Financial Statements

December 31, 2023

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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The Boards of Directors County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency (COIDA) and Affiliates (collectively, the Agency), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net position/financial position of the Agency as of December 31, 2023, and the respective changes in net position/financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

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 <u>Government</u> <u>Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Agency 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 opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency'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 Agency'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 management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset), and the schedule of employer pension contributions 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (Schedule 1), as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance), is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated April 15, 2024 on our consideration of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York April 15, 2024

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Management's Discussion and Analysis December 31, 2023

HISTORY OF THE AGENCY

The County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency (COIDA) a public benefit corporation established in 1971 by the Orleans County Legislature under the laws of the State of New York. Under the provisions of the New York Industrial Development Agency Act, COIDA is empowered to actively attract and develop economically sound commerce and industry, thereby fostering job opportunities, general prosperity, and economic welfare for all residents of Orleans County (the County).

COIDA utilizes its resources to plan, implement and support economic development within the County by promoting the stability and growth of the County's present business base, supporting the retention and creation of jobs, establishing regional and international collaborations and attracting capital investment and new business ventures.

As management of COIDA, we offer the readers of COIDA's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of COIDA for the year ended December 31, 2023. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with COIDA's financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The financial statements in this annual report are those of a special-purpose government. The following statements are included:

- Statements of net position/financial position reports COIDA and Affiliates' current and long-term financial resources with capital assets and long-term financial position debt obligations.
- Statements of activities reports COIDA and Affiliates' operating and non-operating revenues, by major source along with operating and non-operating expenses.
- Statements of cash flows reports COIDA and Affiliates' cash flows from operating, investing, and non-capital financing activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following is a condensed comparative financial statement analysis of COIDA, based on the audited financial statements as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Statements of Net Position	2022	2022
Assets	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 514,520	537,318
Receivables	6,724	2,476
Prepaid expenses	131	159
Total current assets	521,375	539,953
Net pension asset	-	35,929
Net capital assets	635,057	635,057
Total assets	<u>1,156,432</u>	<u>1,210,939</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Pensions	127,793	154,922
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	8,602	-
Accrued expenses	55,740	36,564
Funds held on behalf of others - PILOT	-	4,152
Funds held on behalf of others - other Due to Affiliates	43,612 60,106	43,612 60,106
Note payable - current portion	<u>166,667</u>	00,100
		144 424
Total current liabilities	334,727	144,434
Note payable, excluding current portion	333,333	500,000
Net pension liability - proportionate share - ERS	81,471	
Total liabilities	749,531	644,434
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Pensions	7,602	125,248
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	635,057	635,057
Unrestricted (deficit)	(107,965)	(38,878)
Net position	\$ 527,092	596,179

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

Cash and equivalents decreased by \$22,798, which is primarily due the increase in operating expenses during the current year.

Receivables increased by \$4,248, which is due to an outstanding receivable from Western New York Energy LLC in 2023.

Total liabilities increased by \$105,097, which is primarily due to an increase in the net pension liability.

Total net position decreased by \$69,087 for 2023 compared to the decrease of \$70,637 for 2022. The primary reason for this change is the increase in operating expenses offset by the transfer of net position from Orleans Land Restoration Corporation of \$225,000.

Statements of Activities

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Operating revenue	\$ 319,767	327,435
Operating expenses	(<u>595,104</u>)	(504,905)
Operating loss	(275,337)	(177,470)
Non-operating expense	(18,750)	(667)
Transfer of net position from Orleans Land		
Restoration Corporation	225,000	107,500
Change in net position	\$ <u>(69,087</u>)	<u>(70,637</u>)

COIDA revenue decreased primarily due to a decrease in administrative fees which includes the economic development fees, operating expenses increased primarily due to an increase in personnel expenses and related increases in pension expense and health insurance expenses.

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS - AGENCY OPERATING FUND

Annual operating budgets are based on management's best estimate of actual revenue. Operating expenses are also based on historical prior years' expenses with a best estimate of future increases due to market conditions and/or inflation. Therefore, budgeted income/expense will vary from the actual annual statement of revenue, expenses and changes in net assets.

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

In fiscal 2023, COIDA reported an overall variance in operating revenue of 53.6% less than anticipated when comparing actual to budget primarily due to an decrease of administrative fees.

Actual operating expenses were less than anticipated expenses by \$85,091 or 12.5%. The primary components of this variance was personnel services under budget by \$37,081 and miscellaneous expenses under budget by \$44,933 offset by employee benefits that were over budget by \$51,214.

