(A Component Unit of the City of Danville, Virginia)

#### FINANCIAL REPORT

June 30, 2021

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### **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

#### DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS June 30, 2021

#### **DIRECTORS**

Neal Morris – Chairman Richard Turner – Treasurer Russell Reynolds – Secretary Dr. Max Glass John Laramore Landon Wyatt Kirsten Barker

#### **OFFICIALS**

Joy Jarvis	Secretary
	Economic Development Director
Ken Larking	City Manager
Linwood Wright	Economic Development Consultant
Kim Custer	Economic Development Project Manager
W. Clarke Whitfield, Jr	City Attorney
Michael L. Adkins	City Director of Finance

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

Brown, Edwards & Company, L.L.P.

### FINANCIAL SECTION

Financial Section contains the Basic Financial Statements.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Industrial Development Authority of Danville Danville, Virginia

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Industrial Development Authority of Danville (the "Authority"), a discretely presented component unit of the City of Danville, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities*, *Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. 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 Authority'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 Authority'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.

#### Report on the Financial Statements (Continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority, as of June 30, 2021, and its changes in financial position and 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 Authority's 2020 financial statements, on which, in our report dated November 25, 2020, we expressed an unmodified opinion. The 2020 financial information is provided for comparative purposes only.

#### **Other Matters**

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted a management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this omitted information.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The introductory section and schedule of bonds outstanding are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Neither section has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 10, 2022 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Brown, Edwards Company, S. L. P.

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## BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2021

	2021	(For Comparative Purposes Only) 2020
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	\$ 8,175,145	\$ 761,140
Accounts receivable	69,894	71,250
Notes receivable, current portion (Note 3)	3,000,000	-
Due from City of Danville, current portion (Note 4)	718,812	763,435
Net investment in sales-type leases, current portion (Note 7)	20,502	19,504
Total current assets	11,984,353	1,615,329
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Notes receivable, net (Note 3)	276,817	3,480,269
Cash and cash equivalents, restricted (Note 2)	9,958,749	103,022
Due from City of Danville, net of current portion (Note 4)	13,559,000	4,039,000
Long-term net investment in sales-type leases, net (Note 7)	256,767	277,269
Capital assets (Note 5) Nondepreciable	5,604,703	10,434,379
Depreciable, net	20,137,538	22,657,885
Property held for sale	1,292,430	1,292,430
Total noncurrent assets	51,086,004	42,284,254
Total assets	63,070,357	43,899,583
LIABILITIES CURRENT LIABILITIES Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Security deposits Unearned revenues Accrued interest	241,684 79,702 19,548 28,323	354,332 77,767 17,780 39,580
Current portion of noncurrent liabilities (Note 6)	1,076,433	1,834,583
Total current liabilities	1,445,690	2,324,042
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES Revolving loan fund – USDA Due in more than one year (Note 6)	99,000 22,003,131	99,000 13,350,155
Total noncurrent liabilities	22,102,131	13,449,155
Total liabilities	23,547,821	15,773,197
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 9)		
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	14,391,562	17,907,526
Restricted (Note 8)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Unrestricted	22,130,974	7,218,860
Total net position	\$ 39,522,536	\$ 28,126,386

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION Year Ended June 30, 2021

