BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2009

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY

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June 30, 2009

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority
Buffalo, New York

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority (the Authority) as of June 30, 2009, and for the year then ended, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Authority's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 30, 2009, on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis preceding the financial statements is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Authority. The accompanying supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Lumsden & McCormick, LLP

September 30, 2009

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2009
(UNAUDITED)

Introduction

The Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority ("BFSA", the Authority) is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State of New York constituting a public benefit corporation created by the BFSA Act (the Act) – Chapter 122 of the Laws of 2003, as amended, signed by the Governor on July 3, 2003. BFSA has a broad range of financial control and oversight powers over the City of Buffalo (the City), the Buffalo Public School District (the School District), the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, the Joint Schools Construction Board, and other covered organizations as defined by the Act. Among BFSA's explicit powers is the power to issue bonds and notes for various City capital and operating purposes. The Act provides for the Authority to be in existence until its oversight, control or other responsibilities and its liabilities (including the payment in full of Authority bonds and notes) have been met or discharged, which in no event may be later than June 30, 2037. The Act provides the Authority different financial control and oversight powers depending upon whether the City's financial condition causes it to be in a "control period" (which, in the Authority's view under the current Authority-approved financial plan, would end no earlier than during the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2011) or an "advisory period." During a control period the Authority possesses significantly expanded powers, including the power to impose a wage and/or hiring freeze. Under the Act, the Authority began its existence during a City control period, which means that the Authority commenced operation with its maximum authorized complement of financial control and oversight powers. In the event that the City's finances improve sufficiently in the future to cause the Authority to determine that an advisory period should be in effect, the Authority would operate with a reduced set of financial oversight powers and responsibilities.

The Act empowered BFSA in the earlier years of its existence to finance a declining percentage of the yearly deficits of the City and covered organizations which are part of an approved budget and 4-year financial plan. There was no deficit financing required for the fiscal year 2006 - 2007, the last year BFSA had this power. In its capacity to issue bonds and notes on behalf of the City, the Authority has funded deficits, capital projects and certain working capital needs of the City and has issued bonds to refund City debt. Revenues to pay Authority debt service and to fund Authority operations are provided by the City's State aid, and the City's and School District's share of Erie County sales tax, on which the Authority has a first lien. BFSA became entitled to the City's share of Erie County sales tax revenues and State aid on July 3, 2003, the effective date of the Act. BFSA became entitled to the School District's share of Erie County sales tax revenues on July 1, 2004 as provided in Chapter 86 of the Laws of 2004, which amended the Act. Pursuant to the Act, the City and the School District have no right, title or interest in these revenues until transferred to the City and the School District by the Authority. The Authority has no independent operating income or taxing power.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The annual financial statements of the Authority consist of the following components: management's discussion and analysis (this section), financial statements, and notes to the financial statements.

<u>Management's discussion and analysis</u> of the Authority's financial performance provides an overview of the Authority's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. The overview, which covers the most important financial events of the period, should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements, including the notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements of the Authority are in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB") Statement No. 34, "Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments." The government-wide financial statements use the economic resource measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. These statements are presented to display information about the reporting entity as a whole. The statement of net assets presents information on all the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. The statement of activities and changes in net assets presents information showing how the Authority's net assets changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of timing of the related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. These statements are the *balance sheet* and the *statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance*. They recognize revenue when it becomes susceptible to accrual, which is when it becomes both measurable and available to finance expenditures in the current fiscal period.

In addition to these two types of statements, the financial statements include a reconciliation between the government-wide and governmental fund statements. Accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the financial statements.

Financial Highlights and Overall Analysis

The most critical factors in the Authority's financial position are its revenues derived from the City's sales tax revenue, (since July 1, 2003), the School District's (beginning July 1, 2004) share of Erie County sales tax revenues, and the City State aid, which together provided 98 percent of the Authority's 2009 revenue. The Act granted the Authority a first lien and perfected security interest in net collections from sales and use taxes authorized by the State and imposed by Erie County (the County). Sales taxes are imposed by the County, collected by the State and remitted to the Authority, usually several times each month. After provision for Authority debt service deposits and operating expenses, the remaining funds are remitted immediately to the City or the School District. The State legislation also provided that all State aid appropriated as local government assistance for the benefit of the City is payable to the Authority to use for debt service requirements and operating expenses, with the remaining funds to be remitted to the City.

