

Energy Improvement Corporation

Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Energy Improvement Corporation

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Independent Auditors' Report

**The Board of Directors of the
Energy Improvement Corporation**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the Energy Improvement Corporation ("Corporation"), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Corporation as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAS") and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Corporation, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Corporation'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 judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements.

We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 29, 2026, on our consideration of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

January 29, 2026

Energy Improvement Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended December 31, 2025

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") of the Energy Improvement Corporation's ("EIC"), ("Corporation") activities and financial performance is provided as an introduction and overview of the financial statements of the Corporation for the period January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025. Following this MD&A are the annual financial statements of the Corporation. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the financial statements to enhance understanding of the Corporation's performance and future outlook. This MD&A highlights certain supplementary information to assist with the understanding of the Corporation's financial operations.

BACKGROUND & MISSION

EIC was formed on July 7, 2011, pursuant to Section 1411 of the Not-For-Profit Corporation Law of the State of New York, as a New York State Public Authority, local development corporation.

The mission of the Energy Improvement Corporation ("EIC") is to design and operate successful assessment financing programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide other environmental public benefits in New York State. EIC is a program administrator and enables a public benefit on behalf of its member municipalities, relieving them of financial exposure and the administrative burdens of operating the program. Improvements are financed by EIC-approved capital providers in accordance with EIC's underwriting guidelines and New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's ("NYSERDA's") guidelines. EIC endeavors to create and operate programs which address climate change. EIC is operating in a self-sufficient manner without subsidies from ratepayers.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

A summary of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for 2025 follows below. Refer to the Corporation's financial statements for the complete Statement of Activities.

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Operating revenues	\$ 940,206	\$ 524,562
Less: Operating expenses	<u>(894,126)</u>	<u>(495,197)</u>
Operating Income /Change in Net Position	46,080	29,365
Net Position- beginning of year	<u>908,486</u>	<u>879,121</u>
Net Position- end of year	<u><u>\$ 954,566</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 908,486</u></u>

Overview of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”). The objective of these standards is to enhance the understandability and usefulness of the external financial reports issued by Public Authorities.

The financial statement presentation consists of a Statement of Net Position, a Statement of Activities, a Statement of Cash Flows and accompanying Notes to Financial Statements. These statements provide information on the financial position of the Corporation and the financial activity and results of its operations during the year. A description of these statements follows:

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all the Corporation’s assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Corporation is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing the change in the Corporation’s net position during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses reported in this statement include items that will result in cash received or disbursed in future fiscal periods (e.g., the receipt of amounts due from other governments or the payment accrued for compensated absences).

The Statement of Cash Flows provides information on the major sources and uses of cash during the year. The cash flows statement portrays net cash provided or used from operating, investing, capital and non-capital financing activities, if applicable.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS – 2025

ACCOMPLISHMENTS & CHALLENGES

Accomplishments in 2025 include: (1) three additional financings totaling \$34.3 million (34 financings totaling \$192.2 million since program inception), these 3 projects include projected lifetime greenhouse gas savings of 3,109 metric tons (not including 1 project qualified through compliance with NYSERDA’s “All Electric” program); (2) enrolling one additional municipality.

NEW PACE PROGRAM KNOWN AS “OPEN C-PACE”

Financing is provided to commercial property owners by EIC-approved capital providers, allowing for competitive private financing. The financing is secured by using the member municipality’s ability to place a voluntary energy assessment and assignable subordinate lien on the owner’s property. EIC bills the property owner and directs them to remit the funds to the capital provider. As the program administrator, EIC will continue to review and approve each financing to ensure it conforms with the New York State PACE statute, EIC underwriting requirements, and NYSERDA C-PACE guidelines.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY RELATED TO “OPEN C-PACE”

In order to enable OPEN C-PACE, municipalities have to pass a local law and sign a municipal agreement with EIC. Under this program, a municipality is no longer responsible for administering the PACE repayment collection process, nor is it required to backstop borrower payments. These factors, as well as the prospect of closing larger projects, has resulted in widespread acceptance of OPEN C-PACE in New York.

