

Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report Year Ended December 31, 2023

**Bodner & Morse LLP** Certified Public Accountants

Financial Statements And Independent Auditors' Report Year Ended December 31, 2023

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### **Bodner & Morse LLP**

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Nassau County Bridge Authority Lawrence, NY 11559

#### <u>Opinion</u>

We have audited the financial statements of Nassau County Bridge Authority, which comprise the statements of financial position as of December 31, 2023, and the related statements of activities, cash flows, and supplemental schedules for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nassau County Bridge Authority as of December 31, 2023, and the results of their activities and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Nassau County Bridge Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Nassau County Bridge Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Organization's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements of the Nassau County Bridge Authority. The supplementary information is presented for purposed of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Bodher+Morse LIP

Bodner & Morse LLP April 29, 2024

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended December 31, 2023 UNAUDITED

#### **Introduction**

The following discussion and analysis of the financial performance and activity of the Nassau County Bridge Authority is intended to provide an introduction to and understanding of the financial statements of the Nassau County Bridge Authority, which includes the operation of the Atlantic Beach Bridge, for the year ended December 31, 2023, with comparative information for the year ended December 31, 2022. This section has been prepared by the management of the Nassau County Bridge Authority and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow this section.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The Nassau County Bridge Authority's position increased by \$1,738,533
- Capital expenditures for 2023 increased by \$5,279,024, primarily due to the Toll Plaza renovations, bridge substructure improvements and EZ Pass implementation
- Current Assets increased \$274,080, primarily due to increases in cash and cash equivalents of \$257,525
- Gross operating revenues increased by \$4,304,598 in 2023
- Operating expenditures of \$8,688,472 reflect an increase of \$2,055,119 from the 2022 total of \$6,633,353. The majority of the net increase in 2023 consisted of increases in retirement plan of \$447,758, employee benefits of \$178,090, biennial inspection of \$116,105, other post-employment benefits of \$415,504, salaries of \$274,169, and repairs & maintenance of \$424,418
- Total Interest Income increased by \$138,358 compared to 2022. This is primarily due to an increase in interest from Capital One of \$139,184
- In August 2023, the Authority determined that it was desirable to refund all of the Series 2010 Bonds that were issued in April 2010. The interest rate on the Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 is 4% per annum, as compared to the Series 2010 bonds rate of 5%. This refinance will result in a savings of interest expense in excess of \$1.1M.
- In order to finance the refunding of the Series 2010 Bonds, the Authority issued at the same time its Revenue Bonds Series 2023 in the aggregate principal amount of \$7,440,000.
- Other income includes non-operating revenue from lease agreements with PSEG Long Island, as well as income generated from sale of bond investments.
- Surplus in 2023, and going forward, is being designated for capital reserve and the expected needs in the near future.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

The financial section of this annual report consists of three parts: management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements and the notes to the financial statements. The basic financial statements include: the Statement of Net Position, the Statements of Changes in Net Position and the Statements of Cash Flows.

#### Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the Nassau County Bridge Authority at the end of the fiscal year and includes all assets, liabilities and Deferred Inflows and Outflows of the Authority. Net position retained by the Authority for capital construction and replacement represent the difference between total assets and total liabilities. For presentation purposes only, Deferred Inflows and Outflows are presented as a separate component of the statement yet may be combined with Assets and Liabilities. A summarized comparison of the Authority's balance sheets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	<u>2022</u>
Assets		
Current assets	\$ 12,524,032	\$ 12,249,952
Non-current assets:		
Property and Equipment (net)	25,591,297	22,902,462
Other non-current assets	<u>2,799,476</u>	3,231,893
Total assets	<u>\$ 40,914,805</u>	\$ 38,384,307
Deferred Outflow of		
Resources: Pension Liability	2,519,787	2,138,885
Total Assets Plus Deferred		
Outflows of Resources	\$ <u>43,434,592</u>	\$ <u>40,523,192</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$ 1,970,242	\$ 601,544
Non-current liabilities		
Bonds	6,795,000	7,625,000
Other non-current liabilities	12,890,260	9,157,441
Total liabilities	\$ 21,655,502	\$ 17,383,985
Deferred Inflows of		
Resources: Pension Liability	\$ 64,527	\$ 1,698,692
Decal Sales	-0-	364,062
Total OPEB Liability	2,226,208	3,326,631
Net Position	<u>\$ 19,488,355</u>	<u>\$ 17,749,822</u>
otal Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and		
Net Position	\$ <u>43,434,592</u>	\$ <u>40,523,192</u>

#### Statement of Changes in Net Position

The change in net position is an indicator of whether the overall fiscal condition of an organization has improved or worsened during the year. A summarized comparison of the Authority's Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	2023	2022
Operating revenues	\$ 10,573,887	\$ 6,269,289
Operating expenses	(6,093,884)	(4,121,564)
Depreciation & Amortization	(2,594,588)	(2,511,789)
Operating profit (Loss)	1,885,415	(364,064)
Net Non-operating Revenue (Expenses)	_(146,882)_	_(333,891)
Change in net position	\$1,738,533	\$ (697,955)

#### **Revenues**

Operating revenues totaled \$10,573,887 in 2023 and \$6,269,289 in 2022, which is an increase in revenues of \$4,304,598. The increase was primarily a result of toll rate increases in 2023.

#### Expenses

A summary of operating expenses, including depreciation and amortization, through December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Operating expenses:		
Employee compensation & benefits	\$ 4,274,375	\$ 2,929,162
Contract services	1,475,513	970,293
Materials, equipment & other	256,075	124,416
Utilities	87,921	97,693
Total operating expenses	\$ 6,093,884	\$ 4,121,564
Depreciation / Amortization	<u>2,594,688</u>	2,511,789
Total	<u>\$ 8,688,472</u>	<u>\$ 6,633,353</u>

#### Non-Operating Revenues and Expenses

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Interest income Other income	\$172,072 43,121	\$ 33,714 20,345
Interest expense – bonds	<u>(362,075)</u>	( <u>387,950)</u>
Net non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>\$ (146,882)</u>	<u>\$ (344,637)</u>

- Interest income increased in 2023 by \$ 138,358.
- See Financial Highlights section for detailed explanation.

#### **Capital Improvements & Equipment**

During 2023, the Authority incurred \$5,279,024 in capital asset expenditures. These additions were primarily associated with the Toll Plaza renovation and EZ Pass implementation. See additional information on the Authority's capital investments in the footnotes to the financial statements.

#### **Capital Financing and Debt Management**

As at December 31, 2023 the outstanding Series 2023 Bonds of the Nassau County Bridge Authority totaled \$7,070,000. The remaining balance in the Series 2010 bonds in the amount of \$7,920,000 was redeemed in September 2023.

The Toll Covenant Requirements as prescribed in the bond resolution have been met. The calculations used in this determination are as follows:

.....

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	2023	2022
2023 Total Aggregate Debt Service	\$ 732,075	\$ 667,950
Covenant Requirement – 100%	<u>x 100%</u>	<u>x 100%</u>
Covenant Net Revenue - Required	732,075	<u>    667,950</u>
	¢ 1 500 500	
Change in Net Position – 2023	\$ 1,738,533	(697,955)
Add: Bond Interest	362,075	387,950
Other Post-Employment Benefits	528,487	112,983
Depreciation and Amortization	<u>2,594,588</u>	<u>2,511,789</u>
Covenant Net Revenue - Actual	5,223,683	<u>2,314,767</u>
Surplus – Actual over Required	<u>\$ 4,491,608</u>	<u>\$ 1,646,817</u>

#### **Employee Contract Negotiations**

An agreement is in force between the union and the Authority. The new agreement term is from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2025. Specific details are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### **Investments at Fair Value**

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Authority adopted newly issued Government Accounting Standards Board Statement 72. This statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. Required supplementary information is disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements.