The amount of BFSA sales tax revenues to be collected depends upon various factors, including the economic conditions within the County, which has experienced numerous cycles of growth and recession. In addition, in the past the State has enacted amendments to the Tax Law to exempt specific goods and services from the imposition of sales tax. The Act requires the County to impose the local sales tax at a rate of no less than 3.0 percent for the period ending June 30, 2037. Pursuant to State statutory authority, Erie County currently imposes sales tax at the rate of 4.75 percent. New York State has reauthorized the additional 1.0 percent sales tax rate, above the general State authorization, in Erie County every year since January 1978, but is under no obligation to continue to do so. The additional 1.0 percent sales tax currently expires on November 30, 2010, absent future reauthorization. However, during the period beginning January 1, 2007, and ending February 29, 2008, and renewed through November 2010, the County is required to allocate to the cities and towns within the County the first $12.5 million of any net collections from the additional 1.0 percent of sales and compensating use taxes authorized by Section 1210(i)(4) of the State Tax Law. This allocation resulted in additional City and School District tax revenues delivered to BFSA of approximately $3.1 million and $2.8 million, respectively, during the 2009 fiscal year. Effective July 1, 2005, the County was authorized by the State to increase the local sales tax rate by an additional .25 percent, to 4.25 percent, and effective January 10, 2006, the County was authorized by the State to increase the local sales tax by another .50 percent, to 4.75 percent. None of these additional sales tax revenues accrued to the City or BFSA in the 2008-09 fiscal year.

Sales tax revenue for the year ended June 30, 2009 was $106,138,268. The Authority also received State aid for the year ended June 30, 2009 in the amount of $181,751,478. Investment income, which accounts for the remaining Authority revenue, totaled $5,684,329 of which $5,514,315 was derived from interest on the City's general obligation bonds described below.

The other significant element in the Authority's financial position is its long-term debt. From 2004 through 2007, the Authority issued a total of $109,515,000 in long-term bonds (Series 2004A , 2005A, 2006A and 2007A) to finance the City's cost of various City and School District capital projects. The City, in return, issued a series of its own general obligation long term bonds, privately placed with the Authority, evidencing the obligations of the City for the 2005A, 2006A and 2007A bonds. On July 7, 2005 the Authority refunded $47,015,000 of City serial bonds by issuing $46,705,000 in 14-year bonds, (the 2005B series), and $360,000 in 2-year taxable bonds (the 2005C Series). The City issued its own 13.5-year premium bonds privately placed with the Authority in the amount $48,157,000. The Authority did not issue any debt during 2009.

The statement of net assets shows total net assets of $10,162,122 at June 30, 2009, as compared to a net deficit of $708,567 at June 30, 2008. The increase in net assets results from a combination of two factors. Firstly, the Authority debt issuances, which are backed by securitization of future sales tax revenue and State aid to the City, are reported as long-term liabilities, but the future revenues are not reportable. As of June 30, 2009, the Authority had net bonds payable of $140,093,670, while notes receivables from the City were $108,378,376. The Authority did not issue any new debt during 2009, and made principal payments on outstanding debt in the amount of $11,010,000. Payments received during 2009 from the City on the outstanding notes receivable was $9,063,006. As total debt principal payments made exceeded the amount received on the notes receivable, the net effect is an increase to net assets. Secondly, the Authority receives funds from the State which the City can only use for specified purposes. The Authority retains those funds until the conditions have been met. This results in a temporary increase in assets that counteracts the above described effect of the debt issuance. Should this situation not recur in future years the deficit is likely to increase. The statement on page 3 of these financial statements provides additional detail on the determination of the net asset amount.

Cash and investments were $38,085,830 at June 30, 2009. This amount includes monies set aside for debt repayment as well as State Aid in the amount of $22,625,116 paid to BFSA for targeted purposes awaiting the City's request for disbursement.

Operating expenses for the Authority totaled $731,771, under the fund basis of accounting. The Authority employed five salaried staff members at June 30, 2009.

Staff Expenses

Wages	$359,875
Other staff related expenses	$ 6,902
Total Direct Staff expenses	**$366,777**
Staff Benefits	
NYS Employees Retirement System contribution	$ 21,519
Payroll taxes, workers' comp and NYS disability	$ 28,664
Health Insurance (net of employee contributions)	$ 55,609
Total Staff Benefits	**$105,792**
Total Staff Expenses	**$472,569**

The next largest category of expenses was for professional fees, of which $146,119 was legal fees and $32,720 was for other professional consultants and advisors. Legal fees included general counsel work as well as labor and litigation expenses. Directors of the Authority do not receive any compensation for their services but are reimbursed for any Authority - related expenses, primarily travel expense for those attending meetings from outside the Buffalo area. Lunch is provided for the Board and staff on meeting days. The following chart details expenses connected with Authority meetings and Directors' travel.

