North Carolina Global TransPark Authority

Kinston, NC

Financial Statement Audit Report

For the Year Ended June 30, 2025

State Auditor
Dave Boliek

A Constitutional Office of the
State of North Carolina

OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR
OSA
N★C
NORTH CAROLINA

Auditor's Transmittal

The Honorable Josh Stein, Governor
The Honorable Phil Berger, President Pro Tempore
The Honorable Destin Hall, Speaker of the House
Honorable Members of the North Carolina General Assembly
Board of Directors, North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Jeremy Stroud, Executive Director, North Carolina Global TransPark Authority

With its strategic location and support systems for manufacturing and logistical business needs, the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority can provide great value to Eastern North Carolina's economy. As an agency of the State of North Carolina with reported revenues of $34 million and expenses of $19 million, it's imperative that proper financial controls are maintained in daily operations.

Through financial audits of state entities, the North Carolina Office of the State Auditor assesses whether the records prepared are materially correct. Our audit of the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority's financial records shows no material errors for the year ended June 30, 2025. The audited statements make for a clean opinion and can be relied upon by management.

Clean audits show a commitment to responsible financial management and can help strengthen relationships with the public. I'd like to thank the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority for their cooperation and assistance as our team conducted this audit.

Respectfully submitted,

Dave Boliek
State Auditor

REPORT SUMMARY

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority Financial Statement Audit

The Office of the State Auditor (OSA) is required[1] to perform annual financial statement audits at the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority).

Quick Highlights

Revenues: $34 Million

Expenses: $19 Million

Audit Results

- The Authority's financial statements for fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 are **accurate** and **reliable**.
- Our audit found **no material weaknesses in internal controls or instances of reportable noncompliance**.

Audit Purpose & Importance

Provide an opinion on whether the Authority's financial statements are materially correct and, if necessary, report any internal control weaknesses or noncompliance with laws and regulations.

The annual financial statement audit serves a vital role in promoting transparency, accountability, and trust in the Authority's financial operations.

While a formal process, the audit's impact extends to many members of the public, including:

- Authority users and tenants depend on financial stability to maintain infrastructure and provide long-term services.
- Citizens and public officials expect responsible reporting of public funds.
- Management and board members rely on accurate financial reporting monitor performance, manage risks, and make informed decisions about operations and planning.
- Investors and bondholders use audited financial statements to assess financial health and strength.

A "clean" audit opinion supports public trust and demonstrates the Authority's commitment to responsible financial stewardship, assuring stakeholders that resources are being managed to fulfill the Authority's mission.

Reports

The Authority's financial statement audit reports are available on our website at this link.

Please review the report to fully understand the Authority's overall financial health and our reporting responsibilities.

[1] North Carolina General Statute 63A-23

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Independent Auditor's Report

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Kinston, North Carolina

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority), which is a component unit of the State of North Carolina, and its discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority, and its discretely presented component unit, as of June 30, 2025, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc., the Authority's discretely presented component unit. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors whose report thereon has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc., are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

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* (GAGAS), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 North Carolina Global TransPark Authority 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

The Authority's 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 Authority'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 GAGAS 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 GAGAS, 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 other required supplementary information, 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 December 12, 2025 on our consideration of the Authority'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 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 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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dave Boliek
State Auditor

Raleigh, North Carolina

December 12, 2025

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority's (Authority) activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025. In addition to Management's Discussion and Analysis, management has prepared the accompanying Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to the Financial Statements.

Although the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) is included in the financial statements as a discretely presented component unit to comply with the accounting rules that are generally accepted in the United States of America, the accompanying statements in the overview are of the Authority only. The Foundation's and the Authority's financial information are shown separately. The Foundation organizes and raises funds from private individuals and corporations for the sole purpose of increasing business and jobs at the Authority. Refer to Note 1A of the financial statements for additional information regarding the Foundation.

The MD&A is intended to aid the reader in interpreting the Authority's relative financial position as of the above referenced date, as well as gauging performance from one period to the next. Condensed key financial, as well as nonfinancial information will be highlighted for the reader.

Required Supplementary Information (RSI) follows the basic financial statements and Notes to the Financial Statements. The RSI is mandated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and includes information related to the Authority's participation in the State's pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plans.

Financial Highlights and Analysis

The GASB, established as an independent nonprofit organization in 1984, is charged with establishing and maintaining accounting policy, procedure, and disclosure standards as those pertain to state and local governments. These standards are most commonly referred to as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Governmental GAAP accounting requires the application of the GASB Statement No. 34 reporting model whose intent is to make financial statements more useful to and easier to understand by oversight bodies, investors, creditors, and citizens. This improvement in utility is accomplished principally through the MD&A and a formatting and consolidating of the basic financial statements for the main types of governmental reporting fund types, general government, and proprietary units. The Authority is classified as a discretely presented component unit and is reported as a non-major component unit in the State's *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*.

The accompanying basic financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, meaning that revenues are recognized when earned and expenses when incurred. Please refer to Note 1 of the financial statements for additional details relating to accounting policies. Taken in whole, the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows are measures of the organization's overall financial health and value. Individually, the Statement of Net Position is a static view of financial value; while the other two depict the movement of key elements from one period to the next with specific focus on the Authority's net position and cash and cash equivalents.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority generated adequate cash flows to meet all current obligations and debt service requirements.

On December 11, 2024, Session Law 2024-57 revised State Capital Infrastructure Funds (SCIF) related to the C-130 project. The Authority is now required to repay SCIF through installments starting in fiscal year 2027. As a result, the Authority restated prior year net position to record a liability for SCIF funding that was previously recognized as revenue. Per GASB 100, ending balances for fiscal year 2024 presented in the Management Discussion and Analysis section do not reflect the impact of the restated balances. Note 7 provides a detailed breakout of long-term liabilities and Note 15 includes information about the restatement.

Statement of Net Position

The following table compares net position as of June 30, 2025 to that of the prior year.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	Change
Assets:			
Current Assets	$ 24,160,902	$ 6,958,540	$ 17,202,362
Noncurrent Assets - Other	115,549,443	87,254,640	28,294,803
Noncurrent Assets - Capital Assets, Net	266,934,620	156,245,067	110,689,553
Total Assets	406,644,965	250,458,247	156,186,718
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,796,488	1,272,305	524,183
Liabilities:			
Current Liabilities	20,953,405	10,199,534	10,753,871
Other Noncurrent Liabilities	1,649,427	2,061,784	(412,357)
Long-Term Liabilities - Current Portion	2,802,704	922,923	1,879,781
Long-Term Liabilities	180,802,351	7,639,971	173,162,380
Total Liabilities	206,207,887	20,824,212	185,383,675
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	6,588,238	8,292,616	(1,704,378)
Net Position:			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	134,858,312	141,038,110	(6,179,798)
Restricted	54,229,151	78,967,915	(24,738,764)
Unrestricted	6,557,865	2,607,699	3,950,166
Total Net Position	$ 195,645,328	$ 222,613,724	$ (26,968,396)

Current assets increased $17.2 million, mostly due to an increase in current cash and current restricted cash. Current cash increased $3.6 million, primarily due to interest earned on large cash balances held from SCIF funding, as discussed below. Current restricted cash increased to cover the current capital payables related to the C-130 project. The increase in other noncurrent assets is attributed to an increase in restricted cash and restricted due from State of North Carolina component unit. Restricted cash increased due to receiving additional funding from SCIF and the Division of Aviation. The funds received are restricted for the C-130 project and have been partially expended in fiscal year 2025. Restricted due from State of North Carolina component unit increased due to being awarded Golden Leaf funding for the C-130 project and Project Fly. Net capital assets increased primarily due to the additions to construction in progress related to the C-130 and fuel farm projects.

Total liabilities increased $185.4 million from the prior year. The increase in current liabilities of $10.8 million is the result of increased capital payables for ongoing capital projects. The increase in long-term liabilities – current portion is due to debt maturing within the next fiscal year. Long-term liabilities increased $173.2 million, largely due to the SCIF advance. See Note 7 to the financial statements for additional information regarding long-term liabilities.

The changes in deferred outflows and deferred inflows were the result of changes in actuarial valuations of the State's pension and OPEB plans. The Authority participates in these plans. See Notes 10 and 11 for further information regarding pension and OPEB plans.

Total net financial position of the Authority decreased by approximately $27.0 million compared to the prior fiscal year. Both net investment in capital assets and restricted net position decreased primarily due to implementation of Session Law 2024-57 regarding the SCIF advance. The decrease was partially offset by an increase to unrestricted net position largely due to increased cash balances earning greater interest.

Capital Assets

Total net capital assets include land, intangible assets, construction in progress, and depreciable capital assets net of accumulated depreciation.

Capital activity during the year increased due to the ongoing construction in progress related to the C-130 and fuel farm projects. See Note 5 of the financial statements for additional information on capital assets.

