

NEW ISSUE

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Bond Counsel to the City, based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance by the City with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for Federal income tax purposes pursuant to Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is not treated as a preference item in calculating the alternative minimum tax imposed under the Code with respect to individuals. Bond Counsel is also of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State of New York and the City of New York. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual of, interest on the Notes. See "Tax Matters" herein.

The Notes are not "Qualified Tax-Exempt Obligations" under Section 265(b) of the Code.

CITY OF SYRACUSE ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

\$39,616,000

REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2019A (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES) (the "Notes")

Date of Issue: September 20, 2019

Maturity Date: March 31, 2020

The Notes are general obligations of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York (the "City"), and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes. All the taxable real property within the City will be subject to the levy of ad valorem taxes to pay the Notes and the interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. See "**Nature of Obligation**" and "**Tax Levy Limitation Law,**" herein.

At the option of the purchaser(s), the Notes will be issued in (i) registered form registered in the name of the successful bidder(s) or (ii) registered book-entry form registered to Cede & Co., as the partnership nominee for The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC").

If the Notes are issued registered in the name of the successful bidder(s), a single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rates(s). Principal of and interest on such Notes will be payable in federal funds by the City to the registered owner(s).

If the Notes are issued in book-entry-only form, such Notes will be delivered to DTC, which will act as securities depository for the Notes. Beneficial owners will not receive certificates representing their interest in the Notes. Individual purchases may be made in denominations of \$5,000 or integral multiples thereof except for one necessary odd denomination. A single note certificate will be issued for those Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP number in the aggregate principal amount awarded to such purchaser(s) at such interest rate. Principal of and interest on said Notes will be paid in federal funds by the City to Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, which will in turn remit such principal and interest to its participants for subsequent distribution to the beneficial owners of the Notes as described herein. Transfer of principal and interest payments to beneficial owners by participants of DTC will be the responsibility of such participants and other nominees of beneficial owners. The City will not be responsible or liable for payments by DTC to its participants or by DTC participants to beneficial owners or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing the records maintained by DTC, its participants or persons acting through such participants. (See "Book-Entry-Only System" herein.)

The Notes are offered subject to the respective final approving opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel, and certain other conditions. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, or as otherwise agreed upon with the purchaser(s) on or about September 20, 2019.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS IN A FORM "DEEMED FINAL" BY THE CITY FOR PURPOSES OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 15C2-12 ("THE RULE"). THE CITY WILL COVENANT IN A DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING TO PROVIDE NOTICE OF CERTAIN INFORMATION (AS DEFINED IN THE RULE) AS REQUIRED BY THE RULE (SEE "DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING FOR THE NOTES," HEREIN).

Dated: August 30, 2019

**CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK**

Ben Walsh
MAYOR

COMMON COUNCIL

Helen Hudson
President

Khalid BeyPresident Pro-Tempore and Councilor-at-Large
Steven Thompson.....Majority Leader and Councilor-at-Large
Michael Greene.....Councilor-at-Large
Timothy Rudd.....Councilor-at-Large
Joseph Carni..... Councilor, First District and Minority Leader
Chad Ryan.....Councilor, Second District
Bryn Lovejoy-Grinnell.....Councilor, Third District
Latoya Allen.....Councilor, Fourth District
Joe DriscollCouncilor, Fifth District

Martin D. Masterpole..... City Auditor
David J. DelVecchio, CPA Commissioner of Finance
Kristen E. Smith..... Corporation Counsel
Mary Vossler, CPA.....Director of Management and Budget

BOND COUNSEL

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP
Syracuse, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR



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No person has been authorized by the City of Syracuse to give any information or to make any representations not contained in this Official Statement and, if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make such offer, solicitation or sale.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
THE NOTES.....	1	Results of Operations – Fiscal Year Ended June	
Description.....	1	30, 2018	A-23
Authority for and Purpose of the Notes	1	Revenues.....	A-25
THE NOTES.....	2	Events Affecting New York School Districts	A-29
Book-Entry-Only System.....	2	REAL PROPERTY TAXES	A-30
NATURE OF OBLIGATION.....	4	Assessment Procedures.....	A-30
Tax Levy Limitation Law	5	Tax Collection and Enforcement Procedures.....	A-31
SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES		Matters Affecting Real Property Taxes.....	A-34
UPON DEFAULT	6	Ten of the Largest Taxpayers.....	A-34
MARKET FACTORS.....	9	CITY INDEBTEDNESS	A-35
THE STATE COMPTROLLER’S FISCAL STRESS		Constitutional Requirements.....	A-35
MONITORING SYSTEM AND COMPLIANCE		Statutory Procedure.....	A-35
REVIEWS	10	Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation ..	A-36
LITIGATION	10	Debt Ratios	A-39
TAX MATTERS	14	Debt Service Schedule	A-39
LEGAL MATTERS.....	15	Trend of Bonded Indebtedness	A-40
DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING.....	15	Installment Purchase Contracts	A-40
Disclosure Undertaking for the Notes.....	15	Contract Liability	A-40
Compliance History	16	Short-Term Indebtedness	A-41
MUNICIPAL ADVISOR	16	Capital Financings and Debt Authorizations ..	A-42
RATINGS.....	17	Capital Budget	A-43
CYBERSECURITY	17	ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	A-44
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.....	17	Population	A-44
APPENDIX A.....	19	Income	A-45
THE CITY	19	Employment.....	A-45
THE CITY	A-1	Educational, Cultural and Medical	
General Information.....	A-1	Institutions	A-50
Form of Government	A-2	Financial Institutions.....	A-51
Services.....	A-2	Transportation	A-52
Employees.....	A-7	Communications	A-52
Employee Benefits	A-8	Utilities	A-52
Other Postemployment Benefits	A-11	Development Activities	A-53
The Syracuse Hancock International Airport.....	A-12	Affordable Housing Development	A-53
FINANCIAL FACTORS	A-15	Economic Development.....	A-54
Budgetary Procedure.....	A-15	APPENDIX B	
Mid Year Budget Report – Year Ending June 30,		UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL	
2019	A-18	STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS	B-64
Adopted Budget For The Fiscal Year Ending June		APPENDIX C	
30, 2019	A-21	INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	
Adopted Budget For The Fiscal Year Ending June		FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED	
30, 2020	A-21	JUNE 30, 2018	C-65
Independent Audits	A-21	APPENDIX D	
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	A-22	FORM OF BOND COUNSEL’S LEGAL OPINION ..	D-66
Investment Policy	A-22		

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

\$39,616,000 REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2019A (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES)
(the “Notes”)

This Official Statement, including appendices hereto, presents certain information relating to the City of Syracuse, in Onondaga County, in the State of New York, (the “City,” “County,” and “State,” respectively) in connection with the sale of \$39,616,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2019A (School District Purposes) (the “Notes”).

All quotations from and summaries and explanations of provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State as well as the acts and proceedings of the City contained herein do not purport to be complete and are qualified in their entirety by reference to the official compilations thereof and all references to the Notes as well as the proceedings of the City relating thereto are qualified in their entirety by reference to the definitive form of such obligations and such proceedings.

