

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2014

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CLAYTON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS - BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CLAYTON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Clayton Local Development Corporation (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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 financial position of Clayton Local Development Corporation as of December 31, 2014, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Clayton Local Development Corporation's 2013 financial statements, and we expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those audited financial statements in our report dated February 21, 2014. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated February 11, 2015, on our consideration of Clayton Local 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 Clayton Local Development Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Bowers & Company

Watertown, New York February 11, 2015

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals for 2013

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그리 얼마나는 얼마를 하다면 얼마나라 중 기업이다.	ASSETS				
고요 등 마련하는 보고를 하위로 받고 되었습니다. 일 교육들은 아이를 가장 있다는 것을 되었습니다.			2014		2013
Cash		\$	13,190	\$	158,107
Accounts Receivable			0		5,000
Grants Receivable			0		9,424
Utility Deposit			100		100
TOTAL ASSETS					
TOTAL ASSETS		\$	13,290	\$	172,631
기 문발 경화가 된 바라를 즐겁다.	TT TOTAL AND AVERS	~~~~			
	ILITIES AND NET A	SSETS			
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable		\$	2,484	\$	4,968
Grants Payable			0		18,848
Deferred Revenue			0		126,640
얼룩말은 아이 아이 아이노들을 받는					
Total Liabilities			2,484		150,456
NET ASSETS					
Unrestricted			10,806	<u> </u>	22,175
				1 × 21	
Total Net Assets			10,806	-	22,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSE	PTC	•	12 200	Φ.	150 60 5
TOTAL LIADILITIES AND NET ASSE	110	<u> </u>	13,290		172,631

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2014 with Summarized Totals for 2013

2013 (Summarized)	2014 Unrestricted	
(Summar ized)	Chreshiceu	SUPPORT AND REVENUE
¢ 142.200	\$ 146,825	Grant Revenue
\$ 143,360	\$ 146,825 10,000	Contracted Services
11,067 10,068	10,000	In-Kind Donations
123,360	126,640	Contributions
123,300	700	Miscellaneous
(208,716)	0	Loss on Sale of Property & Equipment
. (200,710)		
79,151	284,165	Total Support and Revenue
		EXPENSES
		Program Service:
299,819	284,535	Local Development
		Supporting Service:
6,660	10,999	Management and General
306,479	295,534	Total Expenses
(227,328)	(11,369)	Change in Net Assets
		Not Appete Designing CV
249,503	22,175	net Assets, beginning of Year
\$ 22,175	\$ 10.806	Net Assets, End of Year
_	22,175 \$ 10,806	Net Assets, Beginning of Year Net Assets, End of Year

STATEMENT OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

Year Ended December 31, 2014 with Summarized Totals for 2013

	Program Service	Management		
	Local	and	To	otals
	Development	General	2014	2013
				(Summarized)
Grants Paid	\$ 253,466	\$ 0	\$ 253,466	\$ 246,720
Management Fee	28,914	897	29,811	36,801
Legal Fees	584	18	602	203
Fees and Permits	0	35	35	60
Office Supplies	0	.0	0	129
Office Expense	218	7	225	10,549
Printing and Advertising	1,353	42	1,395	715
Travel and Training	0	0	0	268
Professional Fees	0	4,950	4,950	4,790
Other Administrative Expense	0	50	50	158
Bad Debt	0	5,000	5,000	6,034
Total Expenses Before				
Depreciation	284,535	10,999	295,534	306,427
Depreciation Expense	0	0	0	52
TOTAL FUNCTIONAL				
EXPENSES	\$ 284,535	\$ 10,999	\$ 295,534	\$ 306,479

