MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

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MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

BUREAU MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Officers

Kelly Miller, Chairman

Andy Hofmann, Vice-Chairman

Matt Hausser, Secretary/Treasurer

Board Members

Frank Quis

Bonnie McPeake

Linda Parsons

George Little

Warren Lewis

Tom Pashley - ex officio

Natalie Dean-Hawkins - ex officio

Wayne Vest - ex officio

Caroline Xiong, Finance Officer - ex officio

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau
Pinehurst, North Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the **Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau** (the "Bureau"), a component unit of Moore County, North Carolina (the "County"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bureau's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Bureau, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and the budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Bureau and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Bureau's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bureau's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Bureau's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules related to the Bureau's pension and other post-employment benefits, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Bureau Members and Officials but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 12, 2024, on our consideration of the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Raleigh, North Carolina
November 12, 2024

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

As management of the Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau (the "Bureau"), we offer readers of the Bureau's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the Bureau's financial statements, which follow this narrative.

Financial Highlights

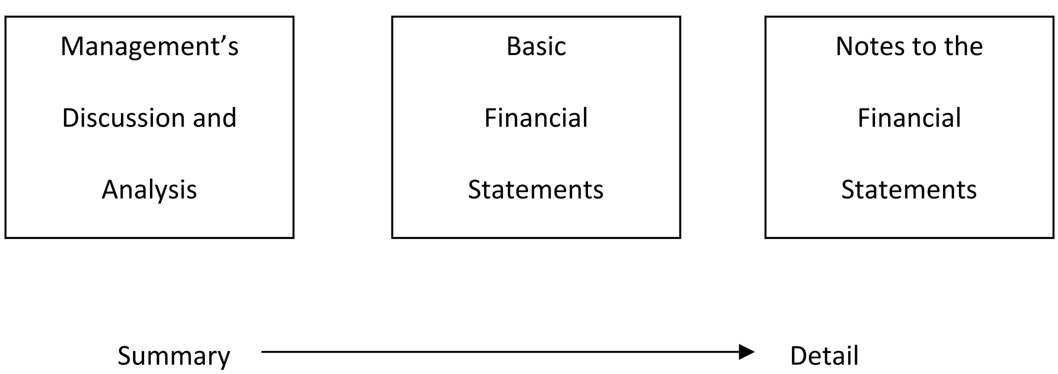
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Bureau exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by $2,903,018 (*net position*).
- The Bureau's total net position increased by $328,436, primarily due to increased occupancy tax revenues and spending less than budgeted levels.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Bureau's General Fund reported ending fund balance of $3,563,178; $726,055 of this amount is restricted by State statute.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of $2,831,773 was approximately 79.5% of total fund balance or $3,563,178.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Bureau's basic financial statements. The Bureau's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). The basic financial statements present two different views of the Bureau through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. The following diagram shows how the required components of the basic financial statements are arranged and relate to one another.

Required Components of the Annual Financial Report

Figure 1



Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the Bureau's financial status.

The next statements are **Fund Financial Statements**. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of the Bureau's government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts to the fund financial statements: 1) the governmental funds statements and 2) the budgetary comparison statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the **Notes to the Financial Statements**. This section provides more detailed information and should be read in conjunction with the statements.

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the Bureau's progress in funding its obligation to provide other post-employment benefits to its employees.

Government-wide Financial Statements

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

The two government-wide statements report the Bureau's net position and how it has changed. Net position is the difference between the Bureau's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the Bureau's financial condition.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 13 and 14 of this report.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide a more detailed look at the Bureau's most significant activities. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Bureau, like all other governmental entities in North Carolina, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance (or non-compliance) with finance-related legal requirements, such as the General Statutes or the Bureau's budget ordinance. Funds of the Bureau are grouped into one category: governmental funds.

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements begin on page 18 of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information concerning the Bureau's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found after the Notes to the Financial Statements of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau's Net Position

Figure 2

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Assets:				
Current and other assets	$ 3,616,482	$ 3,254,895	$ 361,587	11.1%
Non-current assets	139,741	200,597	(60,856)	-30.3%
Total assets	3,756,223	3,455,492	300,731	8.7%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	204,305	216,784	(12,479)	-5.8%
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	125,829	116,652	9,177	7.9%
Non-current liabilities	752,082	825,018	(72,936)	-8.8%
Total liabilities	877,911	941,670	(63,759)	-6.8%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	179,599	156,024	23,575	15.1%
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	(5,317)	(179)	(5,138)	2870.4%
Restricted net position	726,055	319,848	406,207	127.0%
Unrestricted net position	2,182,280	2,254,913	(72,633)	-3.2%
Total net position	$ 2,903,018	$ 2,574,582	$ 328,436	12.8%

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred outflows of the Bureau exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by $2,903,018 as of June 30, 2024. The Bureau's net position increased by $328,436 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The smallest portion of net position reflects the Bureau's net investment in capital assets (e.g., furniture, fixtures, and equipment). Although the Bureau's net investment in capital assets is reported net of the outstanding related debt, the resources needed to repay the debt must be provided by other sources, since the capital assets cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. The remaining portion of the Bureau's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used.