The table below details the actual revenue and expenses compared to budget for COIDA:

	Actual	Budget	Variance
Operating revenue:			
Administrative fees	\$ 92,154	455,000	(362,846)
State and local aid	214,500	215,500	(1,000)
Grant revenue	8,602	-	8,602
Rental income	-	3,600	(3,600)
Other income	4,511	15,300	(10,789)
Total operating revenue	<u>319,767</u>	<u>689,400</u>	(<u>369,633</u>)
Operating expenses:			
Personnel services	293,619	330,700	(37,081)
Employee benefits	142,773	91,559	51,214
Professional fees	89,540	94,100	(4,560)
Grant expenses	8,602	-	8,602
Occupancy	25,235	26,736	(1,501)
Auto and travel	6,140	12,000	(5,860)
Telephone	10,247	8,500	1,747
Office supplies and expenses	2,986	10,950	(7,964)
Repairs and maintenance	3,178	3,000	178
Dues and subscriptions	1,757	300	1,457
Advertising	10,610	51,000	(40,390)
Depreciation	-	6,000	(6,000)
Miscellaneous	417	45,350	(44,933)
Total operating expenses	<u>595,104</u>	<u>680,195</u>	(85,091)
Operating income (loss)	\$ (<u>275,337</u>)	9,205	(<u>284,452</u>)

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Continued

CAPITAL ASSETS

COIDA has \$635,057 of net capital assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022. There is \$22,331 of accumulated depreciation associated with these assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

FUTURE EVENTS AND OTHER CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS OR CONDITIONS

COIDA has major economic development tools in place including PILOTS, Empire Zones and the Revolving Loan Fund. These activities are intended to stimulate new construction, increase the local tax base, create employment opportunities for area residents, and generate new project fees to COIDA.

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For further information, please contact:

Orleans Economic Development Agency 121 North Main Street Albion, New York 14411 Michael Dobell Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Statement of Net Position/Financial Position December 31, 2023

	County of		Affiliates	
	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans
	Industrial	Revolving	Land	County Local
	Development	Loan	Restoration	Development
Assets	Agency	Fund	<u>Corporation</u>	<u>Corporation</u>
Current assets:				
Cash and equivalents - operating	\$ 514,520	50,290	574,775	97,237
Receivables:				
Accounts	6,724	-	-	-
Current installments of loans		18,150	110,102	19,022
Total receivables	6,724	18,150	110,102	19,022
Due from Affiliates	-	8,952	132,839	-
Prepaid expenses	131			
Total current assets	521,375	77,392	817,716	116,259
Noncurrent assets:				
Loans receivable, less allowance for				
doubtful loans and current installments	-	108,574	113,042	11,215
Deposit held for land option	-	-	51,500	-
Capital assets, net of accumulated				
depreciation	635,057		811,421	
Total noncurrent assets	635,057	108,574	975,963	11,215
Total assets	1,156,432	185,966	1,793,679	127,474
Deferred Outflow of Resources				
Pensions	127,793			
				(Continued)

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Statement of Net Position/Financial Position, Continued

	C	County of		Affiliates	
		Orleans	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans
	Industrial		Revolving	Land	County Local
	Development		Loan	Restoration	Development
<u>Liabilities</u>	-	Agency	Fund	<u>Corporation</u>	Corporation
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	8,602	-	182,132	506
Accrued expenses		55,740	-	-	-
Funds hold on behalf of others - other		43,612	-	-	-
Due to Affiliates		60,106	-	81,685	-
Note payable current portion		166,667			
Total current liabilities		334,727	-	263,817	506
Note payable, excluding current portion		333,333	-	-	-
Net pension liability - proportionate share - ERS		81,471			
Total liabilities		749,531		263,817	506
Deferred Inflow of Resources					
Pensions		7,602			
Net Position/Assets					
Net investment in capital assets		635,057	-	-	-
Net assets without donor restrictions		-	185,966	1,529,862	-
Net assets with donor restrictions		-	-	-	126,968
Unrestricted (deficit)		(107,965)			
Total net position/net assets	\$	527,092	185,966	1,529,862	126,968

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Statement of Activities Year ended December 31, 2023

	0	County of		Affiliates	
		Orleans	Orleans	Orleans	Orleans
	Industrial		Revolving	Land	County Local
	De	velopment	Loan	Restoration	Development
		Agency	Fund	Corporation	Corporation
Operating revenue:					
Administrative fees	\$	92,154	-	-	-
State and local aid		214,500	-	-	-
Grant revenue		8,602	-	182,132	200,000
Program income - interest and penalties					
on loans		-	5,619	12,616	2,925
Other income		4,511		1,541	261
Total operating revenue		319,767	5,619	196,289	203,186
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services		293,619	-	-	-
Employee benefits		142,773	-	-	23,708
Professional fees		89,540	6,750	70,063	4,807
Program expenses		-	-	-	200,226
Grant expenses		8,602	-	182,132	-
Occupancy		25,235	-	-	-
Auto and travel		6,140	-	-	-
Telephone		10,247	-	-	28
Office supplies and expenses		2,986	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance		3,178	-	-	-
Dues and subscriptions		1,757	-	-	850
Advertising		10,610	-	2,693	-
Miscellaneous		417	1,362	100	245
Total operating expenses		595,104	8,112	254,988	229,864
Operating income (loss)		(275,337)	(2,493)	(58,699)	(26,678)
Non-operating expense - interest expense		(18,750)		(967)	
Change in net position/net assets		(294,087)	(2,493)	(59,666)	(26,678)
Net position/net assets at beginning of year		596,179	188,459	1,814,528	153,646
Transfer of net position/net assets		225,000		(225,000)	
Net position/net assets at end of year	\$	527,092	185,966	1,529,862	126,968