Meeting Expenses

Facilities Expenses – Public Board Meetings	$10,976
Directors' travel reimbursements	$ 4,197
Public Forum and public notices	$ 5,221
Total Meeting Expenses	**$20,394**

Other expenses include various items necessary for the running of the Authority's offices, as follows:

Other Expenses

Office services including postage and delivery	$ 3,128
Rent	$37,702
Telephone and data processing	$11,862
Office Supplies	$ 4,379
Staff travel	$ 664
Equipment	$ 2,234
Total Other Expenses	**$62,114**

The Authority's rental payments are made to the Buffalo Economic Renaissance Corporation, the economic development arm of the City, where they can be used toward the City's economic development efforts.

Debt Service Fund

The Authority did not enter into any new debt transactions during this fiscal year.

Contacting the Authority's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide, taxpayers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the Authority's finances and to demonstrate its accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact Jeanette M. Mongold, Executive Director, Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority, Market Arcade Building - Suite 400, Buffalo, New York 14203.

Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2009

(With comparative totals as of June 30, 2008)	**2009**	2008
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,310,236	$ 325,412
Investments	22,864,769	29,201,954
Notes receivable - City of Buffalo due within one year	11,592,231	9,063,006
Due from other governments	32,905,288	33,767,378
Prepaid expenses	11,147	16,194
Notes receivable - City of Buffalo	96,786,145	108,619,179
Bond issuance costs, net	2,094,232	2,329,240
Capital assets	78,649	77,893
Accumulated depreciation	(74,401)	(64,450)
Total assets	181,568,296	183,335,806
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	16,257	26,090
Accrued liabilities	2,212,727	2,373,571
Due to the City of Buffalo		
Sales tax	9,552,153	10,485,349
General purpose aid	19,349,532	19,253,831
Bonds payable		
Bonds due within one year	11,730,000	11,010,000
Bonds due beyond one year	128,363,670	140,806,832
Other postemployment benefits	181,835	88,700
Total liabilities	171,406,174	184,044,373
Net Assets		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	4,248	13,443
Restricted for		
Debt service	15,156,013	14,673,611
State mandated initiatives	22,625,116	14,683,659
Unrestricted	(27,623,255)	(30,079,280)
Total net assets (deficit)	$ 10,162,122	$ (708,567)

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

For the year ended June 30, 2009

(With comparative totals for June 30, 2008)	**2009**	2008
Expenses		
General and administrative	$ 1,069,109	$ 1,271,997
Distributions		
City of Buffalo - general operations	243,784,145	231,066,550
City of Buffalo School District	32,145,521	34,434,796
Interest expense	5,791,786	6,420,044
Total expenses	282,790,561	273,193,387
General revenues		
State aid	181,751,478	160,071,058
Sales tax	106,138,268	110,115,590
Interest and other income	5,771,504	6,665,493
Total general revenues	293,661,250	276,852,141
Change in net assets	10,870,689	3,658,754
Net deficit - beginning	(708,567)	(4,367,321)
Net assets (deficit) - ending	$ 10,162,122	$ (708,567)

See accompanying notes.

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds

June 30, 2009
(With summarized comparative totals as of June 30, 2008)

	General	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds 2009	Total Governmental Funds 2008
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 15,310,236	$ -	$ 15,310,236	$ 325,412
Investments	7,621,581	15,156,013	22,777,594	29,201,954
Due from other governments	30,490,369	110,553,490	141,043,859	151,209,758
Prepaid expenses	11,147	-	11,147	16,194
Total assets	$ 53,433,333	$ 125,709,503	$ 179,142,836	$ 180,753,318
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Accounts payable	$ 16,257	$ -	$ 16,257	$ 26,090
Accrued liabilities	33,175	2,179,552	2,212,727	2,373,571
Due to the City of Buffalo	28,718,032	183,653	28,901,685	29,739,180
Total liabilities	28,767,464	2,363,205	31,130,669	32,138,841
Fund Balances				
Reserved by enabling legislation	22,625,116	-	22,625,116	14,683,659
Designated for debt service	-	15,156,013	15,156,013	14,673,611
Undesignated	2,040,753	108,190,285	110,231,038	119,257,207
Total fund balances	24,665,869	123,346,298	148,012,167	148,614,477
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 53,433,333	$ 125,709,503	$ 179,142,836	$ 180,753,318

See accompanying notes.