A particular aspect of the Bureau's financial operations positively influenced the total unrestricted governmental net position:

- For the fiscal year 2023-24, the CVB board of directors approved a $4.1 million budget. However, $1 million was earmarked as award payments for recipients of funding from the One-Time Project Fund (OTPF). A total of $821,000 was awarded for six projects submitted by a combination of municipalities and non-profit organizations in Moore County. Based on the terms of the OTPF grant program, all projects were to be complete by the end of the 2024 calendar year. A sum of $200,000 for the Southern Pines Skatepark was carried over into the fiscal year 2024-25 and added as a budget amendment and paid out. For the 2023 calendar year, Moore County recorded an all-time record of $805 million in visitor spending, a 7.4% increase from the previous calendar year. Those findings were provided by Visit NC based on an independent research study conducted by U.S. Travel Association and Tourism Economics. The sum translates to Moore County being the tenth best tourism county out of 100 counties in North Carolina. The Bureau invests most of its marketing budget on digital advertising and the mix of golf and non-golf/leisure concentration proved once again to be a successful strategy. The CVB recorded its best hotel occupancy tax collections year ever with a total of more than $3.8 million. Ten of the 12 months during the fiscal year 2023-24 were all-time records highlighted by the month of June with $726,054 collected, mostly as a result of the 2024 U.S. Open from June 10-16 which saw more than 200,000 people visiting the Pinehurst area from around the world for the global event. June saw an increase of 126% in occupancy tax collections and an increase of 21.7% for the entire fiscal year 2023-24.

Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau's Changes in Net Position

Figure 3

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023	$ Change	% Change
Revenues:				
Occupancy taxes	$ 3,883,869	$ 3,191,140	$ 692,729	21.7%
Interest	124,245	62,133	62,112	100.0%
Miscellaneous revenues	1,734	2,833	(1,099)	-38.8%
Total revenues	4,009,848	3,256,106	753,742	23.1%
Expenses:				
Economic and physical development	3,681,412	2,506,924	1,174,488	46.8%
Change in net position	328,436	749,182	(420,746)	-56.2%
Net Position:				
Beginning of year - July 1	2,574,582	1,825,400	749,182	41.0%
End of year - June 30	$ 2,903,018	$ 2,574,582	$ 328,436	12.8%

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the Bureau's net position by $328,436. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Total gross occupancy taxes increased 21.7% when compared to the previous fiscal year. The result was an all-time record year of occupancy tax collections in the fiscal year 2023-24 of $3,883,869.

<u>Financial Analysis of the Bureau's Funds</u>

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

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

The General Fund is the operating fund of the Bureau. At the end of the current fiscal year, available fund balance in the General Fund was $2,831,773 while total fund balance reached $3,563,178. As a measure of the operating fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both available fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Available fund balance represents 77.19% of total operating fund expenditures while total fund balance represents 97.12% of that same amount.

At June 30, 2024, the General Fund of the Bureau reported a fund balance of $3,563,178, an increase of $353,606 in comparison with the prior fiscal year.

Budgetary Highlights. There were several budget amendments in fiscal year 2024. Budget amendments typically fall into three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as federal and State grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

<u>Capital Assets and Debt Administration</u>

Capital Assets. The Bureau's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2024, totals $139,741 (net of accumulated amortization). These assets consist of the following:

Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau's Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation

Figure 4

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being amortized:				
Right-to-use-lease asset	$ 334,785	$ 12,466	$ 15,960	$ 331,291
Right-to-use subscription asset	14,850	-	14,850	-
Total amortizable assets	349,635	12,466	30,810	331,291
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Right-to-use-lease asset	(139,138)	(68,372)	(15,960)	(191,550)
Right-to-use subscription asset	(9,900)	(4,950)	(14,850)	-
Total right-to-use assets, being amortized, net	(149,038)	(73,322)	(30,810)	(191,550)
Capital assets, net	$ 200,597	$ (60,856)	$ -	$ 139,741

Additional information on the Bureau's capital assets can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Long-term Debt. Long-term obligations include compensated absences, pension liability, and other post-employment benefits.

Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau's Long-term Debt

Figure 5

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024	Current Portion
Changes in long-term liabilities:					
Governmental activities:					
Lease payable	$ 200,776	$ 12,466	$ 68,184	$ 145,058	$ 68,350
Compensated absences payable	30,135	25,293	20,123	35,305	3,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	217,759	100,588	61,305	257,042	-
Total OPEB liability	447,284	21,662	81,744	387,202	1,175
Total depreciable assets	$ 895,954	$ 160,009	$ 231,356	$ 824,607	$ 72,525

Additional information on the Bureau's long-term debt can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Budget Highlights for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2025

Governmental Activities

The operating budget for the fiscal year 2024-2025 at $3.9 million is an aggressive assessment and forecast for the current fiscal year based on previous year occupancy tax collections. However, with no U.S. Open during the fiscal year, the CVB has unencumbered $500,000 which can be spent or not spent based on forecast and actual hotel occupancy tax collections. The goal is to use budget transfers as needed to use for additional marketing opportunities, or to leave within the budget to account for under-forecasting. The destination will continue to benefit from the global exposure of the U.S. Open and golf resorts, courses and packagers all report record advance bookings for fall 2024 and spring 2025. In addition, the opening of the World Golf Hall of Fame, opening of Pinehurst No. 10, a new destination distillery at BHAWK, and the addition of more lodging inventory are great signs of continued growth based on demand from visitors. From a business perspective, major industry locating within one hour north of Moore County will spur visitation and growth as well. An EV car plant, chip manufacturer, Toyota plant and other large corporate arrivals will have economic impacts on Moore County. Lastly, the Bureau in a joint effort with the Moore County Regional Airport and the Moore County Economic Development Partnership (MCEDP) are working to secure the return of commercial flight service to the Pinehurst area. It is estimated that such service could bring an additional 200,000 more visitors to Moore County per year.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide an overview of the Bureau's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the President and CEO; Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Aberdeen Area CVB; 155 W. New York Ave., Southern Pines, NC 28387.