	2021	(For Comparative Purposes Only) 2020
OPERATING REVENUES		
Lease revenue	\$ 1,007,499	\$ 1,100,257
Economic development incentives – City of Danville	12,917,940	3,811,969
Tax credit program fees – New Market Credits	1,759,105	133,200
Historic tax credits and DHCD grants	749,889	-
Interest income from capital leases and notes receivable	165,566	96,585
Total operating revenues	16,599,999	5,142,011
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Economic development contributions and incentives (Note 11)	1,127,008	756,517
Return of incentive grant to City of Danville	1,813,188	-
Bad debt expense (recovery)	(665)	1,951
Professional services	811,811	337,438
Repairs and maintenance	139,922	158,397
Insurance and other	210,406	302,574
Depreciation	627,460	767,601
Total operating expenses	4,729,130	2,324,478
Operating income	11,870,869	2,817,533
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest income	6,046	4,850
Interest expense	(712,782)	(715,453)
Loan fees and debt issuance costs	(370,243)	(160,480)
Miscellaneous revenue	11,200	46,224
Incentive grant	88,411	75,000
Gain (loss) on sale of property	1,316,557	(368,151)
Land contribution to City of Danville	(813,908)	
Total net nonoperating revenue (expenses)	(474,719)	(1,118,010)
Change in net position	11,396,150	1,699,523
NET POSITION		
Beginning	28,126,386	26,426,863
Ending	\$ 39,522,536	\$ 28,126,386

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Year Ended June 30, 2021

	2021	(For Comparative Purposes Only)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Receipts from lessees Receipts from City for economic development Return of grant funds to City Receipts from notes receivable and sales-type leases Notes receivable issued Other receipts Payments to economic incentive grant recipients Payments to suppliers	\$ 1,011,202 2,917,940 (1,813,188) 389,187 - 2,609,960 (1,127,008) (1,115,787)	\$ 1,116,357 3,811,969 51,234 (2,804,099) 215,380 (756,517) (787,915)
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,872,306	846,409
CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES  Proceeds from the sale of capital assets Proceeds from issuance of debt Repayment of debt Payments for the purchase and construction of capital assets Debt issuance costs Interest paid on debt	4,994,819 24,520,449 (4,949,563) (9,604,666) (370,243) (724,039)	376,390 4,157,015 (3,948,927) (3,405,923) (160,480) (739,144)
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	13,866,757	(3,721,069)
NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES Contribution from City, net  Net cash provided by non-capital and related financing activities	524,623 524,623	225,565 225,565
INVESTING ACTIVITIES Interest received	6,046	4,850
Net cash provided by investing activities	6,046	4,850
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	17,269,732	(2,644,245)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS Beginning of year	864,162	3,508,407
Ending of year	\$ 18,133,894	\$ 864,162

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS Year Ended June 30, 2021

	2021	(For Comparative Purposes Only) 2020
RECONCILIATION TO EXHIBIT 1 Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents, restricted	\$ 8,175,145 9,958,749	\$ 761,140 103,022
	\$ 18,133,894	\$ 864,162
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET		
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Operating income  Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 11,870,869	\$ 2,817,533
Depreciation	627,460	767,601
Due from City for economic development	(10,000,000) 19,504	18,555
Non-cash portion of change in sales-type leases Other income	99,611	121,224
Change in	77,011	121,224
Accounts receivable	1,356	(39,044)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	46,351	10,494
Security deposits	1,935	8,450
Unearned revenues	1,768	7,650
Notes receivable	203,452	(2,866,054)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 2,872,306	\$ 846,409
NON-CASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital asset contributed to City	\$ 813,908	\$ 123,162
Capital asset additions included in accounts payable	\$ 97,332	\$ 256,332

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Reporting entity

The Industrial Development Authority of Danville (the "Authority") was created as a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia by ordinance of the City Council of Danville on April 25, 1967, pursuant to the provisions of the Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act (Chapter 33, Section 15.1-1373 et. seq. of the *Code of Virginia* (1950) as amended). The Authority is governed by seven directors appointed by the City Council. It is authorized to acquire, own, lease, and dispose of properties to the end that such activities may promote industry and develop trade by inducing enterprises to locate and remain in Virginia. The Authority is also authorized to issue debt to aid it in these activities as well.

For financial reporting purposes, the Authority is a discretely presented component unit of the City of Danville, Virginia (the "City"). The Authority is so classified because its members are appointed by City Council and the City provides significant funding to the Authority; thus, the City is financially accountable for the Authority.