BUFFALO FISCAL STABILITY AUTHORITY

Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets

June 30, 2009

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 148,012,167
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:		
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds.		4,248
Interest receivable is recognized when earned in the government-wide statements, but in the governmental fund statements income is accrued only if it will be received within sixty days of year end. This is the difference in interest receivable between the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements.		326,980
Certain liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable currently and therefore are not reported as liabilities of the governmental funds. These liabilities consist of:		
Bonds payable, net of premiums	(140,093,670)	
Other postemployment benefits	(181,835)	(140,275,505)
Costs associated with the issuance of bonds are capitalized in the statement of net assets and are expensed in the governmental funds in the year the bonds are issued. The net balance at June 30 is:		2,094,232
Net assets - governmental activities		$ 10,162,122

See accompanying notes.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds

For the year ended June 30, 2009
(With summarized comparative totals for June 30, 2008)

	General	Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds 2009	2008
Revenues				
State aid	$ 181,751,478	$ -	$ 181,751,478	$ 160,071,058
Sales tax	106,138,268	-	106,138,268	110,115,590
Interest income	35,539	5,648,790	5,684,329	6,665,493
Total revenues	287,925,285	5,648,790	293,574,075	276,852,141
Expenditures				
General and administrative	625,979	-	625,979	779,282
Distributions				
City of Buffalo - general operations	243,336,980	447,165	243,784,145	231,066,550
City of Buffalo School District	32,145,521	-	32,145,521	34,434,796
Employee benefits	105,792	-	105,792	140,259
Debt service				
Principal	-	11,010,000	11,010,000	7,225,000
Interest	-	6,504,948	6,504,948	7,145,863
Total expenditures	276,214,272	17,962,113	294,176,385	280,791,750
Excess revenues (expenditures)	11,711,013	(12,313,323)	(602,310)	(3,939,609)
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers in (out), net	(3,363,589)	3,363,589	-	-
Net change in fund balances	8,347,424	(8,949,734)	(602,310)	(3,939,609)
Fund balances - beginning	16,318,445	132,296,032	148,614,477	152,554,086
Fund balances - ending	$ 24,665,869	$ 123,346,298	$ 148,012,167	$ 148,614,477

See accompanying notes.

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Assets

For year ended June 30, 2009

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ (602,310)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense exceeds capital outlays.		(9,195)
Accrued interest income collected several months after fiscal year end is not considered "available" resources and not recognized in the governmental funds until received. This is the difference in interest income between the government-wide and governmental funds financial statements.		87,175
Payments of long-term liabilities are reported as an expenditure in governmental funds, and reduce such liabilities in the statement of net assets. In the current year bond principal payments amounted to:		11,010,000
In the statement of activities and changes in net assets, certain operating expenses - other post employment benefits - are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental funds these expenditures are reported as paid. In the current year, differences in in the amount earned versus the amount paid is:		(93,135)
In the governmental fund statements, bond proceeds and premiums are reflected as other financing sources measured by the net cash flows received and bond issuance costs are expensed as paid. In the statement of activities, bonds are reflected as a liability, bond issuance costs are capitalized and bond premiums are deferred and recognized over the life of the bonds. The following summarizes these differences:		
Amortization of bond premiums	713,162	
Amortization of bond issuance costs	(235,008)	478,154
Change in net assets - governmental activities		$ 10,870,689

See accompanying notes.

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting Entity

The Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority (the Authority) is a corporate governmental agency and instrumentality of the State of New York (the State) constituting a public benefit corporation created by the Buffalo Fiscal Stability Authority Act (the Act), Chapter 122 of the Laws of 2003, as amended from time to time. Although legally separate and independent of the City of Buffalo (the City), the Authority is a component unit of the City for financial reporting purposes and, accordingly, is included in the City's financial statements.

The Authority is governed by nine directors, with seven appointed by the Governor. One of the seven must be a resident of the City. One director is appointed following the recommendation of the State Comptroller; one director is appointed on the joint recommendation of the temporary president of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. The Mayor of the City and the County Executive of Erie County, New York serve as ex-officio members. The Governor also designates the chairperson and vice-chairperson from among the directors.