THE NOTES

Description

The Notes will be dated and will mature as reflected on the cover page hereof.

The Notes will not be subject to redemption prior to maturity. Interest will be calculated on a 30-day month and 360-day year basis, payable at maturity.

The Notes will be issued in registered form registered to Cede & Co, as the partnership nominee for DTC. The City will act as Paying Agent for the Notes. The City contact information is as follows: David J. DelVecchio, Commissioner of Finance, 128 City Hall, Syracuse New York 13202, (315) 448-8304, e-mail: ddelvechio@syr.gov.

Authority for and Purpose of the Notes

The Notes are being issued in anticipation of State aid revenue, the receipt of which moneys has been included as estimated revenue in the budget of the City School District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Proceeds of such Revenue Anticipation Notes will be used to offset the effects of timing differences between cash receipts and disbursements in the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

The Notes are issued pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State, including Sections 25.00 and 39.00 of the Local Finance Law, and a revenue anticipation note ordinances adopted by the Common Council of the City, on July 8, 2019 to finance cash flow requirements for City School District purposes in anticipation of the receipt of State aid and sales tax revenue to be received during the 2019-2020 fiscal year of the City. Proceeds of such Notes shall be used only for purposes specified in the 2019-2020 budget of the City School District and will not be used to redeem or renew revenue anticipation notes presently outstanding.

Pursuant to Section 25.00 (g) of the Local Finance Law, generally, whenever the amount of the Notes and any additional revenue anticipation notes issued in anticipation of the receipt of 2019-2020 revenue equals the amount of such revenue remaining to be received, the City is required to set aside in a special bank account all of such moneys as received thereafter, and to use the amounts so set aside only for the purpose of paying such Notes. Interest on the Notes will be provided from budget appropriations. (See Statements of Cash Flow, Appendix B, hereto).

In the event the aforementioned revenue is not received on schedule, the Notes may be renewed from time to time. However, such Notes may not be renewed beyond June 30, 2022, such date being the close of the second fiscal year succeeding the fiscal year in which such Notes were originally issued. In the event such revenue has not been fully received by the final maturity date of the Notes issued in anticipation thereof, the principal of and interest on the Notes shall be paid from other available City moneys.

The faith and credit of the City shall be pledged to the payment of principal of and interest on these Notes

THE NOTES

Book-Entry-Only System

If requested, the Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), New York, New York, will act as securities depository for the Notes and if so requested, for the Notes. If so requested, the Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully registered note certificate will be issued for the Notes bearing the same rate of interest and CUSIP and deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world’s largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com and www.dtc.org.

Purchases of the Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each bond or note (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants’ records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of the Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC’s records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's Money Market Instruments (MMI) Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the Notes within an issue are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such issue to be redeemed.

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal and interest payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry-only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Note certificates will be printed and delivered as applicable.

The information in this section concerning DTC and DTC's book-entry system has been obtained from sources that the City believes to be reliable, but the City takes no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Source: The Depository Trust Company

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE ABOVE SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SAMPLE OFFERING DOCUMENT LANGUAGE SUPPLIED BY DTC, BUT THE CITY TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF. IN ADDITION, THE CITY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO: (I) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (II) THE PAYMENTS BY DTC OR ANY PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF, OR PREMIUM, IF ANY, OR INTEREST ON THE NOTES OR (III) ANY NOTICE WHICH IS PERMITTED OR REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS.

THE CITY CANNOT AND DOES NOT GIVE ANY ASSURANCES THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC WILL DISTRIBUTE TO THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS OF THE NOTES (1) PAYMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES (2) CONFIRMATIONS OF THEIR OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN THE NOTES OR (3) OTHER NOTICES SENT TO DTC OR CEDE & CO., ITS PARTNERSHIP NOMINEE, AS THE REGISTERED OWNER OF THE NOTES, OR THAT THEY WILL DO SO ON A TIMELY BASIS, OR THAT DTC, DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS WILL SERVE AND ACT IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED IN THIS OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE CITY WILL NOT HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATIONS TO DTC, THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, THE INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OR THE BENEFICIAL OWNERS WITH RESPECT TO (1) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC; (2) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY AMOUNT DUE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER IN RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT OF OR INTEREST OR REDEMPTION PREMIUM ON THE NOTES; (3) THE DELIVERY BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OF DTC OF ANY NOTICE TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER THAT IS REQUIRED OR PERMITTED TO BE GIVEN TO OWNERS ; OR (4) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DTC AS THE REGISTERED HOLDER OF THE NOTES.

NATURE OF OBLIGATION

Each Note, when duly issued and paid for, will constitute a contract between the City and the holder thereof.

Holders of any series of bonds or notes of the City may bring an action or commence a proceeding in accordance with the civil practice law and rules to enforce the rights of the holders of such series of notes or bonds.

The Notes will be general obligations of the City and will contain a pledge of the faith and credit of the City for the payment of the principal thereof and the interest thereon as required by the Constitution and laws of the State. For the payment of such principal and interest, the City has power and statutory authorization to levy ad valorem taxes on all real property within the City, subject to applicable statutory limitations.

Although the State Legislature is restricted by Article VIII, Section 12 of the State Constitution from imposing limitations on the power to raise taxes to pay “interest on or principal of indebtedness theretofore contracted” prior to the effective date of any such legislation, the New York State Legislature may from time to time impose additional limitations or requirements on the ability to increase a real property tax levy or on the methodology, exclusions or other restrictions of various aspects of real property taxation (as well as on the ability to issue new indebtedness). On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor, as amended (the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to local governments and school districts in the State (with certain exceptions) and imposes additional procedural requirements on the ability of municipalities and school districts to levy certain year-to-year increases in real property taxes.

Under the Constitution of the State, the City is required to pledge its faith and credit for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes and is required to raise real estate taxes, and without specification, other revenues, if such levy is necessary to repay such indebtedness. While the Tax Levy Limitation Law imposes a statutory limitation on the City’s power to increase its annual tax levy with the amount of such increase limited by the formulas set forth in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it also provides the procedural method to surmount that limitation. See “Tax Levy Limitation Law,” herein.

The Constitutionally-mandated general obligation pledge of municipalities and school districts in New York State has been interpreted by the Court of Appeals, the State’s highest court, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), as follows:

“A pledge of the city’s faith and credit is both a commitment to pay and a commitment of the city’s revenue generating powers to produce the funds to pay. Hence, an obligation containing a pledge of the City’s “faith and credit” is secured by a promise both to pay and to use in good faith the city’s general revenue powers to produce sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest of the obligation as it becomes due. That is why both words, “faith” and “credit” are used and they are not tautological. That is what the words say and this is what the courts have held they mean...So, too, although the Legislature is given the duty to restrict municipalities in order to prevent abuses in taxation, assessment, and in contracting of indebtedness, it may not constrict the City’s power to levy taxes on real estate for the payment of interest on or principal of indebtedness previously contracted...While phrased in permissive language, these provisions, when read together with the requirement of the pledge and faith and credit, express a constitutional imperative: debt obligations must be paid, even if tax limits be exceeded”.

