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

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2022

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

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINANCIAL SECTION

COMPLIANCE SECTION

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

BUREAU MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Officers

Tom Pashley, Chairman

Kelly Miller, Vice-Chairman

Andy Hofmann, Secretary-Treasurer

Board Members

Frank Quis

Bonnie McPeake

Linda Parsons

George Little

Matt Hausser

Warren Lewis

Natalie Dean-Hawkins - ex officio

Wayne Vest - ex officio

Caroline Xiong, Finance Officer - ex officio

Phil Werz, President & CEO

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, 2022, 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, 2022, 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 Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16, 2022, 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 16, 2022

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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, 2022. 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

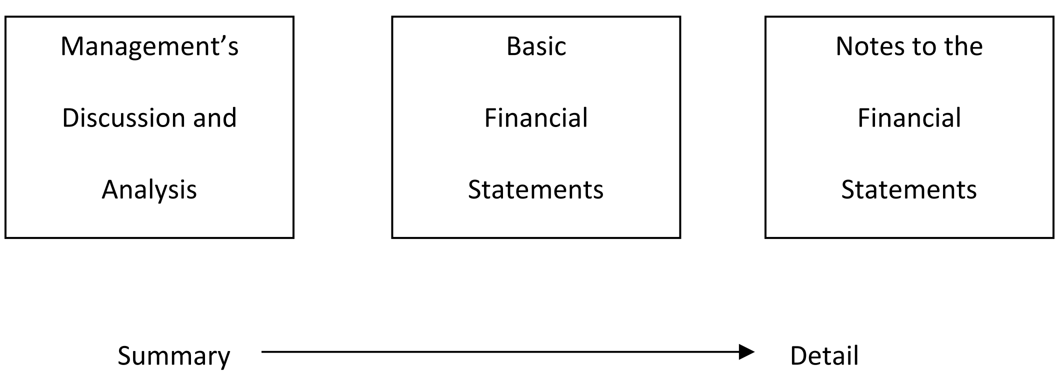
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Bureau exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the fiscal year by $1,825,400 (*net position*).
- The Bureau's total net position increased by $818,739, primarily due to increased occupancy tax revenues and spending less than budgeted levels.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Bureau's General Fund reported ending fund balance of $2,435,976; $306,070 of this amount is restricted by State statute.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance was approximately 87% of total fund balance or $2,129,906.

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 (Exhibits A and B) in the basic financial statements are the **Government-wide Financial Statements**. They provide both short and long-term information about the Bureau's financial status.

The next statements (Exhibits C and D) 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 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, 2022	June 30, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Assets:				
Current and other assets	$ 2,467,421	$ 1,660,385	$ 807,036	48.6%
Non-current assets	265,216	10,671	254,545	2385.4%
Total assets	2,732,637	1,671,056	1,061,581	63.5%
Deferred Outflows of Resources	195,674	209,184	(13,510)	-6.5%
Liabilities:				
Current liabilities	102,126	59,066	43,060	72.9%
Non-current liabilities	823,620	765,577	58,043	7.6%
Total liabilities	925,746	824,643	101,103	12.3%
Deferred Inflows of Resources	177,165	48,936	128,229	262.0%
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	(3,020)	10,671	(13,691)	-128.3%
Restricted net position	306,070	280,977	25,093	8.9%
Unrestricted net position	1,522,350	715,013	807,337	112.9%
Total net position	$ 1,825,400	$ 1,006,661	$ 818,739	81.3%

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 $1,825,400 as of June 30, 2022. The Bureau's net position increased by $818,739 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. 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 2021-22, the Bureau started the FY once again with a conservative budget, and much like the previous FY, the destination realized higher than forecasted occupancy tax collections. According to an annual calendar year report researched and compiled by U.S. Travel Association and Tourism Economics for Visit NC (state tourism bureau), Moore County witnessed the fourth best rate of growth (70%) in overall visitor spending among 100 North Carolina counties from 2020 to 2021 which translated to total visitor spending in 2021 amounting to $673 million ($369 million in 2020). That fact, when dispersed across the months comprising the 2021-22 FY resulted in an increase in occupancy tax collections by 39.1% compared to the previous FY. The Bureau also realized its first-ever $3 million occupancy tax collections FY, just one FY after it witnessed its first-ever $2 million occupancy tax collections year. The conservative 2021-22 budget resulted in the ability for the Bureau to request a little more than $600,000 in budget amendments which allowed for increased marketing for the spring of 2022. The additional marketing funds were used strategically to geo-target select markets in the Carolinas and Mid Atlantic. It also allowed the Bureau to forge partnership marketing opportunities with recognized brands like Donald Ross Sportswear, Shady Rays sunglasses and Golden Flake allowed the Bureau to reach new markets and gain valuable email data from about 40,000 new consumers opting-in for future communication. Even with the additional spending, the Bureau ended the current fiscal year with a positive net position and move about $400,000 to the fund balance.