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Statement of Cash Flows Year ended December 31, 2023

	С	ounty of		Affiliates	6
	Orleans Orleans		Orleans	Orleans	
	Iı	ndustrial	Revolving	Land	County Local
	Dev	velopment	Loan	Restoration	Development
	_	Agency	Fund	Corporation	<u>Corporation</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Cash received from grants	\$	223,102	-	182,132	220,666
Cash received from customers		89,906	5,619	12,616	2,295
Other income received		4,511	-	1,541	261
Cash paid to employees and benefits		(409,083)	-	-	-
Cash paid to vendors		(150,082)	(8,112)	(72,856)	(251,684)
Net cash provided by (used in)					
operating activities		(241,646)	(2,493)	123,433	(28,462)
Cash flows from investing activities - collection					
of loans receivable		-	17,417	432,797	25,072
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Interest paid		-	-	(967)	-
Deposit for land option		-	-	(6,500)	-
Receipts from PILOTs		(6,152)	-	-	-
Cash received from (paid to) related parties		225,000		(225,000)	
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing					
activities		218,848		(232,467)	
Net change in cash and equivalents		(22,798)	14,924	323,763	(3,390)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year		537,318	35,366	251,012	100,627
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$	514,520	50,290	574,775	97,237
					(Continued)

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Statement of Cash Flows, Continued

	C	County of	ofAffiliates		
	Orleans		Orleans	Orleans	Orleans
	Ι	ndustrial	Revolving	Land	County Local
	De	velopment	Loan	Restoration	Development
		Agency	Fund	Corporation	Corporation
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	\$	(275,337)	(2,493)	(58,699)	(26,678)
Adjustments to reconcile operating					
income (loss) to net cash provided by					
(used in) operating activities - change in:					
Receivables		(2,248)	-	-	20,036
Prepaid expenses		28	-	-	-
Deferred outflow of resources		27,129	-	-	-
Accounts payable		8,602	-	182,132	(21,820)
Accrued expenses		426	-	-	-
Net pension (asset) liability		117,400	-	-	-
Deferred inflow of resources		(117,646)			
Net cash provided by (used in)					
operating activities	\$	(241,646)	(2,493)	123,433	(28,462)
Supplemental schedule of cash flow information -					
cash paid for interest	\$			967	

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2023

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Nature of Activities

- The County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency (COIDA) is a public benefit corporation authorized under the laws of the State of New York and, in particular, the New York State Industrial Development Agency Act, constituting Title 2 of Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law, to promote, develop, encourage and assist in the acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, importing, maintaining, equipping and furnishing of industrial, manufacturing, warehousing, commercial and research facilities and thereby advance the job opportunities, general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the County of Orleans (the County). COIDA is a component unit of the County.
- The COIDA may acquire property, enter into lease agreements, mortgage agreements and pledge agreements.
- In addition to the COIDA's activities listed above, the COIDA has established the Orleans Revolving Loan Fund (ORLF) on behalf of the Town of Albion, Town of Shelby, Town of Yates, Village of Holley and the County of Orleans, whose purpose is to issue Industrial Revenue Bonds for the purpose of constructing, acquiring, equipping and furnishing industrial manufacturing, warehousing, and certain commercial research and recreation facilities. During 2019, the ORLF refunded the grant to the various Towns and County at the directive of New York State Office of Community Renewal. After this refunding \$250,000 of funds remained, which were then loaned to Medina Hospitality.
- The Orleans Land Restoration Corporation (OLRC) is a non-profit entity incorporated in February 2006 for the purpose of promoting economic development in the County. This includes combating community deterioration and blight and reducing the burden of government by promoting remediation and reuse of contaminated land. In 2016, the OLRC created a new entity called the Orleans Land Holding, LLC (OLH) to hold toxic properties. The OLRC is its sole member. OLH has had no activity through December 31, 2023.
- The Orleans County Local Development Corporation (OCLDC) was incorporated in September 1993 under the State of New York Not-for-Profit Law and Article 8, Title 8 of the Public Authorities Law. The OCLDC was incorporated for the purpose of encouraging the location and expansion of industrial and manufacturing facilities, the creation of new and improved job opportunities, the reduction of unemployment and the betterment of individual and community prosperity within the County.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(b) Relationship of Entities

These financial statements include the accounts of COIDA, ORLF, OCLDC and OLRC (collectively, the Agency). COIDA and OLRC share the same Board of Directors. OCLDC bylaws require six of its thirteen board members to be associated with either COIDA or the County. The same personnel manage COIDA, OCLDC and OLRC. There is no active board for the ORLF.