The Authority has power under the Act to monitor and oversee the finances of the City and "covered organizations" - City of Buffalo School District (the District), the Joint Schools Construction Board, Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, and any governmental agency, public authority, or public benefit corporation which receives or may receive money directly, indirectly, or contingently from the City. The Authority is empowered to issue bonds and notes for various City purposes, defined in the Act as "Financeable Costs." The Act authorizes the issuance of bonds, notes, or other obligations in amounts necessary to pay any financeable costs and to fund reserves to secure such bonds. The aggregate principal amounts of such bonds, notes, or other obligations outstanding at any one time excluding refunding bonds of the City or the Authority can not exceed $175,000,000. The Authority may also issue bonds, notes or other obligations to pay the cost of issuance of such borrowings, to establish debt service reserves, to refund or advance refund any outstanding notes of the City. The Authority may issue cash flow borrowings which do not count toward the above limit, but are limited to $145,000,000 of aggregate principal amounts outstanding at any one time.

A "control period" as defined in the Act, is effective as of the date of the Act and continues until conditions are met regarding the stability of the City's finances. The Act provides the Authority different financial control and oversight powers depending upon whether the City's financial condition causes it to be in a control period which, in the Authority's view under the current Authority-approved financial plan, would end no earlier than during the City's fiscal year ending June 30, 2011. Thereafter an advisory period commences, and the Act permits a control period to be reestablished as determined by the Directors should conditions warrant. The Act provides for the continuing existence of the Authority through June 30, 2037.

The Act provides broad monitoring responsibility over the City's finances including the requirements for the City to provide an annual financial plan for four years to be approved by the Authority. The Act also allows the Authority to establish a maximum level of spending, impose a wage or hiring freeze, review and approve or disapprove any contracts, settlements, debt issuances or collective bargaining agreements entered into by the City or covered organization, and may require the City to explore certain actions regarding merger of services with the County of Erie.

The Authority receives all sales tax revenues designated for the City and the District, and State aid to be paid to the City. State aid includes all general purpose local government aid, emergency financial assistance to certain cities, emergency financial assistance to eligible municipalities, supplemental municipal aid, and any successor or new aid appropriated by the State as local government assistance for the benefit of the City. The Authority is also entitled to receive all other aid, rents, fees, charges, payments and other income to the extent such amounts are pledged to bondholders of the City. The Authority maintains amounts it deems necessary for its operations and debt service requirements with the excess transferred to the City as frequently as practicable. On occasion, the Authority has been directed by the State to retain certain State aid amounts for the City's future use.

Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Statements: The statement of net assets and the statement of activities and changes in net assets display financial activities of the overall Authority. These statements are required to distinguish between *governmental* and *business-type* activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange transactions. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties. The Authority does not maintain any business-type activities.

The statement of activities and changes in net assets is designed to present a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Authority's governmental activities. Given the specific nature of the Authority's purpose, its only function is displayed as monitoring of City finances.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Authority's funds. The emphasis of the fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column.

The Authority reports the following major funds:

- *General fund.* This is the Authority's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.
- *Debt service fund.* This fund accounts for resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt obligations of governmental activities on behalf of the City.

The basic financial statements include certain prior year summarized comparative information in total but not by separate governmental activities and major funds. Such information does not include sufficient detail to constitute a presentation in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the Authority's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2008, from which the summarized information was derived.

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The government-wide statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value directly without giving equal value in exchange, include State aid and sales taxes. On an accrual basis, revenue is recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes and State aid are earned or designated. Revenue from grants and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Authority considers all revenues reported in the governmental funds to be available if they are collected within sixty days after year end, with the exception of amounts determined by statute as State general purpose aid. By law, although designated for the current fiscal year, the amount is paid by the State in December.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt and claims and judgments, which are recognized as expenditures to the extent that they have matured. Capital asset purchases are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term liabilities and equipment or property purchased under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Interest expense is recognized on the accrual basis in the government-wide financial statements. In the governmental fund statements, interest expenditures are recognized when funds are deposited in the debt service fund.

The Authority receives sales tax revenue several times each month, and receives interest earnings from time to time as investments mature. Funds for debt service are required to be set aside from revenues on a monthly basis. The Authority also withholds, as necessary, amounts which in its judgment are required for operations and operating reserves. Residual sales tax revenue and investment earnings are then transferred to the City.