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

Figure 3

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	$ Change	% Change
Revenues:				
Occupancy taxes	$ 3,012,109	$ 2,161,800	$ 850,309	39.3%
Interest	1,779	4,699	(2,920)	-62.1%
Miscellaneous revenues	8,290	25,750	(17,460)	-67.8%
Gain on sale of capital assets	-	10,823	(10,823)	100.0%
Total revenues	3,022,178	2,203,072	819,106	37.2%
Expenses:				
Economic and physical developn	2,203,439	1,731,062	472,377	27.3%
Change in net position	818,739	472,010	346,729	73.5%
Net Position:				
Beginning of year - July 1	1,006,661	534,651	472,010	88.3%
End of year - June 30	$ 1,825,400	$ 1,006,661	$ 818,739	81.3%

Governmental Activities. Governmental activities increased the Bureau's net position by $818,739. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

- Total gross occupancy taxes increased 39.3% when compared to the previous fiscal year. The result was an all-time record year of occupancy tax collections in the 2021-22 FY of $3,012,109.

Financial Analysis of the Bureau's Funds

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 $2,129,906 while total fund balance reached $2,435,976. 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 84.34% of total operating fund expenditures while total fund balance represents 96.46% of that same amount.

At June 30, 2022, the General Fund of the Bureau reported a fund balance of $2,435,976, an increase of $831,657 in comparison with the prior fiscal year

Budgetary Highlights. There were several budget amendments in fiscal year 2022. 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.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The Bureau's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2022, totals $265,216 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets consist of the following:

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

Figure 4

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings & improvements	$ 13,000	$ -	$ (13,000)	$ -
Right to use lease asset	-	334,785	-	334,785
Total depreciable assets	13,000	334,785	(13,000)	334,785
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings & improvements	(2,329)	(216)	2,545	-
Right to use lease asset	-	(69,569)	-	(69,569)
Total capital assets and right to use assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	(2,329)	(69,785)	2,545	(69,569)
Capital assets, net	$ 10,671	$ 265,000	$ (10,455)	$ 265,216

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, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022	Current Portion
Changes in long-term liabilities:					
Governmental activities:					
Lease payable	$ -	$ 334,784	$ 66,548	$ 268,236	$ 67,461
Compensated absences payable	34,200	23,537	32,079	25,658	3,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	152,943	60,704	154,297	59,350	-
Total OPEB liability	581,434	31,605	72,202	540,837	-
Total depreciable assets	$ 768,577	$ 450,630	$ 325,126	$ 894,081	$ 70,461

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, 2023

Governmental Activities

The operating budget for the fiscal year 2022-2023 at $2.4 million reflects a similar total based on the completion of the previous FY. While this sum is still considered conservative based on a $3 million hotel occupancy tax collection year, the Bureau will once again consider budget amendments to supplement the current budget for marketing purposes. Despite economic headwinds (i.e. inflation, potential recession and increasing fuel prices), state and regional research shows travelers may spend less, but are not curtailing travel plans. As of November 1, 2022, the Bureau has recorded 19 straight months of all-time record collections and there is no indication that this momentum will subside through the rest of the fiscal year 2022-2023. In terms of staffing, the Bureau added one full-time employee to serve as the destination services manager and a part-time person was added to handle all social media platforms and short-form video production (no benefits). The Bureau maintains operations with four full-time and two part-time employees.