PREVIOUS PACE PROGRAM CLOSED TO NEW FINANCING (KNOWN AS “ENERGIZE NY PACE 2.0”)

The Corporation began offering PACE 1.0 to its member municipalities late in 2014 and replaced it with PACE 2.0, which modified some requirements thought to have been impeding uptake of the program. Generally, both the 1.0 and 2.0 programs were New York State’s version of PACE financing that enabled eligible not-for-profits and commercially owned buildings access to financing for energy efficiency upgrades and renewable energy projects.

Since program inception in 2014, 20 projects totaling \$2,865,376 in PACE financings have been completed. This program was closed to new financings in February 2019.

Loan Loss Reserves

The Corporation had established reserves totaling \$789,370 originating from federal, state and internal sources.

MUNICIPAL MEMBERSHIP & MEMBER SERVICES

Enlisting municipalities in OPEN C-PACE involves outreach and discussion with municipal staff and/or elected officials, and other local stakeholders. EIC provides the template Local Law and Municipal Agreement, and other template documents that are requested once the municipality opts-in (Municipal Certificate, Opinion of Local Counsel, and Lien Filing Letter). EIC answers questions from municipal staff, presents at legislative meetings as necessary, and facilitates the review of the draft membership documents. For Members with pending transactions, EIC confers with the County Clerk’s office to confirm that lien filing documents are in acceptable form and that EIC will not be charged recording fees. EIC also collaborates with municipalities that opt-in to promote OPEN C-PACE in their communities.

In 2025, EIC enrolled 1 municipality in its OPEN C-PACE program, 1 city. As of December 31, 2025, 78 municipalities completed the legislative process and necessary documents to join the PACE program.

GRANTS, BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The Corporation’s operating expenses for the year 2025 were \$894,126. The Corporation operated without grants.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

2026 volumes and the resulting public benefit may be impacted by a potential revision to the State's C-PACE Law. NYSERDA revised C-PACE guidance in 2024 to comply with the 2025 CLCPA, but declined to make changes and revisions advised by the program and national C-PACE lenders. In 2026 C-PACE transactions are expected to focus on all-electric new construction, in part reflecting the difficulty qualifying energy savings measures for retrofits under the existing NYSERDA guidance.

CONTACTING THE CORPORATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This report is intended to provide a broad overview of the Corporation's finances to its citizens and other stakeholders. If you desire additional information or have suggestions for improving this report, please contact:

Susan Morth
Chief Executive Officer
Energy Improvement Corporation
2875 Route 35
Katonah, New York 10536

Energy Improvement Corporation

Statements of Net Position December 31,

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 86,637	\$ 84,625
Accounts receivable	66,246	53,357
Prepaid expenses	6,136	5,600
	<u>159,019</u>	<u>143,582</u>
Total Current Assets		
Noncurrent assets		
Restricted cash (Note 6)	937,253	915,982
Financing receivables (Note 5)	1,167,323	1,273,043
Security deposits	5,000	5,000
	<u>2,109,576</u>	<u>2,194,025</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets		
Total Assets	<u>2,268,595</u>	<u>2,337,607</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	1,016	1,091
Other current liabilities	120,597	118,987
Bonds payable, due within one year (Notes 3 and 5)	83,589	116,630
	<u>205,202</u>	<u>236,708</u>
Total Current Liabilities		
Noncurrent liabilities		
Bonds payable (Notes 3 and 5)	1,108,827	1,192,413
	<u>1,314,029</u>	<u>1,429,121</u>
Total Liabilities		
NET POSITION		
Restricted	937,253	915,982
Unrestricted	17,313	(7,496)
	<u>\$ 954,566</u>	<u>\$ 908,486</u>

See notes to financial statements

Energy Improvement Corporation

Statements of Activities
Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
OPERATING REVENUES		
Financing fees	\$ 940,206	\$ 524,562
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Salaries	594,477	199,457
Employee benefits	118,475	94,515
Consulting	24,425	20,336
Insurance	15,372	15,300
Rent	11,152	17,020
Finance costs	66,849	44,426
Interest	54,879	63,786
Information technology	3,944	4,223
Administrative	4,553	36,134
Total Operating Expenses	<u>894,126</u>	<u>495,197</u>
Operating Income / Change in Net Position	46,080	29,365
NET POSITION		
Beginning of Year	<u>908,486</u>	<u>879,121</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 954,566</u>	<u>\$ 908,486</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31,