(c) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of COIDA have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. GASB Statement No. 62 - "Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements." This statement codifies all sources of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America into the GASB's authoritative literature. The more significant accounting policies are described below:

- The COIDA's activities are accounted for similar to those often found in the private sector using the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, and expenses are accounted for through enterprise funds with revenue recorded when earned and expenses recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.
- ORLF, OLRC and OCLDC prepare their nonprofit financial statements on the accrual basis of accounting in conformance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

(d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

(e) Cash and Equivalents

- For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Agency considers all temporary cash investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.
- New York State statues govern the Agency's investment policies. Deposits are valued at cost or cost plus interest and are categorized as either: (1) insured; (2) collateralized with securities held by the Agency or by its agent in the Agency's name; (3) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department in the Agency's name; or (4) uncollateralized.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(f) Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired by the Agency are stated at cost. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets (ranging from 5 to 40 years). It is the Agency's policy not to capitalize interest on self-constructed assets.

(g) Grant Accounting

Revenue from grants is recognized as the Agency meets performance requirements of the contracts.

(h) Loans Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Loans

Loans receivable are stated at their principal amount outstanding, less an allowance for doubtful loans. Interest income on loans are accrued as earned. The allowance for doubtful loans is established through charges against current operations and is maintained at a level which management considers adequate to provide for potential loan losses based on their evaluation of past loan experience, current economic conditions and known risks in the loan portfolio. Interest is not accrued on loans receivable when management believes that the borrower's financial condition, after giving consideration to economic and business conditions and collection efforts, is such that collection of interest is doubtful. In such cases, interest is recognized on a cash basis when collection occurs.

(i) Fair Value Measurements

- A framework has been established for measuring fair value of loans receivable. 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 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the Agency has the ability to access.
 - Level 2 Inputs to the valuation methodology include:
 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
 - Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets;
 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and
 - Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(i) Fair Value Measurements, Continued

- Level 3 Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.
- The asset's or liability's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.
- The methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. Furthermore, while the Agency believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

(j) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

- In the Statement of Net Position/Financial Position, in addition to assets, the Agency will sometimes report a separate section of deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Agency has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item is related to pensions reported in the Agency's Statement of Net Position/Financial Position. This represents the effect of the net change in the Agency's proportion of the collective net pension asset or liability and difference during the measurement period between the Agency's contributions and its proportion share of total contributions to the pension systems not included in pension expense. The second item is the Agency contributions to the pension system subsequent to the measurement date.
- The Agency also records a deferred inflows of resources, representing an increase in net position that applies to future periods. The amounts recorded at December 31, 2023 represent the changes in the proportion between the Agency's pension contributions and proportionate share of contributions and differences between expected and actual experience.

(k) Financial Instruments

The Agency makes loans to small businesses located in the County. These loans are made at a favorable interest rate that varies with the prime rate. The governing board approves these loans after giving consideration to the major criteria, i.e., enhancement of the economic environment. These loans are collateralized by the respective businesses' assets and personal guarantees of the owners. Interest is recognized on these loans as it is paid (i.e., interest is not accrued when past due).

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

(1) Net Position/Net Assets With Donor Restrictions

Restrictions of net position/net assets are created to either satisfy legal requirements or to earmark resources unavailable for current operations.

(m) Budgetary Policies

The Agency's administration prepares a proposed budget for the COIDA, which is then approved by the Board of Directors. This budget is then submitted to the Orleans County Legislature for review. Such appropriations constitute a limitation on expenses that may be incurred. Appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year end.

(n) Subsequent Events

The Agency has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the report which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

(o) Income Taxes

COIDA is a quasi-governmental organization and is not subject to federal or state income taxes, nor is it required to file federal or state income tax returns. OCLDC and OLRC are exempt from income taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC). Therefore, no provision for income taxes is reflected in the financial statements. OCLDC and OLRC presently disclose or recognize income tax positions based on management's estimate of whether it is reasonably possible or probable that a liability has been incurred for unrecognized income taxes. Management has concluded that the entities have taken no uncertain tax positions that require adjustment in the financial statements. U.S. Forms 990 filed by OCLDC and OLRC are subject to examination by taxing authorities.

(2) Liquidity

- The Agency has \$1,390,820 of financial assets available within one year of the statement of financial position date to meet cash needs for general expenditures, consisting of \$1,236,822 of cash and equivalents and \$153,998 of current receivables. \$801,136 of these financial assets are subject to donor or contractual restrictions that make them unavailable for general expenditure within one year of the 2023 statement of financial position.
- Additionally, the Agency manages liquidity needed for operations primarily through budgeted monthly cash inflows and outflows. Cash inflows can easily be predicted since they are comprised mostly of loan payments. Cash outflows are planned accordingly so as not to exceed those expected inflows.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(3) Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT)

The Agency, through established agreements with local organizations, is the conduit of PILOT receipts, which are passed through to the local governments, in lieu of the real property taxes which would have been assessed had these organizations not received these tax abatements for economic purposes.