#### GASB 72 – Fair Value Measurement and Application

This statement generally requires state and local governments to measure investments at fair value. This standard expands fair value disclosures to provide comprehensive information for financial statement users about the impact of fair value measurements on a government's financial position. At December 31, 2023, the Authority's investments were not subject to fair value measurement.

#### Net Pension Liability

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Authority adopted newly issued Government Accounting Standards Board Statements 68 and 71. Required supplementary information is disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Authority adopted newly issued Government Accounting Standards Board Statement 72.

#### GASB 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an Amendment of GASB 27

Establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to pensions for governments whose employees are provided with pensions via pension plans that are covered under the scope of GASB 68. Net Pension Asset at December 31, 2023 was \$ 1,325,094.

#### GASB 71 – <u>Pension Transitions for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Transition Date</u>

Addresses an issue related to GASB 68 – Amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined pension plan after the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability. For the year ended December 31, 2023, this amount was \$272,555.

#### GASB 72 – Fair Value Measurement and Application

This statement generally requires state and local governments to measure investments at fair value and provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and expands fair value disclosures to provide comprehensive information for financial statement users about the impact of fair value measurements on a government's financial position. At December 31, 2023, the Authority's investments were not subject to fair value measurement.

#### **GASB 75** - Accounting and Financial Reporting For Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Nassau County Bridge Authority ("the NCBA") sponsors medical, prescription drug, and dental plans. Eligible retirees and their dependents may continue health care coverage through the NCBA for life. The plan covers eligible retirees who elect to participate and pay any required contributions. This report is for the actuarial valuation of the postemployment health benefit plan. The NCBA adopted GASB 75 for the year ended December 31, 2018. In June 2015, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement Number 75 (Accounting and Financial

Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions) which are meant to replace GASB 45. The effective date for this statement is for employers with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The NCBA is assumed to be a single employer without a special funding situation without a qualified trust for the purposes of reporting under GASB 75. GASB 75 requires the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) to be calculated based on the Entry Age Normal Level Percent of Pay (EAN) actuarial cost method. These benefits are not currently pre-funded.

This valuation includes:

- All retirees who are currently receiving these benefits
- All active employees who will be eligible in the future to receive these benefits

The calculations were based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023 using census data and recent health care cost information which was provided by the NCBA.

An actuarial valuation requires assumptions for the following parameters:

- A discount rate, at which future benefit cash flows are discounted, is set as (a) the long-term expected rate return on OPEB Plan investments to the extent that the OPEB plan assets are projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return or (b) the yield or index rate for 20 year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) if the conditions in (a) are not met.
- Mortality rates relevant to the underlying group of employees and retirees;
- Withdrawal rates relevant to the underlying group of employees;
- Retirement rates relevant to the underlying group of employees; and
- Current and future per capita claim costs for the benefits being valued

In determining the initial per capita claim cost, we have relied on Health Cost information provided by the NCBA (or its benefits administrator on its behalf). The assumptions used in this valuation conform to the requirements of GASB 75 and generally accepted actuarial principles. The calculations were performed using a Valuation Date (VD) of January 1, 2023 for reporting in the NCBA's full accrual financial statements for a Measurement Date (MD) of December 31, 2023. This report presents results as of December 31, 2023 and may be used for December 31, 2023 financial statements. The valuation results as of January 1, 2023 will be rolled-forward and may be used for December 31, 2024 financial statements provided there are no material changes to the of the benefit packages, cost-sharing structures, and/or census. The NCBA's next full valuation should be as of January 1, 2025, for reporting in the NCBA's full accrual financial statement as of December 31, 2024.

#### NASSAU COUNTY BRIDGE AUTHORITY Statement of Net Position

Year ended December 31,	2023	2022
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,440,095	\$ 12,182,570
Other Receivables	10,561	3,431
Prepaid Expenses	41,019	44,387
Inventory	32,357	19,564
Total Current Assets	12,524,032	12,249,952
Noncurrent Assets:		
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	615,300	738,822
Bond Covenant Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,000,000	2,000,000
Net Pension Asset	-	493,071
Property and Equipment, net	25,591,297	22,902,462
Deferred Bond Issuance Costs, net	184,176	
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	28,390,773	26,134,355
Total Assets	40,914,805	38,384,307
Deferred Outflow of Resources: Net Pension Liability	883,079	958,005
Total OPEB Liability	1,636,708	1,180,880
Total Assets and Deferred Outflow/Inflow of Resources	\$ 43,434,592	\$ 40,523,192
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	\$ 1,629,798	\$ 249,211
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	275,000	295,000
Current Portion of Compensated Absences	65,444	57,333
Total Current Liabilities	1,970,242	601,544
Noncurrent Liabilities:		
Long Term Debt, net of current	6,795,000	7,625,000
Compensated Absences Payable, net of current	499,705	556,464
Total Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability	10,418,824	8,600,977
Net Pension Liability	1,325,094	-
Original Issue Premium	646,637	-
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	19,685,260	16,782,441
Total Liabilities	21,655,502	17,383,985
Deferred Inflow of Resources: Net Pension Liability	64,527	1,698,692
Total OPEB Liability	2,226,208	3,326,631
Decal Sales		364,062
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflow/Outflow of Resources	23,946,237	22,773,370
Net Position	19,488,355	17,749,822
Total Liabilities, Net Position and Deferred Inflow of Resources	\$ 43,434,592	\$ 40,523,192
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#### Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

Year ended December 31,	2023	2022
Operating Revenue	\$ 10,573,887	\$ 6,269,289
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	\$ 2,532,208	\$ 2,258,039
Depreciation	2,590,189	2,511,789
Employee Benefits	510,902	332,812
Insurance	430,489	472,013
Retirement Plan	497,607	49,849
Payroll Taxes	205,171	175,479
Utilities	74,621	87,432
Other Post-Employment Benefits	528,487	112,983
Repairs & Maintenance	674,890	250,472
Professional Fees	216,384	215,555
Biennial Inspection	116,105	-
Pass Cards & Decals	37,645	32,253
Office Expense	115,970	73,970
Automobile	18,562	12,280
Amortization Expense	4,399	-
Telephone	13,300	10,261
Uniforms	18,503	6,865
Armored Carrier	17,954	16,040
Payroll Service	10,663	9,540
Bonded Trustee & Call fees	2,780	2,750
Computer	 71,643	 2,971
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 8,688,472	\$ 6,633,353
Operating Profit (Loss)	 1,885,415	 (364,064)
Nonoperating Revenue (Expense)		
Interest Revenue	172,072	33,714
Other Revenue	43,121	20,345
Bond Interest Expense	(362,075)	(387,950)
Net Nonoperating Revenue (Expenses)	 (146,882)	 (333,891)
Change in Net Position	1,738,533	(697,955)
Net Position - Beginning of Year	 17,749,822	 18,447,777
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 19,488,355	\$ 17,749,822

The attached notes and auditors' report are an integral part of these financial statements.

