omaha serve the Lincoln metropolitan area. Railroad transportation facilities include Burlington Northern/Santa Fe and Union Pacific. AMTRAK provides daily passenger and package express services. Ground transportation includes Greyhound, Arrow, and Burlington Trailways bus lines, taxi services, Uber and Lyft car services, and local StarTran bus services. The average commute in Lincoln is 18 minutes and nearly 18 percent of area commuters spend less than 10 minutes on the road.

City government has a broad range of responsibilities including electric, water and sanitary sewer systems; and an impressive parks and playground system of over 7,500 acres maintained for public use, nine public swimming pools, and five public golf courses. The City has cooperated actively with county government in several joint governmental buildings, and in other specific areas of responsibility, including health, planning, civil defense, data processing, tax collection, and jail facilities. There are cooperative agreements with the United States government on parks and flood control; with the University of Nebraska on planning and property transfer; with the area Watershed District on flood control; and with the Lincoln Public School District on recreation.

## POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHICS

Historical Population Growth



Lincoln’s population has been steadily increasing based on the census figures provided above. The City of Lincoln projects a population of 371,700 by the year 2040.

### Median Age –

The median age is the age at which 50% of the population are younger than this age and 50% are older.

**32.9**

### Average Family Size –

The average family size is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in a household by the number of households.

**3.01**

### Education Levels –

Per the 2010 census, **92.4%** of the population of Lincoln 25 years and older has a high school degree or greater with

**35.2%** holding a bachelor’s degree or greater.

## QUALITY OF LIFE

#1 MOST CONTENT CITY *24/7 Wallstreet*

#2 HEALTHIEST SMALL CITIES *Daily Finance (Gallup)*

#1 BEST PLACES FOR BUSINESS AND CAREERS *Forbes*

#1 TOP 10 CITIES FOR JOB SEEKERS *Forbes*

#2 CITIES WITH THE HIGHEST QUALITY OF LIFE *The Huffington Post*

# CITY PROFILE

## LOCAL ECONOMY

### Unemployment Rate –

A measure dividing the number of unemployed individuals in the labor force by all individuals in the labor force. The national average compares at 3.9%.

**2.9%**

### Cost of Living –

Cost of living indices are based on the US average of 100. An amount below 100 means that Lincoln on average is cheaper than the US average.

**89.8**



### Median Income –

A measure dividing the income distribution into two groups, those above and those below. The US median income is \$61,397, slightly above Lincoln.

**\$55,388**

### Sales Tax Growth –

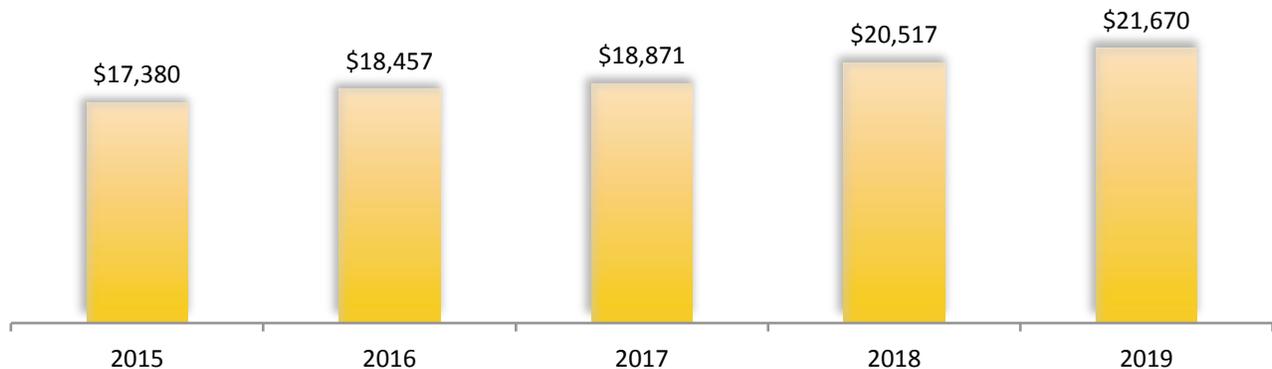
The average sales tax growth in the community over the last five years.