#### Measurement focus and basis of accounting

The Authority's financial statements consist of a single enterprise fund and are reported using the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. The Authority accrues revenue for services rendered but not yet billed at the end of the fiscal year.

The Authority distinguishes *operating* revenues and expenses from *nonoperating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority arise from the sale of property, lease revenue, and economic development grants. Operating expenses include contributions to industries, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities three months or less from the date of acquisition.

#### Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist of amounts owed to the Authority from a lessee for rent and invoices for maintenance and repairs.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Capital assets

Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and improvements
Land improvements
Equipment
40 years
15-40 years
5-15 years

#### Property held for sale

Property held for sale is recorded at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined by the acquisition price, if purchased, or at estimated fair value at the date of gift, if donated. Costs of property improvements are capitalized.

The Authority has land available for sale in the Airside and Riverview Industrial Parks.

#### Security deposits

Deposits consist of amounts received from lessees that may be used to offset future lease payments or any damages that may occur to the property during the lease term.

#### Unearned revenues

Unearned revenues consist of operating lease payments that have been received but not earned at year end.

#### Revolving loan fund – USDA

The Authority has received an advance from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to use as seed money in a revolving loan program for economic development. These funds are repayable to the USDA upon conclusion of the program.

#### Revolving loan fund – City

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority received \$3 million from the City to fund a special projects loan program. The program is intended to support economic development through a construction loan as described in Note 3. All of the funds were loaned in 2021.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Tax credit program fees

The Authority is party to a management services agreement with Danville, Virginia CDE, Inc. (the "CDE"), whereby the Authority provides the CDE management services for certain of the CDE's daily operating functions. Under this agreement, the Authority receives all fees and payments due the CDE related to tax credits. The CDE participates with investors in local projects to facilitate historic and new market tax credits. Under this agreement, the Authority is not responsible for providing assistance in obtaining tax credits or applying for credits directly. The Authority essentially provides the CDE management and accounting support. This agreement is through December 31, 2021 and will continue year to year thereafter until terminated. Such fees totaled \$1,759,105 in the current year.

#### Historic tax credits and DHCD revenues

In the current year certain building improvements qualified for historic tax credits and state Department of Housing and Community Development grant revenues. Such amounts totaled \$749,889.

#### Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Related party transactions

The City provides the Authority with personnel and office space at no charge and such costs are not reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

#### Comparative information

The basic financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements for the prior year from which the summarized information was derived.

#### Note 2. Deposits and Investments

#### **Deposits**

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the *Code of Virginia*. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### Note 2. Deposits and Investments (Continued)

<u>Deposits</u> (Continued)

Restricted cash consists of amounts remaining to be loaned out from the revolving loan funds provided by the USDA and the City as noted in Note 1, as well as unspent proceeds from bonds issued during fiscal year 2021.

Unspent bond proceeds for economic development projects		9,894,302
USDA Revolving small business loan funds		64,447
Total restricted cash	\$	9,958,749

#### Investments

Statutes authorize the Authority to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof; obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof; obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); the Asian Development Bank; the African Development Bank; "prime quality" commercial paper; and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements, the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), and the State Treasurer's Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP). As of June 30, 2021, the Authority did not hold any investments.

#### Note 3. Notes Receivable

Notes receivable consist of loans to companies to provide support and economic development. The 2011 incentive agreement loan relates to an economic incentive agreement awarded in March 2011, and will be forgiven if performance requirements are met by the recipient. The special project revolving loan, with a balance of \$3,000,000 as of June 30, 2021, was awarded by the Authority to support a construction project at 123 South Union. This loan bears interest of 5% per annum and is due in full in fiscal year 2022. It is guaranteed by a personal guarantee up to \$2,000,000. Other notes receivable consist of various economic development loans to companies. Balances are due over time, are not expected to be collected in full within one year, and bear interest at 4% per annum.

Based on the Authority's analysis of loans at June 30, 2021, \$51,010 was recorded as an allowance. Management evaluates the performance and payment history of companies annually in determining the required allowance.