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,885,077
Accounts receivable	726,055
Prepaid expense	5,350
Total current assets	3,616,482
Non-current Assets:	
Right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization	139,741
Total non-current assets	139,741
Total assets	3,756,223
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension deferrals	163,359
OPEB deferrals	40,946
Total deferred outflows of resources	204,305
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	30,590
Accrued salaries and benefits	22,714
Current portion of lease payable	68,350
Current portion of compensated absences	3,000
Current portion post-employment benefits liability	1,175
Total current liabilities	125,829
Non-current Liabilities:	
Non-current portion of lease payable	76,708
Non-current portion of compensated absences	32,305
Net pension liability	257,042
Total other post-employment benefits liability	386,027
Total non-current liabilities	752,082
Total liabilities	877,911
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension deferrals	731
OPEB deferrals	178,868
Total deferred inflows of resources	179,599
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(5,317)
Restricted:	
Stabilization by State statute	726,055
Unrestricted	2,182,280
Total net position	$ 2,903,018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Expenses	Program Revenues Operating Grants	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Total Governmental Activities
Functions/Programs			
Governmental Activities:			
Economic and physical development	$ 3,681,412	$ -	$ (3,681,412)
Total governmental activities	$ 3,681,412	$ -	(3,681,412)
General Revenues:			
Occupancy taxes			3,883,869
Interest			124,245
Miscellaneous			1,734
Total general revenues			4,009,848
Change in net position			328,436
Net position - beginning of year			2,574,582
Net position - ending of year			$ 2,903,018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

BALANCE SHEET
GENERAL FUND
JUNE 30, 2024

ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,885,077
Accounts receivable	726,055
Prepaid items	5,350
Total assets	3,616,482
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	30,590
Accrued salaries and benefits	22,714
Total liabilities	53,304
FUND BALANCE	
Nonspendable - prepaids	5,350
Restricted - State stabilization	726,055
Unassigned	2,831,773
Total fund balance	3,563,178
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 3,616,482

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Total fund balances	$ 3,563,178
Right-to-use lease and subscription assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	139,741
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(180,363)
The deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net pension liability related to the Bureau's pension plan are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(94,414)
The deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and total OPEB liability related to the Bureau's OPEB plan are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources, and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(525,124)
Net position of the governmental activities	$ 2,903,018

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Revenues:		
Occupancy taxes	$	3,883,869
Interest		124,245
Miscellaneous		1,735
Total revenues		4,009,849
Expenditures:		
Current		
Tourism		3,575,945
Capital outlay		22,798
Debt service		
Principal retirements		68,182
Interest		1,784
Total expenditures		3,668,709
Other financing sources:		
Issuance of lease		12,466
Total other financing sources		12,466
Net change in fund balance		353,606
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,209,572
Fund balance, end of year	$	3,563,178

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are because:

Net change in fund balances - General Fund	$	353,606
The governmental fund reports capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets, including right-to-use lease and subscription assets, is allocated over the shorter of the underlying asset's estimated useful lives or the lease/subscription term, and reported as amortization expense. This is the amount by which amortization expense exceeded capital outlays.		(60,856)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		
Pension expense - LGERS		(30,909)
OPEB expense		15,654
Change in compensated absences		(5,170)
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not a current expenditure and, therefore, is not reflected in the governmental funds.		395
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. This amount represents the inception of a new lease ($12,466), less the current year principal payments of $68,182.		55,716
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	328,436

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET TO ACTUAL - OPERATING (BUDGETARY BASIS)
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Occupancy taxes	$ 3,100,085	$ 3,100,085	$ 3,883,869	$ 783,784
Interest	-	-	124,245	124,245
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	1,735	(265)
Total revenues	3,102,085	3,102,085	4,009,849	907,764
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries and benefits	609,202	596,202	570,261	25,941
Operating	3,472,883	3,403,417	3,005,684	397,733
Capital outlay	20,000	32,500	22,798	9,702
Debt service:				
Principal retirements	-	68,182	68,182	-
Interest	-	1,784	1,784	-
Total expenditures	4,102,085	4,102,085	3,668,709	433,376
Excess of revenues over expenditures	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	341,140	1,341,140
Other financing sources:				
Appropriated fund balance	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	(1,000,000)
Issuance of lease	-	-	12,466	12,466
Total other financing sources	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,466	(987,534)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	353,606	353,606
Fund balance, beginning of year	3,209,572	3,209,572	3,209,572	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 3,209,572	$ 3,209,572	$ 3,563,178	$ 353,606

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau (the “Bureau”) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant accounting policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The Bureau is a component unit of Moore County, North Carolina. The Bureau's financial statements presented herein include the financial position and operations of the Bureau and, accordingly, are not intended to present the financial position or results of operations of Moore County, North Carolina.