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from financing and miscellaneous revenues	\$ 927,317	\$ 480,378
Payments to employees and vendors	<u>(893,127)</u>	<u>(489,113)</u>
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>34,190</u>	<u>(8,735)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal paid on bonds	(116,627)	(415,931)
Financing receivables issued	<u>105,720</u>	<u>408,151</u>
Net Cash from Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(10,907)</u>	<u>(7,780)</u>
Net Change in Cash and Equivalents	23,283	(16,515)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning of Year	<u>1,000,607</u>	<u>1,017,122</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 1,023,890</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,607</u>
Cash and equivalents	\$ 86,637	\$ 84,625
Restricted cash	937,253	915,982
Reserve fund	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Cash and Equivalents	<u>\$ 1,023,890</u>	<u>\$ 1,000,607</u>
RECONCILIATION OF INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income from operations	\$ 46,080	\$ 29,365
Adjustments to reconcile income from operations to net cash from operating activities		
Accounts receivable	(12,889)	(44,184)
Prepaid expenses	(536)	-
Accounts payable	(75)	386
Other current liabilities	<u>1,610</u>	<u>5,698</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	<u>\$ 34,190</u>	<u>\$ (8,735)</u>

See notes to financial statements.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 1 - Organization and Purpose

The Energy Improvement Corporation ("Corporation") ("EIC"), was incorporated in July 2011 as defined in subparagraph (a)(5) of Section 102 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law and is a Type C corporation under Section 201 of the Not-for-Profit Corporation Law. The mission of the EIC is to design and operate successful assessment financing programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide other environmental public benefits in New York State. EIC is a program administrator and enables a public benefit on behalf of its member municipalities, relieving them of financial exposure and the administrative burdens of operating the program. Improvements are financed by EIC approved capital providers in accordance with EIC's underwriting guidelines and New York State Energy Research and Development Authority's ("NYSERDA") guidelines. EIC endeavors to create and operate programs which address climate change. EIC is operating in a self-sufficient manner without subsidies from rate payers.

The Corporation is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of nine directors.

The Corporation offers its OPEN C-PACE program to its municipal members. New York State municipalities can become a member by passing a Local Law and signing a Municipal Agreement. Seventy-eight municipalities have completed the process required to join the Corporation as of the end of 2025.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The accounting policies of the Corporation conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Corporation reports its operations on the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

Cash and Equivalents, Investments and Risk Disclosures

Cash and Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds deposited in demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The Corporation's deposit and investment policies are governed by State statutes. The Corporation has adopted its own written investment policy which provides for the deposit of funds in FDIC insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Corporation is authorized to use demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit.

Collateral is required for demand deposit accounts, time deposit accounts and certificates of deposit at 100% of all deposits not covered by Federal deposit insurance. The Corporation has entered into custodial agreements with the various banks which hold their deposits. These agreements authorize the obligations that may be pledged as collateral. Such obligations include, among other instruments, obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipal and school district subdivisions.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements (*Continued*)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Investments - Permissible investments include obligations of the U. S. Treasury, U.S. Agencies, repurchase agreements, obligations of other municipal entities or its political subdivisions and investment agreements.

EIC follows the provisions of GASB Statement No. 72, "*Fair Value Measurement and Application*", which defines fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy organized into three levels based upon the input assumptions used in pricing assets. Level 1 inputs have the highest reliability and are related to assets with unadjusted quoted prices in the active markets. Level 2 inputs relate to assets with other than quoted prices in active markets which may include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities or other inputs which can be corroborated by observable market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs and are used to the extent that observable inputs do not exist.

Risk Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the Corporation will incur losses in fair value caused by changing interest rates. The Corporation does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from changing interest rates. Generally, the Corporation does not invest in any long-term investment obligations.