**3.17%**

### City of Lincoln Appraised Valuation (in millions)

This graph illustrates appraised valuation of real and personal property in Lincoln since 2015.

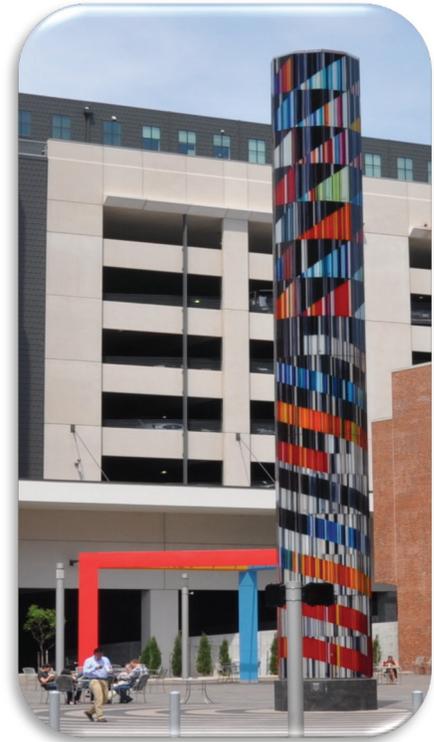
On average there has been a **5.4%** increase over the past five years. This growth is important for both the City's overall economy and its impact on funding operations through ad valorem property taxes.



## CITY PROFILE

### CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

Employer	2019		Percentage of Total City Employment
	Employees	Rank	
State of Nebraska	8,921	1	4.55 %
Lincoln Public Schools	8,325	2	4.24
University of Nebraska-Lincoln	6,315	3	3.22
US Government	3,561	4	1.82
Bryan Health	3,500	5	1.78
City of Lincoln	2,676	6	1.36
Saint Elizabeth Regional Medical Center	2,300	7	1.17
Burlington Northern Railroad	2,000	8	1.02
Madonna Rehabilitation Hospital	1,500	9	0.76
Duncan Aviation	1,200	10	0.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,298</b>		<b>20.53 %</b>



### CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

Taxpayer	Type of Business	2019		Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
		Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	
B & J Partnership Ltd.	Building Management	\$ 170,326,200	1	0.79 %
Burlington Northern	Railroad	123,143,348	2	0.57
Kawasaki	Manufacturing	89,274,173	3	0.41
Allo Communications LLC	Communication	86,292,203	4	0.40
Nebco	Construction / Development	78,609,442	5	0.36
Ameritas Life Insurance Corp.	Insurance	64,396,036	6	0.30
WEA Gateway LLC	Retail Management	64,287,200	7	0.30
RED Capital Management	Retail Management	60,252,000	8	0.28
Windstream	Telecommunications	58,505,551	9	0.27
Assurity Life Insurance Co.	Insurance	44,459,257	10	0.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 839,545,410</b>		<b>3.89 %</b>

## CITY PROFILE



Mayor Leirion  
Gaylor Baird



City Council Members

James Bowers, NE District 1    Richard Meginnis, SE District 2  
Jane Raybould, SW District 3    Tammy Ward, NW District 4  
Bennie Shobe, Roy Christensen, Sandra Washington  
At-Large

### GOVERNING BODY AND GUIDING INITIATIVES

The City operates under a Home Rule Charter and has a Mayor-Council form of government with an elected full-time chief executive, the Mayor, and an elected legislative body, the Council, composed of seven members. Three Council members are elected at-large and four by district on a nonpartisan basis for a term of four years. All legislative powers of the City are exclusively vested in the Council, as well as the power to adopt the budget, set the tax levy, and equalize taxes and assessments. The Mayor is responsible for the proper conduct of the affairs of the City, with the administration of City government performed under the direction of the Mayor through administrative departments.

The City has launched the Open Data and Performance Management website – [OPENDATA.LINCOLN.NE.GOV](http://OPENDATA.LINCOLN.NE.GOV) - to give Lincoln citizens one-stop access to City data and another layer of transparency to the City’s performance management process.