Notes receivable consist of the following:

2011 Incentive agreement loan Special project revolving loan Other loans receivable	\$ 232,000 3,000,000 83,498
Interest receivable on special project revolving loan	 12,329
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	3,327,827 (51,010)
Total notes receivable	3,276,817
Less current portion	 (3,000,000)
Total notes receivable, long-term	\$ 276,817

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### Note 3. Notes Receivable (Continued)

The Authority has a \$400,000 nonrecourse note receivable from Westmoreland and Schoolfield Senior Apartments, LLC due in 2038. Since it is nonrecourse to the maker, the Authority's legal counsel has concluded the Authority legally has no right to collect the note and it is not repayable unless there is a default, which would be as a result of a sale or other transfer of the underlying property. Based on these factors and the fact that there is no default as of June 30, 2021, the Authority has not recorded this note.

#### Note 4. Due from City to IDA

On September 1, 2013, the IDA issued a taxable revenue bond in the amount of \$7,160,000. As part of the debt issuance documents, the City has agreed to appropriate annual payments to the IDA for debt service. This bond was refunded in fiscal year 2017 and again in 2021. The new interest rate for the bond is 1.49% and is scheduled to be paid off in fiscal year 2028.

In May 2021, the IDA issued a taxable Public Facility Lease Revenue Note in the amount of \$10,000,000, the proceeds of which were placed in unspent bond proceeds. As part of the debt issuance documents, the City has agreed to appropriate annual payments to the IDA for debt service, therefore upon the consummation of this agreement the IDA recognized a \$10 million receivable from the City and a corresponding amount of economic development revenue from the City.

The IDA also has \$156,812 receivable from the City for property maintenance at June 30, 2021.

These amounts are due in the following installments:

Year Ending	 Due From City To IDA			
June 30,	 Principal Interest			
2022	\$ 718,812	\$	223,309	
2023	571,000		214,898	
2024	580,000		206,361	
2025	588,000		197,689	
2026	10,597,000		175,223	
2027-2031	 1,223,000		20,562	
	\$ 14,277,812	\$	1,038,042	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### Note 5. Capital Assets

The Authority's capital assets are held for lease to businesses operating or wishing to locate in the City. Capital asset activity for the year was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not depreciated:				
Land	\$ 9,753,971	\$ 203,990	\$ (5,962,655)	\$ 3,995,306
Construction in progress	680,408	956,979	(27,990)	1,609,397
Total capital assets, not depreciated	10,434,379	1,160,969	(5,990,645)	5,604,703
Capital assets, being depreciated: Buildings Equipment	26,424,839 75,000	8,656,337	(10,954,613)	24,126,563 75,000
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	26,499,839	8,656,337	(10,954,613)	24,201,563
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,841,954)	(627,460)	405,389	(4,064,025)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	22,657,885	8,028,877	(10,549,224)	20,137,538
Total capital assets, net	\$ 33,092,264	\$ 9,189,846	\$ (16,539,869)	\$ 25,742,241

Of the properties above, approximately \$9,131,620 of the net book value was invested in properties which are not currently under lease, but are available for lease or sale.

#### Note 6. Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year:

	Beginning Balance	Increases		Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Notes from direct borrowings Bonds payable	\$ 10,642,738 4,542,000	\$ 10,336,449 14,184,000	\$ (12,020,623) (4,605,000)	\$ 8,958,564 14,121,000	\$ 514,433 562,000
	\$ 15,184,738	\$ 24,520,449	\$ (16,625,623)	\$ 23,079,564	\$ 1,076,433

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 6.** Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

The annual requirements to amortize long-term debt and related interest are as follows:

	Bonds Payable			Notes from Direct Borrowings			
Fiscal Year	<b>Principal</b>	Interest	Total	<b>Principal</b>	Interest	Total	
2022	\$ 562,000	\$ 223,309	\$ 785,309	\$ 514,433	\$ 370,727	\$ 885,160	
2023	571,000	214,898	785,898	537,313	347,846	885,159	
2024	580,000	206,361	786,361	1,364,592	324,113	1,688,705	
2025	588,000	197,689	785,689	1,675,010	274,243	1,949,253	
2026	10,597,000	175,223	10,772,223	1,145,607	192,614	1,338,221	
2027-2031	1,223,000	20,562	1,243,562	2,605,613	549,442	3,155,055	
2032-2036	-	-	-	1,115,996	48,188	1,164,184	
2037-2041		<u> </u>				<u> </u>	
	\$ 14,121,000	\$ 1,038,042	\$15,159,042	\$ 8,958,564	\$ 2,107,173	\$11,065,737	

Details of long-term indebtedness are as follows:

	Issue Date	Maturity Date	 Authorized and Issued	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding
Notes from Direct Borrowings:					
American National Bank & Trust Company	Jan 2011	Feb 2031	\$ 2,700,000	5.25 %	\$ 1,800,414
American National Bank & Trust Company	May 2013	May 2032	1,100,000	4.75	647,804
American National Bank & Trust Company	Sept 2013	Oct 2023	1,500,000	5.00	1,120,145
American National Bank & Trust Company	June 2021	June 2026	784,286	4.25	784,285
American National Bank & Trust Company	June 2021	June 2026	307,630	4.25	307,630
American National Bank & Trust Company	Oct 2019	June 2024	956,250	4.75	956,250
American National Bank & Trust Company	Dec 2020	Dec 2040	1,328,000	4.50	1,328,000
American National Bank & Trust Company	April 2021	April 2031	524,000	2.00	524,000
					7,468,528
Virginia Small Business Financing Authority	April 2013	April 2033	\$ 500,000	4.00%	348,352
Virginia Community Capital	April 2013	May 2033	1,500,000	5.00	1,141,684
					1,490,036
					\$ 8,958,564
General Obligation Bonds:					
Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2021B	May 2021	Dec 2027	\$ 4,184,000	1.49%	\$ 4,121,000
Taxable Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A	May 2021	June 2026	10,000,000	1.64	10,000,000
					\$ 14,121,000

Bank notes payable are generally collateralized by real property.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 6.** Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)

In 2021, the Authority refinanced three loans and closed on two new construction project direct borrowings. Through the City of Danville's master lease financing agreement, the Authority also refunded the Series 2017 revenue bond, refunded as Series 2021A and issued new bonds as Series 2021B.

#### Note 7. Leasing Arrangements

#### Operating leases

The Authority has various operating leases to local companies with various terms and renewal options. These businesses have received incentives through the Authority to locate, expand, or remain in the Danville area. Lease payments are based on the principal loan balance the Authority owes on the individual properties. These leases have remaining terms of 3-5 years with options to extend between 8 and 15 years.

Future estimated minimum payments receivable under the operating leases are as follows:

Fiscal Year		
2022	\$	470,174
2023	Ψ	223,130
2024		131,925
2025		99,150
2026		99,150
2027-2031		288,563
	\$	1,312,092

The Authority also has entered into the following sales-type lease. This agreement provides for periodic rental payments in amounts which are equal to the principal and interest payments due to project bond holders. The Authority has assigned all rights to the rental payments to the trustees of the bond holders and the lessees have assumed responsibility for all operating costs such as utilities, repairs, and property taxes. In such cases, the Authority neither receives nor disburses funds.

Although title to this property rests with the Authority, bargain purchase options or other lease provisions eliminate any equity interest that would otherwise be retained. Deeds of trust collateralize outstanding bond obligations and title will revert to the lessee when the bonds or notes are fully paid.