Long-Term Liabilities

Overall long-term liabilities increased as a result of the SCIF advance liability. See Note 7 to the financial statements for additional information regarding long-term liabilities.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

	June 30, 2025	June 30, 2024	Change
Operating Revenues:			
Lease Income	$ 2,401,920	$ 2,481,988	$ (80,068)
Local Contracts	340,925	400,616	(59,691)
Sales and Services	864,343	661,668	202,675
Total Operating Revenues	3,607,188	3,544,272	62,916
Operating Expenses:			
Salaries and Benefits	2,432,450	1,879,262	553,188
Supplies and Services	1,723,944	2,211,897	(487,953)
Utilities	203,100	193,079	10,021
Depreciation	7,805,594	7,773,780	31,814
Total Operating Expenses	12,165,088	12,058,018	107,070
Operating Loss	(8,557,900)	(8,513,746)	(44,154)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):			
State Operating Aid	862,833	862,833	-
Noncapital Contributions	6,244,117	6,378,496	(134,379)
Investment Income	3,792,976	1,814,582	1,978,394
Interest and Fees on Debt	(85,217)	(169,189)	83,972
Interest Earned on Leases	427,828	423,468	4,360
Grants, Aid, and Subsidies	(6,379,589)	(6,339,211)	(40,378)
Net Nonoperating Revenues	4,862,948	2,970,979	1,891,969
Other Revenues:			
Capital Contributions	18,841,828	73,028,722	(54,186,894)
Total Revenues	33,776,770	86,052,373	(52,275,603)
Total Expenses	(18,629,894)	(18,566,418)	(63,476)
Increase in Net Position	15,146,876	67,485,955	(52,339,079)
Net Position, July 1	222,613,724	155,127,769	67,485,955
Restatement	(42,115,272)	-	(42,115,272)
Net Position, June 30	$ 195,645,328	$ 222,613,724	$ (26,968,396)

The Authority's operating expenses and nonoperating expenses were reclassified for fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, related to federal funds received for the broadband project. This project is a partnership with Infinitylink Communications to bring reliable highspeed fiber broadband internet to all rural areas of Lenoir County. Expenses related to the broadband project are classified as nonoperating. Supplies and services was reduced by $6.3 million, and grants, aid, and subsidies increased by $6.3 million to conform to current year presentation for comparability purposes.

Lease income decreased $80 thousand due to a number of tenants consolidating the overall number of units being rented. Sales and services increased by $203 thousand, mostly due to increased fuel sales and other miscellaneous revenues.

Operating expenses increased $107 thousand due to a $553 thousand increase in salaries and benefits and offset by a $488 thousand decrease in supplies and services. The increase in salaries and benefits is largely attributable to pension and OPEB related expenses. Supplies and services decreased due to the Authority not spending as much on repairs and maintenance costs as they did in the prior year.

Nonoperating revenues increased by $1.9 million due to increases in investment income. The increase in investment income is due to the increase in funds held by the Authority. See Note 2 for more information related to cash at the Authority.

Capital contributions decreased $54.2 million. As mentioned above, the Authority restated prior year financials due to Session Law 2024-57. Ending balances for fiscal year 2024 presented in the Management Discussion and Analysis section do not reflect the impact of the restatement. In the prior year, SCIF funding was presented as capital contributions. No revenue was recognized related to the SCIF advance in the current year. Note 15 includes information about the restatement.

Economic Outlook

The region's economic outlook is promising, driven by ongoing projects and high client activity, including Foreign Direct Investment. The Global TransPark is concentrating on securing additional Department-of-Defense contracts and aviation opportunities, which are crucial for job creation and investment in the area. Moreover, the Global TransPark will continue to establish strategic partnerships with both local and federal entities.

Contacting the Authority's Management

If you have questions about these financial statements or need additional information, contact the Authority's Executive Director, 2780 Jetport Rd, Kinston, NC 28504, or at (252) 775-6180.

Financial Statements

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2025

ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	8,133,137
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		14,366,939
Receivables (Note 4)		586,940
Leases Receivable (Note 8)		1,073,886
Total Current Assets		24,160,902
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents		98,744,410
Account Receivable		1,649,427
Restricted Due from State of North Carolina Component Unit		10,000,000
Leases Receivable (Note 8)		5,154,233
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Asset		1,373
Capital Assets - Nondepreciable (Note 5)		159,642,106
Capital Assets - Depreciable, Net (Note 5)		107,292,514
Total Noncurrent Assets		382,484,063
Total Assets		406,644,965
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions		647,748
Deferred Outflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits (Note 11)		1,148,740
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		1,796,488
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities (Note 6)		20,390,897
Due to Primary Government		67,663
Due to State of North Carolina Component Unit		412,357
Unearned Revenue		76,908
Interest Payable		5,580
Long-Term Liabilities - Current Portion (Note 7)		2,802,704
Total Current Liabilities		23,756,109
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Due to State of North Carolina Component Unit		1,649,427
Long-Term Liabilities (Note 7)		180,802,351
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		182,451,778
Total Liabilities		206,207,887

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions		2,208
Deferred Inflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits (Note 11)		357,911
Deferred Inflows for Leases		6,228,119
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		6,588,238
NET POSITION		
Net Investment in Capital Assets		134,858,312
Restricted:		
Expendable:		
Capital Projects		53,227,303
Debt Service		1,000,000
Other		1,848
Total Restricted-Expendable Net Position		54,229,151
Unrestricted		6,557,865
Total Net Position	$	195,645,328

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit A-2

OPERATING REVENUES		
Lease Income	$	2,401,920
Local Contracts		340,925
Sales and Services		864,343
Total Operating Revenues		3,607,188
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries and Benefits		2,432,450
Supplies and Services		1,723,944
Utilities		203,100
Depreciation		7,805,594
Total Operating Expenses		12,165,088
Operating Loss		(8,557,900)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
State Operating Aid		862,833
Noncapital Contributions		6,244,117
Investment Income		3,792,976
Interest and Fees on Debt		(85,217)
Interest Earned on Leases		427,828
Grants, Aid, and Subsidies		(6,379,589)
Net Nonoperating Revenues		4,862,948
Loss Before Other Revenues		(3,694,952)
Capital Contributions		18,841,828
Increase in Net Position		15,146,876
NET POSITION		
Net Position - July 1, 2024, as Restated (Note 15)		180,498,452
Net Position - June 30, 2025	$	195,645,328

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit A-3

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Received from Customers	$ 4,087,645
Payments to Employees and Fringe Benefits	(2,210,536)
Payments to Vendors and Suppliers	(4,778,603)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(2,901,494)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
State Operating Aid	862,833
Noncapital Contributions	6,243,642
Grants, Aid, and Subsidies	(6,379,589)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	726,886
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Proceeds from SCIF Advance	132,884,728
Capital Contributions	8,841,828
Interest Earned on Leases	427,828
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets	(105,066,550)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt	(806,928)
Interest and Fees Paid on Capital Debt	(132,659)
Net Cash Provided by Capital Financing and Related Financing Activities	36,148,247
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Investment Income	3,792,976
Total Cash Provided by Investing Activities	3,792,976
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	37,766,615
Cash and Cash Equivalents - July 1, 2024	83,477,871
Cash and Cash Equivalents - June 30, 2025	$ 121,244,486

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating Loss	$	(8,557,900)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation Expense		7,805,594
Changes in Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources:		
Receivables		668,593
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Asset		(1,373)
Deferred Outflows Related to Pensions		(60,525)
Deferred Outflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits		(463,658)
Changes in Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		(555,244)
Due to Primary Government		(1,883,904)
Due to State of North Carolina Component Unit		(412,357)
Unearned Revenue		(188,136)
Net Pension Liability		168,243
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability		717,988
Compensated Absences		(36,667)
Deferred Inflows Related to Pensions		(2,062)
Deferred Inflows Related to Other Postemployment Benefits		(100,086)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	$	(2,901,494)

NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Assets Acquired through the Assumption of a Liability	$	13,428,597
Decrease in Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability Related to Noncapital Contributions		(475)
Increase in Receivables Related to Other Revenues		10,000,000

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Global TransPark Foundation, Inc.
Statement of Financial Position
June 30, 2025

Exhibit B-1

ASSETS		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$	159,018
Loans Receivable (Related Party)		738,082
Investments		6,787,517
Property and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation of $6,141,620		2,356,444
Total Assets	$	10,041,061
LIABILITIES		
Deferred Revenues	$	30,092
Total Liabilities		30,092
NET POSITION		
Without Donor Restrictions		10,010,969
Total Net Assets		10,010,969
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	$	10,041,061

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Global TransPark Foundation, Inc.
Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Exhibit B-2

NET ASSETS WITHOUT DONOR RESTRICTIONS		
REVENUES AND GAINS		
Rent Income	$	361,098
Interest Income - Loans		23,381
Investment Income		246,194
Net Realized and Unrealized Gains on Investments, Net of Investment Fees		165,982
Total Revenues and Gains		796,655
EXPENSES		
Program Services		354,779
Management and General Expenses		21,550
Total Expenses		376,329
Change in Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions		420,326
NET ASSETS		
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions at Beginning of Year		9,590,643
Net Assets Without Donor Restrictions at End of Year	$	10,010,969

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies

A. **Financial Reporting Entity** - The concept underlying the definition of the financial reporting entity is that elected officials are accountable to their constituents for their actions. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the financial reporting entity includes both the primary government and all of its component units. An organization other than a primary government serves as a nucleus for a reporting entity when it issues separate financial statements. The North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority) is a component unit of the State of North Carolina and an integral part of the State's *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*.

The accompanying financial statements present all funds belonging to the Authority and its component unit. The Authority's component unit is discretely presented in the Authority's financial statements. See below for further discussion of the Authority's component unit. Other related foundations and similar nonprofit corporations for which the Authority is not financially accountable are not part of the accompanying financial statements.

Discretely Presented Component Unit – The Global TransPark Foundation, Inc. (Foundation) is a legally separate nonprofit corporation and is reported as a discretely presented component unit based on the nature and significance of its relationship to the Authority.

The Foundation acts primarily as a fundraising organization to supplement the resources that are available to the Authority as it develops projects for the Global TransPark (GTP). The Foundation has raised approximately $18 million of private funds to supplement the Authority funding and pay the Authority as it developed projects at the GTP. The Foundation is a nonprofit organization exempt from income taxation under section 501(c)(3). Although the Authority does not control the timing or amount of receipts from the Foundation, the activities of the Foundation are limited to those which benefit the Authority. Because the resources held by the Foundation can only be used by, or for the benefit of the Authority, the Foundation is considered a component unit of the Authority and is reported in separate financial statements because of the difference in its reporting model, as described below.

The Foundation reports its financial results under the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Codification. As such, certain revenue recognition criteria and presentation features are different from the Governmental Accounting Standards Board revenue recognition criteria and presentation features. No modifications have been made to the Foundation's financial information in the Authority's financial reporting entity for these differences.