Mayor Baird has outlined the following initiatives of her new administration to reflect the shared priorities of the community – safety, a strong and resilient foundation for the future, and the desire for “the good life” for all.

- *Lincoln Forward* will focus on economic and workforce development while expanding the City’s approach to analyzing and pursuing the well-being of residents.
- *One Lincoln* will promote equity, diversity, and inclusion, both inside City Hall and in the community to engage the talents of all Lincoln residents.
- *Resilient Lincoln* will look to limit the City’s impact on the environment while preparing for more severe weather events in coming decades.

## OUTCOME AREAS / THEMES OF OUR WORK

<p><u>Safe and Healthy City</u> Lincoln is committed to providing a safe and healthy environment for residents, so that residents are freed from having to worry about the basics of city living and can rely on prompt, effective public service when it is most needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low rates of violent crime</li> <li>• effective community policing partnerships</li> <li>• access to health care</li> <li>• maintaining clean and healthy air, water, and wastewater</li> </ul>	<p><u>Strong &amp; Resilient City</u> Lincoln is committed to building a strong foundation for generations to come by promoting resiliency, sustainability, and security of infrastructure and built capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Efficient water and energy use</li> <li>• instill a culture of conservation and resiliency</li> <li>• Climate Action Plan</li> <li>• strategies for connecting to a second water source</li> </ul>	<p><u>Vibrant City Economy and Quality of Life</u> Our goal is for Lincoln to be the quality of life capital of the country. We want people to come to Lincoln and stay in Lincoln because this is where they can thrive and live “the good life” – a life characterized by overall well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cultural vibrancy</li> <li>• good-paying jobs</li> <li>• community literacy</li> <li>• reliable transportation</li> <li>• parks &amp; greenspaces</li> </ul>	<p><u>Equitable and Inclusive City</u> Lincoln is committed to creating a culture of equity, diversity, and inclusion, both within City Hall and in the community. Our goal is to promote policies that allow all city employees and residents to achieve their full human potential. We will champion community practices and culture change initiatives that advance equity, diversity, and inclusion.</p>	<p><u>Innovative and Operationally Excellent City</u> Our goal is to use data and technology to engage more effectively with residents of the community, to drive transparency and functional excellence in each department, and position the City to adapt quickly and creatively to future challenges. This includes working to ensure that the City acts as a responsible steward of public funds by meeting financial stability and debt goals.</p>
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## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The table below summarizes financial information that is detailed in the pages following and gives a wide overview of City finances for governmental and business-type activities.

Governmental activities are generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues, and include general administrative services, public safety, streets and highways, health, planning and zoning, parks and recreation, libraries, aging services, job programs, urban development, mass transit, engineering, self-insurance, and fleet management.

Business-type activities are programs of the City financed in whole or in part by fees charged for goods or services and include water, wastewater and electric utilities; ambulance transport; solid waste management; golf courses; entertainment center; broadband facilities; and parking.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government (Police and Fire Pension, Agency funds) and are not reflected in the financial information included here because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs.

### Financial Summary

	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>Net Position</b>				
Assets plus Deferred Outflows	\$ 3,623,091,048	\$ 3,651,063,559	\$ 3,745,698,718	\$ 3,972,438,203
Liabilities plus Deferred Inflows	1,708,057,858	1,640,828,839	1,636,307,641	1,770,507,602
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>1,915,033,190</b>	<b>2,010,234,720</b>	<b>2,109,391,077</b>	<b>2,201,930,601</b>
<b>Revenues</b>				
Governmental Activities	355,413,826	376,755,959	394,856,777	385,372,676
Business-type Activities	429,650,968	446,375,704	463,847,022	475,038,764
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>785,064,794</b>	<b>823,131,663</b>	<b>858,703,799</b>	<b>860,411,440</b>
<b>Expenses</b>				
Governmental Activities	321,053,878	324,405,485	343,338,717	376,636,400
Business-type Activities	379,100,136	403,620,294	411,145,735	391,340,560
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>700,154,014</b>	<b>728,025,779</b>	<b>754,484,452</b>	<b>767,976,960</b>
<b>Capital Assets</b>				
Governmental Activities	1,259,026,439	1,277,140,923	1,311,852,970	1,348,321,417
Business-type Activities	1,556,077,987	1,579,695,054	1,631,708,999	1,705,850,004
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	<b>2,815,104,426</b>	<b>2,856,835,977</b>	<b>2,943,561,969</b>	<b>3,054,171,421</b>
<b>Long-Term Obligations</b>				
Governmental Activities	601,237,143	581,849,334	568,719,411	594,902,080
Business-type Activities	883,796,604	841,060,908	840,088,872	973,499,816
<b>Total Long-Term Obligations</b>	<b>\$ 1,485,033,747</b>	<b>\$ 1,422,910,242</b>	<b>\$ 1,408,808,283</b>	<b>\$ 1,568,401,896</b>