(4) Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Agency to credit risk include cash on deposit with a financial institution, which was insured for up to \$250,000 by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The cash accounts of the Agency's at December 31, 2023 were as follows:

	Carrying <u>amount</u>	Bank <u>balance</u>	Insured	Collateralized	<u>Uncollateralized</u>
COIDA	\$ 514,520	514,551	250,000	264,551	-
ORLF	50,290	50,290	50,290	-	-
OCLDC	97,237	95,829	95,829	-	-
OLRC	574,775	573,022	250,000	<u>323,022</u>	
	\$ <u>1,236,822</u>	<u>1,233,692</u>	<u>646,119</u>	<u>587,573</u>	

- New York State Municipal Law requires that the COIDA and ORLF's bank balances be insured or collateralized. At December 31, 2023, the COIDA and ORLF's bank balances were fully insured or collateralized.
- OLRC and OCLDC are not required to collateralize its bank deposits. Periodically it maintains deposits over FDIC insurance excess.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(5) Loans Receivable

COIDA administers a revolving loan fund (OLRF) offering low interest loans to area businesses. OCLDC and OLRC each have a similar revolving loan fund. The respective governing board approves loans after giving consideration to the major criteria, i.e., enhancement of the economic environment. A summary of the loans receivable at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Tonows.	Interest	Dalamaa
	rate	Balance
ORLF - Medina Hospitality	4.125%	\$ 188,224
Less allowance for doubtful accounts		<u>(61,500</u>)
Less current installments		126,724 <u>(18,150</u>)
Loans receivable less current installments		\$ <u>108,574</u>
OCLDC:		
Fastfitness for Women, Inc. (2013) Rachel and Rob's Wildwood Lake	2.4375%	1,417
Family Campgrounds, Inc.	3.00%	15,164
Shirt Factory Cafe	2.438%	4,656
Gallo's Hauling	0.0%	4,000
DC Hauling	0.0%	1,750
Laura Loxley Vintage Inspired Goods	0.0%	3,250
Total loans receivable - OCLDC		30,237
Less current installments		(<u>19,022</u>)
Loans receivable less current installments		\$ <u>11,215</u>
OLRC:		
ARG Services of WNY, Inc.	3.375%	51,946
LynOaken Farms, Inc.	1.00%	104,164
MJZ Restaurant Group LLC	2.50%	20,947
Quorum Group, LLC - Take Form	3.38%	46,087
Total loans receivable - OLRC		223,144
Less current installments		(<u>110,102</u>)
Loans receivable, less current installments		\$ <u>113,042</u>

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(5) Loans Receivable, Continued

The table that follows presents a summary of changes in the fair value of each organizations level 3 assets (loans receivable) for the year ended December 31, 2023:

Balance at beginning of year	\$ \$	144,141 <u>(17,417</u>)	55,309 (<u>25,072</u>)	655,941 (<u>432,797</u>)
Less amounts paid	¢			
Balance at end of year	φ	<u>126,724</u>	<u>30,237</u>	<u>223,144</u>
Aging				
Current 30 - 90 days Nonaccrual	\$	126,724 	25,920 4,317	233,144
Total	\$	<u>126,724</u>	<u>30,237</u>	<u>223,144</u>

(6) Acquisition of Land

In June 2007, OLRC acquired land located in the Village of Medina from MCG Intermediate Holdings, Inc. (the Seller) for \$1. In consideration for assuming all liabilities associated with this property, OLRC received a charitable donation of \$30,000 from the seller. Accordingly, the land is not included on the accompanying statement of net position/ financial position as it was acquired at no cost.

(7) Note Payable

COIDA had a note payable issued on September 9, 2022 in the amount of \$500,000 to be repaid over a three year term beginning on March 1, 2024 and will bear interest at 3%. The balance of the note amounted to \$500,000 at December 31, 2023. The aggregate maturity of the note payable for the years following December 31, 2023 is as follows:

2024	\$ 166,667
2025	166,667
2026	<u>166,666</u>
	\$ <u>500,000</u>

(8) Line of Credit

COIDA also has a line of credit of \$35,000 with a local bank. Interest on outstanding borrowings is 6.75%. There was no outstanding balance on this line of credit as of December 31, 2023.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(9) Capital Assets

A summary of capital assets activity during the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	I	Beginning			Ending
		Balance	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance
OCIDA:					
Land and site improvements	\$	635,057	-	-	635,057
Furniture and equipment		22,331	<u> </u>		22,331
		<u>657,388</u>			<u>657,388</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for furniture and equipment		(22,331)	-	_	(22,331)
		/			<u> </u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	\$	<u>635,057</u>			<u>635,057</u>
OLRC:					
Land and site improvements		811,421	-	-	811,421
Furniture and equipment		4,675			4,675
		816,096	-	-	816,096
Less accumulated depreciation for furniture and equipment		(4,675)	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	(4,675)
Capital assets, net of accumulated					
depreciation	\$	<u>811,421</u>			<u>811,421</u>

The OLH received property on Sanderson Road from the Town of Shelby for \$0. The intention is to transfer this property to the OLRC at the start of construction to improve the land. Due to the cost of the property being \$0 and no future cash flows are expected for this property, it is not reflected in the above activity.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Pension Plan

