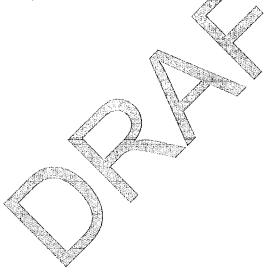
COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (a component unit of the County of Columbia, New York) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (and Reports of Independent Auditors)

December 31, 2018 (with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)



COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of County of Columbia, New York) FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Chairman and Board of Columbia Economic Development Corporation:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Columbia Economic Development Corporation (a not-for-profit component unit of the County of Columbia, New York) (the "Corporation"), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Columbia Economic Development Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Columbia Economic Development Corporation's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the

financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Columbia Economic Development Corporation as of December 31, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 to 7 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, 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.

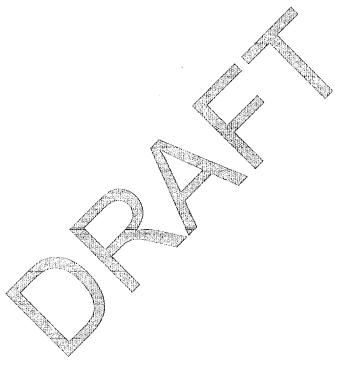
Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March ____, 2019 on our consideration of Columbia Economic Development Corporation'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 Columbia Economic Development Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited Columbia Economic Development Corporation's 2017 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated March 27, 2018. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Hudson, New York March __, 2019



COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS December 31, 2018

December 01, 201

1. Introduction:

Within this section of the Columbia Economic Development Corporation's (the "Corporation") financial statements, the Corporation's management provides narrative discussion and analysis of the financial activities of the not-for profit Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2018. This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Corporation's basic financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018.

2. Overview of the Financial Statements:

The Corporation's basic financial statements include: (1) financial statements, and (2) notes to the financial statements.

Financial Statements:

The Corporation's financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The Corporation is structured as a single enterprise fund with revenues recognized when earned, not when received. Expenses are recognized when incurred, not when they are paid. Capital assets are capitalized and are depreciated over their useful lives. See notes to the financial statements for a summary of the Corporation's significant accounting policies.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on the Corporation's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of the Corporation's financial position.

The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position presents information showing how the Corporation's net position changed during the most recent year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in these statements for some items that will result in cash flows in future periods.

The Statement of Cash Flows relates to the flows of cash and cash equivalents. Consequently, only transactions that affect the Corporation's cash accounts are recorded in this statement. A reconciliation is provided at the bottom of the statement of cash flows to assist in the understanding of the difference between cash flows from operating activities and operating income.

Notes to Financial Statements:

The accompanying notes to the financial statements provide information essential to a full understanding of the basic financial statements.

See independent auditors' report and accompanying notes.

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2018

3. Financial Highlights:

Net position increased \$391,891 during the year ended December 31, 2018. Operating expenses decreased \$15,482 or 2%, primarily due to decreases in new initiatives of \$15,645, and grant expense of \$25,000, respectively. Operating revenues increased \$362,340 or 114%, primarily due to an increase in land sale revenue of \$338,694 and bad debt recovery of \$30,000. Non-operating activity in 2018 resulted in a gain of \$6,303 as a result of interest income exceeding interest expenses.

Total assets increased by \$383,926 or 11.80% and total liabilities decreased \$21,795 or 3.37% for the year ended December 31, 2018. Cash and cash equivalents was \$1,919,427 at December 31, 2018, an increase of \$324,264 from December 31, 2017. The Corporation borrowed \$150,000 from the Small Business Administration (SBA) for the SBA loan program and overall total loans increased by \$16,773 to \$1,151,332 presented net of an allowance for loan loss of \$121,159 at December 31, 2018.