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals for 2013

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Change in Net Assets \$ (11,369) \$ (227,328) Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities: 0 52 Depreciation Expense 0 208,716 (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets:			2014		2013
Change in Net Assets \$ (11,369) \$ (227,328) Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities: 0 52 Depreciation Expense 0 208,716 Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment 0 208,716 (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: 3,000 4,569 Accounts Receivable 5,000 4,569 Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2,410 2,410 Accounts Payable (2,484) 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) <tr< td=""><td>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities: Depreciation Expense 0 0 52 Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment 0 208,716 (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: Accounts Receivable 5,000 4,569 Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: Accounts Payable (2,484) 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 222,991 Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)		\$	(11.369)	\$	(227,328)
Provided By Operating Activities: 0 52 Depreciation Expense 0 208,716 Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment 0 208,716 (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: 3,000 4,569 Grants Receivable 5,000 4,569 Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2(2,484) 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Chash Flows FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Chash Flows From Debt 0 (181,000)	Adjustments to Reconcile Change in Net Assets to Net Cash				
Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment 0 208,716 (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: 300 4,569 Accounts Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2,410 2,410 Accounts Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)					
Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment (Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: 0 208,716 Accounts Receivable (Grants Receivable (Increase) (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 5,000 4,569 Accounts Payable (Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: (2,484) 2,410 Accounts Payable (Increase (Poerred Revenue (Increase (Increas	Depreciation Expense		0		52
(Increase) Decrease in Operating Assets: 5,000 4,569 Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2,484 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Loss on Disposal of Property and Equipment		0		
Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2,410 Accounts Payable (2,484) 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)					
Grants Receivable 9,424 (9,424) Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: 2,410 Accounts Payable (2,484) 2,410 Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Accounts Receivable		5,000		4,569
Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities: Accounts Payable	Grants Receivable				
Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Increase (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:				
Grants Payable (18,848) 18,848 Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 210,150 Due From Town 0 (210,150) Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES 0 (15,000) Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Accounts Payable		(2,484)		2,410
Deferred Revenue (126,640) 126,640 Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net	Grants Payable		(18,848)		
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities (144,917) 124,483 CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES 0 222,991 Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net 0 210,150 Due From Town 0 210,150 Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Deferred Revenue		(126,640)	1.11	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net Due From Town Refundable Deposits Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O 222,991 Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt O 15,000 Long-Term Debt O (15,000)				-	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net Due From Town Refundable Deposits Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O 222,991 Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt O 15,000 Long-Term Debt O (15,000)	Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Operating Activities		(144,917)		124,483
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net Due From Town Refundable Deposits O (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O (210,150) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt Long-Term Debt O (15,000) (181,000)					
Due From Town Refundable Deposits0210,150Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities0(210,150)CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt0(15,000)Long-Term Debt0(181,000)	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Refundable Deposits 0 (210,150) Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities 0 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment, Net		0		222,991
Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities O 222,991 CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt O 15,000 Long-Term Debt O (181,000)	Due From Town		0		210,150
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Refundable Deposits		0		(210,150)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)					
Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)	Net Cash Provided By Investing Activities		0		222,991
Short-Term Debt 0 (15,000) Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)					
Long-Term Debt 0 (181,000)					
			0		(15,000)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	Long-Term Debt		0		(181,000)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities 0 (196,000)					
	Net Cash Used In Financing Activities		0		(196,000)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash (144,917) 151,474			(144,917)		151,474
Cash, Beginning of Year 158,107 6,633	Cash, Beginning of Year	1941 <u>(41)</u>	158,107		6,633
Cash, End of Year \$ 13,190 \$ 158,107	Casn, End of Year	\$	13,190	\$	158,107

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Clayton Local Development Corporation, (the "Corporation"), operates to relieve and reduce unemployment; to promote and provide for additional and maximum employment; to better and maintain job opportunities; to carry on research for the purpose of aiding the communities of the Town and Village of Clayton, New York by attracting business opportunities to said communities or encouraging the development of new, or retention of existing, business opportunities in the communities; lessening the burdens of government; and to act in the public interest including, promoting reuse of brownfield sites within the Town and Village of Clayton, New York.

The Corporation generates revenue primarily from grants and by providing grant administrative services through partnerships with the Town and Village of Clayton, New York.

The Corporation's operations are concentrated in the Town and Village of Clayton, New York and such territory in proximity to these municipalities in which the use of the Corporation's funds will have substantial positive impact on the economic welfare and prosperity of the Town and Village of Clayton, New York and its inhabitants.