### GLOSSARY



#### Deferred Outflows of Resources:

A consumption of net position by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period.

#### Deferred Inflows of Resources:

An acquisition of net position by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period.

## NET POSITION

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets and deferred outflows of resources, and the City's liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the net difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

At August 31, 2019, the City's net position, as shown below, had increased by \$92,539,524 in comparison to August 31, 2018. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, some revenues and expenses impacting the city's net position will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The statement of net position distinguishes functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities).

By far the largest portion of the City's net position (75%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, improvements, utility plant, infrastructure, and machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position (9%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on their use. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (16%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At August 31, 2018, and August 31, 2019, the City is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities.

### Statement of Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
<b>Assets</b>						
Current & Other Assets	\$ 441,956,426	\$ 424,804,219	\$ 337,420,808	\$ 452,583,880	\$ 779,377,234	\$ 877,388,099
Capital Assets	1,311,852,970	1,348,321,417	1,631,708,999	1,705,850,004	2,943,561,969	3,054,171,421
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,753,809,396</b>	<b>1,773,125,636</b>	<b>1,969,129,807</b>	<b>2,158,433,884</b>	<b>3,722,939,203</b>	<b>3,931,559,520</b>
<b>Deferred Outflows</b>	<b>5,614,207</b>	<b>23,182,380</b>	<b>17,145,308</b>	<b>17,696,303</b>	<b>22,759,515</b>	<b>40,878,683</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Long-Term Liabilities Outstanding	568,719,411	594,902,080	840,088,872	973,499,816	1,408,808,283	1,568,401,896
Other Liabilities	40,059,179	39,056,342	169,206,946	148,279,243	209,266,125	187,335,585
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>608,778,590</b>	<b>633,958,422</b>	<b>1,009,295,818</b>	<b>1,121,779,059</b>	<b>1,618,074,408</b>	<b>1,755,737,481</b>
<b>Deferred Inflows</b>	<b>17,193,940</b>	<b>13,858,556</b>	<b>1,039,293</b>	<b>911,565</b>	<b>18,233,233</b>	<b>14,770,121</b>
<b>Net Position</b>						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	846,442,664	891,303,701	793,807,694	765,731,464	1,640,250,358	1,657,035,165
Restricted	182,122,089	162,762,413	28,846,167	35,564,865	210,968,256	198,327,278
Unrestricted	104,886,320	94,424,924	153,286,143	252,143,234	258,172,463	346,568,158
<b>Total Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 1,133,451,073</b>	<b>\$ 1,148,491,038</b>	<b>\$ 975,940,004</b>	<b>\$ 1,053,439,563</b>	<b>\$ 2,109,391,077</b>	<b>\$ 2,201,930,601</b>

### GLOSSARY



**Net Investment in Capital Assets:** Assets owned by the City, including but not limited to land, buildings, improvements, utility plant, infrastructure, and equipment, reduced by any debt attributable to their acquisition.