4. Financial Statement Analysis:

Below is a comparative summary of the Corporation's Statements of Net Position as of December 31:

	<>>	2018	 2017
Assets			
Capital assets	\$	6,782	\$ 9,176
Current assets		2,696,163	2,350,754
Long-term assets		934,285	893,374
Total assets	\$	3,637,230	\$ 3,253,304
Current liabilities	.\$	122,293	\$ 156,599
Long-term liabilities		501,835	489,324
Deferred inflow of resources		19,294	5,464
Net position			
Unrestricted		2,661,273	2,301,667
Capital		6,782	9,176
Restricted		325,753	 291,074
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position	\$	3,637,230	\$ 3,253,304

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2018

4. Financial Statement Analysis (Continued):

Below is a comparative summary of the Corporation's statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the years ended December 31:

	2	2018	2017	
Operating revenues				
Charges for services	\$	34,000	\$	33,167
Interest from loans		63,625		65 <i>,</i> 735
Grant revenues		161,650		159,522
Membership fees		47,625		46,642
Land sale	<i>^</i> ∧	340,741		2,047
Bad debt recovery	Ŋ	30,000		-
Other operating revenues		2,198		10,386
Total operating revenues		679,839		317,499
Non-operating revenues				
Columbia County appropriation	>	460,000		460,000
Interest earnings		6,800		4,006
Total non-operating revenues		466,800		464,006
Total revenues	>	1,146,639		781,505
Operating expenditures	·			
Personnel and benefits		365,121		355,094
Professional fees		30,229		34,056
Grants and contributions		5,000		30,000
Rent and office		74,756		87 , 270
Consulting		159,922		140,371
Marketing		15,494		14,680
New initiatives		57,411		73,056
Other operating expenditures		46,318		35,206
Total operating expenditures		754,251		769,733
Nonoperating expenditures				
Interest		497		861
Total nonoperating expenditures		<u>497</u>		861
Total expenditures		754,748		770,594
Total revenues in excess of expenditures		391,891		10,911
Net position at the beginning of the year		2,601,917		2,591,006
Net position at the end of the year	\$	2,993,808	\$	2,601,917
The revenue by doct for 2019 rives \$942,000 rights a project	od goir	of \$64 500		

The revenue budget for 2018 was \$843,000 with a projected gain of \$64,500.

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) December 31, 2018

4. Financial Statement Analysis (Continued):

Total revenues were 36.02% more than budget, primarily due to greater than anticipated land sale revenue and bad debt recovery. Total expenditures were more than budget by 3.05%.

5. Additional Information:

This report is prepared for the use of the Corporation's audit committee, management, federal awarding agencies and pass through entities, and members of the public interested in the affairs of the Corporation. Questions with regard to this financial report or requests for additional information may be addressed to the President/CEO, Columbia Economic Development Corporation, 4303 Route 9, Hudson, NY 12534.



COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum only totals at December 31, 2017)

				2017
		8010	(m	emorandum
		2018		only)
Current assets:	æ	1 010 407	æ	1 505 162
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,919,427	\$	1,595,163
Restricted cash		423,163		443,983
Prepaid expenses		4,769		1,373
Accounts receivable		1,767		1,667
Grant receivable		50,000		15,000
Land sale receivable, current portion		9,082		8,691
SBA receivable		51,498		15,200
Loans receivable, current portion		236,457		269,677
Total current assets	_	£32,696,163		2,350,754
Furniture and equipment, net:	L.	\$		
Furniture and equipment, net of \$21,403 of	T.			
accumulated depreciation	7	6,782		9,176_
Total furniture and equipment, net		6,782		9,176
Other assets:	A	(A)		
Land sale receivable, long term portion	7	19,410		28,492
	,	17,410		20,172
Loans receivable, less current portion, net of allowance of \$121,159		914,875		864,882
Total other assets	<u></u>	934,285		893,374
Total other assets	` <u>\</u>	704,200		0,0,071
Total assets		3,637,230		3,253,304
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable		12,096		15 ,4 59
Accrued expenses		<i>7,</i> 504		9,657
Land deposits		3,300		3,300
Due to related party		-		5,000
Loans payable - SBA, current portion		<i>77,</i> 810		85,030
Unearned revenue, current portion		21,583		38,153
Total current liabilities		122,293		156,599
Non-current liabilities:		407.051		454 500
Loans payable-SBA, long-term portion		486,071		454,709
Unearned revenue, long-term portion		15,764		34,615
Total non-current liabilities		501,835		489,324
Total liabilities		624,128		645,923
Deferred inflows of resources				
Deferred grant income		4,735		-
Deferred membership income		14,559		5,464 5,464
Total deferred inflows of resources		19,294		3,404
Net position:				
Unrestricted		2,661,273		2,301,667
Invested in capital assets		6,782		9,176
Restricted		0,702		7,1,0
Commerce Park water tower		71,817		71,817
County directed		48,889		48,889
		205,047		170,368
SBA microloan program Total net position	\$	2,993,808	\$	2,601,917
Total net position	<u> </u>	2,750,000		2,001,717