#### NASSAU COUNTY BRIDGE AUTHORITY Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31,	2023		2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash received from customers and other sources		10,789,079 \$	6,268,093
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(1,163,713)	(1,656,782)
Cash payments to employees		(2,549,858)	(2,221,136)
Cash payments for employee related benefits		(477,024)	(647,982)
Net cash provided by operations		6,598,484	1,742,193
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from non-operating sources		43,121	20,345
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities		43,121	20,345
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED <u>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Acquisition and Construction of Capital Assets		(5,279,024)	(48,634)
Principal Paid on Capital Debt		(850,000)	(280,000)
Interest paid on bonds		(362,075)	(387,950)
Deferred Bond Issuance Costs		(188,575)	(387,930
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities		(6,679,674)	(716,584)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest income		172,072	33,714
Net cash provided by investing activities		172,072	33,714
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		134,003	1,079,668
Cash & Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		14,921,392	13,841,724
Cash & Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$	15,055,395 \$	14,921,392
Reconciliation of Operating Profit (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Operating Profit (Loss)		1,885,415	(364,064)
Adjustments to reconcile operating profit to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		1,000,110	(301,001)
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		2,594,588	2,511,789
Change in Assets and Liabilities:			
Increase / Decrease in:			
Other Receivables		(7,130)	(252)
Prepaid Expenses		3,368	3,493
Inventory		(12,793)	(3,678)
Net Pension Asset		493,071	(493,071
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses		1,380,587	(51,969)
Compensated Absences		(48,648)	41,925
Total Other Post-Employment Benefits Liability		1,817,847	(2,711,980)
Net Pension Liability		1,325,094	(5,580)
Original Issuance Premium		646,637	-
Deferred Inflow of Resources - Total OPEB Liability		(1,556,251)	2,571,562
Deferred Inflow of Resources - Net Pension Liability		(1,559,239)	248,046
Deferred Inflow of Resources - Deferred Revenue from Decal Sales		(364,062)	(4,028)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$	6,598,484 \$	1,742,193
The Cash I torneed by Operating Activities	Φ	0,370,404 \$	1,742,193

The attached notes and auditors' report are an integral part of these financial statements.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Nassau County Bridge Authority is a Public Benefit Corporation created by the New York State Legislature pursuant to Chapter 893 of the Laws of 1945.

The Nassau County Bridge Authority operates and maintains the Atlantic Beach Bridge across Reynolds Channel between the Villages of Lawrence and Atlantic Beach in Nassau County.

The Bridge Authority, pursuant to the state law, is composed of a five-member board which is appointed by the County Executive of Nassau County with approval of the Nassau County Legislature. Each board member serves a five-year term without compensation. The board is presently comprised of a chairman and four board members.

#### **NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES**

The financial statements of the Nassau County Bridge Authority (Authority) are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The Authority's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standard Board (GASB) pronouncements.

#### a. Investments

Investments consist of United States Treasury Bills in the amount of \$0 and \$738,797 as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. These investments were secured by the Treasurer of Nassau County on behalf of the Authority pursuant to Section 39 of the General Municipal Law. Section 39 provides that investments and deposits must be collateralized with securities which are delivered to the custodial bank and held in safekeeping in the name of the Nassau County Treasurer.

b. Inventories

Salt and sand are carried in an inventory account at an average cost and are subsequently charged to expenditures when consumed.

#### c. 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 and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### d. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Authority to concentrations of credit risk are cash, cash equivalents and investments. The Authority limits its credit risk by placing its cash, cash equivalents and investments, based upon economic conditions, with highly rated banks, U.S. Government securities, treasury bills and certificates of deposit. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures deposits in most banks and savings associations located in the United States. The maximum insurance coverage provided is currently \$250,000 per depositor, per insured bank. FDIC Insurance is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government.

#### e. Cash and cash equivalents

The Authority considers investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### f. Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents are comprised of monies related to the 2010 bond resolution. The minimum amount required as per the bond resolution is \$2,000,000 (see Note 3 below). Additionally, the total amount of restricted cash and cash equivalents, designated for the 2012 Capital Construction Project, at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$615,300 and \$738,822, respectively.

#### g. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Title and interest in the bridge structure and real estate operated by the Bridge Authority are held in the name of Nassau County. The assets are depreciated from the time they are placed in service under the Straight Line Method. Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment are depreciated over their applicable rates, ranging from five to ten years. Bridge rehabilitation costs are depreciated over a period of 15-30 years, while building improvements are depreciated over 30 years. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

#### h. Pension Plan

Financial reporting information pertaining to NCBA's participation in the New York State and Local Retirement System is prepared in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, as amended by GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date*.

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### i. Other Postemployment Benefits Than Pensions (OPEB).

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Nassau County Bridge Authority Retiree Benefits Plan (NCBA) and additions to/deductions from NCBA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NCBA. For this purpose, NCBA recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

	Cost at 12/31/23	Accumulated Depreciation	Net 12/31/23
Building Improvements	\$2,493,834	\$1,316,180	\$ 1,177,654
Bridge Rehabilitation	35,082,045	32,592,994	2,489,051
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	1,943,137	1,588,870	354,267
Roadway	2,426,095	2,020,807	405,288
Computer Equipment	259,113	207,603	51,510
Tollbooth Equipment	3,935,432	323,613	3,611,819
Tollbooth HVAC System	698,694	666,479	32,215
Lock Motor Replacement	268,850	176,545	92,305
NW Bulkhead Rehabilitation	60,150	34,294	25,856
Gas Meter	26,964	20,220	6,744
Fuel Tank Replacement	52,845	32,288	20,577
Bridge Infrastructure Project	9,384,900	3,120,479	6,264,421
Timber Fender System	542,537	230,579	311,958
Bridge Tower Renovation	484,390	166.652	317,738
Open Grating & Painting	11,112,487	2,444,749	8,667,738
Step Down Transformer Elevation	359,871	29,990	329,881
Bridge Substructure	1,434,983	23,916	1,411,067
Website Development (WIP)	24,975	3,745	21,230
Total	<u>\$70,591,300</u>	\$45,000,003	\$25,591,297

#### **NOTE 2 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### <u>NOTE 3 – LONG TERM DEBT</u>

In August 2023, the Board authorized and completed the refinancing of the Series 2010 Bonds outstanding. The interest rate on the Revenue Bonds, Series 2023 is 4% per annum, as compared to the Series 2010 bonds rate of 5%. The purpose of the Series 2023 bonds issuance is to refund in full the outstanding balance on the 2010 Bonds, which was \$7,920,000, to fund a deposit of \$615,300 in the Debt Service Reserve Fund in Bank of New York/Mellon and to pay the costs and expenses of issuing the Series 2023 Bonds. The board has the authority to issue from time to time additional bonds in order to pay costs of improvements or to refund bonds outstanding. During 2023, the principal issued on the bond of \$7,440,000 was reduced by a payment of \$275,000, resulting in an ending balance outstanding in the amount of \$7,070,000.

The Authority is obligated to pay principal and interest on the Series 2023 bonds as follows:

Year	Amount	Interest
2024	275,000	336,550
2025	285,000	322,800
2026	300,000	308,550
2027	315,000	293,550
2028	330,000	277,800
And thereafter	5,565,000	1,777,150
	\$ 7,070,000	\$ 3,316,400

In April 2010, The Nassau Bridge Authority issued \$11,145,000 in Series 2010 Bonds, fixed rate bonds with level debt service and a final maturity of 2040. Proceeds of the Series 2010 Bonds, together with an equity contribution in the amount of \$1,600,000, were issued to: a) finance the costs of certain structural, mechanical and electrical improvements to the Atlantic Beach Bridge, b) fund a debt service reserve fund, and c) pay the costs of issuance. As part of the plan of finance, the Authority defeased its outstanding Series 1997A and 1997B bonds with a combination of cash and restricted funds.

#### <u>NOTE 4 – PENSION PLAN</u>

#### **Plan Description**

The Authority, via Nassau County, participates in the New York State and Local Employees Retirement System (ERS), which is part of the New York State and Local Retirement System (NYSLRS). The NYSLRS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits to members.

#### **Funding Policy**

The NYSLRS is noncontributory for those ERS members who joined the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System prior to July27, 1976. Employees who joined the NYSLRS after that

### Notes to Financial Statements

date must contribute 3% of their salary; however, NYS legislation passed in 2000, suspending the 3% contribution for those employees who have ten or more years of credited service.

In addition, members who meet certain eligibility requirements will receive one month's additional service credit for each completed year of service, up to a maximum of two additional years of service credit. In December 2009, the Governor signed a bill requiring ERS members hired January 2010 and later to contribute 3% of their salary for all their years of public service, increasing the numbers of years required to vest for retirement benefits from five to ten years, and placing a limitation on the annual amount of overtime credited as retirement earnings. Employees who joined the system on or after April, 2012 are required to contribute between 3% and 6% depending upon their salary for their entire career.