In addition, the Court of Appeals in the Flushing National Bank case has held that the payment of debt service on outstanding general obligation Notes takes precedence over fiscal emergencies and the police power of political subdivisions in New York State.

The pledge has generally been understood as a promise to levy property taxes without limitation as to rate or amount to the extent necessary to cover debt service due to language in Article VIII Section 10 of the Constitution which provides an exclusion for debt service from Constitutional limitations on the amount of a real property tax levy, insuring the availability of the levy of property tax revenues to pay debt service. As the Flushing National Bank Court noted, the term “faith and credit” in its context is “not qualified in any way”. Indeed, in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 40 N.Y.2d 1088 (1977), the Court of Appeals described the pledge as a direct constitutional mandate. In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., 41 N.Y.2d 644 (1977), the Court of Appeals stated that, while holders of general obligation debt did not have a right to particular revenues such as sales tax, “with respect to traditional real estate tax levies, the bondholders are constitutionally protected against an attempt by the State to deprive the city of those revenues to meet its obligations.” According to the Court in Quirk, the State Constitution “requires the city to raise real estate taxes, and without specification other revenues, if such a levy be necessary to repay indebtedness.”

In addition, the Constitution of the State requires that every county, city, town, village, and school district in the State provide annually by appropriation for the payment of all interest and principal on its serial bonds and certain other obligations, and that, if at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriation, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. In the event that an appropriating authority were to make an appropriation for debt service and then decline to expend it for that purpose, this provision would not apply. However, the Constitution of the State does also provide that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village, or school district may be required to set apart and apply such first revenues at the suit of any holder of any such obligations.

In Quirk v. Municipal Assistance Corp., the Court of Appeals described this as a “first lien” on revenues, but one that does not give holders a right to any particular revenues. It should thus be noted that the pledge of the faith and credit of a political subdivision in New York State is a pledge of an issuer of a general obligation bond or note to use its general revenue powers, including, but not limited to, its property tax levy to pay debt service on such obligations, but that such pledge may not be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to include a constitutional or statutory lien upon any particular revenues.

While the courts in New York State have historically been protective of the rights of holders of general obligation debt of political subdivisions, it is not possible to predict what a future court might hold.

Tax Levy Limitation Law

On June 24, 2011, Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 was signed into law by the Governor (as amended, the “Tax Levy Limitation Law”). The Tax Levy Limitation Law applies to all local governments, including school districts (with the exception of New York City, the counties comprising New York City and school districts in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers, the latter four of which are affected indirectly by applicability to their respective city). It also applies to independent special districts and to town and county improvement districts as part of their parent municipalities tax levies.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law restricts, among other things, the amount of real property taxes (including assessments of certain special improvement districts) that may be levied by or on behalf of a municipality in a particular year, beginning with fiscal years commencing on or after January 1, 2012. Pursuant to the Tax Levy Limitation Law, the tax levy of a municipality cannot increase by more than the lesser of (i) two percent (2%) or (ii) the annual increase in the consumer price index (“CPI”), over the amount of the prior year’s tax levy. Certain adjustments would be permitted for taxable real property full valuation increases due to changes in physical or quantity growth in the real property base as defined in Section 1220 of the Real Property Tax Law. A municipality may exceed the tax levy limitation for the coming fiscal year only if the governing body of such municipality first enacts, by at least a sixty percent vote of the total voting strength of the board, a local law (resolution in the case of fire districts and certain special districts) to override such limitation for such coming fiscal year only. There are

permissible exceptions to the tax levy limitation provided in the Tax Levy Limitation Law, including expenditures made on account of certain tort settlements and certain increases in the average actuarial contribution rates of the New York State and Local Employees' Retirement System, the Police and Fire Retirement System, and the Teachers' Retirement System. Municipalities are also permitted to carry forward a certain portion of their unused levy limitation from a prior year. Each municipality prior to adoption of its fiscal year budget must submit for review to the State Comptroller any information that is necessary in the calculation of its tax levy for such fiscal year.

The Tax Levy Limitation Law does not contain an exception from the levy limitation for the payment of debt service on either outstanding general obligation debt of municipalities or such debt incurred after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law (June 24, 2011).

While the Tax Levy Limitation Law may constrict an issuer's power to levy real property taxes for the payment of debt service on debt contracted after the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law, it is clear that no statute is able (1) to limit an issuer's pledge of its faith and credit to the payment of any of its general obligation indebtedness or (2) to limit an issuer's levy of real property taxes to pay debt service on general obligation debt contracted prior to the effective date of the Tax Levy Limitation Law. Whether the Constitution grants a municipality authority to treat debt service payments as a constitutional exception to such a statutory tax levy limitation is not clear.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING REMEDIES UPON DEFAULT

General Municipal Law Contract Creditors' Provision. Each Note, when duly issued and paid for, will constitute a contract between the City and the holder thereof. Under current law, provision is made for contract creditors of the City to enforce payments upon such contracts, if necessary, through court action. Section 3-a of the General Municipal Law provides, subject to exceptions not pertinent, that the rate of interest to be paid by the City upon any judgment or accrued claim against it on an amount adjudged due to a creditor shall not exceed nine per centum per annum from the date due to the date of payment. This provision might be construed to have application to the holders of the Notes in the event of a default in the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes.

Execution/Attachment of Municipal Property. As a general rule, property and funds of a municipal corporation serving the public welfare and interest have not been judicially subjected to execution or attachment to satisfy a judgment, although judicial mandates have been issued to officials to appropriate and pay judgments out of certain funds or the proceeds of a tax levy. In accordance with the general rule with respect to municipalities, judgments against the City may not be enforced by levy and execution against property owned by the City.

Authority to File For Municipal Bankruptcy. The Federal Bankruptcy Code allows public bodies, such as counties, cities, towns and villages, recourse to the protection of a Federal Court for the purpose of adjusting outstanding indebtedness. Section 85.80 of the Local Finance Law contains specific authorization for any municipality in the State or its emergency control board to file a petition under any provision of Federal bankruptcy law for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The State has consented that any municipality in the State may file a petition with the United States District Court or court of bankruptcy under any provision of the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness. Subject to such State consent, under the United States Constitution, Congress has jurisdiction over such matters and has enacted amendments to the existing federal bankruptcy statute, being Chapter 9 thereof, generally to the effect and with the purpose of affording municipal corporations, under certain circumstances, with easier access to judicially approved adjustment of debt, including judicial control over identifiable and unidentifiable creditors.

No current state law purports to create any priority for holders of the Notes should the City be under the jurisdiction of any court, pursuant to the laws of the United States, now or hereafter in effect, for the composition or adjustment of municipal indebtedness.