No revenues are generated from operating activities of the Authority; therefore, all revenues are defined by the Authority as non-operating revenues. Revenues are received in the general and debt service funds. Expenses of the Authority that arise in the course of providing the Authority's oversight and debt issuance services, such as payroll and administrative expenses are considered operating expenses and are accounted for in the general fund. Expenditures related to debt issuance are considered non-operating expenses and are accounted for in the debt service fund.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less.

Capital Assets

Assets are capitalized at historical cost if their value is greater than $500 and have a useful benefit in excess of one year. Contributed assets are recorded at fair value at the time received. Depreciation is provided in the government-wide statements over estimated useful lives of five years using the straight-line method. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred, significant improvements are capitalized.

Inventory and Prepaid Expenses

The Authority holds no inventory beyond small amounts of office supplies. Prepaid expense accruals are minor and are adjusted at the close of each fiscal year.

Bond Issuance Costs

Bond issuance costs are expensed and recognized in the period issued in the governmental funds. Within the government-wide statements, bond issuance costs are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related debt issue.

Bond Premiums

In the government-wide statements, proceeds from the issuance of bonds received in excess of face value (premiums) are deferred and added to the bonded liability. These amounts are subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis as an offset of interest expense over the life of the bond. In the fund statements, these amounts are recognized currently as other financing sources.

Equity Classifications

Government-wide statements

- *Invested in capital assets, net of related debt* - consists of net capital assets reduced by outstanding balances of any related debt obligations attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- *Restricted net assets* – net assets are considered restricted if their use is constrained to a particular purpose. Restrictions are imposed by external organizations such as federal or state laws or buyer's of the Authority's bonds.
- *Unrestricted net assets* – consists of all other net assets that do not meet the definition of the above two components and are available for general use by the Authority.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the Authority's policy concerning which to apply first varies with the intended use and associated legal requirements. Debt service requirements are satisfied with resources restricted for that purpose.

Interfund Transfers

The operations of the Authority include transactions between funds. These transactions may be temporary in nature, such as with interfund borrowings. Permanent transfers of funds include the transfer of expenditure and revenues to provide resources for required debt service payments.

In the government-wide statements, the amounts reported on the statement of net assets for interfund receivables and payables, if any, would represent amounts due between different fund types (governmental activities and fiduciary funds). Eliminations would be made for all interfund receivables and payables between the funds, with the exception of those due from or to the fiduciary funds, if any.

Governmental fund statements

Designations of fund balances are established to preserve resources for future expenditures as required by bond instruments or as determined by the Authority's Board of Directors. The debt service designation is used to accumulate resources for a sinking fund in connection with the requirements of the related bond agreements.

The amount reserved by enabling legislation is money provided by the State through aid and incentives for municipalities that is held by the Authority on behalf of the City. These funds are required to be used by the City for maintaining, stabilizing or reducing the real property tax burden; investing in technology or other efficiency and productivity initiatives that permanently minimize or reduce the City's operating expenses; supporting economic development or infrastructure investments that are necessary to achieve economic revitalization and generate growth in real property tax base; or minimizing or preventing reductions in City services. The money will be disbursed by the Authority when requested by the City for the aforementioned initiatives.

Contributed Services

No amounts have been reflected in the financial statements for donated services. The Board of Directors serves the Authority without compensation.

2. Transactions with and on Behalf of the City

The Act and other legal documents of the Authority establish various financial relationships between the Authority, the City, and the District. The resulting financial transactions between the Authority, the City, and the District include the receipt and use of revenues as well as Authority debt issuances to fund financeable costs of the City.

The receipt and remittance of revenues in 2009 include:

- The receipt and remittance to the City of sales tax revenues. Revenues of $106,138,268 were recorded, of which $55,140,277 was or will be paid to the City and $32,145,521 was designated for the District. The balance was retained for Authority operations and to provide for a debt service sinking fund.
- The receipt of State aid for the City of $181,751,478 with $173,551,880 was transferred to the City and the remaining amount retained by the Authority for debt service payments. Of this amount, $19,165,879 was accrued as revenue in fiscal 2008, and transferred to the City when it is received in December 2008, with a similar amount for 2009. In addition, the Authority transfers interest earned on funds held on behalf of the City. Total interest earnings distributed to the City for the year ended June 30, 2009 was $580,446.