**Restricted:** Assets that are subject to constraints by external parties (debt covenants, grantors, contributors), or law or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

**Unrestricted:** The residual amount of net position that is available to meet ongoing needs.

# REVENUES

Combined Statement of Revenues		
	2018	2019
<b>Program Revenues</b>		
Charges for Services	\$ 510,314,204	\$ 526,066,086
Operating Grants and Contributions	63,189,265	70,659,749
Capital Grants and Contributions	56,701,873	29,536,623
<b>General Revenues</b>		
Property taxes	74,308,924	78,379,964
Sales taxes	89,978,538	80,333,822
Occupation taxes	31,060,585	31,324,075
Other taxes	26,757,487	27,523,776
Investment Earnings	5,220,449	14,279,564
Miscellaneous	1,172,474	2,307,781
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 858,703,799</b>	<b>\$ 860,411,440</b>

The City receives the funding it needs to provide basic services to residents through a variety of sources. The table (left) presents a summary of City revenues by source for both 2018 and 2019, including both governmental activities and business-type activities combined.

Overall, the City's total revenues increased approximately \$1,707,641 or .20% during 2019. Significant decreases in Streets & Highways and utility funds capital grants and contributions along with the end of a quarter cent sales tax in October 2018, were offset by increases in charges for services and investment earnings.

## REVENUES BY SOURCE

The charts below show total revenues by source, along with the percent of the total. Key revenue source descriptions are as follows:

**Charges for Services:** Resources paid to the City for services such as water, sewer, electric, parking, permits and fees.

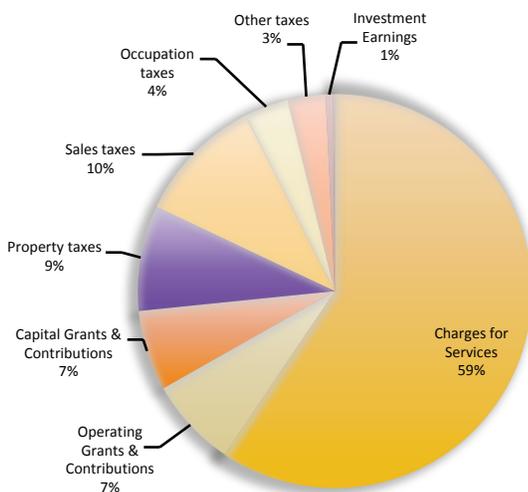
**Grants and Contributions:** Received primarily from other governments and used for the operation of various City programs and the construction and acquisition of capital assets. Also included here are developer contributions of infrastructure in areas of new construction.

**Property tax:** Taxes collected from both residential and commercial property owners on real estate and other property.

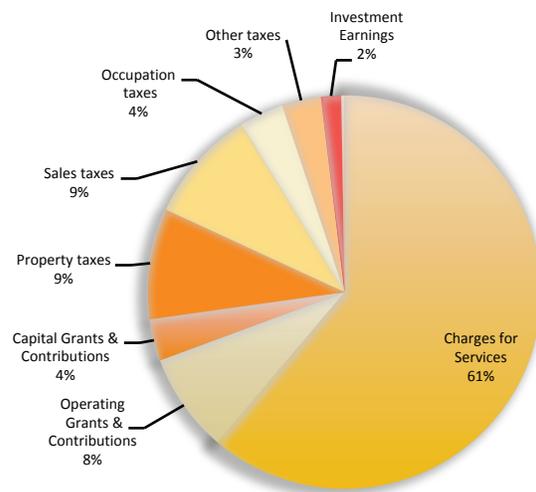
**Sales tax:** 1.5% normal city tax rate - plus an additional .25% for a three year period, ending October 2018, to fund replacement of the City's 911 radio system and four fire stations.

**Occupation tax:** Tax levied on telecommunications and cable providers, waste disposal, and imposed in the city on bar/restaurant, hotel/motel, and car rental revenues.

2018 Revenues by Source - All Funds



2019 Revenues by Source - All Funds



### GLOSSARY



**Governmental Activities** revenues for 2019 were \$385,372,676 compared to 2018 totals of \$394,856,777, a decrease of 2.4%

**Business-type Activities** revenues for 2019 were \$475,038,764 compared to 2018 totals of \$463,847,022, an increase of 2.4%