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGE IN NET POSITION

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(with memorandum only totals for the year ended December 31, 2017)

				2017
			(me	morandum
		2018	`	only)
Operating Revenues:				
Administrative fees - related party	\$	24,000	\$	24,000
Administrative fees - Hudson IDA		10,000		9,167
Grant revenue		161,650		159,522
Interest on loans		63,625		65,735
Membership fees		47,625		46,642
Land sale		340,741		2,047
Bad debt recovery	Æ.	🧷 30,000		-
Other income	L	2,198		10,386
Total operating revenues	<u>_</u> (7)	\^ 679,839		317,499
Operating Expenses:	Ī			
Personnel and benefits	B	365,121		355,094
Grant expense	G /	5,000		25,000
Grant expense- CRC		-		5,000
Office expense	``\}	<i>74,7</i> 56		87,270
Program delivery fees	Ì,	26,971		20,336
Professional fees		30,229		34,056
Consulting		159,922		140,371
Meetings and events		13,157		7,357
Insurance		3,171		3,346
Marketing		15,494		14,680
New initiatives		57,411		<i>7</i> 3,056
Depreciation		3,019		4,167
Total operating expenses		754,251		769,733
Operating loss		(74,412)		(452,234)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):				_
Bank interest		6,800		4,006
Interest expense and fees		(497)		(861)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)		6,303		3,145
Appropriation from the County of Columbia, NY		460,000		460,000
Change in net position		391,891		10,911
Net position, beginning of the year		2,601,917		2,591,006
Net position, end of year	\$	2,993,808	\$	2,601,917

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31, 2018 (with memorandum only totals for the year ended December 31, 2017)

				2017
		2018	(memor	randum only)
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Administrative fees - related party	\$	24,000	\$	24,000
Administrative fees - Hudson IDA		10,000		<i>7,</i> 500
Principal disbursed on loans receivable		(376,700)		(385,219)
Principal received on loans receivable		389,927		419,046
Membership contributions		56,720		33,525
Grant revenue		59,666		96,943
Land sale	Ž.	349,432		10,364
Interest on loans	/4\\	63,625		65 <i>,</i> 735
Payments to employees		(365,221)		(355,094)
Payments to vendors	[]	(400,023)		(384,977)
Other income	<u> </u>	2,198		10,386
Net cash used for operating activities	\ <i>A]</i>	(186,376)		(457,791)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Appropriation from the County of				
Columbia, NY		460,000		460,000
Payments on SBA loans		(125,858)		(89,037)
Proceeds from SBA loans		150,000		150,000
Net cash provided by				
noncapital financing activities	•	484,142		520,963
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of equipment		(625)		(594)
Interest paid		(497)		(861)
Interest received		6,800		4,006
incress received		0,000		1,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>,</u>	5,678		2,551

COLUMBIA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(A Component Unit of the County of Columbia, New York) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended December 31, 2018

(with memorandum only totals for the year ended December 31, 2017)

Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$	303,444	\$ 65,723
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2,039,146	1,973,423
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	2,342,590	\$ 2,039,146
Reconciliation of total cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,919,427	\$ 1,595,163
Restricted cash		423,163	443,983
	\$	2,342,590	\$ 2,039,146
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash			
used in operating activities:	13		
Operating loss	∕\$ ⊹े	(74,412)	\$ (452,234)
Bad debt recovery	V V	(30,000)	-
Depreciation expense		3,019	4,167
Changes in assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows:	A		
Prepaids	7	(3,396)	(469)
Loans receivable		13,227	33,827
Land sale receivable	S	8,691	8,317
SBA receivable	*♥ >	(36,298)	4,208
Grant receivable		(35,000)	(15,000)
Accounts receivable		(100)	(1,667)
Accounts payable		(3,363)	(2,948)
Due to related party		(5,000)	5,000
Unearned revenue		(35,421)	(26,787)
Accrued expenses		(2,153)	(1,088)
Deferred grant incôme		4,735	-
Deferred membership income		9,095	 (13,117)
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(186,376)	\$ (457,791)
Non-Cash Activity			
Contingent grants earned	\$	H	\$ 25,000

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

1. Nature of Organization:

Financial Reporting Entity:

The Columbia Economic Development Corporation ("CEDC" or the "Corporation") was organized as a not-for-profit entity for the purpose of promoting and developing industry and job development in Columbia County, New York (the "County"). The Corporation is a component unit of the County, is a separate entity, and operates independently of the County.