The rights of the owners of Notes to receive interest and principal from the City could be adversely affected by the restructuring of the City's debt under Chapter 9 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code. No assurance can be given that

any priority of holders of debt obligations issued by the City (including the Notes) to payment from monies retained in any debt service fund or from other cash resources would be recognized if a petition were filed by or on behalf of the City under the Federal Bankruptcy Code or pursuant to other subsequently enacted laws relating to creditors' rights; such monies might, under such circumstances, be paid to satisfy the claims of all creditors generally.

Under the Federal Bankruptcy Code, a petition may be filed in the Federal Bankruptcy court by a municipality which is insolvent or unable to meet its debts as they mature. Generally, the filing of such a petition operates as a stay of any proceeding to enforce a claim against the municipality. The Federal Bankruptcy Code also requires that a plan be filed for the adjustment of the municipality's debt, which may modify or alter the rights of creditors and which could be secured. Any plan of adjustment confirmed by the court must be approved by the requisite number of creditors. If confirmed by the bankruptcy court, the plan would be binding upon all creditors affected by it.

State Debt Moratorium Law. There are separate State law provisions regarding debt service moratoriums enacted into law in 1975.

At the Extraordinary Session of the State Legislature held in November, 1975, legislation was enacted which purported to suspend the right to commence or continue an action in any court to collect or enforce certain short-term obligations of The City of New York. The effect of such act was to create a three-year moratorium on actions to enforce the payment of such obligations. On November 19, 1976, the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, declared such act to be invalid on the ground that it violates the provisions of the State Constitution requiring a pledge by such City of its faith and credit for the payment of obligations.

As a result of the Court of Appeals decision in Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York, 40 N.Y.2d 731 (1976), the constitutionality of that portion of Title 6-A of Article 2 of the Local Finance Law, as described below, enacted at the 1975 Extraordinary Session of the State legislature authorizing any county, city, town or village with respect to which the State has declared a financial emergency to petition the State Supreme Court to stay the enforcement against such municipality of any claim for payment relating to any contract, debt or obligation of the municipality during the emergency period, is subject to doubt. In any event, no such emergency has been declared with respect to the City.

Right of Municipality or State to Declare a Municipal Financial Emergency and Stay Claims Under State Debt Moratorium Law. The State Legislature is authorized to declare by special act that a state of financial emergency exists in any county, city, town or village. (The provision does not by its terms apply to school districts or fire districts.) In addition, the State Legislature may authorize by special act establishment of an "emergency financial control board" for any county, city, town or village upon determination that such a state of financial emergency exists. Thereafter, unless such special act provides otherwise, a voluntary petition to stay claims may be filed by any such municipality (or by its emergency financial control board in the event said board requests the municipality to petition and the municipality fails to do so within five days thereafter). A petition filed in supreme court in the county in which the municipality is located in accordance with the requirements of Title 6-A of the Local Finance Law ("Title 6-A") effectively prohibits the doing of any act for ninety days in the payment of claims against the municipality, including payment of debt service on outstanding indebtedness.

This includes staying the commencement or continuation of any court proceedings seeking payment of debt service due, the assessment, levy or collection of taxes by or for the municipality or the application of any funds, property, receivables or revenues of the municipality to the payment of debt service. The stay can be vacated under certain circumstances with provisions for the payment of amounts due or overdue upon a demand for payment in accordance with the statutory provisions set forth therein. The filing of a petition may be accompanied with a proposed repayment plan which, upon court order approving the plan, may extend any stay in the payment of claims against the municipality for such "additional period of time as is required to carry out fully all the terms and provisions of the plan with respect to those creditors who accept the plan or any benefits thereunder." Court approval is conditioned, after a hearing, upon certain findings as provided in Title 6-A.

A proposed plan can be modified prior to court approval or disapproval. After approval, modification is not permissible without court order after a hearing. If not approved, the proposed plan must be amended within ten days or else the stay is vacated and claims, including debt service due or overdue, must be paid. It is at the discretion of the court to permit additional filings of amended plans and continuation of any stay during such time. A stay may

be vacated or modified by the court upon motion of any creditor if the court finds after a hearing that the municipality has failed to comply with a material provision of an accepted repayment plan or that due to a “material change in circumstances” the repayment plan is no longer in compliance with statutory requirements.

Once an approved repayment plan has been completed, the court, after a hearing upon motion of any creditor, or a motion of the municipality or its emergency financial control board, will enter an order vacating any stay then in effect and enjoining of creditors who accepted the plan or any benefits thereunder from commencing or continuing any court action, proceeding or other act described in Title 6-A relating to any debt included in the plan.

Title 6-A requires notice to all creditors of each material step in the proceedings. Court determinations adverse to the municipality or its financial emergency control board are appealable as of right to the appellate division in the judicial department in which the court is located and thereafter, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals. Such appeals stay the judgment appealed from and all other actions, special proceedings or acts within the scope of Section 85.30 of Title 6-A pending the hearing and determination of the appeals.

Whether Title 6-A is valid under the Constitutional provisions regarding the payment of debt service is not known. However, based upon the decision in the Flushing National Bank case described above, its validity is subject to doubt.

While the State Legislature has from time to time adopted legislation in response to a municipal fiscal emergency and established public benefit corporations with a broad range of financial control and oversight powers to oversee such municipalities, generally such legislation has provided that the provisions of Title 6-A are not applicable during any period of time that such a public benefit corporation has outstanding indebtedness issued on behalf of such municipality.

Fiscal Stress and State Emergency Financial Control Boards. Pursuant to Article IX Section 2(b)(2) of the State Constitution, any local government in the State may request the intervention of the State in its “property, affairs and government” by a two-thirds vote of the total membership of its legislative body or on request of its chief executive officer concurred in by a majority of such membership. This has resulted in the adoption of special acts for the establishment of public benefit corporations with varying degrees of authority to control the finances (including debt issuance) of the cities of Buffalo, Troy and Yonkers and the County of Nassau. The specific authority, powers and composition of the financial control boards established by these acts varies based upon circumstances and needs. Generally, the State legislature has granted such boards the power to approve or disapprove budget and financial plans and to issue debt on behalf of the municipality, as well as to impose wage and/or hiring freezes and approve collective bargaining agreements in certain cases. Implementation is left to the discretion of the board of the public benefit corporation. Such a State financial control board was first established for New York City in 1975. In addition, on a certificate of necessity of the governor reciting facts which in the judgment of governor constitute an emergency requiring enactment of such laws, with the concurrences of two-thirds of the members elected in each house of the State legislature, the State is authorized to intervene in the “property, affairs and governments” of local government units. This occurred in the case of the County of Erie in 2005. The authority of the State to intervene in the financial affairs of local government is further supported by Article VIII, Section 12 of the Constitution, which declares it to be the duty of the State legislature to restrict, subject to other provisions of the Constitution, the power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money and contracting indebtedness and loaning the credit of counties, cities, towns and villages so as to prevent abuses in taxation and assessment and in contracting indebtedness by them.