#### Sales-type lease – GSO Aviation

In January 2012, the Authority entered into a 20-year lease agreement with GSO Aviation (GSO). Terms of the lease stipulate that GSO will make monthly lease payments in the amount of \$2,950 beginning February 1, 2012 through January 1, 2032. GSO has the right to purchase the property at any time during the term of the lease for \$676,500 minus the total payments paid over the term of the lease.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 7.** Leasing Arrangements (Continued)

The Authority's net investment in sales-type leases consist of the following minimum future lease payments:

Fiscal Year	 GSO Aviation
2022	\$ 33,900
2023	33,900
2024	33,900
2025	33,900
2026	33,900
Thereafter	 187,775
	357,275
Unearned income	 (80,006)
Net investment in sales-type lease	277,269
Less current portion	 (20,502)
Long-term investment in sales-type leases	\$ 256,767

#### Note 8. Net Position

Restricted net position at June 30, 2021 consists of \$3,000,000 that the Authority has received from the City for use for a revolving loan fund to aid new and existing local businesses.

#### Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Authority participates with other localities in a public entity risk pool for coverage of general liability with the Virginia Municipal League Liability Pool (VMLLP). Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay, and discharge any liability. The Authority pays VMLLP contributions and assessments based upon classification and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the pool, claims, and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss deficit and depletion of all available excess insurance, the pool may assess all members in the proportion in which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage and there have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage over the previous year.

The Authority may be involved in potential lawsuits arising from the ordinary course of business. It is management's belief that any liability resulting from such lawsuits would not be material in relation to the Authority's financial position.

Other contingencies related to incentive grants and agreements are discussed elsewhere in these notes.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 10.** Conduit Debt Obligations

From time to time, the Authority has issued Economic Revenue Bonds (Bonds) to provide financial assistance to private sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial, commercial, and educational facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The Bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Neither the City, the state, nor any political subdivision thereof, including the Authority, is obligated in any manner for repayment of the Bonds. Accordingly, the Bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements.

At June 30, 2021, there was a single Revenue Bond outstanding, with a principal amount payable of \$14,150,000.

#### **Note 11.** Incentive Grants

The City, often in conjunction with the Authority, has awarded performance grants to companies within the City to foster economic development. Disbursements under these grants vary based on the performance requirements and period in which the company has to perform. During the current fiscal year, the City awarded approximately \$1,325,000 in new grants and paid approximately \$755,500 in such grant funds for awards for current and prior years from the Economic Development Fund. Additional performance grants, for which performance requirements have not yet been substantially met, total approximately \$5,200,000, and will be funded by the City through the Authority.

In fiscal year 2017, the Authority, the City, and the Commonwealth of Virginia entered into a performance agreement with Overfinch for the location of a facility in the City of Danville, Virginia. The Authority will lease to Overfinch a facility suitable for its operations. Overfinch can choose to remain in this facility or have the Authority build a new facility on a certain parcel of land. No decision has been reached on that construction. Overfinch's capital investment requirements vary based on the option chosen for the facility, however, the job requirements remain the same. During fiscal year 2021, Overfinch was operating in the leased facility and was considered delinquent with its performance requirements.

In fiscal year 2021, the Authority, the City, and the Commonwealth of Virginia entered into a performance agreement with Litehouse, Inc., for expanding operations and up-fitting buildings located within the City of Danville, Virginia.

In addition to those agreements previously described, the Authority also has multiple performance grants outstanding under which funds have been paid to the companies involved, but the performance period is not yet complete. Should a company fail to perform under the terms of the agreement, all or part of the funds awarded could become due and payable to the Authority. The Authority would then owe funds to the City, which may also owe certain funds back to the various granting authorities. Ultimate repayment responsibility rests with the City for these funds. Total outstanding grants with respect to which the City is contingently liable total approximately \$86,666 for funds from the Tobacco Commission.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### **Note 11.** Incentive Grants (Continued)

Incentive grant expense is recognized at the time when the recipient has substantially met the requirements of the award agreement. During the year the Authority recognized expense for the following economic and incentive awards.