(a) Plan Descriptions and Benefits Provided

Employees' Retirement System (ERS)

The Agency participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (the System). This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer retirement system. The System provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The net position of the System is held in the New York State Common Retirement Fund (the Fund), which was established to hold all net assets and record changes in plan net position allocated to the System. The Comptroller of the State of New York serves as the trustee of the Fund and is the administrative head of the System. System benefits are established under the provision of the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law (RSSL). Once a public employer elects to participate in the System, the election is irrevocable. The New York State Constitution provides that pension membership is a contractual relationship and plan benefits cannot be diminished or impaired. Benefits can be changed for future members only by enactment of a State statute. The Agency also participates in the Public Employees; Group Life Insurance Plan (GLIP), which provides death benefits in the form of life insurance. The System is included in the State's financial report as a pension trust fund. That report, including information with regard to benefits provided, may be found at www.osc.state.ny.us/ retire/publications/index.php or obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244.

- The System is noncontributory except for employees who joined after July 27, 1976, who contribute 3 percent of their salary for the first ten years of membership, and employees who joined on or after January 1, 2010 who generally contribute 3.0 to 6.0 percent of their salary for their entire length of service. In addition, employee contribution rates under ERS tier VI vary based on a sliding salary scale. The Comptroller annually certifies the actuarially determined rates expressly used in computing the employers' contributions based on salaries paid during the Systems fiscal year ending March 31.
- Contributions for the current year and two preceding years were equal to 100 percent of the contributions required, and were as follows:

2023	\$ 27,498
2022	31,314
2021	46,983

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Pension Plan, Continued

- (b) Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
 - At December 31, 2023, the Agency reported the following liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability for the System. The net pension liability was measured as of March 31, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation. The Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Agency's long-term share of contributions to the System relative to the projected contributions of all participating members, actuarially determined. This information was provided by the System in reports provided to the Agency.

Actuarial valuation date	4/1/2022
Measurement date	3/31/2023
Net pension liability	\$ <u>81,471</u>
Agency's proportion of the Plan's net	
pension liability	0.0003799%

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Agency recognized pension expense of \$55,110 for the System. At December 31, 2023 the Agency's reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of <u>Resources</u>	Deferred Inflows of <u>Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 8,677	2,288
Changes in assumption	39,568	437
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	479
Changes in proportion and differences between the Agency's contributions and proportionate share of		
contributions	58,924	4,398
Agency's contributions subsequent to the March 31,		
2021 measurement date	20,624	
Total	\$ <u>127,793</u>	7,602

Agency contributions subsequent to the March 31, 2023 measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability (asset) in the year ending December 31, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Pension Plan, Continued

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

<u>Year ending</u>	
2024	\$ 32,808
2025	12,786
2026	28,735
2027	25,238
	\$ <u>99,567</u>

(c) Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability as of the measurement date was determined by using an actuarial valuation as noted in the table below, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to the measurement date. The actuarial valuations used the following actuarial assumptions:

Significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuations were as follows:

Measurement date	March 31, 2023
Actuarial valuation date	April 1, 2022
Investment rate of return (net of investment expense, including inflation)	5.9%
Salary scale	4.4%
Cost-of-living adjustments	1.5%
Inflation rate	2.9%

- Annuitant mortality rates are based on April 1, 2015 March 31, 2020 System's experience with adjustments for mortality improvements based on the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020. The actuarial assumptions used in the April 1, 2022 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period April 1, 2015 March 31, 2020.
- The long term rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns net of investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by each the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Pension Plan, Continued

(c) Actuarial Assumptions, Continued

The target allocation and based estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Measurement date	March 31, 2023			
	Target <u>allocation</u>	Long-term expected real rate of return*		
Asset type:				
Domestic equity	32%	4.30%		
International equity	15%	6.90%		
Private equity	10%	7.50%		
Real estate	9%	4.60%		
Opportunistic/ARS portfolio	3%	5.40%		
Credit	4%	5.40%		
Real assets	3%	5.80%		
Fixed income	23%	1.50%		
Cash	1%	0.00%		
	<u>100%</u>			

* The real rate of return is net of the long-term inflation assumption of 2.50%.

(d) Discount Rate

- The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of 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.
- (e) Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to the Discount Rate Assumption
 - The following presents the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) calculated using the discount rate of 5.9%, as well as what the Agency's discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (4.9%) or 1-percentage point higher (6.9%) than the current rate:

	1%	Current	1%
	Decrease	Assumption	Increase
	(<u>4.9%</u>)	(<u>5.9%</u>)	(<u>6.9%</u>)
Employer's proportionate share of the net			
pension liability (asset)	\$ <u>196,880</u>	<u>81,471</u>	(<u>14,967</u>)

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(10) Pension Plan, Continued

(f) Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

The components of the current-year net pension liability of all participating employers as of the respective valuation dates, were as follows:

	(Do	llars in Millions)
Valuation date		3/31/2023
Employers' total pension liability Plan net position	\$	232,627 (<u>211,183</u>)
Employers' net pension liability	\$	21,444
Ratio of plan net position to the Employers' total pension liability		90.78%

(g) Contributions to the Pension Plan

Employer contributions are paid annually based on the System's fiscal year which ends on March 31st. Retirement contributions as of December 31, 2023 represent the projected employer contribution for the period of April 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023 respectively based on paid ERS wages multiplied by the employer's contribution rate, by tier. This amount has been recorded as deferred outflows of resources in the accompanying financial statements.