Complete financial statements for the Foundation can be obtained from the North Carolina Global TransPark, 2780 Jetport Road, Kinston, NC 28504, or by calling (252) 775-6180.

B. **Basis of Presentation** - The accompanying financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Pursuant to the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments,* the full scope of the Authority's activities is considered to be a single business-type activity and accordingly, is reported within a single column in the basic financial statements.

C. **Basis of Accounting** - The financial statements of the Authority have been prepared using the economic resource measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred, regardless of the timing of the cash flows.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority receives (or gives) value without directly giving (or receiving) equal value in exchange, include state operating aid, capital contributions, grants, and interest income. Revenues are recognized, net of estimated uncollectible amounts, as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met, if probable of collection.

D. **Cash and Cash Equivalents** - This classification includes undeposited receipts, cash on deposit with private bank accounts, and deposits held by the State Treasurer in the Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF). The STIF maintained by the State Treasurer has the general characteristics of a demand deposit account in that participants may deposit and withdraw cash at any time without prior notice or penalty. The Authority's equity position in the STIF is recorded at fair value. Additional information regarding the fair value measurement of deposits held by the State Treasurer in the STIF is disclosed in Note 3.

E. **Receivables** - Receivables consist of charges to customers for services and the use of facilities. Receivables also include amounts due from state and local governments and private sources in connection with reimbursement of allowable expenditures made pursuant to contracts and grants. Receivables also include amounts due from Spirit Aerosystems, Inc. (Spirit) in connection with the Spirit Inducement Agreement. Receivables are considered fully collectible; accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded.

F. **Capital Assets** - Capital assets are stated at cost at date of acquisition or acquisition value at date of donation in the case of gifts. Donated capital assets acquired prior to July 1, 2015 are stated at fair value as of the date of donation. The value of assets constructed includes all material direct and indirect construction costs.

The Authority capitalizes assets that have a value or cost of $5,000 or greater at the date of acquisition and an estimated useful life of two or more years. The Authority capitalizes intangible assets under the same provisions. In addition, grouped acquisitions of machinery and equipment that have an estimated useful life of two or more years but are individually below the $5,000 threshold are capitalized when considered significant.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets in the following manner:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	10-50 years
Machinery and Equipment	2-25 years
Landing Fields and Grounds	20-40 years

The Authority's permanent conservation easement on the Frog Hollow site is capitalized at cost as an intangible asset. This easement is considered inexhaustible and is therefore not depreciated.

G. **Restricted Assets** - Certain resources are reported as restricted assets because restrictions on asset use change the nature or normal understanding of the availability of the asset. Resources that are not available for current operations and are reported as restricted include resources restricted for the acquisition or construction of capital assets, resources legally segregated for the payment of principal and interest as required by debt covenants, and resources restricted by an interjurisdictional contract.

H. **Noncurrent Long-Term Liabilities** - Noncurrent long-term liabilities include principal amounts of long-term debt and other long-term liabilities that will not be paid within the next fiscal year. Debt is defined as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established. Long-term debt includes notes from direct borrowings. Other long-term liabilities include: compensated absences, net pension liability, net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability, and due to primary government for State Capital Infrastructure Funds (SCIF) advance.

The net pension liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability reported in the State of North Carolina's 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.* This liability represents the Authority's portion of the collective total pension liability less the fiduciary net position of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. See Note 10 for further information regarding the Authority's policies for recognizing liabilities, expenses, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions.

The net OPEB liability represents the Authority's proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability reported in the State of North Carolina's 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.* This liability represents the Authority's portion of the collective total OPEB liability less the fiduciary net position of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund. See Note 11 for further information regarding the Authority's policies for recognizing liabilities, expenses, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB.

I. **Compensated Absences** - The Authority accrues a liability for earned leave that carries over to future periods and is more likely than not to be used for time off or otherwise paid in cash or settled through noncash means. When determining the liability, leave is considered taken on a last in, first out (LIFO) basis.

Vacation Leave – Vacation is earned through the annual or personal leave programs established by the North Carolina Office of State Human Resources. Leave is earned monthly and is subject to a maximum accumulated unused amount as of the end of each calendar year. Any accumulated vacation leave in excess of 30 days at year-end is converted to sick leave.

Bonus Leave – Bonus leave includes the special annual leave bonuses awarded by the North Carolina General Assembly. The bonus leave balance on December 31 is retained by employees and transferred to the next calendar year. It is not subject to the limitation on annual leave carried forward described above and is not subject to conversion to sick leave.

Sick Leave – Sick leave is earned monthly by eligible employees. The policy provides for the accumulation of unused sick leave to be carried forward until used. When employment is terminated, unused leave is forfeited or used to increase a member's creditable service for employees participating in the North Carolina Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS). Based on a historical analysis of sick leave taken compared to sick leave earned, the liability for unused sick leave using the LIFO method was determined to be insignificant. Therefore, no sick leave liability is recognized on the financial statements

J. **Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources** - Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until then.

K. **Net Position** - The Authority's net position is classified as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This represents the Authority's total investment in capital assets, net of outstanding liabilities related to those capital assets. To the extent debt has been incurred but not yet expended for capital assets, such amounts are not included as a component of net investment in capital assets.

Restricted Net Position - Expendable - Expendable restricted net position includes resources for which the Authority is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external parties.

Unrestricted Net Position - Unrestricted net position includes resources derived from operating aid, lease revenues, sales and services, and interest income. It also includes the net position of accrued employee benefits such as compensated absences, pension plans, and other postemployment benefits.

Restricted and unrestricted resources are tracked separately. When both restricted and unrestricted funds are available for expenditure, the decision for funding is transactional based within the departmental management system in place at the Authority. Both restricted and unrestricted net position include consideration of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. See Note 9 for further information regarding deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that had a significant effect on unrestricted net position.

L. **Revenue and Expense Recognition** - The Authority classifies its revenues and expenses as operating or nonoperating in the accompanying Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations. Operating revenues include activities that have characteristics of exchange transactions, such as (1) lease revenues, (2) charges for services, (3) fuel sales, (4) landing fees, and (5) certain local grants and contracts that are essentially contracts for services. Operating expenses are all expense transactions incurred other than those related to capital and noncapital financing or investing activities as defined by GASB Statement No. 9, *Reporting Cash Flows of Proprietary and Nonexpendable Trust Funds and Governmental Entities That Use Proprietary Fund Accounting*.

Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions. Revenues from nonexchange transactions that represent subsidies or gifts to the Authority, as well as investment income, are considered nonoperating since these are either investing, capital, or noncapital financing activities. Capital contributions are presented separately after nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Note 2 - Deposits and Investments

Authority - Unless specifically exempt, the Authority is required by North Carolina General Statute 147-77 to deposit moneys received with the State Treasurer or with a depository institution in the name of the State Treasurer.

At June 30, 2025, the amount shown on the Statement of Net Position as cash and cash equivalents includes $1,056,339, which represents the Authority's equity position in the State Treasurer's Short-Term Investment Fund (STIF). The STIF (a portfolio within the State Treasurer's Investment Pool, an external investment pool that is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or subject to any other regulatory oversight and does not have a credit rating) had a weighted average maturity of 2.1 years as of June 30, 2025. Assets and shares of the STIF are valued at fair value. Deposit and investment risks associated with the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (which includes the State Treasurer's STIF) are included in the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer Investment Programs' separately issued audit report. This separately issued report can be obtained from the Department of State Treasurer, 3200 Atlantic Avenue, Raleigh, NC 27604 or can be accessed from the Department of State Treasurer's website at https://www.nctreasurer.com/ in the Audited Financial Statements section.

The carrying amount of the Authority's deposits not with the State Treasurer was $120,188,147, and the bank balance was $120,302,854. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2025, the Authority's bank balance exposed to custodial credit risk (amounts that are uninsured and uncollateralized) was $68,114.

Component Unit - Because the Foundation reports under the FASB reporting model, disclosures of the various investment risks are not required. The following is an analysis of investments by type:

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. Treasury Obligations	$ 1,189,802
Private Company Bonds	1,184,286
Cash Equivalents	143,896
Mutual Funds	4,269,533
Total	$ 6,787,517

Note 3 - Fair Value Measurements

Authority - To the extent available, the Authority's investments are recorded at fair value as of June 30, 2025. GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This statement establishes a hierarchy of valuation inputs based on the extent to which the inputs are observable in the marketplace. Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and take into account the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions. Inputs may include price information, credit data, interest and yield curve data, and other factors specific to the financial instrument. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources. In contrast, unobservable inputs reflect the entity's assumptions about how market participants would value the financial instrument. Valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs to the extent available.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following describes the hierarchy of inputs used to measure fair value and the primary valuation methodologies used for financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Level 1	Investments whose values are based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date.
Level 2	Investments with inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Investments classified as Level 3 have unobservable inputs for an asset and may require a degree of professional judgment.

Short-Term Investment Fund - At year-end, all of the Authority's investments valued at $1,056,339 were held in the STIF. Ownership interests of the STIF are determined on a fair market valuation basis as of fiscal year end in accordance with the STIF operating procedures. Valuation of the underlying assets is performed by the custodian. Pool investments are measured at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72. The Authority's position in the pool is measured and reported at fair value and the STIF is not required to be categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

Component Unit - Generally accepted accounting principles establish a framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 Measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 Measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1	Quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.
Level 2	Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets.
Level 3	Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets. Level 3 assets and liabilities include investments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgement or estimation.

As of June 30, 2025, all of the Foundation's investments were reported at fair value based on Level 1 inputs represented by quoted prices in active markets for identical securities.