In 2013, the State established a new state advisory board to assist counties, cities, towns and villages in financial distress. The Financial Restructuring Board for Local Governments (the “FRB”), is authorized to conduct a comprehensive review of the finances and operations of any such municipality deemed by the FRB to be fiscally eligible for its services upon request by resolution of the municipal legislative body and concurrence of its chief executive. The FRB is authorized to make recommendations for, but cannot compel improvement of fiscal stability, management and delivery of municipal services, including shared services opportunities and is authorized to offer grants and/or loans of up to \$5,000,000 through a Local Government Performance and Efficiency Program to undertake certain recommendations. If a municipality agrees to undertake the FRB recommendations, it will be automatically bound to fulfill the terms in order to receive the aid.

The FRB is also authorized to serve as an alternative arbitration panel for binding arbitration.

Although from time to time there have been proposals for the creation of a statewide financial control board with broad authority over local governments in the State, the FRB does not have emergency financial control board powers to intervene, such as the public benefit corporations established by special acts as described above. Several municipalities in the State are presently working with the FRB. The City has applied to the FRB for a comprehensive review. The FRB report was issued in June 2019. The report included findings and recommendations that are currently under review by the City.

School districts and fire districts are not eligible for FRB assistance.

Constitutional Non-Appropriation Provision. There is in the Constitution of the State, Article VIII, Section 2, the following provision relating to the annual appropriation of monies for the payment of due principal of and interest on indebtedness of every county, city, town, village and school district in the State: “If at any time the respective appropriating authorities shall fail to make such appropriations, a sufficient sum shall be set apart from the first revenues thereafter received and shall be applied to such purposes. The fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set aside and apply such revenues as aforesaid at the suit of any holder of obligations issued for any such indebtedness.” This constitutes a specific non-exclusive constitutional remedy against a defaulting municipality or school district; however, it does not apply in a context in which monies have been appropriated for debt service but the appropriating authorities decline to use such monies to pay debt service. However, Article VIII, Section 2 of the Constitution of the State also provides that the fiscal officer of any county, city, town, village or school district may be required to set apart and apply such revenues at the suit of any holder of any obligations of indebtedness issued with the pledge of the faith of the credit of such political subdivision. See “General Municipal Law Contract Creditors’ Provision” herein.

The Constitutional provision providing for first revenue set asides does not apply to tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes or bond anticipation notes.

Default Litigation. In prior years, certain events and legislation affecting a holder’s remedies upon default have resulted in litigation. While courts of final jurisdiction have upheld and sustained the rights of noteholders and bondholders, such courts might hold that future events including financial crises as they may occur in the State and in political subdivisions of the State, require the exercise by the State or its political subdivisions of emergency and police powers to assure the continuation of essential public services prior to the payment of debt service. See “Nature of Obligation” and “State Debt Moratorium Law” herein.

No Past Due Debt. No principal of or interest on City indebtedness is past due. The City has never defaulted in the payment of the principal of and interest on any indebtedness.

MARKET FACTORS

The financial and economic condition of the City as well as the market for the Notes could be affected by a variety of factors, some of which are beyond the City’s control. There can be no assurance that adverse events in the State and in other jurisdictions, including, for example, the seeking by a municipality or large taxable property owner of remedies pursuant to the Federal Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, will not occur which might affect the market price of and the market for the Notes. If a significant default or other financial crisis should occur in the affairs of the State or another jurisdiction or any of its agencies or political subdivisions thereby further impairing the acceptability of obligations issued by borrowers within the State, both the ability of the City to arrange for additional borrowings, and the market for and market value of outstanding debt obligations, including the Notes, could be adversely affected.

There can be no assurance that the State appropriation for State aid to the City will be continued in future years, either pursuant to existing formulas or in any form whatsoever. State aid appropriated and apportioned to the City can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. The availability of such monies and the timeliness of such payment may also be affected by a delay in the adoption of the State budget and other circumstances, including State fiscal stress. In any event, State aid appropriated and apportioned to the City can be paid only if the State has such monies available therefor. (See “State Aid” herein).

Should the City fail to receive monies expected from the State in the amounts and at the times expected, the City is permitted to issue revenue anticipation notes in anticipation of the receipt of delayed State aid.

If and when a holder of any of the Notes should elect to sell a Note prior to its maturity, there can be no assurance that a market shall have been established, maintained and be in existence for the purchase and sale of any of the Bonds or Notes. In addition, the price and principal value of the Bonds or Notes is dependent on the prevailing level of interest rates; if interest rates rise, the price of a bond or note will decline, causing the bondholder or noteholder to incur a potential capital loss if such bond or note is sold prior to its maturity.

Amendments to the U.S. Internal Revenue Code could reduce or eliminate the favorable tax treatment granted to municipal debt, including the Notes and other debt issued by the City. Any such future legislation could have an adverse effect on the market value of the Notes (See "Tax Matters" herein).

The enactment of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011 on June 24, 2011, which imposes a tax levy limitation upon municipalities, school districts, including the City, and fire districts in the State could have an impact upon operations of the City and as a result, the market price for the Notes. (See "Tax Levy Limit Law," herein.)

THE STATE COMPTROLLER'S FISCAL STRESS MONITORING SYSTEM AND COMPLIANCE REVIEWS

The New York State Comptroller has reported that New York State's school districts and municipalities are facing significant fiscal challenges. As a result, the Office of the State Comptroller ("OSC") has developed a Fiscal Stress Monitoring System ("FSMS") to provide independent, objectively measured and quantifiable information to school district and municipal officials, taxpayers and policy makers regarding the various levels of fiscal stress under which the State's school districts and municipalities are operating.

The fiscal stress scores are based on financial information submitted as part of each school district's ST-3 report filed with the State Education Department annually, and each municipality's annual report filed with the State Comptroller. Using financial indicators that include year-end fund balance, cash position and patterns of operating deficits, the system creates an overall fiscal stress score which classifies whether a school district or municipality is in "significant fiscal stress", in "moderate fiscal stress," as "susceptible to fiscal stress" or "no designation". Entities that do not accumulate the number of points that would place them in a stress category will receive a financial score but will be classified in a category of "no designation." This classification should not be interpreted to imply that the entity is completely free of fiscal stress conditions. Rather, the entity's financial information, when objectively scored according to the FSMS criteria, did not generate sufficient points to place them in one of the three established stress categories.

The most current applicable report of the State Comptroller designates the City as "No Designation." The City's score was 30.0% and an environmental score of 63.3%.

See the State Comptroller's official website for more information on FSMS. Reference to this website implies no warranty of accuracy of information therein.

The financial affairs of the City are subject to periodic compliance reviews by OSC to ascertain whether the City has complied with the requirements of various State and federal statutes.

LITIGATION

Litigation. Various actions are pending against the City. Most often, the allegations asserted relate to circumstances involving false arrest, malicious prosecution, negligence and the violation of civil rights. Most suits seek money damages but others demand the performance of, or the forbearance from, certain acts. In the opinion of the City's Corporation Counsel, the resolution of various matters of litigation threatened or currently pending will not have an

adverse material effect on the City's financial position. However, the following matters each present some possibility of a financial award of \$400,000 or greater.