(11) Related Party Transactions

- On January 11, 2012, COIDA and OLRC entered a property ownership agreement with both entities having a 50% interest in properties previously owned by COIDA. As part of the agreement, COIDA and OLRC also entered into a loan transaction used to refinance existing mortgages on a portion of the properties and pay off a line of credit held by COIDA. This loan amounted to \$500,000 (was paid in full during 2019). COIDA will provide staffing to monitor and manage the properties and shall provide in-kind services. OLRC will be responsible for routine and recurring costs associated with ownership of the properties and will pay debt service with respect to financing on the properties.
- COIDA has a related party relationship with all three Affiliates, the OCLDC, OLRC, and ORLF. All three Affiliates are managed by the same personnel. COIDA allocates a portion of its personnel costs to the Affiliates. For the year ended December 31, 2023, OCLDC and OLRC incurred costs of \$2,750 and \$5,867, respectively, reported as professional fees.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(11) Related Party Transactions, Continued

During 2017 and 2016, OLRC constructed a sewer system through one of the land sites. Funds were provided by both COIDA and OLRC. As of December 31, 2019, the sewer system was split between the two entities. During the year, COIDA and OLRC experienced cash flow issues resulting in the need to borrow funds from the related party affiliates listed at note 1(a). The below schedule reflects the interaffiliate receivables and payables as of December 31, 2023.

	Interf	Interfund Affiliate			
	Receivabl	e <u>Payable</u>			
COIDA	\$	60,106			
ORLF	8,952	-			
OLRC	132,839	81,685			
OCLDC		<u> </u>			
Total	\$ <u>141,791</u>	<u>141,791</u>			

(12) Leases

In September 2006, COIDA entered into a lease agreement with Western New York Energy, LLC (WNY Energy) for the Rail Spur Facility (the Facility). As of December 31, 2016, WNY Energy pays \$1 per year to lease the facility. The lease is cancelable by WNY Energy between 45 and 90 days upon giving notice of its intent. Upon expiration or termination of the lease, WNY Energy must purchase the facility for \$1 plus all remaining rental payments.

(13) Contingencies

Contingencies at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(a) Risk-Financing and Related Insurance

The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets, injuries to employees, errors and omissions, natural disasters, etc. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the past two years.

(b) Judgments

There are several lawsuits in which the Agency has been named as defendant due to a property's title being in the name of the Agency. Management does not expect the Agency to suffer any material liability by reason of such actions, nor does it expect that such actions will have a material effect on the Agency's liquidity or operating results.

Notes to Financial Statements, Continued

(13) Contingencies, Continued

(c) Other Items

- The Agency has received grants that are subject to audit by agencies of the State and Federal governments. Such audits may result in disallowances and a request for a return of funds. Based on prior audits, Agency's management believes disallowances, if any, will be immaterial.
- The Agency is potentially liable for environmental remediation for land acquired in June 2007 as described in note 6. No accrued liability has been included in the accompanying financial statements, as work has not yet commenced. Management believes that the costs to clean up this site will be approximately equal to rental payments received from WNY Energy and grants awarded to the Agency in the amount of \$135,000.

(14) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Implemented

GASB has issued Statement No. 99 - Omnibus 2022. Effective for various periods through fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. The effects of the implementation of this pronouncement is not known at this time.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Year ended December 31, 2023

NYSERS Pension Plan										
	<u>2023</u>	2022	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Agency's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.0003799%	0.0004395%	0.0024580%	0.0002847%	0.0002916%	0.0003148%	0.0003473%	0.0003524%	0.0003501%	0.0003501%
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$ 81,471	(35,929)	245	75,393	20,661	10,160	32,638	55,567	11,831	15,823
Agency's covered payroll	\$ 222,000	276,552	262,890	246,839	233,750	222,470	211,934	205,991	191,590	178,763
Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered employee payroll	36.70%	12.99%	0.09%	30.54%	8.84%	4.57%	15.40%	26.98%	6.18%	8.85%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability (asset)	90.78%	103.65%	99.95%	86.39%	96.30%	98.24%	94.70%	90.70%	97.95%	97.20%

(1) The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the March 31, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015 and 2014 measurement dates of the plans.