Note 4 - Receivables

Receivables at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Amount
Current Receivables:	
Due from Customers	$ 174,583
Inducement Agreement	412,357
Total Current Receivables	$ 586,940

Note 5 - Capital Assets

Authority - A summary of changes in the capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2025, is presented as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2025
Capital Assets, Nondepreciable:				
Land	$ 21,017,780	$ -	$ -	$ 21,017,780
Intangible Assets	1,546,370	-	-	1,546,370
Construction in Progress	18,705,560	118,372,396	-	137,077,956
Total Capital Assets, Nondepreciable	41,269,710	118,372,396	-	159,642,106
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Buildings	153,946,080		-	153,946,080
Machinery and Equipment	1,794,706	122,751	454,339	1,463,118
Landing Fields and Grounds	70,287,869		-	70,287,869
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable	226,028,655	122,751	454,339	225,697,067
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	70,732,589	5,291,802	-	76,024,391
Machinery and Equipment	1,631,774	37,634	454,339	1,215,069
Landing Fields and Grounds	38,688,935	2,476,158	-	41,165,093
Total Accumulated Depreciation	111,053,298	7,805,594	454,339	118,404,553
Total Capital Assets, Depreciable, Net	114,975,357	(7,682,843)	-	107,292,514
Capital Assets, Net	$ 156,245,067	$ 110,689,553	$ -	$ 266,934,620

Component Unit - A summary of changes in the Foundation's capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2025, is presented as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2025
Capital Assets, Depreciable:				
Buildings	$ 8,498,064	$ -	$ -	$ 8,498,064
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	5,929,168	212,452	-	6,141,620
Capital Assets, Net	$ 2,568,896	$ (212,452)	$ -	$ 2,356,444

Note 6 - Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2025, were as follows:

	Amount
Current Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 499,691
Accounts Payable - Capital Assets	15,338,963
Contract Retainage	4,508,778
Accrued Payroll	43,465
Total Current Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 20,390,897

Note 7 - Long-Term Liabilities

A. Changes in Long-Term Liabilities - A summary of changes in the long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2025, is presented as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2024 (as Restated)	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2025	Current Portion
Long-Term Debt					
Notes from Direct Borrowings	$ 6,919,541	$ -	$ 806,928	$ 6,112,613	$ 2,783,904
Total Long-Term Debt	6,919,541	-	806,928	6,112,613	2,783,904
Other Long-Term Liabilities					
Due to Primary Government - SCIF Advance	42,115,272	132,884,728	-	175,000,000	-
Employee Benefits					
Compensated Absences	220,092	-	36,667	183,425	18,800
Net Pension Liability	578,518	168,243	-	746,761	-
Net Other Postemployment Benefits Liability	844,743	717,513	-	1,562,256	-
Total Other Long-Term Liabilities	43,758,625	133,770,484	36,667	177,492,442	18,800
Total Long-Term Liabilities	$ 50,678,166	$ 133,770,484	$ 843,595	$ 183,605,055	$ 2,802,704

Additional information regarding the net pension liability is included in Note 10.
Additional information regarding the net other postemployment benefits liability is included in Note 11.

B. Notes from Direct Borrowings - The Authority was indebted for notes from direct borrowings for the purposes shown in the following table:

Purpose	Financial Institution	Interest Rate	Final Maturity Date	Original Amount of Issue	Principal Outstanding June 30, 2025
Facility Construction	Southern Bank	3.75%	05/28/2027	$ 3,159,207	$ 620,184
GTP 1 - Renovation	NC DOT	0.00%	07/01/2029	4,440,615	1,190,615
Facility Construction - Jetstream	First Citizens Bank	3.50%	11/01/2025	2,500,000	2,063,732
Facility Construction - Jetstream	NC DOT Division of Aviation	0.00%	06/30/2039	2,000,000	1,500,000
North Cargo Upfits - Draken	GTP Foundation	3.00%	12/31/2033	1,000,000	738,082
Total Notes from Direct Borrowings				$ 13,099,822	$ 6,112,613

C. Annual Requirements - The annual requirements to pay principal and interest on the long-term obligations at June 30, 2025, are as follows:

	Annual Requirements	
	Notes from Direct Borrowings	
Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2026	$ 2,783,904	$ 69,187
2027	758,919	31,177
2028	433,096	16,238
2029	435,624	13,710
2030	378,843	11,106
2031-2035	822,227	17,196
2036-2040	500,000	-
Total Requirements	$ 6,112,613	$ 158,614

D. Terms of Debt Agreements - The Authority's debt agreements are subject to the following collateral requirements and terms with finance-related consequences:

Notes from Direct Borrowings - The Authority has pledged land known as GTP-3 and GTP-5 as security for the notes from direct borrowing to First Citizens Bank. Upon the occurrence of any event of default, the First Citizens Bank may, without any further demand or notice, declare the unpaid principal plus any accrued and unpaid interest to be due and payable immediately. The GTP-7 facility and land upon which the facility is located is security for the notes from direct borrowing to Southern Bank. The notes are secured by land and facilities with a carrying value of $3,660,642.

E. Due to Primary Government - SCIF Advance - The North Carolina General Assembly awarded the Authority $350 million in SCIF funding. On December 11, 2024, Session Law 2024-57 revised guidance on SCIF funding related to the C-130 project. The Authority is required to repay SCIF through installments starting in fiscal year 2027. As of June 30, 2025, the Authority received $175 million in SCIF funding for the C-130 project. The annual requirements to repay SCIF are as follows:

	Annual Requirements
	Due to Primary Government - SCIF Advance
Fiscal Year	Amount
2027	$ 1,000,000
2028	1,000,000
2029	1,000,000
2030	1,000,000
2031-2035	19,000,000
2036-2040	75,000,000
2041-2045	75,000,000
Thereafter	2,000,000
Total Requirements	$ 175,000,000

Note 8 - Leases

A. Lessor Arrangements - The Authority leases warehouses and real property to external parties. The leases expire at various dates, and some have renewal options. Lease receivables and related deferred inflows of resources are recorded based on the present value of expected receipts over the term of the respective leases. The expected receipts are discounted using the interest rate stated per the lease contract, or the Authority's estimated incremental borrowing rate if there is no stated contractual interest rate.

Measurement of the lease receivable excluded the following variable payment amounts: the increase or decrease in payments after initial measurement of the lease receivable that depend on customer-specific contract terms. The Authority recognized revenues of $62,962 during the fiscal year for these changes in variable payments not previously included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

During the year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized operating revenues related to lessor arrangements totaling $1,602,232, and nonoperating lease interest income totaling $427,828.

The Authority's lessor arrangements at June 30, 2025, are summarized below (excluding short-term leases):

Classification:	Number of Lease Contracts	Lease Receivable June 30, 2025	Current Portion	Lease Terms	Interest Rate
Lessor:					
Land	3	$ 903,977	$ 8,050	27-28 years	6%
Buildings	8	5,324,142	1,065,836	1-16 years	6%
Total	11	$ 6,228,119	$ 1,073,886		

B. Annual Lease Revenues - The annual principal and interest lease revenues under noncancelable lease arrangements (excluding short-term leases), at June 30, 2025, are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Interest
2026	$ 1,073,886	$ 340,551
2027	578,125	295,486
2028	419,972	261,101
2029	191,695	244,133
2030	199,005	232,457
2031-2035	1,206,236	961,152
2036-2040	1,648,007	537,462
2041-2045	469,901	436,171
2046-2050	296,267	91,482
Therafter	145,025	9,125
Total Requirements	$ 6,228,119	$ 3,409,120

Note 9 - Net Position

Unrestricted net position has been significantly affected by transactions resulting from the recognition of deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and related long-term liabilities, as shown in the following table:

	Amount
Net Pension Liability and Related Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources	$ (101,221)
Net OPEB Liability (Retiree Health Benefit Fund) and Related Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources	(773,275)
Effect on Unrestricted Net Position	(874,496)
Total Unrestricted Net Position Before Recognition of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Related Long-Term Liabilities	7,432,361
Total Unrestricted Net Position	$ 6,557,865

See Notes 10 and 11 for detailed information regarding the amortization of the deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources relating to pensions and OPEB, respectively.

Note 10 - Retirement Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

Plan Administration: The State of North Carolina administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS) plan. This plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan established by the State to provide pension benefits for general employees and law enforcement officers (LEOs) of the State, general employees and LEOs of its component units, and employees of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and charter schools not in the reporting entity. Membership is comprised of employees of the State (state agencies and institutions), universities, community colleges, LEAs, and certain proprietary component units along with charter schools that elect to join the Retirement System. Effective January 1, 2024, new employees hired by UNC Health Care or by certain components of East Carolina University, who were not actively contributing to TSERS immediately before they were hired by those entities, are not eligible to join TSERS. Benefit provisions are established by General Statute 135-5 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly.

Benefits Provided: TSERS provides retirement and survivor benefits. Retirement benefits are determined as 1.82% 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. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with unreduced retirement benefits at age 65 with five years of membership service, at age 60 with 25 years of creditable service, or at any age with 30 years of creditable service. General employee plan members are eligible to retire with reduced retirement benefits at age 50 with 20 years of creditable service or at age 60 with five years of membership service. Survivor benefits are available to eligible beneficiaries of general 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 five years of service and have reached age 60. Eligible beneficiaries may elect to receive a monthly Survivor's Alternate Benefit for life in lieu of the return of the member's contributions that is generally available to beneficiaries of deceased members. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution provisions are established by General Statute 135-8 and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. Plan members are required to contribute 6% of their annual pay. The contribution rate for employers is set each year by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act and may not be less than the contribution rate required of plan members. The TSERS Board of Trustees establishes a funding policy from which an accrued liability rate and a normal contribution rate are developed by the consulting actuary. The sum of those two rates developed under the funding policy is the actuarially determined contribution rate (ADC). The TSERS Board of Trustees may further adopt a contribution rate policy that is higher than the ADC known as the required employer contribution to be recommended to the North Carolina General Assembly. The Authority's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 16.79% of covered payroll. Plan members' contributions to the pension plan were $89,379, and the Authority's contributions were $250,112 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

The TSERS plan's financial information, including all information about the plan's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fiduciary net position, is included in the State of North Carolina's fiscal year 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. An electronic version of this report is available on the North Carolina Office of the State Controller's website at https://www.ncosc.gov/ or by calling the State Controller's Financial Reporting Section at 919-707-0500.