Custodial Credit Risk - Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Corporation's deposits may not be returned to it. GASB Statement No. 40, "*Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures – and amendment of GASB Statement No. 3*" directs that deposits be disclosed as exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are either uncollateralized, collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution or collateralized by securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department but not in the Corporation's name. The Corporation's aggregate bank balances that were not covered by depository insurance were not exposed to custodial credit risk as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Credit Risk - Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty will not fulfill its specific obligation even without the entity's complete failure. The Corporation does not have a formal credit risk policy other than restrictions to obligations allowable under the General Municipal Law of the State of New York.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Concentration of credit risk is the risk attributed to the magnitude of a government's investments in a single issuer. The Corporation's investment policy limits the amount on deposit at each of its banking institutions.

Receivables - consist of amounts due from corporations and other governments. Receivables are recorded as earned or as specific program expenses are incurred. Allowances are recorded when appropriate.

Prepaid Expenses - Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements (*Continued*)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Bonds Payable

The Corporation records bonds payable at face value. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred over the life of the bonds. Bond issuance costs are expensed as incurred.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources - In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no amounts were required to be reported as deferred outflows/inflows of resources.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is reported as restricted only when there are limitations imposed on its use. The net position of the Corporation is classified as partially restricted since some related reserves constituting the net position originated from Department of Energy ("DOE") grant funds and use of these reserve funds are restricted by the terms of the original DOE grant agreement, and by financing agreement with Banc of America, the balance is unrestricted.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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. Estimates also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events Evaluation by Management

Management has evaluated subsequent events for disclosure and/or recognition in the financial statements through the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, which date is January 29, 2026.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Detailed Notes

Bonds Payable

The following table summarizes changes in the Corporation's long-term indebtedness for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Balance January 1, 2025	Maturities and/or Payments	Balance December 31, 2025	Due Within One Year
Bonds payable	\$ 1,309,043	\$ 116,627	\$ 1,192,416	\$ 83,589

Bonds payable as of December 31, 2025 comprise the following individual issues:

Purpose	Year of Issue	Original Issue Amount	Final Maturity	Interest Rate	Amount Outstanding at December 31, 2025
Subseries 2	2016	\$ 23,615	October, 2030	4.3748 %	\$ 9,799
Subseries 3	2016	1,643	October, 2030	4.3748	771
Subseries 4	2016	348,479	April, 2036	4.7080	240,692
Subseries 5	2016	19,366	April, 2036	4.7080	13,375
Subseries 7	2016	23,639	October, 2027	3.5922	6,125
Subseries 9	2016	103,508	October, 2036	4.5175	66,525
Subseries 10	2016	47,314	October, 2036	4.5175	33,625
Subseries 11	2016	72,850	October, 2036	4.2510	46,517
Subseries 12	2016	4,361	October, 2036	4.2510	3,075
Subseries 14	2017	78,489	October, 2036	3.6700	53,835
Subseries 15	2017	92,440	April, 2029	3.3172	36,641
Subseries 16	2017	166,654	October, 2036	3.9263	115,646
Subseries 19	2018	62,011	April, 2037	4.7105	44,625
Subseries 20	2018	18,428	April, 2037	4.4848	13,188
Subseries 21	2018	64,515	April, 2037	4.4009	46,082
Subseries 22	2018	28,797	April, 2037	4.4706	20,604
Subseries 24	2018	412,728	October, 2037	4.5362	310,037
Subseries 25	2018	174,734	October, 2037	4.5352	131,254
		<u>\$ 1,743,571</u>			<u>\$ 1,192,416</u>

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 3 - Detailed Notes (Continued)

Payments to Maturity

The annual requirement to amortize all bonded debt outstanding as of December 31, 2025 including interest payments of \$348,134 are as follows:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2026	\$ 83,589	\$ 51,778	\$ 135,367
2027	89,366	48,129	137,495
2028	90,221	44,257	134,478
2029	95,097	40,213	135,310
2030	91,014	36,205	127,219
2031-2035	519,101	116,229	635,330
2036-2037	224,028	11,323	235,351
	<u>\$ 1,192,416</u>	<u>\$ 348,134</u>	<u>\$ 1,540,550</u>

Note 4 - Grants

The Corporation did not receive any grant or government funding in 2025.