# EXPENSES

## Combined Statement of Expenses

	2018	2019
<b>Governmental Activities</b>		
General Government	\$ 47,260,387	\$ 58,007,177
Public Safety	102,979,449	111,464,206
Streets and Highways	66,223,821	71,078,034
Culture and Recreation	41,524,548	48,510,294
Economic Opportunity	24,018,579	25,490,737
Health and Welfare	20,885,234	21,944,351
Mass Transit, Equip Mgmt & Engineering	20,725,459	20,746,143
Interest on Long-Term Debt	19,721,240	19,395,458
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	<b>343,338,717</b>	<b>376,636,400</b>
<b>Business-type Activities</b>		
Golf	3,981,087	3,959,217
Parking Systems	10,302,430	10,634,630
Municipal Arena	11,587,968	12,241,290
Solid Waste Management	11,767,958	11,197,893
Emergency Medical Services	6,422,207	7,533,068
Broadband Enterprise	948,029	1,288,701
Wastewater System	25,728,896	26,849,143
Water System	28,275,160	28,776,618
Electric System	312,132,000	288,860,000
<b>Total Business-type Activities</b>	<b>411,145,735</b>	<b>391,340,560</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 754,484,452</b>	<b>\$ 767,976,960</b>

The City provides a wide range of services for the citizens of Lincoln. The table (left) presents a summary of City expenditures by governmental function and business-type programs for both 2018 and 2019, as well as a combined total of all City expenses.

Overall, the City's total expenses increased approximately 1.79% or \$13,942,508, primarily due to increases by Governmental Activities.

Governmental Activities expenses for 2019 were \$376,636,400 compared to the 2018 total of \$343,338,717, an increase of \$33,297,683, or 9.70%

Business-type Activities expenses for 2019 were \$391,340,560 compared to the 2018 total of \$411,145,735, a decrease of \$19,805,175 or 4.82%.

**EXPENSES BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM** – The charts below display expenses by function or program along with the percent of total governmental or business-type activity. Key expense descriptions are as follows:

**Public Safety:** Includes fire, police, traffic engineering, 911 communications, building codes and inspection.

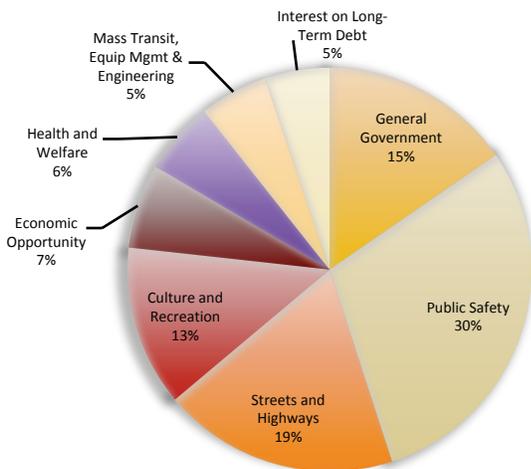
**Streets and Highways:** Includes street maintenance, construction, snow removal, lighting, drainage and sanitation.

**General Government:** Includes the mayor's office, city council, finance administration, city attorney, human resources, planning and zoning, and urban development.

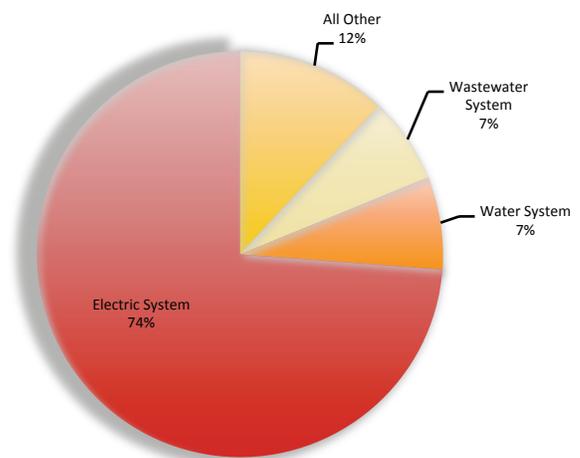
**Culture and Recreation:** Includes parks, public gardens, trails, forestry, recreation centers, pools, and libraries.

**Lincoln Electric, Water, and Wastewater Systems:** Includes expenses for the electric utility operations, distribution of water, and collection of wastewater.