TSERS Basis of Accounting: The financial statements of the TSERS plan are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Plan member contributions are recognized in the period in which the contributions are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has a legal requirement to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. 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 TSERS plan, and additions to/deductions from the TSERS plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TSERS.

Methods Used to Value TSERS Investment: Pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the retirement systems. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. TSERS and other pension plans of the State of North Carolina participate in the Long-Term Investment, Fixed Income Investment, Equity Investment, Real Estate Investment, Alternative Investment, Opportunistic Fixed Income Investment, and Inflation Sensitive Investment portfolios. The Fixed Income Asset Class includes the Long-Term Investment and Fixed Income Investment portfolios. The Global Equity Asset Class includes the Equity Investment portfolio. The investment balance of each pension trust fund represents its share of the fair value of the net position of the various portfolios within the External Investment Pool. Detailed descriptions of the methods and significant assumptions regarding investments of the State Treasurer are provided in the 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*.

Net Pension Liability: At June 30, 2025, the Authority reported a liability of $746,761 for its proportionate share of the collective net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2024. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the present value of future salaries for the Authority relative to the projected present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority's proportion was 0.00504%, which was an increase of 0.00157 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023, which was 0.00347%.

Actuarial Assumptions: The following table presents the actuarial assumptions used to determine the total pension liability for the TSERS plan at the actuarial valuation date:

Valuation Date	12/31/2023
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases*	3.25% - 8.05%
Investment Rate of Return**	6.5%

* Salary increases include 3.25% inflation and productivity
** Investment rate of return includes inflation assumption and is net of pension plan investment expense.

TSERS currently uses mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e., teacher, 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. public plan population. The mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience review for the period January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019.

Future ad hoc cost-of-living adjustment amounts are not considered to be substantively automatic and are therefore not included in the measurement. 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024 (the measurement date) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	2.4%
Global Equity	6.9%
Real Estate	6.0%
Alternatives	8.6%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	5.3%
Inflation Sensitive	4.3%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30-year expectations developed with an investment consulting firm. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annual figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 2.38%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages for public markets. All rates of return and inflation are annual amounts. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2024 is 2.76%.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.5% for the December 31, 2023 valuation. The discount rate is in line with the long-term nominal expected return on pension plan investments. The calculation of the net pension liability is a present value calculation of the future net pension payments. These net pension payments assume that contributions from plan members will be made at the current statutory contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at the contractually required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those 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 Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the net pension liability of the plan at June 30, 2024 calculated using the discount rate of 6.5%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.5%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.5%) than the current rate:

Net Pension Liability		
1% Decrease (5.5%)	Current Discount Rate (6.5%)	1% Increase (7.5%)
$ 1,369,849	$ 746,761	$ 232,932

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: For the year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized pension expense of $355,768. At June 30, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TSERS from the following sources:

Employer Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions by Classification:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference Between Actual and Expected Experience	$ 67,296	$ 2,208
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on Pension Plan Investments	123,137	-
Change in Proportion and Differences Between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	207,203	-
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	250,112	-
Total	$ 647,748	$ 2,208

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to TSERS will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Schedule of the Net Amount of the Employer's Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources That will be Recognized in Pension Expense:

Year Ending June 30:	Amount
2026	$ 168,900
2027	242,894
2028	(3,185)
2029	(13,181)
Total	$ 395,428

Note 11 - Other Postemployment Benefits

The Authority participates in two postemployment benefit plans, the Retiree Health Benefit Fund and the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina, that are administered by the State of North Carolina as pension and other employee benefit trust funds. Each plan’s financial information, including all information about the plans’ assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fiduciary net position, is included in the State of North Carolina’s fiscal year 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.* An electronic version of this report is available on the North Carolina Office of the State Controller’s website at https://www.ncosc.gov/ or by calling the State Controller’s Financial Reporting Section at 919-707-0500.

A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Plan Asset Matters

Basis of Accounting: The financial statements of these plans were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the employer has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of each plan. For purposes of measuring the net other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of each plan, and additions to/deductions from each plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the plans.

Methods Used to Value Plan Investments: Pursuant to North Carolina General Statutes, the State Treasurer is the custodian and administrator of the other postemployment benefit funds. The State Treasurer maintains various investment portfolios in its External Investment Pool. The Retiree Health Benefit Fund participates in the External Investment Pool. The Disability Income Plan is invested in the Short-Term Investment Portfolio of the External Investment Pool and the Bond Index External Investment Pool. Detailed descriptions of the methods and significant assumptions regarding investments of the State Treasurer are provided in the 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.*

B. Plan Descriptions

1. Health Benefits

Plan Administration: The State of North Carolina administers the North Carolina State Health Plan for Teachers and State Employees, referred to as the State Health Plan (the Plan), a healthcare plan exclusively for the benefit of employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, and certain other component units. In addition, Local Education Agencies (LEAs), charter schools, and some select local governments that are not part of the State's financial reporting entity also participate. Health benefit programs and premium rates are determined by the State Treasurer upon approval of the Plan Board of Trustees.

The Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF) has been established by Chapter 135-7, Article 1 of the General Statutes as a fund to provide health benefits to retired and disabled employees and their applicable beneficiaries. RHBF is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit healthcare plan, exclusively for the benefit of former employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, and community colleges. In addition, LEAs, charter schools, and some select local governments that are not part of the State's financial reporting entity also participate.

By statute, RHBF is administered by the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (TSERS). RHBF is supported by a percent of payroll contribution from participating employing units. Each year the percentage is set in legislation, as are the maximum per retiree contributions from RHBF to the Plan. The State Treasurer, with the approval of the Plan Board of Trustees, then sets the employer contributions (subject to the legislative cap) and the premiums to be paid by retirees, as well as the health benefits to be provided through the Plan.

Benefits Provided: Plan benefits received by retired employees and disabled employees from RHBF are OPEB. The healthcare benefits for retired and disabled employees who are not eligible for Medicare are the same as for active employees as described in Note 12. The plan options change when the former employees become eligible for Medicare. The benefits provided include medical and pharmacy coverage for employees and their dependents. Non-Medicare eligible members have two self-funded options administered by the Plan while Medicare members have three options, including one self-funded option and two fully-insured Medicare Advantage/Prescription Drug Plan options. Self-funded medical and pharmacy claims costs are shared between the covered member and the Plan. If the self-funded plan is elected by a Medicare eligible member, the coverage is secondary to Medicare. Fully-insured claims include cost sharing from covered members with the remaining balance paid by the fully-insured carrier.

Those former employees who are eligible to receive medical benefits from RHBF are long-term disability beneficiaries of the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina and retirees of TSERS, the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System (CJRS), the Legislative Retirement System (LRS), the University Employees' Optional Retirement Program (ORP), and a small number of local governments, with five or more years of contributory membership service in their retirement system prior to disability or retirement, with the following exceptions: for employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006, and members of the North Carolina General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007, future coverage as retired employees and retired members of the North Carolina General Assembly is subject to the requirement that the future retiree have 20 or more years of retirement service credit in order to receive coverage on a noncontributory basis. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the North Carolina General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with 10 but less than 20 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a partially contributory basis. For such future retirees, the State will pay 50% of the Plan's total noncontributory premium. Employees first hired on or after October 1, 2006 and members of the North Carolina General Assembly first taking office on or after February 1, 2007 with five but less than 10 years of retirement service credit are eligible for coverage on a fully contributory basis.

Section 35.21 (c) & (d) of Session Law 2017-57 repealed retiree medical benefits for employees first hired on or after January 1, 2021. The legislation amended Chapter 135, Article 3B of the General Statutes to require that retirees must earn contributory retirement service in the TSERS (or in an allowed local system unit), CJRS, or LRS prior to January 1, 2021, and not withdraw that service, in order to be eligible for retiree medical benefits under the amended law. Consequently, members first hired on and after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits.

RHBF's benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135-7, Article 1, and Chapter 135, Article 3B of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. RHBF does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Contribution rates to RHBF, which are intended to finance benefits and administrative expenses on a pay-as-you-go basis, are determined by the North Carolina General Assembly in the Appropriations Act. The Authority's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 6.99% of covered payroll. The Authority's contributions to the RHBF were $104,126 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

In fiscal year 2023, the Plan transferred $35 million to RHBF as a result of cost savings to the Plan over a span of six years. For financial reporting purposes, the transfer was recognized as a nonemployer contributing entity contribution. The contribution was allocated among the RHBF employers and recorded as noncapital contributions. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized noncapital contributions for RHBF of $475.

2. Disability Income

Plan Administration: As discussed in Note 12, short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan, to the eligible members of TSERS which includes employees of the State, the University of North Carolina System, community colleges, certain participating component units and LEAs which are not part of the State's reporting entity, and the University Employees' ORP. By statute, DIPNC is administered by the Department of State Treasurer and the Board of Trustees of TSERS.

Benefits Provided: Long-term disability benefits are payable as an OPEB from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, while the employee is disabled and does not meet the TSERS conditions for unreduced service retirement. An employee is eligible to receive long-term disability benefits provided the following requirements are met: (1) the employee has five or more years of contributing membership service in TSERS or the University Employees' ORP, earned within 96 months prior to becoming disabled or cessation of salary continuation payments, whichever is later; (2) the employee must make application to receive long-term benefits within 180 days after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease or after monthly payments for Workers' Compensation cease (excluding monthly payments for permanent partial benefits), whichever is later; (3) the employee must be certified by the Medical Board to be mentally or physically disabled for the further performance of his/her usual occupation; (4) the disability must have been continuous, likely to be permanent, and incurred at the time of active employment; (5) the employee must not be eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from TSERS; and (6) the employee must terminate employment as a permanent, full-time employee. A general employee is eligible to receive an unreduced retirement benefit from TSERS after: (1) reaching the age of 65 and completing five years of membership service; (2) reaching the age of 60 and completing 25 years of creditable service; or (3) completing 30 years of creditable service, at any age.