In February 1995, the Corporation agreed to consolidate administrative operations with Hudson Development Corporation ("HDC") to better coordinate efforts in promoting economic development in the County. The new entity, Columbia Hudson Partnership, LLC (the "Partnership"), managed both organizations operations. In 2003, an agreement was signed to dissolve The Partnership and in 2006, the CEDC purchased the entire equity share of HDC. The Corporation now, in effect, solely owns the assets of the Partnership.

Programs of the Corporation:

Operating Fund

The operating fund derives its revenues primarily from Columbia County appropriations and from administrative fees from related parties such as Columbia County Capital Resource Corporation ("CRC") and Columbia County Industrial Development Agency ("CCIDA"). The fund also derives revenue from interest from loan receivables.

Loan Program - Revolving Loan Fund

The loan program offers loans to local businesses at a discounted interest rate to attract business to the County as well as expand business growth from existing businesses already located in the County. The fund also is used to continue offering the Microbusiness seminar series and is used to fund expenses as it applies to the administration and delivery of programs.

The loan program receives grant money from time to time from CDBG-NYS. As a requirement of the grant, the loan program awards a contingent grant (usually based on employment goals) to local organizations after meeting certain NYS grant requirements. If requirements of the grant are not met by the local organization, the grant converts to a loan. The Corporation treats these arrangements as loans until the contingencies are met. As of December 31, 2018, the Corporation's loans receivables include \$200,000 of these loan types, expected to be forgiven in 2022, comprised of:

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

1. Nature of Organization (Continued):

Programs of the Corporation (Continued):

Loan Program - Revolving Loan Fund (Continued):

		Original		n Balance at
	Lo	Loan Balance		nber 31, 2018
Flanders/Precisionaire Corporation (CEDC)	\$	200,000	\$	200,000

CDBG Small Cities

Grant funds received with performance requirements are recorded as unearned revenue in the period granted. The Corporation records a receivable for the amount of the loan lent out or grant made to the third party business. As obligations are met, the loan is paid off or written down and the loan balance is earned or forfeited. Unearned revenue is recognized in income as performance obligations are met and contingent grants made are recognized in expense as earned by the grantee.

267ED424-02 Grant

The 267ED424-02 grant offered assistance to local businesses by offering low interest business loans. The Corporation receives interest and principal payments on a monthly basis. At December 31, 2018, the loan balance outstanding was \$27,052.

267ED760-11 Grant

The 267ED760-11 grant offered assistance to local businesses to promote growth in the area and increase employment. The Corporation receives interest and principal payments on a monthly basis for the outstanding loan and the grant has contingent terms (e.g. employment targets) that must be met over a period of time. If the recipient fails to meet the requirements of the grant, the proceeds are to be paid back to the Corporation. The Corporation in turn is obligated to remit the funds back to the CDBG unless permission is granted to re-distribute the funds. At December 31, 2018, the outstanding balance was \$10,295.

Microbusiness Program

The microbusiness program is funded by the loan program. The program offers technical assistance to local businesses. The program also offers seminars taught by local business owners and professionals.

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

1. Nature of Organization (Continued):

SBA-Microloan Program

Loans are provided to small businesses in Columbia and Greene Counties funded by the Small Business Administration (SBA). Loans over 120 days past due are required to be charged off. The loan maturity date should not exceed six years on Microloans. The Corporation may charge up to 7.75% over the Corporation's cost of funds on a microloan of more than \$10,000 and up to 8.5% over the Intermediary's cost of funds on a microloan of \$10,000 or less. Amounts loaned to the Corporation are maintained in a restricted revolving loan fund. The Corporation is also required to maintain a separate loan loss reserve fund with its own funds representing at least 15% of SBA funds received.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Basis of Accounting:

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and reflect all significant receivables, payables, and other liabilities. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the Corporation applies all applicable Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as the Corporation is a component unit of the County of Columbia, New York (the "County"), a governmental entity. The Corporation does not apply any Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) or AICPA pronouncements post November 30, 1989, as clarified by GASB No. 62. In accordance with GASB standards, balances and activity for the Corporation are presented as an enterprise fund.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, and GASB Statement No. 65, Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities, defined and classified deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s), and as such, will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets that applies to future period(s), and as such, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Statement 63 changed how governments organize their statements of financial position (such as the current government-wide statement of net assets and the governmental funds balance sheet).