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, 2022

ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,161,352
Accounts receivable	300,720
Prepaid expense	5,350
Total current assets	2,467,421
Non-current Assets:	
Lease assets, net of accumulated amortization	265,216
Total non-current assets	265,216
Total assets	2,732,637
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension deferrals	109,101
OPEB deferrals	86,573
Total deferred outflows of resources	195,674
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	16,521
Accrued salaries and benefits	14,925
Accrued interest payable	220
Current portion of lease payable	67,461
Current portion of compensated absences	3,000
Total current liabilities	102,126
Long-term Liabilities:	
Non-current portion of lease payable	200,775
Non-current portion of compensated absences	22,658
Net pension liability	59,350
Total other post-employment benefits liability	540,837
Total long-term liabilities	823,620
Total liabilities	925,746
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension deferrals	84,794
OPEB deferrals	92,371
Total deferred inflows of resources	177,165
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	(3,020)
Restricted:	
Stabilization by State statute	306,070
Unrestricted	1,522,351
Total net position	$ 1,825,400

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, 2022

		Program Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Expenses	Operating Grants	Total Governmental Activities
Functions/Programs			
Governmental Activities:			
Economic and physical development	$ 2,203,439	$ -	$ (2,203,439)
Total governmental activities	$ 2,203,439	$ -	(2,203,439)
	General Revenues:		
	Occupancy taxes		3,012,109
	Interest		1,779
	Miscellaneous		8,290
	Total general revenues		3,022,178
	Change in net position		818,739
	Net position - beginning of year		1,006,661
	Net position - ending of year		$ 1,825,400

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, 2022

ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	2,161,352
Accounts receivable		300,720
Prepaid expense		5,350
Total assets		2,467,421
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		16,521
Accrued salaries and benefits		14,925
Total liabilities		31,445
FUND BALANCE		
Restricted - State stabilization		306,070
Unassigned		2,129,906
Total fund balance		2,435,976
Total liabilities and fund balance	$	2,467,421

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

Total fund balances	$	2,435,976
Right-to-use leased assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		265,216
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not a current expenditure and, therefore, is not reflected in the governmental funds.		(220)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.		(293,894)
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.		(35,043)
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.		(546,635)
Net position of the governmental activities	$	1,825,400

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, 2022

Revenues:	
Occupancy taxes	$ 3,012,109
Interest	1,779
Miscellaneous	8,290
Total revenues	3,022,178
Expenditures:	
Current	
Tourism	2,105,617
Capital outlay	350,243
Debt service	
Principal retirements	66,548
Interest	2,897
Total expenditures	2,525,305
Excess of revenues over expenditures	496,873
Other financing sources:	
Inception of lease	334,784
Total other financing sources	334,784
Net change in fund balance	831,657
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,604,319
Fund balance, end of year	$ 2,435,976

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

Net change in fund balances - General Fund	$ 831,657
The governmental fund reports capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets, including right-to-use leased assets, is allocated over their estimated useful lives, or the lease term, and reported as depreciation expense or amortization expense, respectively. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation and	265,000
Loss on disposal of an asset	(10,455)
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	3,994
OPEB expense	(11,542)
Change in compensated absences	8,542
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt is not a current expenditure and, therefore, is not reflected in the governmental funds.	(220)
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 ($334,785), less current year principal payments of $66,548.	(268,236)
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 818,739

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, 2022

	Budget			Variance with
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Occupancy taxes	$ 1,723,342	$ 2,248,342	$ 3,012,109	$ 763,767
Interest	-	-	1,779	1,779
Miscellaneous	17,500	17,500	8,290	(9,210)
Total revenues	1,740,842	2,265,842	3,022,178	756,336
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Salaries and benefits	658,572	523,572	471,672	51,900
Operating	1,102,270	1,759,520	1,633,945	125,575
Capital outlay	15,000	318,750	350,243	(31,493)
Debt service:				
Principal retirements	-	-	66,548	(66,548)
Interest	-	-	2,897	(2,897)
Total expenditures	1,775,842	2,601,842	2,525,305	76,537
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(35,000)	(336,000)	496,873	832,873
Other financing sources				
Appropriated fund balance	35,000	36,000	-	(36,000)
Inception of lease	-	300,000	334,784	34,784
Total other financing sources	35,000	336,000	334,784	(1,216)
Net change in fund balances	-	-	831,657	831,657
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,604,319	1,604,319	1,604,319	1,604,319
Fund balance, end of year	$ 1,604,319	$ 1,604,319	$ 2,435,976	$ 2,435,976

See accompanying notes to basic 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. 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

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and intangible assets (including right-to-use leased 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 and right-to-use leases assets are depreciated using straight-line methods over 10-50 years for buildings and improvements and 3-5 years for office equipment and furniture.

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 leased assets in the government-wide financial statements. The Bureau recognizes lease liabilities and leased 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. 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.