The Common Retirement Fund ('Fund'') was established to hold all the assets and income of the NYSLRS in a single unified investment program. The Fund's assets come from three main sources: employee or member contributions, investment income and participating employer contributions. The value of the Fund and the rate of return on the investments directly affect the employer's annual contribution rates. Each year, the State evaluates the Fund's assets and compares the value of those assets to the funds needed to pay current and future benefits. The difference between these two amounts is spread over the future working lifetimes of active members to actuarially determine the annual contribution rates.

#### <u>Membership Tiers</u>

Pension legislation enacted in 1973, 1976, 1983, 2009 and 2012 established distinct classes of membership. For convenience, the System uses a tier concept to distinguish these groups, generally:

- Tier 1 Those persons who last became members before July 1, 1973.
- Tier 2 Those persons who last became members on or after July 1, 1973, but before July 27, 1976.
- Tier 3 Generally, those persons who are State correction officers who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, but before January 1, 2010, and all others who last became members on or after July 27, 1976, but before September 1, 1983
- **Tier 4 -** Generally, those persons who last became members on or after September 1, 1983, but before January 1, 2010, except for correction officers.
- Tier 5 Those persons who last became members on or after January 1, 2010, but before April 1, 2012.

Tier 6 - Those persons who first became members on or after April 1, 2012.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### **Vesting**

Members who joined the System prior to January 1, 2010 need five years of service to be 100% vested. Members who joined on or after January 1, 2010 require ten years of service credit to be 100% vested. As of April 9, 2022, legislation was passed that reduced the number of years of service credit from ten years to five years; therefore, all members are vested when they reach five years of service.

#### **Employer** Contributions

Participating employers are required to contribute to the System at an actuarially determined rate adopted annually by the Comptroller. The average contribution rate for ERS for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was approximately 11.6% of payroll. Delinquent annual bills for employer contributions accrue interest at the actuarial interest rate applicable during the year. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023, the applicable interest rate was 5.9%.

#### Member Contributions

Generally, Tier 3,4,and 5 members must contribute 3% of their salary to the System; however, eligible Tier 3 and 4 employees, with a membership date on or after July 27, 1976, who have ten or more years of membership or credited service with the System , are not required to contribute. Members can not be required to begin making contributions or to make increased contributions beyond what was required when membership began. For Tier 6 members, the contribution rate varies from 3% to 6% depending on salary. Generally, Tier 5 and 6 members are required to contribute for all years of service.

#### <u>Benefits</u>

#### Tiers 1and 2

**Eligibility:** Tier 1 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must be at least 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. There is no minimum service requirement for Tier 1 members. Tier 2 members ,with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The age at which full benefits may be collected for Tier 1 is 55, and the full benefit age for Tier 2 is 62.

**Benefit Calculation:** Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than twenty years. If the member retires with twenty or more years of service, the benefit is 2% of final average salary for each year of service. Tier 2 members with five or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 2 members age 55 or older with thirty or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years of employment. For Tier 1 members who joined on or after June 17, 1971, each year used in the final average salary calculation is limited to no more than 20% greater than the average of the previous year. For

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Tier 2 members, each year of the final average salary is limited to no more than 20% greater than the average of the previous two years.

#### Tiers 3, 4, and 5

**Eligibility:** Tier 3 and 4 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have five years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. Tier 5 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tiers 3,4 and 5 is 62.

**Benefit Calculation:** Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of the final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than twenty years. If a member retires with between twenty and thirty years of service, the benefit is 2% of final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than thirty years of service, an additional benefit of 1.5% of the final average salary is applied for each year of service over thirty years. Tier 3 and 4 members with five or more years of service and Tier 5 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits. Tier 3 and 4 members age 55 or older with 30 or more years of service can retire with no reduction in benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the three highest consecutive years of employment. For Tier 3, 4 and 5 members, each year used in the final average salary calculation is limited to no more than ten percent greater than the average of the previous two years.

#### <u>Tier 6</u>

**Eligibility:** Tier 6 members, with the exception of those retiring under special retirement plans, must have ten years of service and be at least age 55 to be eligible to collect a retirement benefit. The full benefit age for Tier 6 is 63.

**Benefit Calculation:** Generally, the benefit is 1.67% of the final average salary for each year of service if the member retires with less than twenty years. If a member retires with twenty years of service, the benefit is 1.75% of the final average salary for each year of service. If a member retires with more than twenty years of service, an additional benefit of 2% of the final average salary is applied for each year of service over twenty years. Tier 6 members with ten or more years of service can retire as early as age 55 with reduced benefits.

Final average salary is the average of the wages earned in the five highest consecutive years. For Tier 6 members, each year's compensation used in the final average salary calculation is limited to no more than 10% greater than the average of the previous four years.

#### **Rates of Return**

In accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the money-weighted rate of return on plan investments, net of investment expenses, was 4.43% for the year ended March 31, 2023. The money-

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

weighted rate of return expresses investment performance after consideration of the impact of the changing amounts actually invested. For internal purposes, the System evaluates investment performance using the time-weighted rate of return, gross of certain investment expenses, which was 4.14% for the year ended March 31, 2023.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

At March 31, 2023, NCBA recorded a liability of \$1,325,094 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability, measured as follows:

Employers' net pension liability	\$ (1,325,074)
Less: Fiduciary Net Position	12,721,431
Employers' total pension liability	\$ 14,046,525

#### **Pension Expense**

Pension expense includes certain current period changes in the net pension liability, projected earnings on pension plan investments and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period. For the year ended March 31, 2023, the Authority recognized a pension expense of \$497,607, its proportionate share of the total pension expense, as follows:

Proportionate Share of Plan Pension Expense	\$463,193
Net Amortization of Deferred Amounts from	
Charges in Proportion and Differences Between	
Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share	2
Of Contributions	34,414
Total Pension Expense	\$497,607

#### **Balance of Deferred Outflows and Inflows**

At March 31, 2023, we reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources related to the pension benefits:

<b>Deferred Outflows of Resources</b>	
Difference between Expected & Actual Experience	141,133
Changes in Assumptions	643,552
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	
Pension Plan Investments	-0-
Changes in Proportion & Differences between Employers	
Contributions & Proportionate Share of Contributions	<u>98,394</u>
Pension plan investments	
Total – Deferred Outflows	\$ 883,079

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

#### **Deferred Inflows of Resources**

Differences between Expected and Actual Experience	(37,214)
Changes in Assumptions	(7,112)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on	
Pension Plan Investments	(7,785)
Changes in proportion and differences between Employer	
Contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>(12,416)</u>
Total – Deferred Inflows	\$ <u>(64,527)</u>
Total Net Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	\$ 818,552

\$238,687 has been reported as deferred outflows of resources to pensions resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction to the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2023. Other amounts reported as collective deferred (inflows) / outflows of resources related to pensions totaling \$818,552, will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ending March 31:

2024	\$200,011
2025	(\$43,234)
2026	292,701
2027	369,074
Thereafter	\$0

#### Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability at March 31, 2023 was determined by using a roll-forward procedure to advance the liability calculated using system assumptions and member demographics from the actual valuation completed as of April 1, 2022.