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued):

As a result of Statement 63, financial statements will include deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources ("deferrals"), in addition to assets and liabilities, and will report net position instead of net assets.

Membership fees collected in the current year that will be recognized as revenue next year are classified as a deferred inflow. As of December 31, 2018, \$14,559 of membership fees and \$4,735 of grant revenue that pertain to the year ending December 31, 2019 are presented as deferred inflows.

Prior Year Amounts:

Amounts shown for December 31, 2017, in the accompanying statements are included to provide a basis for comparison with December 31, 2018 and present summarized totals only. Accordingly, the December 31, 2017 amounts are not intended to present all information necessary for a fair presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Budgetary Data:

The budget policies are as follows:

In October of each year, the President/CEO submits a tentative budget to the Board of Directors for their approval for the next fiscal year. The tentative budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed means of financing, which is to be used as a guide of activity for the fiscal year.

Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those amounts.

The determination of the adequacy of the allowance for loan losses is based on estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant changes in the economic environment and market conditions. In connection with the determination of the estimated losses on loans, management obtains independent appraisals for significant collateral.

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Use of Estimates (Continued):

The Corporation's loans are generally secured by specific items of collateral including real property, consumer assets, and business assets. Although the Corporation has a diversified loan portfolio, a substantial portion of its debtors' ability to honor their contracts is dependent on local economic conditions in Columbia County, New York.

While management uses available information to recognize losses on loans, further reductions in the carrying amounts of loans may be necessary based on changes in local economic conditions. Because of these factors, it is reasonably possible that the estimated losses on loans may change materially in the near term.

Revenue Recognition:

Contribution revenue is recognized in the period it is unconditional, measurable, and future installments are considered probable of collection. Contribution revenue that is restricted as a result of a purpose or time restriction is included as a component of "restricted net position", when applicable.

Administrative revenue is recognized in the period services are provided and payments are generally received from related parties on a quarterly basis. Grant revenue is recognized on cost reimbursable contracts in the period the costs are incurred. Advances on grants prior to costs being incurred in accordance with the terms of the grant agreement are deferred until the period costs are incurred. Membership revenue is recognized as revenue over the period of membership.

Interest on loans is recognized in the period earned over the life of the related loans receivable.

Operating revenues include revenue generated from ongoing operating activities. Non-operating revenues include investing, financing and other non-recurring activities.

Income Taxes:

A provision for income tax has not been provided for in these financial statements, as the Corporation is a not-for-profit corporation exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Income Taxes (Continued):

The Corporation has evaluated any uncertain tax positions and related income tax contingencies and determined uncertain positions, if any, are not material to the financial statements, according to FASB ASC 740-10. Penalties and interest assessed by income taxing authorities are included in operating expenses, if incurred. The Corporation is no longer subject to examination by federal and state taxing authorities for years prior to the year ended December 31, 2015.

Columbia County Appropriation:

For the year ended December 31, 2018, Columbia County appropriated \$460,000 for unrestricted use by the Corporation. The Corporation recognizes appropriated income in the period appropriated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The Corporation considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents

Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment are stated at cost and fair market value for donated items. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred whereas major repairs and betterments are capitalized. Property and equipment comprise office equipment, furniture and software. Depreciation is provided for using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets, which are:

Computer/Software

3 - 5 years

Furniture and Equipment

5 - 10 years

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses:

Loans are stated at their recorded investment, which is the amount of unpaid principal, reduced by an allowance for loan losses. Interest is calculated by using the simple interest method.

The allowance for loan losses reflects management's judgment of probable loan losses inherent in the portfolio at the balance sheet date. The Corporation uses a disciplined process and methodology to establish the allowance for loan losses. To determine the total allowance for loan losses, management estimates the reserves needed for each loan outstanding.