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Required Supplementary Information Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions Year ended December 31, 2023

NYSERS Pension Plan										
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	2015	<u>2014</u>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 27,498	31,314	46,983	39,494	36,699	34,927	33,486	32,547	41,181	39,137
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	n <u>27,498</u>	31,314	46,983	39,494	36,699	34,927	33,486	32,547	41,181	39,137
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>									
Agency's covered payroll	\$222,000	276,552	262,890	246,839	233,750	222,470	211,934	205,991	191,590	178,763
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.39%	11.32%	17.87%	16.00%	15.70%	15.70%	15.80%	15.80%	21.49%	21.89%

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Year ended December 31, 2023

	Assistance			Expenditures	
	Listing]	Federal	to	
Federal Grantor/Program Title	<u>Number</u>	lumber <u>Expenditu</u>		Subrecipients	
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development - Community Development Block Grants/State's Program					
and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	\$	699,450	-	
Economic and infrastructure Development Grant Program - Passed through Northern Border Regional Commisson	90.601		190,734	<u> </u>	
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$	890,184		

See accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards December 31, 2023

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards presents the activity of all federal awards programs administered by the County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency and Affiliates (the Agency). Federal awards received directly from federal agencies, as well as federal awards passed through from other government agencies, are included on the schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

(2) Basis of Accounting

The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance).

(3) Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are included in the reported expenditures to the extent such costs are included in the federal financial reports used as the source for the data presented. The Agency does not use the 10% de minimis election.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN <u>ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS</u>

The Board of Directors County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency:

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 <u>Government Auditing</u> <u>Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency and Affiliates (the Agency), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes to financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 15, 2024.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Agency'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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting.

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 Agency's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings to be a material weakness (finding 2023-001).

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, including Investment Guidelines for Public Authorities and the Agency's investment policy, 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

The Agency's Response to Findings

The Agency's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. The Agency's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

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 result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> in considering the Agency's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York April 15, 2024



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

The Board of Directors County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency:

Report on Compliance for the Major Program

Opinion on the Major Program

We have audited the County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency and Affiliates' (the Agency) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on the Agency's major federal program for the year ended December 31, 2023. The Agency's major federal program is identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the County of Orleans Industrial Development Agency and Affiliates complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the major program for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on the Major Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Agency and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for the major program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Agency's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Agency's federal program.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Agency's compliance based on our audit. 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 generally accepted auditing standards, <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Agency's compliance with the requirements of the major program as a whole.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, <u>Government</u> <u>Auditing Standards</u> and the Uniform Guidance, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Agency's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of the Agency's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

EFPR Group, CPAS, PLLC

Williamsville, New York April 15, 2024

COUNTY OF ORLEANS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY AND AFFILIATES Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year ended December 31, 2023

Part I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified		
Internal control over financial reporting:			
1. Material weakness(es) identified?	<u>x</u> Yes <u>No</u>		
2. Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	Yes <u>x</u> None reported		
3. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	Yes <u>x</u> No		
Federal Awards:			
Internal control over major programs:			
4. Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes <u>x</u> No		
5. Significant deficiency(ies) identified?	Yes <u>x</u> None reported		
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified		
6. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR Section 200.516(a) (Uniform Guidance)?	<u> Yes x No</u>		
7. The Agency's major program audited was:			
Name of Federal Program	Assistance Listing <u>Number</u>		
Community Development Block Grants	14.228		
 Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs. 	\$750,000		
9. Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes <u>x</u> No		
Part II - FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AUDIT			
G 40			

See page 40.

Part III - FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS - MAJOR FEDERAL AWARD PROGRAMS AUDIT

No reportable findings or questioned costs.

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, Continued

Finding 2023-001

Accounting Controls

Material audit adjustments were necessary to properly report the financial position and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Agency's internal controls do not clearly define the responsibilities for the functions of the bookkeeper and the Agency's local accountant. We noted instances where incorrect information was entered into the Agency's accounting system. Clearly defined roles of the bookkeeper and the Agency's local accountant covering responsibilities for preparing, approving, posting and reviewing transaction are needed. A well defined internal control system where transactions are approved and postings are reviewed, with accounts analyzed and reconciled periodically, produces reliable financial reports for management with little modification.

Prior Funding - This is a report of finding 2022-001.

Recommendations

We recommend that the Agency implement a policy where all transactions entered into the accounting system by the bookkeeper are approved by the Agency's local accountant to ensure that the transaction is properly recorded. We recommend that the Agency continues to review and improve its accounting records.

Management's Response

Management of the Agency has reviewed the comment and will implement procedures and policies to correct weaknesses as outlined in this report.

Status of Prior Year Audit Findings

December 31, 2023

Finding 2022-001

Accounting Controls

Material audit adjustments were necessary to properly report the financial position and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Agency's internal controls do not clearly define the responsibilities for the functions of the bookkeeper and the Agency's local accountant. We noted instances where incorrect information was entered into the Agency's accounting system. Clearly defined roles of the bookkeeper and the Agency's local accountant covering responsibilities for preparing, approving, posting and reviewing transaction are needed. A well defined internal control system where transactions are approved and postings are reviewed, with accounts analyzed and reconciled periodically, produces reliable financial reports for management with little modification.

<u>Status</u>

This finding was repeated as finding 2023-001 in the current year.