3. Cash and Investments

Investment policies are governed by State laws in accordance with the Act and as established in the Authority's written policies. Cash resources must be deposited in FDIC-insured commercial banks or trust companies located within the State. The Executive Director is authorized to use demand accounts and certificates of deposit. Permissible investments include obligations of the United States Treasury and its Agencies, repurchase agreements, obligations of the State or its localities, and commercial paper of any bank or corporation provided it has the highest rating of two independent rating agencies.

Collateral is required for demand and time deposits and certificates of deposit not covered by Federal Deposit Insurance. Obligations that may be pledged as collateral are obligations of the United States and its agencies and obligations of the State and its municipalities and school districts.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. At June 30, 2009, the Authority's bank deposits were fully collateralized by FDIC coverage and securities held by the pledging institution's trust in the Authority's name.

The Authority's cash and investments at June 30, 2009 consist of the following:

	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash	$ 16,077	$ 16,077
Certificates of deposit	15,298,066	15,298,066
U.S. Treasury Notes	7,614,082	7,613,135
U.S. Treasury Slugs	2,774,579	2,774,579
U. S. Treasury Bills	42,970	42,990
Fed'l Home Loan Mortg Corp. Disc. Paper	3,697,163	3,766,432
Fed'l National Mortg. Assn. Disc. Notes	8,453,740	8,604,754
Accrued interest	276,328	276,328
	$ 38,173,005	$ 38,392,361

Certain treasury notes are carried at amortized cost which approximates market value at June 30, 2009.

The risk and type of investments presented above generally indicate activity and positions held throughout the year. Maturities are generally short term with certificates of deposits issued with 30 day maturities and U.S. Treasuries and commercial paper due within 45 days of purchase. In 2009, the Authority purchased a U.S. Treasury Note with a maturity date of March 2010.

4. Due from Other Governments

Due from New York State:		
May and June sales tax receipts	$	11,324,490
June 2009 general purpose local aid		19,165,879
Due from the City:		
Mirror bond 2005A (1/15/2025) interest at 5.0% inclusive of premium of $934,560		21,213,863
Mirror bond 2005B&C (1/15/2019) interest at 5.0% inclusive of premium of $1,106,856		37,761,856
Mirror bond 2006A (1/15/2020) interest at 5.0% inclusive of premium of $191,865		23,409,304
Mirror bond 2007A (1/15/2023) interest at 5.0% inclusive of premium of $768,844		25,993,353
Accrued interest		2,416,919
	$	141,285,664

Amounts to be received from the City on the mirror bonds are as follows:

Year ending June 30,		Principal		Interest
2010	$	11,592,231	$	5,268,813
2011		12,639,442		4,689,202
2012		11,530,165		4,057,229
2013		10,404,673		3,480,720
2014		10,965,657		2,960,488
2015-2019		35,662,841		8,190,002
2020-2024		12,278,783		1,393,234
2025		302,459		15,123
	$	105,376,251	$	30,054,811

5. Capital Assets

		2009		2008
Furniture, fixtures, and computers	$	78,649	$	77,893
Accumulated depreciation		(74,401)		(64,450)
	$	4,248	$	13,443

Capital assets increased by $756 in fiscal 2009 and depreciation expense amounted to $9,951.

6. Long-Term Liabilities

	July 1, 2008	Increases	Decreases	June 30, 2009	Amounts Due in One Year
Series 2004A Bond, maturing August 2014 with interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.25% over the life of the bond.	$ 19,350,000	$ -	$ 2,350,000	$ 17,000,000	$ 2,475,000
Series 2005A bond maturing September 2025 with interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% over the life of the bond.	25,760,000	-	2,320,000	23,440,000	2,975,000
Series 2005B bond maturing September 2019 with interest at 5.0% over the life of the bond.	43,990,000	-	3,950,000	40,040,000	3,385,000
Series 2006A bond maturing September 2020 with interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% over the life of the bond.	26,290,000	-	1,460,000	24,830,000	1,515,000
Series 2007A bond maturing September 2023 with interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% over the life of the bond.	28,470,000	-	930,000	27,540,000	1,380,000
Premiums:					
2004A	1,223,177	-	203,808	1,019,369	-
2005A	1,836,840	-	106,663	1,730,177	-
2005B	3,024,746	-	269,532	2,755,214	-
2006A	1,025,091	-	77,923	947,168	-
2007A	846,978	-	55,236	791,742	-
	$ 151,816,832	$ -	$ 11,723,162	$ 140,093,670	$ 11,730,000

Debt service requirements:

Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2010	$ 11,730,000	$ 6,232,880
2011	14,360,000	5,687,593
2012	15,525,000	5,007,552
2013	14,535,000	4,244,397
2014	13,540,000	3,513,517
2015-2019	43,960,000	9,154,442
2020-2024	18,605,000	1,603,081
2025-2026	595,000	21,853
	$ 132,850,000	**$ 35,465,315**

Lease obligations:

The Authority leases its office space from a City related entity under the terms of an operating lease which includes renewal options through May 31, 2010. Rental expense amounted to $37,702 for the year ended June 30, 2009. Future minimum rental requirements for the year ending June 30, 2010 are $35,780.