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Loans and Allowance for Loan Losses (continued):

To determine the balance of the allowance account, loans are evaluated on a case by case basis and future losses are projected using historical experience adjusted for current economic and industry conditions. Management exercises significant judgment in determining the estimation method that fits the credit risk characteristics of each case. Management must use judgment in establishing additional input factors for estimating purposes. The assumptions used to determine the allowance are periodically reviewed by management to ensure that their theoretical foundation, assumptions, data integrity, computational processes, and reporting practices are appropriate and properly documented.

The establishment of the allowance for loan losses relies on a consistent process that requires multiple layers of management review and judgment and responds to changes in economic conditions, customer behavior, and collateral value, among other influences. From time to time, events or economic factors may affect the loan portfolio, causing management to provide additional amounts to, or release balances from, the allowance for loan losses.

Management monitors differences between estimated and actual incurred loan losses. This monitoring process includes periodic assessments by senior management of loan portfolios and the assumptions used to estimate incurred losses in those portfolios. Additions to the allowance for loan losses are made by charges to the provision for loan losses. Credit exposures deemed to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for loan losses. Recoveries of previously charged off amounts are credited to the allowance for loan losses.

Concentration of Credit and Market Risk:

Financial instruments that potentially expose the Corporation to concentrations of credit and market risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and loans receivable. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained at Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured financial institutions and credit exposure is limited to any one institution.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to notes receivables are limited due to the diverse industry backgrounds of its borrowers. Furthermore, management feels its borrower approval processes and regular review of provisions for loan losses, adequately provides for any material credit risks. Generally, sufficient collateral or a personal guarantee is obtained for all loans at the time of disbursement. Collateral is generally in the form of a mortgage on real property or a chattel lien on equipment title.

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

Interest Income on Loans:

Interest on loans is accrued and credited to income based on the principal amount outstanding. The accrual of interest on loans is discontinued when, in accordance with adopted policies, there is an indication that the borrower may be unable to meet payments as they become due. Upon such discontinuance, all unpaid accrued interest is reversed.

Subsequent Events:

Subsequent events have been evaluated through March. 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material subsequent events that required adjustment or disclosure.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2018, were comprised of the following:

	Book 📉	Bank	FDIC	In
Bank	Balance 🛝	/Balance	Insurance	Excess
Key Bank	\$ 745,040	\$ 770,454	\$ 250,000	\$ 520,454
National Union Bank of	A Am			
Kinderhook	988,448	988,498	250,000	738,498
Bank of Greene County	608,281	608,281	250,000	358,281
TD Bank	821	821	250,000	
	\$\2,342,590	\$ 2,368,054		\$ 1,617,233

Included in the book balance above is \$423,163 of restricted cash, \$75,785 held with KeyBank and \$347,378 held with the Bank of Greene County. The Small Business Administration requires the Corporation to keep the SBA bank accounts restricted as they can only be used for small business loans.

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

4. Loans Receivable:

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation loaned \$376,700 to 19 local businesses.

A summary of loan activity is as follows:

	В	alance at					Wri	ite-offs	Ва	alance at
	D	ecember		New			ä	and	D	ecember
	3	31, 2017	L	endings	Pa	yments	Rec	overies	3	31, 2018
Loan Fund	\$	854,635	\$	167,572	\$	173,838	\$	4,626	\$	843,743
CDBG Small Cities		89,236		-		51,889		-		37,347
SBA Microloan		352,611		209,128	d	(164,200)	۵,	6,138		391,401
		1,296,482	\$	376,700	\$	7389,927 [©]	\$	10,764		1,272,491
Less: Allowance for					/	A	\3y/		,	
loan losses		(161,923)				T				(121,159)
Total Loans	\$	1,134,559		A STATE OF THE STA					\$ 2	1,151,332

5. Furniture and Equipment:

A summary of furniture and equipment is as follows as of December 31, 2018:

		\mathbf{D}_{0}	ecember 31,					
		2017	Acq	uisitions	Di	sposals		2018
Furniture and equipment	\$.	27,560	\$	625	\$	-	\$	28,185
Accumulated depreciation	107	(18,384)		(3,019)				(21,403)
Total Furniture and Equipment	\$	9,176	\$	(2,394)	\$		\$	6,782

Depreciation expense was \$3,019 during the year ended December 31, 2018.