Acquah v. City of Syracuse, et. Al

Plaintiff alleges her infant son was injured during the course of his arrest by 2 Syracuse Police Officers. She is asserting claims for excessive force, false arrest and *Monell* violations as well as other federal and state claims on behalf of her son. The City recently filed a pre-answer motion to dismiss several of the claims, and we are awaiting a decision. Plaintiff is seeking \$3,000,000 in damages.

Blackmon v. City of Syracuse, et al.

A group of eleven current and former employees of the City Department of Public Works allege employment discrimination. A pre-discovery motion to dismiss is pending. If that motion is not successful, the likelihood of prevailing after further discovery is low. However, damages (if liability is determined) could exceed \$400,000 solely because of the number of Plaintiffs.

Cervantes, et al. v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiffs were operating their vehicle at the intersection of S. Collingwood Ave. and the Interstate 690 onramp on Burnet Ave. when Third-Party Defendant vehicle negligently and carelessly struck Plaintiffs' vehicle when not properly signaling and making an erratic set of turns. Infant Plaintiff suffered severe injuries. The City is being sued for negligently designing the intersection, but the State of New York has been sued in the Court of Claims as the intersection is an on-ramp to an NYS highway. The case is currently in discovery, however the Co-Defendant's motion for summary judgment was granted. Infant Plaintiff's injuries may exceed \$400,000 if the City is held a certain percentage liable. However, it is believed at this stage in discovery that the design of the intersection was primarily orchestrated by New York State, relieving the City from liability.

Closure Estate v. City of Syracuse This matter involves the death of an individual who drowned after falling into an open sewer after a severe rainstorm. As designed, the sewer cover opened because of the extreme pressure of water flowing into the system. After a successful mediation, the City settled the matter for \$450,000. There is an administrative issue with the estate that is slowing down the settlement process.

Cooper Crouse Hinds v. City of Syracuse and Onondaga County

Cooper Crouse Hinds is seeking contribution for environmental remediation costs for its landfill facilities near the northern border of the City and Ley Creek. The claims against the City under state law have been dismissed, as well as some Federal CERCLA causes of action, which eliminated an earlier risk of attorney fee shifting. The dismissal of the state claims effectively removed plaintiff's settlement demand of \$2.7 million from the table. Certain federal claims remain. If the matter proceeds to trial, it is possible the City could be subject to a judgment greater than \$400,000. At this time, discovery remains open for one more month with expert reports to be submitted this summer. Dispositive motions are due in the fall.

Crawley v. City of Syracuse, et al. Plaintiff alleges excessive force and *Monell* violations. The complaint demands damages of \$3,000,000. Discovery is almost complete with the exception of expert depositions. Based on Plaintiff's alleged injuries, damages should not exceed \$400,000 however it is possible if this case goes to a jury. *Dotson v. City of Syracuse, et al.* ("*Dotson IV*") This is Plaintiff's fourth action against the City and she alleges, *inter alia*, discrimination based on race, sex, and disability. A pre-answer motion to dismiss was recently granted. We expect Plaintiff to appeal but we believe the Court's decision was sound. Plaintiff has demanded \$10 million in damages, but recently made a global settlement demand for \$425,000 for all pending litigation (including this recently dismissed case).

Franco v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges excessive force, failure to intervene, false arrest and malicious prosecution against two Syracuse police officers stemming from his arrest on July 5, 2014. Plaintiff was also arrested the following night with his friend, Elijah Johnson, who also has a lawsuit pending against the City (see paragraph above). In his Complaint, Plaintiff demands \$300,000 for each claim, punitive damages and attorneys' fees. Our motion for partial summary judgment was denied and trial is currently scheduled for July, 2019. Plaintiff recently made a settlement demand of \$95,000. His injuries/damages are minimal and portions of his version of events do not seem credible. However, an eyewitness who was deposed gave very unfavorable testimony for the defense. Assuming a jury finds for the

Plaintiff, it is unlikely that any such finding would exceed \$400,000. However, if he is a “prevailing party”, he would be entitled to recover attorneys’ fees which, opposing counsel recently estimated at approximately 200,000. Therefore, there is potential for exposure over \$400,000.

George v. City of Syracuse et al.

Plaintiff alleges that he was injured in a motor vehicle collision with a Syracuse Water Department truck. We recently filed a motion for summary judgment on the basis of a lack of “serious injury” under the insurance law. If that motion is denied, it is possible that Plaintiff’s damages could exceed \$400,000.

Grant et al. v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges that defendant police officers used excessive force and falsely arrested him after being called to his home regarding a domestic dispute. A federal jury trial was conducted, and a jury recently awarded the Plaintiff and his family \$1,580,000 in damages. Plaintiff was awarded over \$600,000 in attorneys’ fees and costs but all judgments were stayed pending appeal. We believe our chances on appeal are strong, however, a victory on appeal means a new trial on the excessive force and false arrest claims. It remains possible the City’s exposure could exceed \$400,000 on this case.

Johnson v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges excessive force and failure to intervene against three Syracuse police officers stemming from his arrest on July 6, 2014. The complaint demands damages of \$500,000 for each claim as well as punitive damages and attorney’s fees. Trial is scheduled to begin November 13, 2018 in the Northern District of New York. The trial will come down to issues of credibility and whether the jury believes Plaintiff’s version of events in which he claims that an officer punched him after he was handcuffed and was then dragged to an unlit area where he was beaten by at least two more officers. While there is no dispute that force was used during the course of Plaintiff’s arrest, our officers contend that Plaintiff resisted arrest and pulled away when the arresting officer tried to handcuff him resulting in a struggle to get him into custody. During that struggle, it is undisputed that at least 2 officers used force (including strikes to the face and ribs) to get Plaintiff into custody. The officers state that once Plaintiff was handcuffed, they did not use any force against Plaintiff while Plaintiff contends that he was handcuffed during the time force was used. The officers deny dragging Plaintiff while he was handcuffed to an unlit area for purposes of “beating” plaintiff after he was in custody. While we find the officers to be credible, if Plaintiff’s version of events is believed, the jury could very well assess punitive damages in addition to compensatory damages. Additionally, if Plaintiff is a “prevailing party,” the City would also be liable for attorney’s fees. In that case, the City’s liability could certainly exceed \$400,000. Trial is currently scheduled for June 2019.

Levere v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiffs were operating their vehicle at the intersection of Onondaga Avenue and Bellevue Avenue in the City of Syracuse at about 3:00 a.m. Defendant Police Officer was responding to an emergency call and proceeded through a steady red light, while plaintiffs’ vehicle was proceeding through the green light. Allegedly neither party saw each other. Defendant Police Officer’s push-bumper caught the passing Plaintiff’s vehicles back bumper, causing the vehicle to slow down suddenly. All four occupants of the vehicle are alleging serious and/or permanent injuries, but the City’s motion for summary judgment narrowed the matter to two plaintiffs. City is pursuing an appeal with respect to the application of the emergency vehicle doctrine, which would preclude all claims, but that will not be heard until early 2019. Plaintiffs’ attorney, who is based in NYC has not made a settlement demand, but based on discovery, they allege damages in excess of \$400K. The City is more likely than not to prevail on appeal, but we are still waiting on a decision.