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The Corporation's financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenue is recognized when earned rather than received, and expenses are recognized when incurred, rather than when the obligation is paid.

Basis of Presentation

Financial statement presentation is in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 958, Not for Profit Organizations. Under ASC 958-205, the Corporation is required to report information regarding its financial position and activities according to three classes of net assets: unrestricted net assets, temporarily restricted net assets, and permanently restricted net assets.

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 2 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – Continued

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity 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.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Corporation considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Property and Equipment

Equipment purchases are capitalized at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over a useful life of five or seven years. Land held for sale and associated land improvements are capitalized at cost. Depreciation is not recorded on these assets since they have not been placed into service. The Corporation does not have a formal capitalization policy.

Bad Debts

The Corporation has elected not to establish a reserve for bad debts since all receivables are deemed collectible. An allowance will be established when an event occurs in the future that would necessitate a reserve.

Tax Status

The Corporation is exempt from income taxes under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is classified as an organization that is not a private foundation under Section 509(a)(2). Accordingly, no provision has been made for federal or state taxes.

The Corporation has adopted the provisions of FASB ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. In determining the recognition of uncertain tax positions, the Corporation applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold and determines the measurement of uncertain tax positions considering the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement with taxing authorities.

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - Continued

Tax Status - Continued

The Corporation recognizes potential liabilities associated with anticipated tax audit issues that may arise during an examination. Interest and penalties that are anticipated to be due upon examination are recognized as accrued interest and other liabilities with an offset to interest and other expense. The Corporation analyzed its tax positions taken on their Federal and State tax returns for the open tax years 2011, 2012, and 2013. Based on this analysis, the Corporation determined that there were no uncertain tax positions and that the Corporation should prevail upon examination by the taxing authorities.

Donated Facilities

Donated use of the Corporation's facility is recorded at the donor's estimated fair market value at the time of the donation.

Revenue Recognition on Real Estate Activities

The Corporation recognizes revenue from real estate activities under the full accrual method.

Comparative Financial Information

The financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total, but not by net asset class. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013, from which the summarized information was derived.

NOTE 3 - CASH

Cash held by the Corporation at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was adequately insured and collateralized.

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31:

		2013
Land and Improvements \$ 0	\$	0
Equipment	•	1,824
Less: Accumulated Depreciation 0		(1,824)
Total s o	\$	0

In February 2013, the Corporation sold its share of the rehabilitated brownfield site, known as the Frink Property, located in Clayton, New York to Clayton Harbor Hotel, LLC. Gross proceeds from the sale totaled \$2,101,500 and were divided between the Town of Clayton, New York and the Corporation in accordance with the agreement to share costs associated with the Frink Property dated August 10, 2005. The sale resulted in a net loss of \$208,716 for the Corporation after the repayment of long-term debt associated with the initial purchase of the property totaling \$181,000 and other closing costs.

NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM DEBT

During the year ended December 31, 2013 the Corporation extinguished all of its long-term debt. Please refer to Note 4 for more details.

NOTE 6 - MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

The Corporation entered into agreements with the Village of Clayton, New York to perform grant writing efforts reimbursable up to \$10,000 during the periods June 1, 2013 through May 31, 2014 and June 1, 2014 through May 31, 2015.

NOTE 7 – CONCENTRATIONS

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Corporation recognized \$126,640 as a grant and \$126,640 as a local matching donation from the Northern Borders Regional Commission and the Clayton Harbor Hotel, LLC, respectively. These amounts were used to perform infrastructure improvements in the Village of Clayton, New York, and together represent 89% of the Corporation's total support and revenue.

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 7 – CONCENTRATIONS - Continued

The Village and Town of Clayton, New York provide annual stipends to the Corporation totaling \$30,000, which account for the remaining 11% of the Corporation's total support and revenue. Although there are no current indications that the Village or Town of Clayton, New York intends to discontinue these stipends, if this funding is discontinued in the future, the Corporation would have difficulty continuing as a going concern.