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

6. Restricted Net Position:

Restricted net position at December 31, 2018, consists of the following:

Commerce Park water tower		\$ 71,817
County directed		48,889
SBA loan program		205,047
Total Restricted Net Position	` _	\$ 325,753

For one year only the Corporation did not remit the principal back to Columbia County, New York for Commerce Park loans. The principal is to be retained by the Organization to aide in the construction of the water tower within Commerce Park. Refer to Note 8 for more information on the restrictions. See note 8 for more information on the County directed restricted net position balance.

7. SBA Microloan Program:

Since 2003, the Corporation took the steps toward acquiring the Hudson Development Corporation's SBA loan portfolio by establishing a small business loan program. The Corporation acquired the SBA loan program in 2008. Total loans outstanding, net of an allowance under this program of \$36,154, totaled \$355,247 at December 31, 2018.

The Corporation borrows money from SBA loan awards in order to fund loans given to businesses participating in the SBA program. The following illustrates the amounts payable to the SBA:

December 31, 2017 Drawdowns Payments December 31	. •
- VSS	, 2018
\$ \\$539,739\\$ \\$150,000 \\$ 125,858 \\$ 56	3,881

Once draws have been made from the SBA, the Corporation pays the SBA back based on an amortization schedule for each specific drawdown. The following shows the combined expected payout of the SBA drawdowns—Draw Three, Draw Four, Draw Five and Draw Six:

December 31, 2018

(with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

7. SBA Microloan Program (Continued):

December 31,	 Balance
2019	\$ <i>77,</i> 810
2020	<i>77,</i> 810
2021	74,812
2022	47,222
2023	47,222
Thereafter	 239,005
Total	\$ 563,881

Each drawdown has repayments of principal and interest, with each drawdown having a separate interest rate based on the agreement—1.625% (Draw Four), 0.75% (Draw Five) and 1.25% (Draw Six), per annum.

8. Commerce Park Land:

Beginning in 2005, Columbia County initiated a program to sell undeveloped land it owns in Commerce Park through a component unit, the Columbia County IDA. CEDC works directly with the buyer on the County's behalf. CEDC receives a deposit from the buyer and in turn uses this money to pay for surveying and legal fees associated with the transfer of the land.

CEDC recognizes a receivable for the sales price due from the buyer and a liability to the County for the same amount. The CCIDA plays an administrative role in the transfer of the land and receives a stipend from the first payment made. The CEDC retains the interest portion earned on land sale receivables as payment for servicing the loans and the remaining principal portion is forwarded to the County. In 2008 and only for 2008, the CEDC retained the principal and interest payments, as agreed upon with the County, to assist the County with the possible future construction of a water tower in Commerce Park. The principal forgiven during 2008 was recognized as revenue.

In June 2016, the Corporation sold land in the Commerce Park to a local individual for \$50,000, with \$4,500 being paid to the Corporation as a deposit in 2015. The Corporation received a \$45,500 five-year note at 4.5% per annum with payments commencing on June 8, 2017. The note provides for an annual payment of \$10,365 of principal and interest, with a final payment due to the Corporation on June 8, 2021. The principal portion, \$48,889, of the note, net of legal fees of \$1,111, normally remitted to the County was recognized as revenue during the year ended December 31, 2016. The County asked CEDC to retain the principal portion as restricted net position to be used as directed by the County in the future.

December 31, 2018 (with memorandum totals for December 31, 2017)

8. Commerce Park Land (continued):

In August 2018, the Corporation received a payment of \$339,068 from a local company in full satisfaction of a penalty note and mortgage related to a planned warehouse expansion project. The documents provided that if the company failed to construct a 60,000 square foot structure on the 33 acre parcel of real property adjacent to the Commerce Park, the company became obligated to pay the Corporation the sum of \$280,000, together with accrued interest at a rate of 7% per annum, running from August 11, 2015.

9. Pension Plan:

The Corporation has a SARSEP pension plan. The Corporation pays 5% of eligible employee's gross wages each year. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation recorded \$11,663 in pension expense.