Economic assumptions used in the April 1, 2022 valuation include:

Inflation	2.9%
Salary increases	4.4%
Investment rate of return	5.9%
(Net of investment expense, including inflation)	
Cost of Living Adjustments	1.5%

Annuitant mortality rates are adjusted to incorporate mortality improvements under the Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2021.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Demographic assumptions used in the April 1, 2022 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed April 1, 2020 for the period April 1,2015-March 31, 2020. The long term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building – block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the target asset allocation as of March 31, 2023 and summarized below:

Domestic equity	4.30%
International equity	6.85%
Private equity	7.50%
Real estate	4.60%
Credit	5.43%
Opportunistic portfolio	5.38%
Real assets	5.84%
Fixed Income	1.50%
Cash	0%

#### **Discount Rate**

The discount rate used to calculate the total pension liability was 5.9%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially. Based upon the assumptions, the System's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to the Discount Rate Assumption

The following presents the current-period net pension liability of the employers calculated using the current-period discount rate assumption of 5.9%, as well as what the net pension liability (asset) would be it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current assumption:

#### **Notes to Financial Statements**

	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(4.9%)	(5.9%)	(6.9%)
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$3,202,188	\$1,325,096	(\$243,433)

#### **Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources**

#### Difference in Expected and Actual Experience

The difference between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors is amortized over a five-year closed period, reflecting the average remaining service life of active and inactive NCBA members. The first year of amortization is recognized as pension expense with the remaining years shown as either a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources. The difference for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 is outflows of \$103,919.

#### Changes in Assumptions

The change in assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or other inputs is amortized over a five-year closed period, reflecting the average remaining service life of active and inactive NCBA members. The first year of amortization is recognized as pension expense with the remaining years shown as either a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources. The difference between expected and actual experience for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 is outflows of \$636,440.

#### Net Difference between Projected and Actual Investment Earnings on Pension Plan Investments

The difference between the expected rate of return of 7.0% and actual investment earnings on pension plan investments amortized over a five-year closed period in accordance with Statement 68. The first year of amortization is recognized as pension expense with the remaining years shown as either a deferred outflow of resources or a deferred inflow of resources. The difference between expected and actual experience for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 is inflows of \$7,785.

#### <u>Changes in Proportion and Difference Between Employer Contributions and Proportionate Share of</u> <u>Contributions</u>

An individual employer's proportionate share will almost certainly change from measurement date to measurement date, and the financial impact of this change must be quantified. In addition, to the extent that an employer makes actual contributions during the year that are different from its allocated proportionate share of contributions, this difference must also be tracked and accounted for. The change at March 31, 2023 is outflows of \$85,978.

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### <u>NOTE 5 – RETIREMENT PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS</u>

Pursuant to an agreement with the Civil Service Employees Association, Inc. Local 1000, AFSCME, AFL-CIO, Nassau County Bridge Authority Unit, Nassau County Local 830 (hereinafter referred to as the "CSEA") commencing January 1, 2022and terminating December 31, 2025, the Authority provided retirement benefits for all its full-time employees under the provisions of the Improved Career Retirement Plan for employees of participating Authorities of the New York State Employees' Retirement System. The agreement provides for annual salary increases of 3.5%. Contributions to the retirement system totaled \$272,555 and \$238,687 in 2023 and 2022, respectively.

#### NOTE 6 – MEDICAL, DENTAL & LIFE INSURANCE

Pursuant to an agreement with the CSEA commencing January 1, 2022and terminating December 31, 2025, all new employees hired on or after January 1, 2015 will participate in the Excelsior Plan of the New York State Government Employees Health Insurance Plan or a substantially similar plan as selected by the Authority. The Authority provided coverage at no cost for all full-time employees and retired employees (and their respective eligible dependents) hired on or before June 30, 1987 who are enrolled under the Empire Plan (Core Plus Enhancements) of the New York State Government Employees Health Insurance Plan.

For all full-time employees hired on or after July 1, 1987, the Authority shall contribute 85% of the premium cost and the employees shall contribute 15% by payroll deduction. The contribution percentages change upon the enrolled eligible employee reaching their sixteenth and eighteenth anniversary dates.

For all full-time employees hired and who subsequently retire with ten (10) or more years of service, the Authority shall pay 100% of the cost of the premium for health insurance coverage of such retired employees and their eligible dependents.

Any member who elects to waive their Health Insurance Coverage shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of the coverage, \$2,000 (for family coverage) and \$1,200 (for individual coverage). This payment would be made at the end of the plan year for which the waiver is elected.

The Authority shall provide a fully paid non-contributory dental insurance plan for all of the full-time employees of the bargaining unit electing to participate in such a plan. Employees hired after July 1, 1987 shall contribute 15% of the premium costs.

All employees shall be entitled to group life insurance in the amount of \$15,000.All employees shall be entitled to receive the CSEA Platinum Plus 12 Family Optical Plan insurance coverage. Any employee may elect to waive annual coverage in lieu of \$80. 50% will be paid by the Authority and 50% will be paid by the employee. New York State Disability Insurance cost is paid by the Authority and each employee at a 50/50 split.

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### NOTE 7 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT

Effective January 1, 2009, the Nassau County Bridge Authority was required to comply with GASB 45, which is an accounting and financial reporting provision requiring government employers to measure and report the liabilities associated with other (than pension) post-employment benefits (or OPEB). Reported OPEBs may include post-retirement medical, pharmacy, dental, vision, life, long-term disability and long-term care benefits that are not associated with a pension plan.

GASB 45 was established by the GASB in July 2004 due to the growing concern over the potential magnitude of government employer obligations for post-employment benefits. The purpose of GASB 45 was to:

- 1. Recognize the cost of OPEB benefits in the period when services are received.
- 2. Provide information about the actuarial liabilities for the promised benefits.
- 3. Provide information useful in assessing potential demands on future cash flows.

In June 2015 the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement Number 75 (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions) which are meant to replace GASB 45. The effective date for this statement is for employers with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. See Note 9 below.

#### NOTE 8 – GASB 72 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT AND APPLICATION

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Authority adopted newly issued Government Accounting Standards Board Statement 72. This statement generally requires state and local governments to measure investments at fair value and provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. This statement also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and expands fair value disclosures to provide comprehensive information for financial statement users about the impact of fair value measurements on a government's financial position. At December 31, 2023, the Authority's investments were not subject to fair value measurement.

#### <u>NOTE 9 – GASB 75 –ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FOR POSTEMPLOYMENT</u> <u>BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS</u>

Nassau County Bridge Authority ("the NCBA") sponsors medical, prescription drug, and dental plans. Eligible retirees and their dependents may continue health care coverage through the NCBA for life. The plan covers eligible retirees who elect to participate and pay any required contributions. This report is for the actuarial valuation of the postemployment health benefit plan. The NCBA adopted GASB 75 for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The calculations were based on an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2022 using census data and recent health care cost information which was provided by the NCBA.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

In June 2015 the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement Number 75 (Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions) which are meant to replace GASB 45. The effective date for this statement is for employers with fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The NCBA is assumed to be a single employer without a special funding situation without a qualified trust for the purposes of reporting under GASB 75.

GASB 75 requires the Total OPEB Liability (TOL) to be calculated based on the Entry Age Normal Level Percent of Pay (EAN) actuarial cost method. These benefits are currently unfunded. This valuation includes:

- all retirees who are currently receiving these benefits; and
- all active employees who will be eligible in the future to receive these benefits.

The NCBA has provided a census of these employees and retirees. A summary of this data is presented in Table 11.

An actuarial valuation requires assumptions for the following parameters:

- A discount rate, which is based on the yield or index rate for 20 year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale);
- Mortality rates relevant to the underlying group of employees and retirees;
- Withdrawal and retirement rates relevant to the underlying group of employees; and
- Current and future per capita claim costs for the benefits being valued

In determining the initial per capita claim cost, we have relied on Health Cost information provided by the NCBA (or its benefits administrator on its behalf)

The assumptions used in this valuation conform to the requirements of GASB 75 and generally accepted actuarial principles. The calculations were performed using a Valuation Date (VD) of January 1, 2022 for reporting in the NCBA's full accrual financial statements for a Measurement Date (MD) of December 31, 2023. This report presents results as of December 31, 2023 and may be used for December 31, 2023 financial statements. The valuation results as of January 1, 2022 will be rolled-forward and may be used for December 31, 2023 financial statements provided there are no material changes to the benefit packages, cost sharing structures, and/or census.