Grizzly's Axe Throwing	\$ 25,000
JTI Leaf Services	40,000
Kyocera – SGS	159,974
River City Escapes	12,500
Honey Bee Hotel	50,000
Bridge Street Lofts, LLC	175,000
Dudley Bldg, LLC	43,000
618 Craghead, LLC	250,000
COVID loan forgiveness	116,459
Enterprise zone and other COVID related assistance	 255,075
	\$ 1,127,008

#### Note 12. COVID-19 Impact

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The Authority's operations are heavily dependent on the City's ability to raise taxes, assess fees, and access the capital markets. Additionally, access to grants and contracts from federal and state governments may decrease or may not be available depending on appropriations. The outbreak will have a continued material adverse impact on economic and market conditions, triggering a period of global economic slowdown. This situation has depressed certain tax bases and other areas in which the Authority received revenue during fiscal year 2021. As such, our financial condition and liquidity could be negatively impacted for fiscal year 2022.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the date of this report. As such, it is uncertain as to the full magnitude the pandemic will have on the Authority's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations. Management is actively monitoring the impact of the global situation on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and the global responses to curb its spread, the Authority is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2021

#### Note 13. New Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued the following Statements which are not yet effective. The effective dates below are updated based on Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance due to the COVID-19 pandemic.* 

In June 2017, The GASB issued **Statement No. 87**, *Leases*. This Statement establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting for leases by lessees and lessors. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.

In May 2019, the GASB issued **Statement No. 91**, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. This Statement provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

In January 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 92**, *Omnibus*. This Statement enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. Certain requirements of this Statement are effective immediately and others for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 93**, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2022. All other requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 94**, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In May 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 96**, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In June 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 97**, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans – an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32. This Statement provides a more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. Certain requirements of this Statement are effective immediately and others for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Management has not determined the effects these new GASB Statements may have on prospective financial statements.

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### SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE

## SCHEDULE OF BONDS OUTSTANDING – CONDUIT DEBT (Unaudited) June 30, 2021

Type of Issue	Date Issued	Amount of Bonds Issued	Bonds Outstanding June 30, 2021	Bonds Outstanding June 30, 2020	Project Financed
Revenue Bond	Dec 17, 2017	\$ 15,035,000	\$ 14,150,000	\$ 14,415,000	Averett University Capital Projects and debt repayment

### **COMPLIANCE SECTION**



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

Board of Directors Industrial Development Authority of Danville Danville, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities*, *Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the Industrial Development Authority of Danville (the "Authority"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 10, 2022.

#### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Authority's internal control.

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we did identify certain deficiencies in Item 2014-001, that we consider to be a material weakness.

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

#### **Industrial Development Authority of Danville's Response to Finding**

The Authority's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Authority'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 Authority's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Brown, Edwards & Company, S. L. P.

Lynchburg, Virginia February 10, 2022

#### SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE MATTERS June 30, 2021

As more fully described in the Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* we performed tests of the Authority's compliance with certain provisions of the laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, and other matters shown below.

#### **STATE COMPLIANCE MATTERS**

#### Code of Virginia:

Cash and Investment Laws Conflicts of Interest Act Procurement Laws Unclaimed Property

#### **LOCAL COMPLIANCE**

Authority By-Laws

#### SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2021

#### A. FINDING - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

2014-001: Segregation of Duties (Material Weakness)

Condition:

An important aspect of any internal control system is the segregation of duties. Not all duties at the Authority have been adequately segregated. In an ideal system, no individual would perform more than one duty in connection with any transaction or series of transactions. With limited staff, sufficiently separating duties can be difficult or even impossible. As with all areas of internal control, management and those charged with governance should make careful decisions about the cost versus benefit of any internal control.

Recommendation:

Management should continue to take steps to eliminate performance of conflicting duties where possible or to implement effective compensating controls.

Management's Response:

Management will continue to evaluate possible actions and take steps where feasible.