10. Unearned Revenue:

As of December 31, 2018, unearned revenue (note 1) is comprised of:

CDBG Small Cities:

Angello's Distributing, Inc. \$ 27,052 Hudson Valley Creamery 10,295 Total unearned revenue \$ 37,347

11. Related Party Transactions:

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation received \$24,000 in administrative fees from Columbia County Industrial Development Agency (CCIDA). During 2018, the Corporation paid \$5,000 to Columbia County Capital Resource Corporation (CCCRC) which was recorded as due to related party as of December 31, 2017.

12. Rent Expense:

The Corporation rents office space on a month to month basis. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Corporation paid \$31,730 of rent expense.



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> Jean Howe Lossi, EA Carol LaMont Howe, EA

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Chairman and Board of Columbia Economic Development Corporation:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Columbia Economic Development Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Columbia Economic Development Corporation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March ___, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Columbia Economic Development Corporation's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the 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 Columbia Economic Development Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Columbia Economic Development Corporation'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 entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Columbia Economic Development Corporation'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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

Hudson, New York March ___, 2019



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March __, 2019

To the Board of Directors of Columbia Economic Development Corporation:

We have audited the financial statements of Columbia Economic Development Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, and have issued our report thereon dated March ___, 2019. Professional standards require that we advise your of the following matters relating to our audit.

Our Responsibility in Relation to the Financial Statement Audit

As communicated in our engagement letter dated commber 21, 2018, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to form and express an opinion about whether the financial statements that have been prepared by management with your oversight are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our audit of the financial statements does not relieve you or management of your respective responsibilities.

Our responsibility, as prescribed by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, as part of our audit, we considered the internal control of Columbia Economic Development Corporation solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

We are also responsible for communicating significant matters related to the audit that are, in our professional judgment, relevant to your responsibilities in overseeing the financial reporting process. However, we are not required to design procedures for the purpose of identifying other matters to communicate to you.

We have provided our findings regarding other matters noted during our audit in a separate letter to you dated March ___, 2019.

Planned Scope and Timing of the Audit

We conducted our audit consistent with the planned scope and timing we previously communicated to you.

Compliance with All Ethics Requirements Regarding Independence

The engagement team and others in our firm, as appropriate have complied with all relevant ethical requirements regarding independence.

Qualitative Aspects of the Entity's Significant Accounting Practices

Significant Accounting Policies

Management has the responsibility to select and use appropriate accounting policies. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by Columbia Economic Development Corporation is included in Note 2 to the financial statements. There has been no initial selection of accounting policies and no changes in significant accounting policies or their application during 2018. No matters have come to our attention that would require us, under professional standards, to inform you about (1) the methods used to account for significant accounting policies in controversial or energing areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

Significant Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral paul of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments.

The most sensitive accounting estimate affecting the financial statements is the allowance for loan losses.

Management's estimate of the allowance for loan losses is based on a review of outstanding loans receivable on an individual loan basis. Management performs a risk assessment of each loan considering collateral, payment history, delinquency status, and other matters indicating the borrower's ability to pay. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the allowance for loan losses and determined that the estimate is reasonable in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Financial Statement Disclosures

Certain financial statement disclosures involve significant judgment and are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures

affecting Columbia Economic Development Corporation's financial statements related to the allowance for loan losses, revenue recognition, and loans.

Significant Difficulties Encountered during the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management relating to the performance of the audit.

Uncorrected and Corrected Misstatements

For purposes of this communication, professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that we believe are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Further, professional standards require us to also communicate the effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods on the relevant classes of transactions, account balances or disclosures, and the financial statements as a whole. Management has corrected all identified misstatements.

In addition, professional standards require us to communicate to you all material, corrected misstatements that were brought to the attention of management as a result of our audit procedures. None of the misstatements identified by us as a result of our audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our adisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, which could be significant to Columbia Economic Development Corporation's financial statements or the auditor's report. No such disagreements arose during the course of the audit.

Representations Requested from Management

We have requested certain written representations from management, which are included in a separate letter dated March ___, 2019.

Management's Consultations with Other Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters. Management informed us that, and to our knowledge, there were no consultations with other accountants regarding auditing and accounting matters.

Other Significant Matters, Findings, or Issues

In the normal course of our professional association with Columbia Economic Development Corporation, we generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, operating and regulatory conditions affecting the entity, and operational plans and strategies that may affect the risks of material misstatement. None of the matters discussed resulted in a condition to our retention as Columbia Economic Development Corporation's auditors.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors and management of Columbia Economic Development Corporation and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