The NCBA's next full valuation should be as of January 1, 2024, for reporting in the NCBA's full accrual financial statement as of December 31, 2024.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

In response to the GASB 75 requirements, this section provides the necessary accounting disclosures for the NCBA's financial reports which are shown in the following exhibits:

- Table 1: Executive Summary
- Table 2: Plan Demographics
- Table 3: Assumptions
- Table 4: OPEB Expense
- Table 5: Net OPEB Liability Sensitivity
- Table 6: Deferred Inflows and Outflows
- Table 7: Unamortized Balance of Deferred Inflows and Outflows
- Table 8: Schedule of Future Deferred Inflows and Outflows Amortization

#### Table 1 - Executive Summary

		FY 2023		FY 2022
Valuation Date (VD)		anuary 1, 2022	J	anuary 1, 2022
Prior Measurement Date	Dece	mber 31, 2022	Dece	ember 31, 2021
Measurement Date (MD)	Dece	ember 31, 2023	Dece	ember 31, 2022
Membership Data as of Valuation Date	- <u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Inactive Members or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits		18		18
Inactive Members Entitled to But Not Yet Receiving Benefits		0		0
Active Members		18		18
Total Membership		36		36
Discount Rate			<u> </u>	
Municipal Bond Index Rate at Prior MD		4.31%		2.05%
Municipal Bond Index Rate at MD		4.00%		4.31%
Net OPEB Liability as of Measurement Date			<u> </u>	
Total OPEB Liability (TOL)	\$	10,418,824	\$	8,600,977
Fiduciary Net Position (FNP)		0		0
Net OPEB Liability (NOL = TOL – FNP)	\$	10,418,824	\$	8,600,977
FNP as a percentage of TOL		0.0%		0.0%
OPEB Expense	\$	528,487	\$	112,983
Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$	1,636,708	\$	1,180,880
Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$	(2,226,208)	\$	(3,326,631)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### Table 2 - Plan Demographics

The table below displays the number of employees covered by the benefit terms.

#### Table 2 - Demographics

Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	18
Inactive Employees Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	0
Active Employees	18
Total Membership	36

Significant assumptions and other inputs used to measure the Total OPEB Liability for the current fiscal year are summarized in the table below.

#### Table 3 - Assumptions

Inflation	2.70%
Salary Increases	Based on the same assumption used in the New York Employees Retirement System (ERS) actuarial valuation; refer to Section 5 for sample rates
Discount Rate	
Prior MD	4.31%
Current MD	4.00%
Mortality Table	Pub-2010 General Employees / Retirees Headcount-Weighted Mortality Table projected fully generationally using MP-2021
Medical / Rx Trends	Actual cost increase from 2022 to 2024, followed by 6.25% from 2023 to 2024, decreasing gradually to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076
Part B Trends	Actual rates change from 2022 to 2024, followed by projected Part B premium increase shown in the 2022 Medicare Trustees report, and ultimately decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.14% by 2076

#### **OPEB EXPENSE**

GASB states the OPEB expense also should be recognized in the current reporting period for costs incurred by the government related to the administration of OPEB. The measurement period for these costs should be the same as the measurement period applied to changes in the Total OPEB Liability.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

The OPEB Expense consists of:

- 1. Service Costs for the year
- 2. Interest on the TOL using bond rate at the beginning of period
- 3. Change in the TOL due to benefit changes
- 4. The current year recognition of changes in the TOL due to Actual versus Expected experience
- 5. The current year recognition of changes in the TOL due to changes of assumptions or other inputs experience (including the change in discount rate)
- 6. Recognition of Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources from prior years.

The following table provides a breakdown of the OPEB Expense as of the current and prior fiscal yearends:

#### Table 4 - OPEB Expense

Fiscal Years Ending	Decen	nber 31, 2023	Decen	nber 31, 2022
Service Cost	\$	219,489	\$	409,718
Interest on Total OPEB Liability and Service Cost		374,471		237,731
Current Period Benefit Changes		0		0
Current Period Recognition of Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources				
Difference Between Expected and Actual Experience in the Total OPEB Liability		(235,017)		(447,373)
Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs		169,544		(87,093)
Other 0		0		
OPEB Expense	\$	528,487	\$	112,983

Changes in the discount and health care cost trend rates affect the measurement of the TOL. Lower discount rates produce a higher TOL whereas lower trend rates produce a lower TOL. The converse is true for higher discount rates and trend rates. Since discount rate and trend rates do not affect the measurement of assets, the percentage change in the NOL can be very significant for a relatively small change in either rate.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the NOL to the discount rate and healthcare cost trend rates.

#### Table 5 - Net OPEB Liability Sensitivity

Healthcare Cost	Discount Rate				
Trend	1% Increase (5.00%)	Current (4.00%)	1% Decrease (3.00%)		
1% Decrease		\$ 8,866,022			
Current	\$ 9,125,039	\$ 10,418,824	\$ 12,004,039		
1% Increase		\$ 12,369,709			

### Notes to Financial Statements

The following table provides a summary of the Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources as of December 31, 2023:

Differences	FYE	Ini	itial Balance	Initial Amortization Period (in years)	l	Annual Recognition	0	Recognized in DPEB Expense rough December 31, 2023	Unamortized Balance as of cember 31, 2023
Between Expected and Actual	12/31/2018	\$	0	5.20	\$	0	\$	0	\$ 0
Experience	12/31/2019	\$	(931,767)	5.00	\$	(186,353)	\$	(931,767)	\$ 0
	12/31/2020	\$	(1,195,269)	5.00	\$	(239,054)	\$	(956,216)	\$ (239,053)
	12/31/2021	\$	(189,437)	5.00	\$	(37,887)	\$	(113,661)	\$ (75,776)
	12/31/2022	\$	79,605	5.00	\$	15,921	\$	31,842	\$ 47,763
	12/31/2023	\$	1,061,788	5.00	\$	212,358	\$	212,358	\$ 849,430

#### Table 6 - Deferred Inflows and Outflows

	FYE	In	itial Balance	Initial Amortization Period (in years)	Annual Recognition	Recognized in OPEB Expense rough December 31, 2023	De	Unamortized Balance as of ecember 31, 2023
	12/31/2018	\$	(854,204)	5.20	\$ 0	\$ (854,204)	\$	0
Changes in Assumptions	12/31/2019	\$	1,743,804	5.00	\$ 348,760	\$ 1,743,804	\$	0
Assumptions	12/31/2020	\$	1,739,525	5.00	\$ 347,905	\$ 1,391,620	\$	347,905
	12/31/2021	\$	121,042	5.00	\$ 24,208	\$ 72,624	\$	48,418
	12/31/2022	\$	(3,185,633)	5.00	\$ (637,127)	\$ (1,274,254)	\$	(1,911,379)
	12/31/2023	\$	428,990	5.00	\$ 85,798	\$ 85,798	\$	343,192

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources for (a) differences between expected and actual experience and (b) changes of assumptions or other inputs should be recognized in OPEB expense, beginning in the current reporting period, using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with OPEB through the OPEB plan (active employees and inactive employees) determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

For the current fiscal year, the average expected remaining service life of active and inactive employees is 5 years and the Deferred Inflows and Outflows of resources for (a) differences between expected and actual experience and (b) changes of assumptions or other inputs as of December 31, 2023 are amortized over 5 years.

### Notes to Financial Statements

#### Table 7 – Unamortized Balance of Deferred Inflows and Outflows

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		De	ferred Inflows of Resources
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	897,193	\$	(314,829)
Changes of Assumptions or Other Inputs		739,515		(1,911,379)
Total	\$	1,636,708	\$	(2,226,208)

The following table presents the Deferred Inflows and Outflows by year of recognition for each of the next five years and all years after that.