The North Carolina General Legislature enacted a law, which authorized Moore County to levy a room occupancy and tourism development tax, and the Moore County Commissioners adopted a resolution levying this tax on May 14, 1987. The Moore County Commissioners created the Bureau as a public Bureau under the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act.

In 2015, the General Legislature amended this legislation by House Bill 545. The Bureau is composed of nine voting members, serving without compensation and appointed by the County Commissioners. Quarterly reports are to be made to the County Commissioners. The Bureau may contract with any person, firm, or organization to advise and assist in carrying out its duty to promote travel, tourism, and conventions for Moore County.

Moore County appoints the governing Board of the Bureau, and the Bureau operates within Moore County’s boundaries for the benefit of Moore County’s residents. Moore County is not responsible for the debts or entitled to the surpluses of the Bureau. The Bureau has the power to approve its own budget, designate its own management, and maintain its own accounting system.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display information about the primary government, which is a single program government. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government and disclose the activity of the Bureau as a governmental activity. The governmental activities are financed through occupancy taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange transactions. The Bureau has no business-type activities.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the Bureau's single program activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

The fund financial statements provide information about the Bureau's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on the major governmental fund. The Bureau reports only one major fund, the General Fund. The General Fund accounts for all financial resources except those that are required to be accounted for in another fund. The primary source of revenue is occupancy taxes levied and collected by Moore County. The primary expenditures are for tourism development.

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

In accordance with North Carolina General Statutes, all funds of the Bureau are maintained during the year using the current financial resources measurement funds and the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Government-wide Financial Statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Non-exchange transactions, in which the Bureau gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. Revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. On an accrual basis, revenue from Moore County's occupancy tax is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Governmental Fund Financial Statements (Continued). Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for compensated absences, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. The Bureau considers all revenues available if they are collected within 90 days after year-end.

D. Budget Data

As required by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act (G.S. 159, Article 3), the Board of Directors (the “Board”) must adopt an annual balanced budget for all funds by July 1. The annual budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting to be compatible with the accounting system in recording transactions, as required by G.S. 159-26(c). Appropriations are made at the functional level and are amended as necessary by the governing Board. Expenditures may not exceed appropriations at the functional level for the General Fund. All annual appropriations lapse at year-end. The budget ordinance must be adopted by July 1 of the fiscal year or the Board must adopt an interim budget that covers the time until the annual ordinance can be adopted.

E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

All deposits of the Bureau are made in Board-designated official depositories and are collateralized as required by G.S. 159-31. The Bureau may designate as an official depository any bank or savings and loan association whose principal office is located in North Carolina. Also, the Board may establish time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit.

State law [G.S. 159-30(c)] authorizes the Bureau to invest in obligations of the United States or obligations fully guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States; obligations of the State of North Carolina; bonds and notes of any North Carolina local government or public authority; obligations of certain non-guaranteed federal agencies; certain high quality issues of commercial paper and bankers' acceptances; and the North Carolina Capital Management Trust – Government Portfolio, an SEC-registered (2a-7) money market mutual fund.

The Bureau considers all highly liquid investments (including restricted assets) with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Capital Assets and Right-to-Use Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets (including right-to-use assets) are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Bureau as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets received prior to July 1, 2015, are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Donated capital assets received after July 1, 2015, are recorded at estimated acquisition value. All other purchased or constructed capital assets are reported at cost or estimated historical cost. In accordance with GASB 34, infrastructure assets acquired prior to July 1, 2003, have been capitalized. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using straight-line methods over 10-50 years for buildings and improvements and 3-5 years for office equipment and furniture. Right-to-use assets are amortized over the contract term.

G. Leases

The Bureau is a lessee for a noncancellable lease of real property and a noncancellable lease of a copier. The Bureau recognizes lease liabilities and intangible right-to-use lease assets in the government-wide financial statements. The Bureau recognizes lease liabilities and lease assets in accordance with its capitalization policy (Note 1-F).

At the commencement of a lease, the Bureau initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the Bureau determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments:

- The Bureau uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the Bureau generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the Bureau is reasonably certain to exercise.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

G. Leases (Continued)

The Bureau monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease assets and liabilities if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liabilities.

In the statement of net position, lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with other long-term liabilities as amounts due within one year and amounts due in more than one year.

H. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The Bureau has executed contracts that qualify as noncancellable subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs). The Bureau recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset in the government-wide financial statements. At the commencement of a SBITA, the Bureau initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the SBITA term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for payments made at or before the SBITA commencement date, plus certain implementation and other costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life – which is the shorter of the SBITA term or the useful life of the underlying asset.

Key estimates and judgments related to SBITA include how the Bureau determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected SBITA payments to present value, (2) SBITA term, and (3) SBITA payments:

- The Bureau uses the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the SBITA vendor is not provided, the Bureau generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for SBITAs.
- The SBITA term includes the noncancellable period of the SBITA. SBITA payments included in the measurement of the SBITA liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option prices that the Bureau is reasonably certain to exercise.

The Bureau monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its SBITA and will remeasure the SBITA asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the SBITA liability.

At June 30, 2024, there were no SBITA asset or liability reported on the statement of net position.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

I. Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts due from intergovernmental revenues not received as of year-end. Receivables are recorded when either the asset or revenue recognition criteria has been met. Management has evaluated the need for an allowance for uncollectible accounts and determined all balances were deemed collectible, therefore, no allowances have been reported.

J. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2024, are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. Prepaid items are accounted for using the consumption method in the governmental funds.

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

The Bureau has deferred inflows and outflows related to the recording of changes in its net pension liability – Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS) and the other postemployment benefit (OPEB) Plan. Certain changes in the net pension liability and total OPEB liability are recognized as expense over time instead of all being recognized in the year of occurrence. Experience gains or losses result from periodic studies by the Bureau's actuary which adjust the net pension liability or total OPEB liability for actual experience for certain trend information that was previously assumed, for example the assumed dates of retirement of plan members. These experience gains or losses are recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in actuarial assumptions which adjust the net pension liability and total OPEB liability are also recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions which adjust the net pension liability are also recorded as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources and are amortized into expense over the expected remaining service lives of plan members. The difference between projected investment return on plan investments and actual return on those investments is also deferred and amortized against pension expense over a five-year period.

L. Compensated Absences

The vacation policy of the Bureau generally provides for the accumulation of up to thirty (30) days earned vacation leave with such leave being fully vested when earned. For the Bureau's governmental fund, an expense and a liability for compensated absences and the salary-related payments are recorded as the leave is earned. The Bureau has assumed a first-in, first-out method of using accumulated compensated time. The portion of that time that is estimated to be used in the next fiscal year had been designated as a current liability in the government-wide financial statements. In the governmental fund financial statements, compensated absences are recognized when they are due to be paid.

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Fund Equity

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as “fund balance.” Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as “net position.”

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the Bureau is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the Board or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments. North Carolina G.S. 159-8 prohibits units of government from budgeting or spending a portion of their fund balance. Restricted for Stabilization by State Statute - North Carolina G.S. 159-8 prohibits units of government from budgeting or spending a portion of their fund balance. This is one of several statutes enacted by the North Carolina State Legislature in the 1930’s that were designed to improve and maintain the fiscal health of local government units. Restricted by State Statute (RSS) is calculated at the end of each fiscal year for all annually budgeted funds. The calculation in G.S. 159-8(a) provides a formula for determining what portion of fund balance is available for appropriation. The amount of fund balance not available for appropriation is what is known as “restricted by State Statute.”

Appropriated fund balance in any fund shall not exceed the sum of cash and investments minus the sum of liabilities, encumbrances, and deferred revenues arising from cash receipts, as those figures stand at the close of the fiscal year next preceding the budget. Per GASB guidance, RSS is considered a resource upon which a restriction is “imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.” RSS is reduced by inventories 35-J-56 and prepaids as they are classified as nonspendable. Outstanding Encumbrances are included within RSS. RSS is included as a component of Restricted Net position and Restricted fund balance on the face of the balance sheet.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

M. Fund Equity (Continued)

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by a formal vote and passage of a resolution of the Board of Directors. Only the Board may modify or rescind the commitment by a formal vote and passage of a subsequent resolution.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the Bureau's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The Board has the authority to make assignments of fund balance.

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual amount when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. The Bureau reports positive unassigned fund balance only in the General Fund.

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

The Bureau has not adopted a fund balance policy.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

N. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could vary from the estimates that were used.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

O. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the LGERS and additions to/deductions from LGERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by LGERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 2. DEPOSITS

All the deposits of the Bureau are either insured or collateralized under the Pooling Method. Under the Pooling Method, which is a collateral pool, all uninsured deposits are collateralized with securities held by the State Treasurer's agent in the name of the State Treasurer. Since the State Treasurer is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the Bureau, these deposits are considered to be held by the Bureau's agent in their name. The amount of the pledged collateral is based on an approved averaging method for non-interest-bearing deposits and the actual current balance for interest-bearing deposits. Depositories using the Pooling Method report to the State Treasurer the adequacy of their pooled collateral covering uninsured deposits. The State Treasurer does not confirm this information with the Bureau or the escrow agent. Because of the inability to measure the exact amounts of collateral pledged for the Bureau under the Pooling Method, the potential exists for under-collateralization, and this risk may increase in periods of high cash flows. However, the State Treasurer of North Carolina enforces strict standards of financial stability for each depository that collateralizes public deposits under the Pooling Method. The Bureau has no policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits but relies on the State Treasurer to enforce standards of minimum capitalization for all pooling method financial institutions and to monitor them for compliance.

The Bureau complies with the provisions of G.S. 159-31 when designating official depositories and verifying that deposits are properly secured.

The Bureau has no formal policy regarding custodial credit risk for deposits.

At June 30, 2024, the Bureau's deposits had a bank balance and carrying amount of $2,885,077. Of the bank balance, $250,000 is fully covered by federal depository insurance, and the remaining was covered by collateral held under the Pooling Method.

NOTE 3. RECEIVABLES

The Bureau received approximately 97% of its revenue from Moore County during the year ended June 30, 2024, under room occupancy tax levies of Moore County. Receivables consist primarily of room occupancy taxes collected on behalf of the Bureau. At June 30, 2024, the Bureau was owed room occupancy tax collections from Moore County in the amount of $726,055.

The Bureau expects all receivables at June 30, 2024, to be collectable and therefore does not recognize an allowance for doubtful accounts.

NOTE 4. RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS

Leases

On July 1, 2021, the Bureau entered into a 60-month lease as lessee for the use of the CVB Building. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $318,822. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is $132,838. The Bureau is required to make monthly fixed payments of $5,350. The lease has an interest rate of 1.0590%. The value of the right-to-use asset as of June 30, 2024, of $318,822 with accumulated amortization of $191,293.