For employees who had five or more years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, during the first 36 months of the long-term disability period, the monthly long-term disability benefit is equal to 65% of one-twelfth of an employee's annual base rate of compensation last payable to the participant or beneficiary prior to the beginning of the short-term disability period, plus the like percentage of one-twelfth of the annual longevity payment and local supplements to which the participant or beneficiary would be eligible. The monthly benefits are subject to a maximum of $3,900 per month reduced by any primary Social Security disability benefits, by an amount equal to the monthly primary Social Security retirement benefit to which the employee might be entitled should the employee be at least age 62, and by monthly payments for Workers' Compensation to which the participant or beneficiary may be entitled, but the benefits payable shall be no less than $10 a month. After the first 36 months of the long-term disability, the long-term benefit is calculated in the same manner as described above except the monthly benefit is reduced by an amount equal to a monthly primary Social Security disability benefit to which the participant or beneficiary might be entitled had Social Security disability benefits been awarded. When an employee qualifies for an unreduced service retirement allowance from TSERS, the benefits payable from DIPNC will cease, and the employee will commence retirement under TSERS or the University Employees' ORP.

For employees who had less than five years of membership service as of July 31, 2007, and meet the requirements for long-term disability on or after August 1, 2007, benefits are calculated in the same manner as described above except that after the first 36 months of the long-term disability, no further long-term disability benefits are payable unless the employee has been approved and is in receipt of primary Social Security disability benefits.

Benefit and contribution provisions are established by Chapter 135, Article 6, of the General Statutes and may be amended only by the North Carolina General Assembly. The plan does not provide for automatic post-retirement benefit increases.

Contributions: Disability income benefits are funded by actuarially determined employer contributions that are established in the Appropriations Act by the North Carolina General Assembly and coincide with the State's fiscal year. The Authority's contractually-required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2025 was 0.13% of covered payroll. The Authority's contributions to DIPNC were $1,936 for the year ended June 30, 2025.

C. Net OPEB Liability (Asset)

Retiree Health Benefit Fund: At June 30, 2025, the Authority reported a liability of $1,562,256 for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability for RHBF. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2024. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on a projection of the present value of future salaries for the Authority relative to the projected present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority's proportion was 0.00459%, which was an increase of 0.00142 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023, which was 0.00317%.

Disability Income Plan of North Carolina: At June 30, 2025, the Authority reported an asset of $1,373 for its proportionate share of the collective net OPEB asset for DIPNC. The net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, and update procedures were used to roll forward the total OPEB liability to June 30, 2024. The Authority's proportion of the net OPEB asset was based on a projection of the present value of future salaries for the Authority relative to the projected present value of future salaries for all participating employers, actuarially-determined. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority's proportion was 0.00417%, which was an increase of 0.00133 from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023, which was 0.00284%.

Actuarial Assumptions: The total OPEB liabilities for RHBF and DIPNC were determined by actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2023, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified. The total OPEB liabilities were then rolled forward to June 30, 2024 utilizing update procedures incorporating the actuarial assumptions.

	Retiree Health Benefit Fund	Disability Income Plan of N.C.
Valuation Date	12/31/2023	12/31/2023
Inflation	2.5%	2.5%
Salary Increases*	3.25% - 8.05%	3.25% - 8.05%
Investment Rate of Return**	6.5%	3.0%
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medical***	6.5% grading down to 5% by 2030	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug***	10% grading down to 5% by 2033	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Prescription Drug Rebates***	7% through 2030 grading down to 5% by 2033	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Medicare Advantage***	Premium adjustments for IRA impact through 2027, 6.17% in 2028 down to 5% by 2034	N/A
Healthcare Cost Trend Rate - Administrative***	3.0%	N/A

* Salary increases include 3.25% inflation and productivity factor.

** Investment rate of return is net of OPEB plan investment expense, including inflation.

*** Disability Income Plan of NC eliminated employer reimbursements from the Plan (which included State Health Plan premiums) effective July 1, 2019.

N/A - Not Applicable

The OPEB plans currently use mortality tables that vary by age, gender, employee group (i.e., teacher, other educational employee, general employee, or law enforcement officer) and health status (i.e., disabled or not disabled). The current mortality rates are based on published tables and studies that cover significant portions of the U.S. public plan population. The healthy mortality rates also contain a provision to reflect future mortality improvements.

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. DIPNC is primarily invested in the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2024.

Best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class included in RHBF's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2024 (the measurement date) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	2.4%
Global Equity	6.9%
Real Estate	6.0%
Alternatives	8.6%
Opportunistic Fixed Income	5.3%
Inflation Sensitive	4.3%

The information in the preceding table is based on 30-year expectations developed with an investment consulting firm. The long-term nominal rates of return underlying the real rates of return are arithmetic annual figures. The real rates of return are calculated from nominal rates by multiplicatively subtracting a long-term inflation assumption of 2.38%. Return projections do not include any excess return expectations over benchmark averages for public markets. All rates of return and inflation are annual amounts. The long-term expected real rate of return for the Bond Index Investment Pool as of June 30, 2024 is 2.76%.

Actuarial valuations of the plans involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. The results of the valuations fluctuate from year to year as actual experience differs from assumptions. This includes demographic experiences (i.e., mortality and retirement) that differ from expected. This also includes financial experiences (i.e., member medical costs and contributions) that vary from expected trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The actuarial assumptions used for RHBF are consistent with those used to value the pension benefits of TSERS where appropriate. These assumptions are based on the most recent pension valuations available. The discount rate used for RHBF reflects a pay-as-you-go approach.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes of the plans are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The RHBF is funded solely by employer contributions and benefits are dependent on membership requirements.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for DIPNC include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023 valuations were generally based on the results of an actuarial experience study prepared as of December 31, 2019, as amended for updates to certain assumptions (such as medical claims and medical trend rate assumptions) implemented based on annual reviews that have occurred since that experience study.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for RHBF was 3.93% at June 30, 2024 compared to 3.65% at June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from employers would be made at the current statutorily determined contribution rate. Based on the above assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was not projected to be available to make projected future benefit payments to current plan members. As a result, a municipal bond rate of 3.93% was used as the discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability. The 3.93% rate is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of June 30, 2024.

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability for DIPNC was 3.00% at June 30, 2024 and at June 30, 2023. The projection of cash flow used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members would be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers would be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to the current plan members.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) of the plans, as well as what each plans' net OPEB liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	Net OPEB Liability (Asset)		
	1% Decrease (2.93%)	Current Discount Rate (3.93%)	1% Increase (4.93%)
RHBF	$ 1,857,398	$ 1,562,256	$ 1,323,339
	1% Decrease (2.00%)	Current Discount Rate (3.00%)	1% Increase (4.00%)
DIPNC	$ (1,224)	$ (1,373)	$ (1,529)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the plans, as well as what the plans' net 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:

	Net OPEB Liability		
	1% Decrease (Medical - 4% - 5.5%, Pharmacy - 4% - 9%, Pharmacy Rebate - 4% - 6%, Med. Advantage - 4% - 5.17%, Administrative - 2%)	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates (Medical - 5% - 6.5%, Pharmacy - 5% - 10%, Pharmacy Rebate - 5% - 7%, Med. Advantage - 5% - 6.17%, Administrative - 3%)	1% Increase (Medical - 6% - 7.5%, Pharmacy - 6% - 11%, Pharmacy Rebate - 6% - 8%, Med. Advantage - 6% - 7.17%, Administrative - 4%)
RHBF	$ 1,288,640	$ 1,562,256	$ 1,914,061

The sensitivity to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates is not applicable for DIPNC.

OPEB Expense: For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority recognized OPEB expense as follows:

OPEB Plan	Amount
RHBF	$ 257,796
DIPNC	1,136
Total OPEB Expense	$ 258,932

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: At June 30, 2025, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

Employer Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEB by Classification:

	RHBF	DIPNC	Total
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	$ 12,733	$ 554	$ 13,287
Changes of Assumptions	376,255	20	376,275
Net Difference Between Projected and Actual Earnings on OPEB Plan Investments	6,695	1,078	7,773
Change in Proportion and Differences Between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	643,482	1,861	645,343
Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	104,126	1,936	106,062
Total	$ 1,143,291	$ 5,449	$ 1,148,740

Employer Balances of Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB by Classification:

	RHBF	DIPNC	Total
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	$ -	$ 1,579	$ 1,579
Changes of Assumptions	203,686	640	204,326
Change in Proportion and Differences Between Employer's Contributions and Proportionate Share of Contributions	150,624	1,382	152,006
Total	$ 354,310	$ 3,601	$ 357,911

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability related to RHBF and an increase of the net OPEB asset related to DIPNC in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows:

Schedule of the Net Amount of the Employer's Balances of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources That will be Recognized in OPEB

Year Ending June 30:	RHBF	DIPNC
2026	$ 141,638	$ (83)
2027	227,402	(109)
2028	150,342	339
2029	165,472	(241)
2030	1	7
Thereafter	-	(1)
Total	$ 684,855	$ (88)

Note 12 - Risk Management

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These exposures to loss are handled via a combination of methods, including participation in state-administered insurance programs, purchase of commercial insurance, and self-retention of certain risks. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the previous year and settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

A. Employee Benefit Plans

1. State Health Plan

Authority employees are provided comprehensive major medical care benefits. Coverage is funded by contributions to the State Health Plan (Plan), a discretely presented component unit of the State of North Carolina. The Plan is funded by employer and employee contributions. The Plan has contracted with third parties to process claims. See Note 11, Other Postemployment Benefits, for additional information regarding retiree health benefits.

2. Death Benefit Plan of North Carolina

Term life insurance (death benefits) of $25,000 to $50,000 is provided to eligible workers who enroll in the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. This Death Benefit Plan is administered by the State Treasurer and funded via employer contributions. The employer contribution rate was 0.13% for the current fiscal year.