Table 8 - Schedule of Future Deferred Inflows and Outflows Amortization

Measurement Period Ended Dec 31	
2024	\$ (227,877)
2025	\$ (336,729)
2026	\$ (323,048)
2027	\$ 298,154
2028	\$ 0
Thereafter	\$ 0

All employees who have 25 years or more of service to the Authority and are at least 50 years of age shall be entitled to elect to participate in the Early Retirement Health Incentive. The Authority shall pay 75% of the health care premium for those employees who elect to participate in the Early Retirement Health Incentive to member's age 55, at which time the Authority will pay the full cost of coverage. The employee shall pay 25% of the health care premium until they turn 55. That cost will be invoiced to the employee on an annual basis and payment in full is required within 30 days.

**Retirement Eligibility** -Early Retirement Health Incentive: age 50 with 25 years of service Otherwise: age 55 with 10 years of service

Termination Prior to Retirement - Authority-provided coverage ceases

*Ordinary Disability Retirement* - Must meet minimum service requirement of 10 years; age requirement waived

*Work-related Disability Retirement* - Age and service requirement waived for non-duty related disability (i.e. immediate eligibility)

Death while Retired - No Authority-paid coverage for surviving spouse

Death while in Vested Status - No Authority-paid coverage for surviving spouse

### Notes to Financial Statements

Death while Active - No Authority-paid coverage for surviving spouse

*Death due to Work-Related Illness or Injury* - Regardless of age or length of service at the time of death, the Authority pays 100% of the cost of coverage for eligible dependents

Dependent Eligibility- Spouse and unmarried children up to age 26

*Medicare Part B Premiums* - The reimbursement benefit covers both the Medicare-eligible retiree and spouse. The reimbursement amounts effective on January 1, 2022 and 2023 are \$170.10 and \$164.90 per month (basic rate).

*Surviving Spouses*– Since there is no employee subsidy for surviving spouses, surviving spouses of future and existing retirees are assumed to decline health coverage with the District upon the retirees' death. Existing surviving spouses are assumed to remain enrolled until death.

**Health Plans -** All employees hired before January 1, 2015 participate in the New York State Health Insurance Plan (NYSHIP) Empire plan. Employees hired on/after January 1, 2015 participate in the NYSHIP Excelsion plan.

The monthly premium rates effective on January 1, 2022 and 2023 used in the valuation, were provided by the Authority as shown below:

Benefits	Retiree	Spouse
Empire non-Medicare	7.5%	4.9%
Empire Medicare	15.2%	7.2%
Excelsior non-Medicare	22.5%	78.2%
Excelsior Medicare	608.9%	396.2%
Medicare Part B	5.94%	5.94%

#### **Actuarial Valuation Process**

1 - The actuarial cost method used in this report is the Entry Age Normal Level Percentage of Pay Cost Method (EAN). For employees who have not yet retired, the accrued benefit is defined to be the pro-rata portion of the benefit projected to be payable upon retirement. For each active employee, the valuation considers the future OPEB benefit and determines the annual cost based on a constant percentage of pay for each individual.

a) The benefit projected to be payable at retirement is defined to be the per capita claim cost at that date and is subject to increases after that date. The initial per capita claim cost is the value in effect at the Valuation Date. This is developed from either claims or premium information, as appropriate. Subsequent values are determined by applying cost trend factors to the initial value.

### Notes to Financial Statements

- b) For retirees, the accrued benefit is 100% of the benefit currently being received, which is represented by the initial per capita claim cost. This benefit is subject to future increases.
- c) Assumptions for per capita claim costs and cost trend factors are discussed later in this section.
- d) Once each employee's accrued benefit is determined, the TOL is calculated on a seriatim basis.

2 - The Service Cost is determined for each employee, by considering the future OPEB benefit and determines the annual cost based on a constant percentage of pay for active member. There is no Service Cost for retirees because, by definition, there is no incremental benefit.

3 - The Deferred Inflows and Outflows is that portion of the TOL that is required to be funded in a given year. Under GASB 75 changes in the TOL actuarial experience and assumption change impacts are recognized in the OPEB expense over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with benefits through the OPEB plan (active employees and inactive employees), beginning in the current period.

4 - The OPEB expense (OE) is the sum of interest to the Measurement Date on the TOL, the Service Cost, benefit payments, and recognition of increases/decreases in the TOL due to changes in benefit structure, difference between expected and actual experience, and assumption changes. The difference between expected and actual experience and assumption changes are spread over the average remaining service lives of the population for the purposes of the OPEB expense.

5 - The item Contribution consists of benefits paid by the NCBA in respect of retirees. This typically consists of amounts spent by the NCBA on retirees' premiums.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

In accordance with GASB 75, the selection of all actuarial assumptions, in valuations of postretirement health care plans including the health care cost trend rate, should be guided by Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 6, Measuring Retiree Group Benefit Obligations, as revised from time to time by the Actuarial Standards Board. Accordingly, actuarial assumptions should be based on the actual experience of the covered group, to the extent that creditable experience data are available, but should emphasize expected long-term future trends rather than give undue weight to recent past experience. The reasonableness of each actuarial assumption should be considered independently based on its own merits, its consistency with each other assumption, and the combined impact of all assumptions.

The demographic assumptions are based on the same assumptions used in the New York State Employees Retirement System (NYS ERS) actuarial valuation, which was first adopted on April 1, 2020.

The actuarial assumptions used to value the post-retirement medical liabilities can be categorized into three groups:

- 1. Economic assumptions
- 2. Medical assumptions
- 3. Demographic assumptions

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

#### **Changes since Prior Valuation**

There are no changes to the substantive plan provision since the last valuation.

#### **Discount Rate**

GASB 75 specifies that the discount rate should be selected based on a yield or index rate for 20year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher(or equivalent quality on another rating scale).

The municipal bond index used was the Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index. The rates as of the prior and current measurement dates are as shown below:

Bond Index	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023
S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Index	4.31%	4.00%

As prescribed by GASB 75, since NCBA does not fund the plan, the investment return assumption (discount rate) is set equal to the 20-year municipal bond rate noted above, which are 4.31% as of December 31, 2022 and 4.0% as of December 31, 2023.

#### Health Care Cost Trend Rates

Medical costs have historically increased more rapidly than the rate of inflation. In estimating future retiree benefits, future increases in medical costs must be taken into consideration. The medical trend assumptions used in the valuation were developed using the Society of Actuaries (SOA) Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model (Version 2018\_c). The SOA model was first released in December 2007. The SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model and its baseline projection are based on an econometric analysis of historical U.S. medical expenditures and the judgments of experts in the field. The long-run baseline projection and input variables were developed under the guidance of the SOA Project Oversight Group.

The following assumptions were used as input variables into this model:

Rate of Inflation	2.5%
Rate of Growth in Real Income/ GDP per capita	1.5%
Extra Trend due to Technology and other factors	1.1%
Health Share of GDP Resistance Point	25.0%
Year for Limiting Cost Growth to GDP Growth	2075

Table 9 shows the medical / prescription drug cost trends used in the valuation and are an output of the SOA Long-Run Medical Cost Trend Model. Trend rates applicable to Medicare Part B premiums are also shown in the table below.

### Notes to Financial Statements

Year From	Year To	Medical / Rx	Part B
2022	2023	Actual*	-3.06%
2023	2024	Actual*	5.94%
2024	2025	6.25%	6.16%
2025	2026	6.00%	8.01%
2026	2027	5.75%	7.76%
2027	2028	5.60%	5.96%

#### **Ancillary Demographic Assumptions**

#### **Participation Rates**

Based on an analysis of the data provided, we have assumed that 100% of eligible participants will elect coverage at retirement. Employees are assumed to remain in the same plan they are currently enrolled in at retirement. Existing retirees are assumed to remain in the same plan they are currently enrolled in for life.