On July 1, 2021, the Bureau entered into a 33-month lease as lessee for the use of the CVB Xerox Copier. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $15,960. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is $0, as the Bureau paid the liability off. The Bureau is required to make monthly fixed payments of $504. The lease has an interest rate of .7268%. The value of the right-to-use asset as of June 30, 2024, is $0.

On June 1, 2024, the Bureau entered into a 48-month lease as lessee for the use of the CVB Levifi LLC Xerox Copier. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $12,466. As of June 30, 2024, the value of the lease liability is $12,220. The Bureau is required to make monthly fixed payments of $267. The lease has an interest rate of 2.35%. The value of the right-to-use asset as of June 30, 2024, of $12,466 with accumulated amortization of $254.

Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

Effective July 1, 2022, the Bureau had an 18-month subscription for the use of a Customer Relationship Management Application. An initial subscription liability and asset was recorded in the amount of $14,850. As of June 30, 2024, there is no remaining subscription liability or subscription asset. As of June 30, 2024, the Bureau no longer utilizes this software.

NOTE 4. RIGHT-TO-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The following is a summary of changes in right-to-use assets:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being amortized:				
Right-to-use lease asset	$ 334,785	$ 12,466	$ 15,960	$ 331,291
Right-to-use subscription asset	14,850	-	14,850	-
Total amortizable assets	349,635	12,466	30,810	331,291
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Right-to-use lease asset	(139,138)	(68,372)	(15,960)	(191,550)
Right-to-use subscription asset	(9,900)	(4,950)	(14,850)	-
Total accumulated amortization	(149,038)	(73,322)	(30,810)	(191,550)
Capital assets, net	$ 200,597	$ (60,856)	$ -	$ 139,741

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NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Plan Description. The Bureau is a participating employer in the statewide Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (LGERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the State of North Carolina. LGERS membership is comprised of general employees and local law enforcement officers (LEOs) of participating local governmental entities. Article 3 of G.S. Chapter 128 assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the North Carolina General Assembly. Management of the plan is vested in the LGERS Board of Trustees, which consists of 13 members – nine appointed by the Governor, one appointed by the State Senate, one appointed by the State House of Representatives, and the State Treasurer and State Superintendent, who serve as ex-officio members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System is included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the State of North Carolina. The State's ACFR includes financial statements and required supplementary information for LGERS.

That report may be obtained by writing to the Office of the State Controller, 1410 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1410, by calling (919) 981-5454, or at www.osc.nc.gov.

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

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

LGERS plan members who are LEOs are eligible to retire with full retirement benefits at age 55 with five years of creditable service as an officer, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. LEO plan members are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits at age 50 with 15 years of creditable service as an officer. LEOs who complete 25 years of creditable service with 15 years as an officer are eligible to retire with partial retirement benefits. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of service as a LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as a LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as a LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life in lieu of the return of the member's contributions.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The Bureau's employees are required to contribute 6% of their compensation. Employer contributions are actuarially determined and set annually by the LGERS Board of Trustees. The Bureau's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2024, was 12.85% for general employees, actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year. Contributions to the pension plan from the Bureau were $51,096 for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Refunds of Contributions – Bureau employees who have terminated service as a contributing member of LGERS, may file an application for a refund of their contributions. By state law, refunds to members with at least five years of service include 4% interest. State law requires a 60-day waiting period after service termination before the refund may be paid. The acceptance of a refund payment cancels the individual's right to employer contributions, or any other benefit provided by LGERS.

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2024, the Bureau reported a liability of $257,042 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2022. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023, utilizing updated procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions. The Bureau's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Bureau's long-term share of future payroll covered by the pension plan, relative to the projected future payroll covered by the pension plan of all participating LGERS employers, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2023, the Bureau's proportion was 0.00388%, which was an increase of 0.00002% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Bureau recognized pension expense of $82,006. At June 30, 2024, the Bureau reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 28,642	$ 617
Changes of assumptions	10,923	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	68,796	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	3,902	114
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	51,096	-
Total	$ 163,359	$ 731

Bureau contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $51,096 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30:		
2025	$	41,214
2026		21,050
2027		46,358
2028		2,910
Total	$	111,532

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2023, was determined by the December 31, 2022 actuarial valuation using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.5 percent
Salary increases	3.25 to 8.25 percent, including a 3.25% inflation and productivity factor
Investment rate of return	6.50 percent, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2019.

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

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (Continued). The projected long-term investment returns and inflation assumptions are developed through review of current and historical capital markets data, sell-side investment research, consultant whitepapers, and historical performance of investment strategies. Fixed income return projections reflect current yields across the U.S. Treasury yield curve and market expectations of forward yields projected and interpolated for multiple tenors and over multiple year horizons. Global public equity return projections are established through analysis of the equity risk premium and the fixed income return projections. Other asset categories and strategies' return projections reflect the foregoing and historical data analysis. These projections are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2023, are as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	33.0%	2.4%
Global Equity	38.0%	6.9%
Real Estate	8.0%	6.0%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.6%
Credit	7.0%	5.3%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.3%
Total	100.0%	