3. Disability Income Plan

Short-term and long-term disability benefits are provided to Authority employees through the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC), part of the State's Pension and Other Employee Benefit Trust Funds. Short-term benefits are paid by the Authority for up to twelve months. The Board of Trustees of the DIPNC may extend the short-term disability benefits for up to an additional twelve months. During the extended period of short-term disability benefits, payments are made directly by the DIPNC to the beneficiary. As discussed in Note 11, long-term disability benefits are payable as other postemployment benefits from DIPNC after the conclusion of the short-term disability period or after salary continuation payments cease, whichever is later, for as long as an employee is disabled.

B. Other Risk Management and Insurance Activities

1. Automobile, Fire, and Other Property Losses

All state-owned vehicles are covered by liability insurance through a private insurance company and handled by the Office of State Fire Marshal within the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The liability limits for losses are $1,000,000 per claim and $10,000,000 per occurrence. The Authority pays premiums to the Office of State Fire Marshal for the coverage.

The Authority is required to maintain all risk coverage on all state-owned buildings and contents through the State Property Fire Insurance Fund (Fund), an internal service fund of the State. Fire and lightning coverage is provided at no cost to the Authority for operations supported by the State's General Fund. Other operations not supported by the State's General Fund are charged for the fire and lightning coverage. Coverage for all remaining risks for all buildings is charged to the Authority. Losses covered by the Fund are subject to a $5,000 per occurrence deductible. The Authority has also chosen to obtain additional at-risk coverage for its buildings and their contents through the North Carolina Department of Insurance. This policy covers a broader range of losses and is also subject to a $5,000 per occurrence deductible.

2. Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance

The risk of tort claims of up to $1,000,000 per claimant is retained under the authority of the State Tort Claims Act. In addition, the State provides excess public officers' and employees' liability insurance up to $2,000,000 per claim and $5,000,000 in the aggregate per fiscal year via contract with private insurance companies. The Authority pays the premium, based on a composite rate, directly to the private insurer.

3. Employee Dishonesty and Computer Fraud

The Authority is protected for losses from employee dishonesty and computer fraud. This coverage is with a private insurance company and is handled by the North Carolina Department of Insurance. The Authority is charged a premium by the private insurance company. Coverage limit is $1,000,000 per occurrence. The private insurance company pays the direct cost of each loss less a $25,000 deductible.

4. Statewide Workers' Compensation Program

The North Carolina Workers' Compensation Program provides benefits to workers injured on the job. All employees of the State and its component units are included in the program. When an employee is injured, the Authority's primary responsibility is to arrange for and provide the necessary treatment for work related injury. The Authority is responsible for paying medical benefits and compensation in accordance with the North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act. The Authority retains the risk for workers' compensation.

Additional details on the state-administered risk management programs are disclosed in the State's *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*, issued by the Office of the State Controller.

Note 13 - Commitments and Contingencies

A. Environmental - The Authority is subject to a number of federal, state, and local environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The environmental laws and regulations most applicable to the Authority relate to wetlands, air emissions, wastewater discharges, and the handling, disposal, and release of solid and/or hazardous wastes. More specifically, the Authority may be subject to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, which imposes retroactive liability upon owners and operators of facilities, including the Authority, for the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at on-site or off-site locations.

Before constructing a major federal action significantly affecting the environment, the Authority must complete an environmental review and permitting process pursuant to applicable federal and state laws and regulations. On September 8, 1997, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) granted a favorable Record of Decision satisfactory concluding the FAA's actions on the environmental process. The United States Army Corps of Engineers originally issued a Section 404 permit on October 21, 1998 to discharge dredge or fill material for the initial and future construction of the Global TransPark. The permit has been extended to October 21, 2028.

The Authority will continue to fully comply with all applicable environmental laws, regulations, and policies and does not currently anticipate any material adverse effects on its continued operations or financial condition as a result of its compliance therewith. The possibility that environmental liability may arise is an inherent risk in any development such as the Global TransPark. Additionally, unforeseeable legislative actions by federal, state, or local governments regarding new environmental laws or regulation could increase the cost of and/or delay in developing the Global TransPark.

B. Commitments - The Authority has established an encumbrance system to track its outstanding commitments on construction projects. Outstanding commitments on construction contracts were $248.2 million at June 30, 2025. There were also long-range environment commitments based on the United States Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permit for the activities described above.

Note 14 - Changes in Financial Accounting and Reporting

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Authority implemented the following pronouncements issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB):

GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences

GASB Statement No. 102, Certain Risk Disclosures

GASB Statement No. 101 updates the recognition, measurement, and disclosure requirements for compensated absences. This Statement supersedes GASB Statement No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, which was issued in 1992, and aims to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The unified recognition and measurement model in this Statement will result in a liability for compensated absences that more appropriately reflects when a government incurs an obligation. In addition, the model can be applied consistently to any type of compensated absence and will eliminate potential comparability issues between governments that offer different types of leave. Lastly, the model also will result in a more robust estimate of the amount of compensated absences that a government will pay or settle, which will enhance the relevance and reliability of information about the liability for compensated absences.

GASB Statement No. 102 improves financial reporting by providing users of financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. This Statement defines a *concentration* as a lack of diversity related to an aspect of a significant inflow of resources or outflow of resources. A *constraint* is a limitation imposed on a government by an external party or by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The disclosures will provide users with timely information regarding certain concentrations or constraints and related events that have occurred or have begun to occur that make a government vulnerable to a substantial impact.

Note 15 - Net Position Restatement

As of July 1, 2024, net position as previously reported was restated as follows:

	Amount
July 1, 2024 Net Position as Previously Reported	$ 222,613,724
Restatement:	
Record SCIF Advance per Session Law 2024-57	(42,115,272)
July 1, 2024 Net Position as Restated	$ 180,498,452

On December 11, 2024, Session Law 2024-57 revised the guidance for State Capital Infrastructure Funds (SCIF) related to the C-130 project. The Authority is required to repay SCIF through installments starting in fiscal year 2027. As of June 30, 2024, the Authority received $42.1 million in SCIF funding for the C-130 project.

Note 16 - Subsequent Event

On November 10, 2025, the Authority entered into an agreement with First Citizens Bank to extend the maturity date of its note from direct borrowings from November 2025 to November 2031. As part of the refinancing arrangement, the interest rate on the outstanding principal was adjusted from 3.5% to 5.7%. All other terms of the agreement remain substantially unchanged. See Note 7 to the financial statements for additional information regarding long-term liabilities.

Required Supplementary Information

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Exhibit C-1

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net Pension Liability	0.00504%	0.00347%	0.00430%	0.00329%	0.00235%
Proportionate Share of TSERS Collective Net Pension Liability	$ 746,761	$ 578,518	$ 638,216	$ 154,058	$ 283,927
Covered Payroll	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187	$ 650,616
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	56.36%	56.99%	62.46%	16.94%	43.64%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	85.35%	82.97%	84.14%	94.86%	85.98%

	2020	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net Pension Liability	0.00307%	0.00287%	0.00195%	0.00234%	0.00395%
Proportionate Share of TSERS Collective Net Pension Liability	$ 318,266	$ 285,740	$ 154,722	$ 215,070	$ 145,689
Covered Payroll	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137	$ 597,375
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	50.32%	44.63%	33.90%	48.10%	24.39%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	87.56%	87.61%	89.51%	87.32%	94.64%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* , as amended.

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

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibit C-2

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 250,112	$ 233,747	$ 176,434	$ 167,380	$ 134,378
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	250,112	233,747	176,434	167,380	134,378
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	1,489,646	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	16.79%	17.64%	17.38%	16.38%	14.78%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 84,385	$ 77,730	$ 69,011	$ 45,555	$ 40,913
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	84,385	77,730	69,011	45,555	40,913
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 650,616	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	12.97%	12.29%	10.78%	9.98%	9.15%

Note: Changes of benefit terms, methods, and assumptions are presented in the Notes to Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedule following the pension RSI tables.

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit Pension Plan
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes of Benefit Terms:

Cost of Living Increase

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Beginning in fiscal year 2015, with the implementation of GASB Statement No. 68, the above table reflects Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) in the period of the legislative session or Board of Trustees meeting when it was passed. The COLA is effective as of July 1 of that period and the fiscal year end plan liability is affected at June 30 of that year because the COLA is included in the actuarial assumptions used to calculate the plan net pension liability.

Effective July 1, 2017, the definition of law enforcement officer related to TSERS members was changed by the General Assembly to include Probation/Parole officers for retirement benefit purposes. The change includes officers with respect to service rendered on or after July 1, 2017, and provides for unreduced retirement at age 55 with five years of service as a law enforcement officer or reduced retirement at age 50 with 15 years of service as a law enforcement officer.

Effective July 1, 2017, retirees and beneficiaries of deceased retirees receiving benefits from the TSERS as of July 1, 2016, received a 1% cost-of-living adjustment. Retirees and beneficiaries of retirees with retirement effective dates between July 1, 2016 and before June 30, 2017 received a prorated amount. These benefit enhancements reflect legislation enacted by the North Carolina General Assembly.

In December 2021 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, retirees and beneficiaries of deceased retirees receiving benefits from the TSERS as of September 1, 2021, received a one-time cost-of-living supplement payment, equal to 2% of the beneficiary's annual retirement allowance.

Benefit recipients of the TSERS received a one-time benefit supplement payment equal to 4% of the member's annual benefit amount, paid in October 2022, as granted by the North Carolina General Assembly for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The one-time supplement does not change the ongoing monthly benefits, and absent additional action by governing authorities, the payments will not recur in future years.

Benefit recipients of the TSERS will receive a one-time benefit supplement payment equal to 4% of the member's annual benefit amount, paid in November 2023, as granted by the North Carolina General Assembly for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The one-time supplement does not change the ongoing monthly benefits, and absent additional action by governing authorities, the payments will not recur in future years.

Effective January 1, 2024, new employees hired by UNC Health Care or by certain components of East Carolina University, who were not actively contributing to TSERS immediately before they were hired by those entities, are not eligible to join TSERS.