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2022, 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)

J. 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.

K. 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)

L. 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)

L. 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.

M. 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)

N. 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, 2022, the Bureau's deposits had a bank balance and carrying amount of $2,161,352. 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 99% of its revenue from Moore County during the year ended June 30, 2022, under room occupancy tax levies of Moore County. Receivables consist primarily of room occupancy taxes collected on behalf of the Bureau. At June 30, 2022, the Bureau was owed room occupancy tax collections from Moore County in the amount of $300,720.

The Bureau expects all receivables at June 30, 2022, to be collectable and therefore does not recognize an allowance for doubtful accounts.

NOTE 4. CAPITAL AND RIGHT TO USE LEASE ASSETS

The following is a summary of changes in capital and right to use lease assets:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets being depreciated/amortized:				
Buildings & improvements	$ 13,000	$ -	$ (13,000)	$ -
Right to use lease asset	-	334,785	-	334,785
Total depreciable assets	13,000	334,785	(13,000)	334,785
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Buildings & improvements	(2,329)	(216)	2,545	-
Right to use lease asset	-	(69,569)	-	(69,569)
Total capital assets and right to use lease assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	(2,329)	(69,785)	2,545	(69,569)
Capital assets, net	$ 10,671	$ 265,000	$ (10,455)	$ 265,216

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. The plan does not provide for automatic postretirement benefit increases. Increases are contingent upon actuarial gains of the plan.

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. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of LEO members who die while in active service or within 180 days of their last day of service and who also have either completed 20 years of creditable service regardless of age, or have completed 15 years of service as a LEO and have reached age 50, or have completed five years of creditable service as a LEO and have reached age 55, or have completed 15 years of creditable service as a LEO if killed in the line of duty. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life or a return of the member's contributions.

Contributions. Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 128-30 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. 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, 2022, was 11.35% 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 $38,833 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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, 2022, the Bureau reported a liability of $59,350 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The total pension liability was then rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2021, utilizing update 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, 2021, the Bureau's proportion was 0.00387%, which was a decrease of 0.00041% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Bureau recognized pension expense of $34,840. At June 30, 2022, 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	$ 18,881	$ -
Changes of assumptions	37,287	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	84,794
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	14,100	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	38,833	-
Total	$ 109,101	$ 84,794

Bureau contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $38,833 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, 2023.

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:		
2023	$	13,252
2024		4,008
2025		(5,839)
2026		(25,947)
Total	$	(14,526)

Actuarial Assumptions. The total pension liability as of June 30, 2021, was determined by the December 31, 2020 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	6.5 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, 2020 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, 2020, are as follows:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	29.0%	1.4%
Global Equity	42.0%	5.3%
Real Estate	8.0%	4.3%
Alternatives	8.0%	8.9%
Credit	7.0%	6.0%
Inflation Protection	6.0%	4.0%
Total	100%	

The information above is based on 30-year expectations developed with the consulting actuary for the 2020 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 2.50%. All rates of return and inflation are annualized.

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.

NOTE 5. PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System (Continued)

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% Increase (7.50%)
Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 230,392	$ 59,350	$ (81,408)

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.

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	1
Inactive Members Entitled To But Not Yet Receiving Benefits	-
Active plan members	5
Total	6

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

Total OPEB Liability of the Bureau. The Bureau's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

Actuarial Assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021, 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	2.16 percent
Healthcare Cost Trends	
Pre-Medicare	7.00 percent for 2021 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2031
Medicare	5.125 percent for 2021 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.50% by 2024

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, 2021, 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 2.16%. This is a decrease from the rate in the prior year, which was 2.21%. 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 2.16% as determined by the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index Rate as of June 30, 2022.

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, 2022, were as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1, 2021	$ 581,434
Changes for the year:	
Service Cost	9,179
Interest	13,050
Differences between expected and actual experience	(72,009)
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	9,376
Net benefit payments	(193)
Net changes	(40,597)
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 540,837

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 (1.16%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.16%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease (1.16%)	Current Discount Rate (2.16%)	1% Increase (3.16%)
Total OPEB liability	$ 639,886	$ 540,837	$ 461,169

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 (6.00% decreasing to 3.50%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.00% decreasing to 5.50%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	1% Decrease	Current	1% Increase
Total OPEB liability	$ 459,660	$ 540,837	$ 641,001

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, 2022, 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, 2022, the Bureau recognized OPEB expense of $16,069. At June 30, 2022, 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	$ 5,976	$ 67,056
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	76,070	25,315
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,527	-
Total	$ 86,573	$ 92,371

Bureau contributions made subsequent to the measurement date of $4,527 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, 2023.