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2022 asset, liability, and investment policy study for the North Carolina Retirement Systems, including LGERS. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annualized figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 2.25%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of the current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the Bureau's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 6.50 percent, as well as what the Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension asset or net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.50 percent) or one percentage point higher (7.50 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (5.50%)	Discount Rate (6.50%)	1% Decrease (7.50%)
Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 445,315	$ 257,042	$ 102,038

NOTE 6. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Administration and Benefits. The Bureau's Board has adopted Moore County's OPEB policy. Under the terms of a County Resolution, the County administers a single employer defined benefit Healthcare Benefits Plan (the "HCB Plan"). This plan provides post-employment healthcare benefits to retirees of the County, provided they participate in the North Carolina Local Government Employees' Retirement System (System) and have at least 15 years of creditable service with the County. The Retiree Health Plan will become secondary coverage when a retiree has become eligible for Medicare or another employer-sponsored plan. For retirees whose hire date is on or after January 1, 2010, health coverage will end when the retiree becomes eligible for Medicare at age 65. Members that retire with at least 15 years of service up to 20 years, the retired member can participate in the Bureau's group health insurance plan at the group rates. Members that retire with at least 20 years of service up to 30 years, the Bureau will contribute 50% of the group rate on behalf of the retiree. Members that retire with 30 or more years of service, the Bureau will contribute 75% of the group rate on behalf of the retiree. Healthcare, prescription drugs, and dental benefits are provided by the Bureau. The Board Members may amend the benefit provisions. A separate report was not issued for the plan.

NOTE 6. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Plan Membership. Membership of the plan consisted of the following at June 30, 2021, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	2
Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	-
Active plan members	4
Total	6

Total OPEB Liability of the Bureau. The Bureau's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2023, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 percent
Real wage growth	0.75 percent
Wage inflation	3.25 percent
Salary increases	3.25 to 8.41 percent, including wage inflation
Discount rate	3.65 percent
Health Care Cost Trends	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent for 2023 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2033.
Medicare	5.125 percent for 2023 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2026.

Mortality rates were based on the Pub-2010 Mortality Table for Males or Females, as appropriate, with adjustments for LGERS experience and generational mortality improvements using Scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2023, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of January 1, 2015, through December 31, 2019, adopted by the LGERS Board.

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.65%. This is an increase from the rate in the prior year, which was 3.54%. This rate was determined using an index rate of 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA or higher – which was 3.65% as determined by the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index Rate as of June 30, 2023.

NOTE 6. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability of the Bureau. The changes in the total OPEB liability of the Bureau for the plan year ended June 30, 2024, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2023	$ 447,284
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	5,655
Interest	16,007
Differences between expected and actual experience	(80,039)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(58)
Net benefit payments	(1,647)
Net changes	(60,082)
Balance at June 30, 2024	$ 387,202

The required schedule of changes in the Bureau's total OPEB liability and related ratios immediately following the notes to the financial statements presents multiyear trend information about the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Bureau, as well as what the Bureau's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (2.65%) or 1-percentage-point higher (4.65%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (2.65%)	Current Discount Rate (3.65%)	1% Increase (4.65%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 447,469	$ 387,202	$ 337,942

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates. The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Bureau, as well as what the Bureau's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 338,184	$ 387,202	$ 446,377

NOTE 6. OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (Continued). Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revisions as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Calculations are based on the substantive plan in effect as of June 30, 2024, and the current sharing pattern of costs between employer and inactive employees.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB. For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Bureau recognized negative OPEB expense of $12,357. At June 30, 2024, the Bureau reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 1,482	$ 105,640
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	35,736	73,228
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	3,728	-
Total	$ 40,946	$ 178,868

Bureau contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $3,728 are reported as deferred outflows of resources and will be recognized as a decrease of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2025.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Total
2025	$ (29,153)
2026	(33,960)
2027	(45,066)
2028	(30,989)
2029	(2,482)
Thereafter	-
Total	$ (141,650)

NOTE 7. OTHER EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Bureau has elected to provide death benefits to employees through the Death Benefit Plan for members of the Local Government Employees' Retirement System (Death Benefit Plan), a multiple-employer, State-administered, cost-sharing plan funded on a one-year term cost basis. The beneficiaries of those employees who die within 180 days after retirement or termination of service and have at least one year of contributing membership service in the System at the time of death, are eligible for death benefits. Lump-sum death benefit payments to beneficiaries are equal to the employee's 12 highest months' salary in a row during the 24 months prior to the employee's death, but the benefit may not exceed $50,000 or be less than $25,000. All death benefit payments are made from the Death Benefit Plan. The Bureau has no liability beyond the payment of monthly contributions.

Contributions are determined as a percentage of monthly payroll, based upon rates established annually by the State. Separate rates are set for employees who are not engaged in law enforcement and for law enforcement officers. Because the benefit payments are made by the Death Benefit Plan and not by the Bureau, the Bureau does not determine the number of eligible participants. The contributions to the Death Benefit Plan cannot be separated between the post-employment benefit amount and the other benefit amount. The Bureau considers these contributions to be immaterial.