Methods and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions: An actuarial valuation is performed for each year for the plan. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Authority Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results. See Note 10 for more information on the specific assumptions for the plan. The actuarially determined contributions for those items with covered payroll were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

Changes of Assumptions: In January 2021, the actuarial assumptions for the TSERS were updated to more closely reflect actual experience.

In 2020, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of the TSERS actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review examined the TSERS experience during the period between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2019. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the TSERS adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to be based on the Pub-2010 mortality tables reflecting the mortality projection scale MP-2019, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2019. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement, salary increases, and rates of termination from active employment were updated to more closely reflect actual experience.

The discount rate for the TSERS was lowered from 7.00% to 6.50% effective for the December 31, 2020 valuation, with the resulting effect on minimum actuarially determined employer contribution rates (or amounts) to be gradually recognized over a five-year period beginning July 1, 2022.

The Notes to Required Supplementary Information reflect information included in the State of North Carolina's 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*.

N/A - Not Applicable

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability or Asset
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Last Nine Fiscal Years*

Retiree Health Benefit Fund	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.00459%	0.00317%	0.00379%	0.00233%	0.00194%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Liability	$ 1,562,256	$ 843,988	$ 898,780	$ 719,134	$ 538,630
Covered Payroll	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187	$ 650,616
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	117.90%	83.14%	87.96%	79.10%	82.79%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	9.79%	10.73%	10.58%	7.72%	6.92%

	2020	2019	2018	2017
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability	0.00261%	0.00213%	0.00160%	0.00152%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Liability	$ 826,868	$ 606,794	$ 523,596	$ 661,252
Covered Payroll	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	130.74%	94.79%	114.71%	147.89%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	4.40%	4.40%	3.52%	2.41%

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability or Asset
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans

Last Nine Fiscal Years*

Disability Income Plan of North Carolina	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00417%	0.00284%	0.00356%	0.00566%	0.00519%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (1,373)	$ 755	$ 1,059	$ (925)	$ (2,553)
Covered Payroll	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187	$ 650,616
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.10%	0.07%	0.10%	0.10%	0.39%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	114.99%	90.61%	90.34%	105.18%	115.57%

	2020	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**
Proportionate Share Percentage of Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	0.00259%	0.00240%	0.00163%	0.00195%
Proportionate Share of Collective Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	$ (1,118)	$ (729)	$ (996)	$ (1,211)
Covered Payroll	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.18%	0.11%	0.22%	0.27%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	113.00%	108.47%	116.23%	116.06%

Note: Information is presented for all years that were measured in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* , as amended.

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

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Retiree Health Benefit Fund	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 104,126	$ 94,612	$ 69,944	$ 64,275	$ 60,734
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	104,126	94,612	69,944	64,275	60,734
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 1,489,646	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.99%	7.14%	6.89%	6.29%	6.68%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 42,095	$ 39,656	$ 38,731	$ 26,521	$ 25,039
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	42,095	39,656	38,731	26,521	25,039
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 650,616	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	6.47%	6.27%	6.05%	5.81%	5.60%

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Exhibit C-4

Disability Income Plan of North Carolina	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 1,936	$ 1,458	$ 1,015	$ 920	$ 818
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	1,936	1,458	1,015	920	818
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 1,489,646	$ 1,325,096	$ 1,015,155	$ 1,021,857	$ 909,187
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually Required Contribution	$ 651	$ 885	$ 896	$ 1,735	$ 1,833
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Determined Contribution	651	885	896	1,735	1,833
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered Payroll	$ 650,616	$ 632,465	$ 640,176	$ 456,463	$ 447,137
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.10%	0.14%	0.14%	0.38%	0.41%

Note: Changes of benefit terms, methods, and assumptions are presented in the Notes to Required Supplementary Information (RSI) schedule following the OPEB RSI tables.

North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Authority Contributions
Cost-Sharing, Multiple-Employer, Defined Benefit OPEB Plans
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Changes of Benefit Terms: Effective January 1, 2016, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for three of five options of the Retiree Health Benefit Fund (RHBF). Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Effective January 1, 2017, benefit terms related to copays, coinsurance maximums, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for two of five options of the RHBF. Most of the changes were an increase in the amount from the previous year.

Effective January 1, 2019, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for one of four options of the RHBF. Out-of-pocket maximums increased while certain specialist copays decreased related to option benefits.

Effective January 1, 2020, benefit terms related to copays, out-of-pocket maximums, and deductibles were changed for the 70/30 PPO option of the RHBF. Only the copays were adjusted for 80/20 PPO option of the RHBF.

Effective January 1, 2021, members first hired on and after January 1, 2021 will not be eligible to receive retiree medical benefits.

Effective January 1, 2022, the structure of employer contributions to the RHBF was altered by legislation. Previously, non-Medicare-eligible retirees had the same employer contribution rate as active employees. As a result of the legislative change, non-Medicare-eligible retirees have the same employer contribution rate as Medicare-eligible retirees.

Effective April 1, 2024, coverage of GLP-1 prescriptions for obesity management (GLP-1-AOM) was terminated.

Beginning with the Disability Income Plan of North Carolina (DIPNC) actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017,the valuation included a liability for the State’s potential reimbursement of costs incurred by employers for income benefits and health insurance premiums during the second six months of the first year of employee’s short-term disability benefit period. The reimbursement from DIPNC was eliminated for disabilities occurring on or after July 1, 2019 and no further reimbursements may be issued.

Method and Assumptions Used in Calculations of Actuarially Determined Contributions: An actuarial valuation is performed for each plan each year. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Authority Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning six months preceding the date of the valuation results for the RHBF. The actuarially determined contribution rates in the Schedule of Authority Contributions are calculated by the actuary as a projection of the required employer contribution for the fiscal year beginning 18 months following the date of the valuation results for the DIPNC. See Note 11 for more information on the specific assumptions for each plan. The actuarially determined contributions were determined using the actuarially determined contribution rate from the actuary and covered payroll as adjusted for timing differences and other factors such as differences in employee class. Other actuarially determined contributions are disclosed in the schedule as expressed by the actuary in reports to the plans.

Changes of Assumptions: Consistent with prior years, for the actuarial valuation measured as of June 30, 2024 for the RHBF, a number of actuarial assumptions were reviewed and updated. The discount rate for the RHBF was updated to 3.93%, from 3.65% as of June 30, 2023. This update was to reflect the Bond Buyer 20-year General Obligation Index as of fiscal year end. Medical and prescription drug claims costs were changed based on most recent experience, and medical and prescription drug trend rates were changed to the current schedule. Enrollment assumptions were updated to model expected migrations among RHBF plan options over the next four years. The expected impact from the Inflation Reduction Act on assumed Medicare Advantage rates by including proposed PMPM vendor rates through 2027 and then using assumed trend beginning in 2028. Employer portion of contributions were calculated to have less volatility than recent experience and have a smoother transition to the ultimate trend.

For the actuarial valuation measured as of June 30, 2024 for DIPNC, the discount rate remained at 3%, unchanged from the rate as of June 30, 2023.

In 2020, the North Carolina Retirement Systems' consulting actuaries performed the quinquennial investigation of each retirement system's actual demographic and economic experience (known as the "Experience Review"). The Experience Review provides the basis for selecting the actuarial assumptions and methods used to determine plan liabilities and funding requirements. The most recent experience review examined each plan's experience during the period between January 1, 2015, and December 31, 2019. Based on the findings, the Boards of Trustees of the TSERS and the Committee on Actuarial Valuation of Retired Employees’ Health Benefits adopted a number of new actuarial assumptions and methods for the RHBF and the DIPNC. The most notable changes to the assumptions include updates to the mortality tables and mortality improvements. These assumptions were adjusted to be based on the Pub-2010 mortality tables reflecting the mortality projection scale MP-2019, released by the Society of Actuaries in 2019. In addition, the assumed rates of retirement, salary increases, and rates of termination from active employment were updated to more closely reflect actual experience. Also in 2020, disability rates were adjusted to the non-grandfathered assumptions used in the TSERS actuarial valuation to better align with the anticipated incidence of disability.

For the DIPNC actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, for individuals who may become disabled in the future, the Social Security disability income benefit (which is an offset to the DIPNC benefit) was updated to be based on assumed Social Security calculation parameters in the year of the disability.

The assumed costs related to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act regarding the Health Insurance Provider Fee for the fully insured plans and Excise Tax were removed when those pieces were repealed in December 2019 and first recognized in the 2020 OPEB report.

For the DIPNC actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, benefit payments expected to be issued after 36 months of disability to claimants who had at least five years of membership service as of July 31, 2007 were updated to include an offset (reduction to the DIPNC benefit) based on estimated Social Security benefits.

The Notes to Required Supplementary Information reflect information included in the State of North Carolina’s 2024 *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* .

Independent Auditor's Report

North Carolina Office of the State Auditor
Dave Boliek, State Auditor

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*

Board of Directors
North Carolina Global TransPark Authority
Kinston, North Carolina

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, the financial statements of the North Carolina Global TransPark Authority (Authority), a component unit of the State of North Carolina, and its discretely presented component unit, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2025. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the financial statements of the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc., as described in our report on the Authority's financial statements. The financial statements of the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc. were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, and accordingly, this report does not include reporting on internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters associated with the Global TransPark Foundation, Inc.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority'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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

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. 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 may exist that were not identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dave Boliek
State Auditor

Raleigh, North Carolina

December 12, 2025

Ordering Information

Copies of this report may be obtained by contacting:

Office of the State Auditor
State of North Carolina
20601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699

Telephone: 919-807-7500
Fax: 919-807-7647
Internet: www.auditor.nc.gov

To report alleged incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government contact the Office of the State Auditor's Tipline:

Telephone:1-800-730-8477

Internet: www.auditor.nc.gov/about-us/state-auditors-tipline

This audit required 500 hours at an approximate cost of $77,500.