NOTE 8 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Corporation classified the Executive Director as an independent contractor for payroll tax purposes until July 1, 2013, however, according to IRC §3121(d)(1), "any officer of a corporation" is considered an employee. If the Corporation were subject to a payroll audit it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service could require the Corporation to retroactively reclassify the Executive Director as an employee and remit any payroll taxes due, including interest and penalties. The Corporation has not recorded a contingent liability in the financial statements, but estimates the resultant liability to be approximately \$19,000.

The Corporation has been notified by the United States Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) that the Corporation, along with the Town of Clayton, New York, is potentially liable to reimburse the DEC approximately \$250,000 in relation to the remediation and sale of the Frink Property. Although the Corporation is jointly liable, it lacks the resources necessary to reimburse the DEC. The Corporation anticipates the Town of Clayton, New York will pay any related amounts and therefore has not recorded any liability.

NOTE 9 – ADVERTISING

The Corporation uses advertising to notify the public of grant opportunities and to make public announcements. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

NOTE 10 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation's Board of Directors includes officials from the Town and Village of Clayton, New York. Any agreements and arrangements the Corporation maintains with these entities are considered related party transactions.

December 31, 2014 with Comparative Totals For 2013

NOTE 10 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - Continued

The Corporation had the following transactions with related parties during the years ended December 31:

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	2014	2013
Town of Clayton, New York		
Grant Revenue \$	10,000	\$ 10,000
Donated Use of Facilities	0	9,547
Reimbursement for Sale Proceeds Collected on Behalf of Town	0	1,874,546
Office Supplies Expense	0	1,093
Repayment of Short-Term Loan	0	15,000
Village of Clayton, New York		
Grant Revenue	10,000	10,000
Contracted Services Revenue	10,000	11,067
Grants Paid Expense	253,280	246,720
Utilities Expense	0	244
Riverside Media Group		
Donated Logo	.0	521
Printing and Advertising Expense	395	715
The Corporation had the following balances with related parties at D	ecember 31:	
	2014	2013
요즘 이번 환경에 이미를 보세요? 이 그렇는 날리를 내고 하는 말았다.	2014	2013
Village of Clayton, New York		
Accounts Receivable	0	5,000
Grants Payable	0	18,848
통험한 그는 보다는 마을에 너는 보다면 어느를 된 말았다.		

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events were evaluated through February 11, 2015, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

The Corporation was awarded a Rural Business Enterprise Grant in the amount of \$85,000. Work under this grant is expected to begin in 2015.



CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS * BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS CLAYTON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Clayton Local Development Corporation (a nonprofit organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014, and the related statements of activities, functional expenses, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 11, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Clayton Local 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 Clayton Local Development Corporation's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Clayton Local 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.

Our consideration of the 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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify a certain deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be significant deficiencies, 2014-01.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Clayton Local 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*.

Clayton Local Development Corporation's Response to Findings

Clayton Local Development Corporation's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Clayton Local Development Corporation'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 results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the organization'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 organization's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Bowers & Company

Watertown, New York February 11, 2015

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

December 31, 2014

Significant Deficiencies

2014-01 Preparation of Financial Statements

Condition: Management chooses to have the auditor prepare the financial statements, including full footnote disclosures, instead of preparing the financial statements themselves.

Criteria: The preparation of the financial statements by an auditor may be considered an internal control deficiency.

Cause: The Corporation does not have an employee on staff that has the qualifications and training to apply nonprofit generally accepted accounting principles in preparing the financial statements.

Effect: While it is a common practice for the auditor to prepare the financial statements; management's choice to have the auditor prepare the financial statements is a significant deficiency.

Recommendation: An appropriate control could be hiring additional staff with the knowledge and ability to prepare the financial statements or hiring another accountant to prepare the financial statements before the audit commences.

Response: The Corporation will continue to have the CPA firm prepare the financial statements. There would be no benefit to preparing the statements internally, and the cost would be prohibitive.