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2024	Current Portion
Changes in long-term liabilities:					
Governmental activities:					
Lease payable	$ 200,776	$ 12,466	$ 68,184	$ 145,058	$ 68,350
Compensated absences payable	30,135	25,293	20,123	35,305	3,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	217,759	100,588	61,305	257,042	-
Total OPEB liability	447,284	21,662	81,744	387,202	1,175
Total depreciable assets	$ 895,954	$ 160,009	$ 231,356	$ 824,607	$ 72,525

Debt service to maturity on the Bureau's outstanding leases as described in Note 4 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total Payments
Year Ending June 30,			
2025	$ 68,350	$ 1,346	$ 69,696
2026	70,455	573	71,028
2027	3,090	114	3,204
2028	3,163	40	3,203
	$ 145,058	$ 2,073	$ 147,131

NOTE 9. ROOM OCCUPANCY TAX

In accordance with State Law [S.L. 1987-188], a room occupancy tax of 3% of the gross receipts derived from the rental of any room, lodging, or accommodation furnished by a hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or similar place within Moore County that is subject to sales tax imposed by the State under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3) and from the rental of private residences and cottages within Moore County that are exempt from the sales tax imposed under G.S. 105-164.4(a)(3) solely because they are rented for less than 15 days. This tax is in addition to any State or local sales tax. Gross proceeds of the tax are collected by Moore County and remitted to the Bureau net of the cost to Moore County of collecting the tax.

The bill ratified by the General Assembly and modified in 2011 and the resolution adopted by the Moore County Commissioners levying the room occupancy tax, states that the cost to Moore County for administering and collecting the tax are 3% of gross proceeds collected for the first $500,000 of gross receipts and 1% of the remaining gross receipts collected each year. Revenues are recorded net of fees.

NOTE 10. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bureau is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destructions of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Bureau carries commercial coverage for the following property liability and workers' compensation. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage in the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The Bureau's responsibility to commercial coverage is to pay the premiums as assessed at the beginning of the year; its rights are to have covered claims paid.

In accordance with G.S. 159-29, the Bureau's employees that have access to $100 or more at any given time of the Bureau's funds are performance bonded through a commercial surety bond. The Finance Officer is individually bonded for $410,209. The remaining employees that have access to funds are bonded under a blanket bond for $35,000.

Since the Bureau has no facilities within a recognized flood zone, it has elected not to carry additional flood insurance coverage.

There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF BUREAU'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY (ASSET) - LGERS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS *

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	2024	2023	2022
Bureau's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00388%	0.00386%	0.00387%
Bureau's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) ($)	$ 257,042	$ 217,759	$ 59,350
Bureau's covered payroll	$ 352,431	$ 342,138	$ 401,653
Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	72.93%	63.65%	14.78%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	82.49%	84.14%	95.51%

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

	2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015
	0.00428%		0.00412%		0.00411%		0.00455%		0.00482%		0.50400%		0.00550%
$	152,943	$	112,514	$	97,503	$	69,511	$	102,297	$	22,619	$	(28,721)
$	420,915	$	396,088	$	449,778	$	421,539	$	425,843	$	391,854	$	382,637
	36.34%		28.41%		21.68%		16.49%		24.02%		5.77%		(7.51%)
	88.61%		90.86%		91.63%		94.18%		91.47%		98.09%		102.64%

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - LGERS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	2024	2023	2022
Contractually required contribution	$ 51,096	$ 42,644	$ 38,833
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	51,096	42,644	38,833
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Bureau's covered payroll	$ 397,635	$ 352,431	$ 342,138
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.85%	12.10%	11.35%

2021		2020		2019		2018		2017		2016		2015	
$	40,768	$	37,672	$	30,697	$	33,733	$	30,562	$	28,872	$	27,704
	40,768		37,672		30,697		33,733		30,562		28,872		27,704
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	401,653	$	420,915	$	396,088	$	449,778	$	421,539	$	425,843	$	391,854
	10.15%		8.95%		7.75%		7.50%		7.25%		6.78%		7.07%

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

Method and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions **:** The actuarially determined contribution rates in the schedule of contributions are calculated as of December 31, one year prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

MOORE COUNTY CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF MOORE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA)

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
LAST SEVEN FISCAL YEARS

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Beginning balance of the total OPEB liability	$ 447,284	$ 540,837	$ 581,434	$ 463,556
Service Cost	5,655	8,235	9,179	6,177
Interest on the total OPEB liability	16,007	11,811	13,050	16,440
Differences between expected and actual experience	(80,039)	(4,203)	(72,009)	(10,240)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	(58)	(104,869)	9,376	105,501
Net benefit payments	(1,647)	(4,527)	(193)	-
Ending balance of the total OPEB liability	$ 387,202	$ 447,284	$ 540,837	$ 581,434
Covered-employee payroll	$ 397,635	$ 352,431	$ 342,138	$ 406,331
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	97.38%	126.91%	158.08%	143.09%

Note: Schedule is intended to show information for the last 10 fiscal years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available.

Note: The Bureau is not accumulating assets in a trust fund that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75 for payment of future OPEB benefits.

2020		2019		2018	
$	439,979	$	438,765	$	457,901
	11,004		11,735		13,394
	17,123		15,620		13,783
	12,717		(449)		-
	(17,659)		(25,692)		(46,313)
	392		-		-
$	463,556	$	439,979	$	438,765
$	420,915	$	396,088	$	449,788
	110.13%		111.08%		97.55%

COMPLIANCE SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS
CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors
Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau
Pinehurst, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the **Moore County Convention and Visitors Bureau** (the "Bureau"), a component unit of Moore County, North Carolina, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bureau's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 12, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bureau's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bureau's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bureau's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Raleigh, North Carolina
November 12, 2024