Montanez v. City of Syracuse et al This is an action brought in federal court in the Northern District of New York under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and various state law theories, based on allegations that former police officer Chester Thompson committed a sexual assault against the plaintiff while he was on duty investigating a criminal matter initiated by the plaintiff. The claims against the City, Chief Fowler and retired Captain Thomas Galvin relate to an alleged failure to supervise. Mr. Thompson has been denied indemnity by the City and is represented by his own counsel. Ms. Montanez is claiming no compensatory damages; however, she is seeking \$5 Million dollars in compensatory damages for emotional distress, and \$2 Million in punitive damages. The City intends to vigorously contest liability in the case through the assertion of its defenses. It has successfully obtained summary judgment dismissing the claims against former Chief of Police Frank Fowler. Trial of the remaining claims is set for

September of 2019. It is too early to be able to reliably predict the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome, or otherwise estimate the amount or range of potential loss.

Tartaro v. City of Syracuse The original action arises from the City having contract with the NYS Department of Transportation to emergency demolish an old factory building where Plaintiff resided because it was deteriorating onto the adjoining Route 81. The City gave multiple notices to Plaintiffs that the building needed to be demolished and issued multiple demolition orders. Plaintiffs did not properly meet their responsibility to have an engineer assess the building and get a permit for reconstruction or demolition, so for the safety of the public the City had to have the building demolished. Plaintiffs sued in State Court, which was transferred to Federal Court, for violation of Plaintiffs' due process rights. In the original Federal lawsuit, the Plaintiffs' attorney requested in excess of \$1 million in damages. Plaintiff has pending counter-claims against the City in NYS Supreme Court's special housing division. However, that action, which the City brought to recoup demolition fees, is stayed pending Plaintiff's cause of action against NYS Department of Transportation in the NYS Court of Claims.

Tennyson v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges she was shot in her leg by a Syracuse Police Officer, however, information from ballistics testing provided to this office indicates that Ms. Tennyson's injuries were not caused by any employee of the Syracuse Police Department. The damages sought by the Plaintiff are in excess of \$1 million. Discovery has come to a standstill while the parties wait for the Estate of Gary Porter to file a lawsuit. We will be better positioned to estimate liability after discovery.

Other Claims

In addition to the matters discussed above, the City reports that numerous claims are filed against it each year. Many claims are not actively pursued or are disposed of at little or no cost to the City. In the Corporation Counsel's opinion, it would be premature to express an opinion on any of these additional pending matters. However, a preliminary assessment of these claims indicates that the City's maximum liability for each individual claim is unlikely to exceed \$400,000.

Insurance. The City funds a self-insurance program from operating funds to protect itself against various forms of risks. Under the program, the City is self-insured for employee medical and dental benefits, unemployment benefits, workers' compensation and general liability claims. For the year ending June 30, 2018 the City paid \$4,442,352 from operating funds to settle various judgments and claims. The City purchases commercial insurance for various risks and liabilities. Property insurance is utilized to protect all of the City's School Buildings, City Hall, the terminal building at Hancock International Airport, and certain other structures for losses in excess of \$100,000. Airport claims in excess of \$100,000 and aircraft losses exceeding \$5,000,000 are also covered by insurance policies

Tax Litigation and Certiorari Claims. The City is a party to various tax certiorari proceedings instituted under Article 7 of the Real Property Tax Law. In these actions, taxpayers claim that their current real property assessments are excessive and ask that such assessments be reduced. Generally, tax claims request a refund of taxes in excess of the alleged assessment. Claims of this nature are filed continuously and some cases may not be settled for several years or more. It is not unusual for certain taxpayers to have multiple pending claims affecting a period of years. For the current fiscal year, as of September 4, 2019, the City has expended \$10,599 to settle various tax refunds.

It is not possible to provide an estimate concerning the possible outcome of pending tax certiorari cases. Tax certiorari claims are frequently settled for amounts substantially less than the original claims. Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City issues debt from time to time to finance tax certiorari settlements.

Contingencies. The City participates in numerous state and federal grant programs, principal among which are Community Development and Section 8 Housing. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors or their representatives. The audits of these programs are an on-going process and many have not yet been conducted or completed. Accordingly, the City's compliance with applicable grant requirements will be established at a future date. Except as discussed in the following paragraphs, the amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the City believes that such amounts, if any, will be immaterial (See "Discussion of Financial Matters," Independent Audits herein).

Regulatory Matters. As of a result of inquiry conducted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), the Commission found that the City violated federal securities laws in the offer and sale of municipal securities issued in December 1995 and February 1996. All of the securities in question were paid in full in accordance with their terms. Nonetheless, the Commission found that “the City materially misrepresented its financial condition and results of operations and described certain summary financial information as audited without disclosing that some of this information was derived from financial statements upon which auditors had issued reports containing qualified opinions. These actions were taken knowingly or recklessly, within the meaning of those terms under the federal securities laws.”

The City made an offer of settlement, which did not admit or deny the Commission's findings and acquiesced to the issuance of a cease-and-desist order by the Commission. On September 30, 1997, the Commission issued an Order Instituting Cease and Desist Proceedings, Making Findings and Issuing Cease-and-Desist Orders. No fines or penalties were assessed against the City. Pursuant to the Orders, the City must cease and desist from committing or causing any violation, and any future violation, of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act of 1934 and Rules 10b-5 thereunder. Prior to the issuance of the Orders, however, the City had taken measures to enhance its ability to produce reliable financial information, including the hiring of an outside auditor to produce audits of its financial statements. The Commission stated in the Orders that “in determining to accept the offers, the Commission considered remedial acts promptly undertaken by the City and cooperation afforded to the Commission's staff.”

City officials do not expect any further action by the Commission in this or any other matter concerning the City.

Litigation Section Source: The Corporation Counsel of the City of Syracuse.

TAX MATTERS

In the opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP (“Bond Counsel”), based upon an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings, and court decisions, and assuming, among other matters, compliance with certain covenants, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). In the further opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the Notes is not a specific preference item for purposes of the alternative minimum income tax. A copy of the proposed form of the opinions of Bond Counsel are set forth in Appendix D hereto.

General Matters. The Code imposes various restrictions, conditions and requirements relating to the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on obligations such as the Notes. The City has covenanted to comply with certain restrictions designed to insure that interest on the Notes will not be included in federal gross income. Failure to comply with these covenants will result in interest on the Notes being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes as well as adjusted gross income for purposes of personal income taxes imposed by the State or the City of New York, from the date of original issuance of the Notes. The opinion of Bond Counsel assumes compliance with these covenants. Bond Counsel has not undertaken to determine (or to inform any person) whether any actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date of issuance of the Notes may adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes. Further, no assurance can be given that pending or future legislation or amendments to the Code, if enacted into law, or any proposed legislation or amendments to the Code, will not adversely affect the value of, or the tax status of interest on, the Notes.