**2019 Governmental Activities Expenses**



**2019 Business-Type Activities Expenses**



# CAPITAL ASSETS / LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

## Combined Statement of Capital Assets

	2018	2019
<b>Capital Assets, not being depreciated:</b>		
Land	\$ 195,937,365	\$ 204,599,006
Construction in progress	231,642,970	262,235,143
<b>Total not being depreciated</b>	<b>427,580,335</b>	<b>466,834,149</b>
<b>Capital Assets, being depreciated:</b>		
Buildings	424,553,315	430,863,528
Improvements other than buildings	602,532,469	642,846,960
Machinery and equipment	64,399,120	79,420,890
Infrastructure	637,274,730	640,603,894
Utility plant	787,222,000	793,602,000
<b>Total being depreciated</b>	<b>2,515,981,634</b>	<b>2,587,337,272</b>
<b>Total Capital Assets</b>	<b>\$ 2,943,561,969</b>	<b>\$ 3,054,171,421</b>

## CAPITAL ASSETS

Delivering services to the citizens of Lincoln and doing so efficiently requires the use of a variety of capital assets. In 2019 total assets, net of depreciation, were valued at \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$110.6 million from 2018.

Current year capital asset events include investment in a new 911 emergency radio system, fire stations, StarTran buses and trolleys, LES operation center, Laramie River Station improvements, LES duct installation program, wastewater and water systems improvements, and streets, bridges, drainage, and lighting systems.

## LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

As of August 31, 2019, the City's long-term obligations totaled approximately \$1.568 billion, comprised of \$595 million for governmental activities and \$973 million for business-type activities. Of this total, \$77.3 million is due within one year. Debt additions in 2019 include the issue of \$9.9 million general obligation bonds, \$4.1 million equipment capital leases, \$25.8 million wastewater revenue bonds, \$10.2 million water refunding bonds, \$121.2 million LES revenue bonds, and \$48.4 million parking refunding and new construction bonds.

## Condensed Statement of Long-term Obligations

(amounts in thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	Payable at 8/31/19	Due Within One Year	Payable at 8/31/19	Due Within One Year	Payable at 8/31/19	Due Within One Year
<b>Bonds, Note, Loans, and Leases:</b>						
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 40,685	\$ 4,610	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,685	\$ 4,610
Tax Allocation Bonds	3,009	608	-	-	3,009	608
Tax Supported Bonds	47,290	4,840	-	-	47,290	4,840
Special Assessment Debt with Government Commitment	2,765	190	-	-	2,765	190
WHJPA Bonds	325,400	605	-	-	325,400	605
Note from Direct Borrowing	2,112	127	-	-	2,112	127
Revenue Bonds	-	-	819,355	34,400	819,355	34,400
Revenue Direct Borrowing Loans/Note	-	-	30,967	2,043	30,967	2,043
Capital Leases	35,433	5,574	1,582	444	37,015	6,018
Deferred Net Premiums/Discounts	12,907	-	77,208	-	90,115	-
<b>Other Liabilities:</b>						
Compensated Absences	25,158	9,950	3,509	1,595	28,667	11,545
Construction Contracts	-	-	7,386	7,386	7,386	7,386
Note Purchase Agreement	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-
Developer Performance Deposits	-	-	646	-	646	-
Claims and Judgements	10,107	3,889	588	-	10,695	3,889
Net Pension Liability	74,070	-	4,744	-	78,814	-
Total OPEB Liability	15,966	895	1,927	108	17,893	1,003
Accrued Landfill Closure/Postclosure	-	-	24,087	-	24,087	-
<b>Total Long-Term Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 594,902</b>	<b>\$ 31,288</b>	<b>\$ 973,499</b>	<b>\$ 45,976</b>	<b>\$ 1,568,401</b>	<b>\$ 77,264</b>

## GLOSSARY



**COPs:** Certificates of Participation, reported in capital leases above, are debt instruments evidencing a share in a specific pledged revenue stream, usually lease payments by the issuer that are typically subject to annual appropriation.

**OPEB:** Other Post Employment Benefits reported by the City of Lincoln is the implicit rate subsidy provided to retirees when their premium is the "full cost" of the insurers charge for the active population.