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
2023	$ (6,160)
2024	846
2025	5,712
2026	905
2027	(10,201)
Thereafter	(1,427)
Total	$ (10,325)

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, 2022, is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2022	Current Portion
Changes in long-term liabilities:					
Governmental activities:					
Lease payable	$ -	$ 334,784	$ 66,548	$ 268,236	$ 67,461
Compensated absences payable	34,200	23,537	32,079	25,658	3,000
Net pension liability (LGERS)	152,943	60,704	154,297	59,350	-
Total OPEB liability	581,434	31,605	72,202	540,837	-
Total depreciable assets	$ 768,577	$ 450,630	$ 325,126	$ 894,081	$ 70,461

Lease Payable

On July 1, 2021, the Bureau entered into a 60-month lease as lessee for the use of a building. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $318,822. As of June 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability is $257,720. 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, 2022, of $318,823 with accumulated amortization of $63,764.

NOTE 8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (CONTINUED)

On July 1, 2021, the Bureau entered into a 33-month lease as lessee for the use of a Xerox Copier. An initial lease liability was recorded in the amount of $15,962. As of June 30, 2022, the value of the lease liability is $10,516. The Bureau is required to make monthly fixed payments of $504. The lease has an interest rate of 0.7268%. The value of the right to use asset as of June 30, 2022, of $15,962 with accumulated amortization of $5,804. Debt service to maturity on the Bureau's outstanding leases are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total Payments
Year Ending June 30,			
2023	$ 67,461	$ 2,488	$ 69,949
2024	67,936	1,785	69,721
2025	65,402	1,090	66,492
2026	67,437	387	67,824
	$ 268,236	$ 5,750	$ 273,986

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 $250,000. 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 NINE FISCAL YEARS*

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	2022	2021	2020
Bureau's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) (%)	0.00387%	0.00428%	0.00412%
Bureau's proportion of the net pension liability (asset) ($)	$ 59,350	$ 152,943	$ 112,514
Bureau's covered payroll	$ 401,653	$ 420,915	$ 396,088
Bureau's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	14.78%	36.34%	28.41%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	95.51%	88.61%	90.86%

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

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

2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014
0.00411%		0.00455%		0.00482%		0.50400%		0.00550%		0.00487%
$	97,503	$	69,511	$	102,297	$	22,619	$	(28,721)	$	66,296
$	449,778	$	421,539	$	425,843	$	391,854	$	382,637	$	387,246
21.68%		16.49%		24.02%		5.77%		(7.51%)		17.12%
91.63%		94.18%		91.47%		98.09%		102.64%		94.35%

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

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

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

	2022	2021	2020
Contractually required contribution	$ 38,833	$ 40,768	$ 37,672
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	38,833	40,768	37,672
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -
Bureau's covered payroll	$ 342,138	$ 401,653	$ 420,915
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.35%	10.15%	8.95%

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

2019		2018		2017		2016		2015		2014	
$	30,697	$	33,733	$	30,562	$	28,872	$	27,704	$	27,052
	30,697		33,733		30,562		28,872		27,704		27,052
$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
$	396,088	$	449,778	$	421,539	$	425,843	$	391,854	$	382,637
	7.75%		7.50%		7.25%		6.78%		7.07%		7.07%

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

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 FIVE FISCAL YEARS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Beginning balance of the total OPEB liability	$ 581,434	$ 463,556	$ 439,979	$ 438,765	$ 457,901
Service Cost	9,179	6,177	11,004	11,735	13,394
Interest on the total OPEB liability	13,050	16,440	17,123	15,620	13,783
Differences between expected and actual experience	(72,009)	(10,240)	12,717	(449)	-
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	9,376	105,501	(17,659)	(25,692)	(46,313)
Net benefit payments	(193)	-	392	-	-
Ending balance of the total OPEB liability	$ 540,837	$ 581,434	$ 463,556	$ 439,979	$ 438,765
Covered-employee payroll	$ 342,138	$ 406,331	$ 420,915	$ 396,088	$ 449,788
Total OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	158.08%	143.09%	110.13%	111.08%	97.55%

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

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, 2022, 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 16, 2022.

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 16, 2022