Note 5 - Financing Receivables - Banc of America and KeyBank Financing Arrangements

As each financing is completed, EIC records a long-term financing receivable (due from the municipality collecting the repayment from the property owner, regardless of collection by the municipality) and the corresponding long-term debt or bond payable. EIC realizes one-time revenues through application and other fees charged at the time a financing is completed and recurring revenues based on a spread on the interest rate charged on financings. These revenues are used to help fund EIC's operations.

Banc of America

After closure of former programs, PACE 1.0 and PACE 2.0 in February 2019, the Corporation cancelled its agreement with Banc of America. Several bonds are outstanding as of December 31, 2025 with a balance of \$1,192,416. The Corporation will continue to service the bonds until maturity.

The Corporation's outstanding bonds payable from direct borrowings and direct placements related to governmental activities (EIC's PACE loans) of \$1,192,416 contain a provision that in an event of default, outstanding amounts become immediately due if the Corporation is unable to make a payment. The risk of default is mitigated by the municipal agreement that EIC signed with each municipality, which obligates the municipality to backstop the eventual nonpayment from the property owners. Furthermore, there is restricted cash in the amount of \$937,253.

KeyBank

The Corporation has a \$150,000 Demand Line of Credit with KeyBank which is used to fund operations. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 no amounts were outstanding under this Line of Credit.

Energy Improvement Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements (*Concluded*)
December 31, 2025 and 2024

Note 6 - Restricted Cash and Dedicated Assets-Loan Loss Reserve Accounts

As of December 31, 2025, the Corporation had restricted cash in the amount of \$937,253. The cash is restricted in accordance with terms of the Bond Indenture and related agreements with Banc of America.

The Corporation has established multiple reserves sourced primarily from original DOE grant funds. DOE financing guidelines allow for 50% of Better Building Award funds to be used for a loan loss reserve. Funds that return to a grantee (e.g. the Corporation) as principal and interest repayment, or are released once a loan backed by a reserve is repaid, may be used for another eligible purpose or returned to the Federal government as outlined in DOE notice 09-002D. US Bank is the custodian of these funds under the terms of the custody agreement signed by the Corporation.

The \$937,253 includes \$177,319 in DOE grant funds awarded to Orange County, New York, which have been transferred to the Corporation and deposited into a separate Orange County Reserve account. Funds transferred to the Orange County Reserve account are restricted to protect Orange County and the Corporation's debt holders from defaults or claims arising from commercial property financings made by the Corporation in Orange County.

\$612,050 is classified as a 'Municipality Reserve' to protect the Corporation's creditors and municipal members from claims or defaults arising from financings made by the Corporation to property owners. The remaining \$147,884 is dedicated as restricted cash with US Bank for the benefit of bondholders.

Note 7 - Legal Expenses

As part of the Corporation's process to maintain and improve their OPEN C-PACE program, the Corporation has incurred \$0 in legal expenses as of December 31, 2025.

Note 8 - Risk Management

The Corporation purchases various conventional insurance coverages to reduce its exposure to loss. The Corporation maintains general liability insurance coverage with a general aggregate policy limit of \$2 million with each occurrence limit of \$1 million. The auto policy provides coverage up to \$1 million. The Corporation also maintains liability insurance for directors and officers with policy limits of \$5 million each policy year. There is also an umbrella policy with coverage up to \$1 million. The Corporation purchases conventional workers' compensation insurance with coverage at statutory limits.

**Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and
Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance
With Government Auditing Standards**

Independent Auditors' Report

**The Board of Directors of the
Energy Improvement Corporation**

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Energy Improvement Corporation ("Corporation") as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Corporation's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 29, 2026.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Corporation'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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Corporation's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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*.

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 Corporation'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 Corporation's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

PKF O'Connor Davies, LLP

Harrison, New York

January 29, 2026