7. Contributions to Pension Plans

The Authority participates in the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System (ERS), which is a cost-sharing multiple employer, public employee retirement system. ERS offers a wide range of plans and benefits which are related to years of service and final average salary, vesting of retirement benefits, death and disability.

ERS provides retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. The New York State Retirement and Social Security Law govern obligations of employers and employees to contribute and provide benefits to employees. ERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. This report may be obtained by writing to the New York State and Local Retirement System, 110 State Street, Albany, NY 12244.

ERS requires employee contributions of 3% of salary except for individuals joining prior to July 1976 or with greater than 10 years of service. The Comptroller annually certifies the required contribution rate expressed as a percentage of participants' wages for employer contributions to the pension accumulation fund. The required contributions and rates over the past three years were:

	ERS		
	Amounts		Rates
2009	$	39,842	8.1-10.8%
2008		38,480	8.9-12.1%
2007		57,769	9.8-13.3%

The Authority's payments made to the Systems were equal to 100% of the required amount for each year.

8. Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

The Authority maintains a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan (the Plan) providing for lifetime cost sharing of medical, dental, and vision premiums to eligible retirees and spouses.

The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report. Eligibility is based on covered employees who retire from the Authority over age 65 and with ten or more years of service. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing requirements, with no current funding of actuarially determined liabilities. For the years ended June 30, 2009, there were no retirees of the Authority receiving benefits.

The Authority's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) expense is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the Authority (ARC). The Authority has elected to calculate the ARC and related information using the projected unit credit cost method permitted by GASB. The ARC represents a level funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability over 30 years.

The following table summarizes the Authority's annual OPEB for fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, the amount actually contributed to the Plan, and changes in the Authority's OPEB obligation:

Annual required contribution		
Normal cost	$	80,300
Amortization of unfunded actuarial accrued liability		8,400
Interest adjustment		4,435
		93,135
Contributions made		-
Increase in net OPEB obligation		93,135
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year		88,700
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	$	181,835

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

Ended June 30,	OPEB Cost	OPEB Cost Contributed	OPEB Obligation
2009	$ 93,135	0%	$ 181,835
2008	$ 88,700	0%	$ 88,700

As of January 1, 2008, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the actuarial accrued liability for future benefits was $225,100, all of which is unfunded. The annual payroll of employees eligible to be covered by the Plan was $360,000, and the ratio of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability to the covered payroll was 62.5%.

The projection of future benefit payments for an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the Plan and ARC of the Authority are subject to continual revision as actual results compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the Plan as understood by the Authority and Plan members and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the Authority and Plan members. The methods and assumptions used included techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The following simplifying assumptions were made:

Retirement age for active employees – assumed employees will not retire before age 65 and ten years of service.
Marital status – Assumed 60% of future retirees will be married, with male spouses assumed to be three years older than female spouses.
Mortality – RP2000, sex distinct with full generational projections using scale AA for active employees and retirees.
Turnover – None assumed.
Payroll growth – A 4% payroll growth rate was used.
Healthcare cost trend rate – The expected rate of increase in healthcare premiums was based on projections developed by the actuary's healthcare specialists. An initial inflation rate of 9.5%, reduced to an ultimate rate of 5.0% after nine years was used. Vision and dental plans were based on a 5% constant rate.
Health insurance premiums – 2008 health insurance premiums were used as the basis for calculation of the present value of total benefits to be paid.

Based on the historical and expected returns of the Authority's general assets, a discount rate of 5.0% was used. The level percentage of projected payroll of active plan members method is used to amortize the unfunded actuarial liability. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2009 was 28 years.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

The Authority is involved in various legal proceedings, which, in the opinion of management, will not have a material adverse effect upon the financial position of the Authority. These proceedings result from the Authority being named as a party to various suits initiated by bargaining units representing many of the City's workers challenging articles of the Act relative to wage freezes. No damages have been specified.