#### **Spousal Coverage Election Rates**

For current retirees, actual coverage status and spouse age is used. For future retirees, 60% of the employees are assumed to elect spousal coverage at retirement. Husbands are assumed to be 3 years older than wives.

#### **Plan Participation**

Employees are assumed to remain in the same plan they are currently enrolled in at retirement.

# SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULES

#### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE EMPLOYER'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

#### LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS\*

#### (Unaudited)

Total Pension Liability:	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Service cost	\$260,061	\$244,057	\$232,980	\$193,184	\$201,080
Interest	792,587	763,417	623,969	719,216	778,684
Changes in Benefit Terms	33,557	-	-	-	-
Dif bet expected and actual exp	155,631	(60,542)	16,809	42,798	44,007
Changes In Assumptions	111,082	934,411	(1,266,018)	(33,064)	55,519
Benefit payments	(805,506)	(748,849)	(664,140)	(643,337)	(673,592)
Other, net	(6,576)	(5,383)	(5,472)	(3,714)	<u>(5,680</u> )
Net change in total pension liability	540,836	1,136,111	(1,061,872)	275,113	400,018
Total pension liability-beginning	<u>13,503.689</u>	12,367,578	13,429,450	3,154,337	12,754,319
Total pension liability–ending	14,046,525	13,503,689	12,367,578	13,429,450 1	13,154,337
Fiduciary net position:					
Contributions-employer	204,278	273,132	227,664	255,033	243,041
Contributions-member	34,920	29,845	23,932	22,693	21,607
Net investment income (loss)	(709,115)	2,088,084	872,826	(392,860)	558,675
Benefit payments	(791,447)	(748,849)	(664,140)	(643,337)	(673,592)
Refunds of contributions	(6,576)	(5,383)	(5,472)	(3,714)	(5,680)
Administrative expense	(11,384)	(8,693)	(8,083)	(6,985)	(7,453)
Other additions	3,995	6,627	5,825	3,068	10,023
Net change in fiduciary net position	(1,275,329)	1,634,763	452,552	(802,238)	) 146,621
Fiduciary net position-beginning	13,996,760	12,361,997	11,909,445	12,711,683	12,565,062
Fiduciary net position-ending	<u>12,721,431</u>	<u>13,996,760</u>	12,361,997	11,909,445	12,711,683
Net pension (asset) liability–ending	1,325,094	(493,071)	5,580	1,520,005	442,654
Ratio of fiduciary net position to total pension liability	90.57%	103.65%	92.05%	88.68%	96.6%
Covered-employee payroll	1,849,702	1,735,488	1,567,867	1,616,947	1,710,214
Net pension liability as a percentage covered-employee payroll	of 71.64%	(28.41%)	0.36%	94%	25.8%

\*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The amounts presented for each fiscal yearwere determined as of the System's measurement date.

#### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE EMPLOYER'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

March 31, 2023

#### (Unaudited)

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

#### Changes in benefit terms:

The New York State Legislature lowered the vesting requirements for Tier 5 and Tier 6 from ten years to five years prior to the April 1, 2022 actuarial valuation.

#### Changes in Assumptions:

The demographic assumptions were updated based on the System's experience for the April 1, 2022 funding valuation, the mortality improvement assumption was updated to Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2021, inflation was updated to 2.9% and cost-of-living updated to 1.5%.

#### Methods and assumptions used in calculations of actuarially determined contributions:

The April 1, 2021 actuarial valuation determined the employer rates for contributions payable in fiscal year 2023. The following actuarial methods and assumptions were used:

<u>Actuarial Cost Method</u> – The system is funded using the Aggregate Cost Method. All unfunded actuarial liabilities are evenly amortized (as a percentage of projected pay) over the remaining worker lifetimes of the valuation cohort.

Asset Valuation Period –Market Restart.

<u>Inflation</u> - 2.7%

Salary scale - 4.4%

**Investment rate of return** –Calculated at 5.9% compounded annually, net of investment expenses, including inflation.

**Cost of Living Adjustments** - 1.4% annually.

#### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE EMPLOYER'S NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

#### LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS\*

#### (Unaudited)

Total Pension Liability:	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	\$176,195	\$180,584	189,243
Interest	707,405	717,195	726,692
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected & actual exper-	72,424	13,870	(174,630)
Changes In Assumptions	2,861	(59,644)	347,172
Benefit payments	(598,140)	(595,851)	(598,604)
Other, net	(8,905)	(3,992)	(9,753)
Net change in total pension liability	351,840	252,162	480,120
Total pension liability-beginning	12,402,479	<u>12,150,317</u>	1,670,197
Total pension liability-ending	12,754,319	12,402,479	12,150,317
Fiduciary net position:			
Contributions-employer	231,621	241,620	282,117
Contributions-member	18,673	18,732	18,775
Net investment income (loss)	1,086,899	1,051,840	(21,223)
Benefit payments	(598,140)	(595,851)	(598,604)
Refunds of contributions	(6,044)	(3,992)	(9,753)
Administrative expense	(6,273)	(5,747)	(6,036)
Other additions	10,656	12,258	12,870
Net change in fiduciary net position	737,392	718,860	(321,854)
Fiduciary net position-beginning	11,827,670	11,108,810	11,430,664
Fiduciary net position-ending	12,565,062	11,827,670	11,108,810
Net pension liability-ending	189,257	574,809	1,041,507
Ratio of fiduciary net position			
to total pension liability	98.5%	95.3%	91.4 %
Covered-employee payroll	1,564,891	1,602,759	1,580,984
Net pension liability as a percentage of			
covered-employee payroll	12.09%	35.9%	65.9%

\*Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Additional years will be displayed as they become available. The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of the System's measurement date.

#### STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

#### March 31, 2023

#### (Unaudited)

Assets:

Investments	\$12,670,878
Securities lending collateral — invested	1,520,967
Forward foreign exchange contracts	75
Receivables	113,458
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	33,013
Total assets	14,338,391
Total Liabilities	<u>1,616,960</u>
Net Position, restricted for pension benefits	\$12,721,431

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the NCBA's proportionate share of the plan's fiduciary net position. The complete detailed report may be obtained from the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244- 0001. The report can also be accessed on the Comptroller's websiteat <a href="http://www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm">www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm</a>.

See accompanying notes to financial statements

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

#### March 31, 2023

#### (Unaudited)

#### <u>Additions:</u>

(Loss) from investing activities	\$(697,441)
Income from securities lending activities	2,385
Total net investment (loss)	695,056
Contributions	243,193
Total additions	(451,867)
Deductions:	
Benefits paid	(812,082)
Administrative expenses	(11,384)
Total deductions	(823,466)
Net decrease	(1,275,329)
Net position, restricted for pension benefits — beginning of year	13,996,760
Net position, restricted for pension benefits — end of year	\$12,721,431

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the NCBA's proportionate share of the changes in the plan's fiduciary net position. The complete detailed report may be obtained from the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, New York 12244- 0001. The report can also be accessed on the Comptroller's website at <a href="https://www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm">www.osc.state.ny.us/pension/cafr.htm</a>.

See accompanying notes to financial statements

#### Bodner & Morse LLP 88 Morgan Street, Suite 5503 Jersey City, NJ 07302 (917) 353-2074

#### 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 Commissioners Nassau County Bridge Authority Lawrence, NY 11559

We have audited the financial statements of the Nassau County Bridge Authority as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, and have issued our report thereon dated April 5, 2024. 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.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Nassau County Bridge Authority's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting.

A *control deficiency* 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A *material weakness* is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

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

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Nassau County Bridge Authority's financial statements are free of 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*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Commissioners, audit committee, management, and the State of New York Office of the State Comptroller, and is not intended to be, and should not be used, by anyone other than these specified parties.

Bodher + Morse LLP

Bodner & Morse LLP April 29, 2024