Although Bond Counsel is of the opinion that interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, except as noted hereinabove, and is excluded from adjusted gross income for income taxes imposed by the State and the City of New York, the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes may otherwise affect an Owner's federal or State tax liability. The nature and extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status of the Owner or the Owner's other items of income or deduction. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion regarding any such other tax consequences.

Miscellaneous. Tax legislation, administrative action taken by tax authorities, and court decisions, whether at the federal or state level, may adversely affect the tax-exempt status of interest on the Notes under Federal or state law and could affect the market price or marketability of the Notes.

Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consult their own tax advisors regarding the foregoing matters.

LEGAL MATTERS

Legal matters incident to the authorization, issuance and sale of the Notes are subject to the approving legal opinion of Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP, Syracuse, New York, Bond Counsel to the City. Bond Counsel's opinion will be in substantially the forms attached hereto as Appendix D.

DISCLOSURE UNDERTAKING

Disclosure Undertaking for the Notes

This Official Statement is in a form "deemed final" by the City for the purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule"). At the time of the delivery of the Notes, the City will provide an executed copy of its "Undertaking to Provide Notice of Certain Material Events" (the "Undertaking"). Said Undertaking will constitute a written agreement or contract of the City for the benefit of holders of and owners of beneficial interests in the Notes, to provide, or cause to be provided, timely notice not in excess of ten (10) business days after the occurrence of any of the following events with respect to the Notes:

- (i) principal and interest payment delinquencies; (ii) non-payment related defaults, if material; (iii) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties; (iv) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties; (v) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform; (vi) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices of determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes; (vii) modifications to rights of Noteholders, if material; (viii) Note calls, if material, and tender offers; (ix) defeasances; (x) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material; (xi) rating changes; (xii) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City; (xiii) the consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and (xiv) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material; (xv) incurrence of a "financial obligation" (as defined in the Rule) of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights or other similar terms of a financial obligation, any of which affect security holders, if material; and (xvi) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms or other similar events under a financial obligation of the Issuer, if any such event reflects financial difficulties.

Event (iii) is included pursuant to a letter from the SEC staff to the National Association of Bond Lawyers dated September 19, 1995. However, event (iii) is not applicable, since no "debt service reserves" will be established for the Notes.

With respect to event (iv) the City does not undertake to provide any notice with respect to credit enhancement added after the primary offering of the Notes.

With respect to event (xii) above, the event is considered to occur when any of the following occur: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any

other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City.

The City may provide notice of the occurrence of certain other events, in addition to those listed above, if it determines that any such other event is material with respect to the Notes; but the City does not undertake to commit to provide any such notice of the occurrence of any material event except those events listed above.

The City's Undertaking shall remain in full force and effect until such time as the principal of, redemption premiums, if any, and interest on the Notes shall have been paid in full. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach or default under the Undertaking is an action to compel specific performance of the undertakings of the City, and no person or entity, including a holder of the Notes, shall be entitled to recover monetary damages thereunder under any circumstances. Any failure by the City to comply with the Undertaking will not constitute a default with respect to the Notes.

The City reserves the right to amend or modify the Undertaking under certain circumstances set forth therein; provided that, any such amendment or modification will be done in consultation with nationally recognized bond counsel in a manner consistent with Rule 15c2-12 as then in effect.

Compliance History

For the City's fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 the City filed its annual financial operating information on December 27, 2014, December 31, 2015, December 21, 2016, December 20, 2017, and December 27, 2018, respectively. Audit reports for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, were filed by the City on April 7, 2015, May 9, 2016, April 11, 2017, April 3, 2018 and April 3, 2019, respectively. Previous disclosure undertakings in the Final Official Statements of the City may have been unclear regarding the required filing dates. In an abundance of caution a notice was posted by the City on June 9, 2016. However, it is the City's belief that they have been in material compliance with previous undertakings. Moving forward, the City intends to continue to file its required documents in a timely manner.

On several occasions, the City inadvertently did not file a required material event notice regarding various upgrades and downgrades of specific bond issue credit ratings due to a credit rating change of the insurance company that insured City bonds.

The City was 2 days late in filing a material event for bond call and defeasance in a timely manner in connection with a 2017 bond refunding. The notice of the late filing was posted on January 11, 2018.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC (the "Municipal Advisor") is an independent municipal advisor registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. The Municipal Advisor has served as the independent financial advisor to the City in connection with this transaction.

In preparing the Official Statement, the Municipal Advisor has relied upon governmental officials, and other sources, who have access to relevant data to provide accurate information for the Official Statement. The Municipal Advisor has not been engaged, nor has it undertaken, to independently verify the accuracy of such information. The Municipal Advisor is not a public accounting firm and has not been engaged by the City to compile, review, examine or audit any information in the Official Statement in accordance with accounting standards. The Municipal Advisor is not a law firm and does not provide legal advice with respect to this or any debt offerings of the City. The Municipal Advisor is an independent advisory firm and is not engaged in the business of underwriting, trading or distributing municipal securities or other public securities and therefore will not participate in the underwriting of the Notes.

RATINGS

The Notes will not be rated.

Moody's, S&P and Fitch have assigned underlying ratings to the City's bonded debt of A1 (Stable Outlook), A (Stable Outlook) and, A (Stable Outlook), respectively.

Such ratings reflect only the views of the respective organizations and any desired explanation of the significance of these ratings should be obtained from Moody's, S&P and Fitch at their respective addresses: Moody's Investor Service, 7 World Trade Center at Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10007, S&P Global Ratings, 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041 and Fitch Ratings, 1 State Street Plaza, New York, NY 10004. There can be no assurance that the ratings will continue for any specified period of time or that such ratings will not be revised or withdrawn, if, in the judgment of Moody's, S&P or Fitch, circumstances so warrant. Any change or withdrawal of a rating may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes or the availability of a secondary market for the Notes.

CYBERSECURITY

The City, like many other public and private entities, relies on technology to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, or sensitive information, the City faces multiple cyber threats including, but not limited to, hacking, viruses, malware and other attacks on computer and other sensitive digital networks and systems. To mitigate the risk of business operations impact and/or damage from cyber incidents or cyber-attacks, the City invests in various forms of cyber security and operational controls; however, no assurances can be given that such security and operational control measures will be completely successful to guard against cyber threats and attacks. The results of any such attack could impact business operations and/or damage City digital networks and systems and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

In July 2019, the Syracuse City School District experienced a cyber-attack which resulted in certain computer files and systems becoming temporarily inoperable. As a result of the attack, the School District has incurred and will continue to incur significant costs to restore operability of its systems and conduct an investigation. Although the School District expects to be able to offset a significant portion of the costs incurred through its liability insurance policy, the incident remains under investigation and the School District may incur future costs related to this incident that cannot be predicted at this time and may not be covered by such insurance, including, but not limited to, costs related to enhancements to its security infrastructure. Further, the School District could incur future liabilities related to this incident, and the incident may negatively impact the School District's ability to obtain insurance coverage in the future. Despite steps taken to prevent a similar incident in the future, the school district cannot provide assurances that such enhancements will be completely successful, and any future attacks could materially impact the School District's operations and financial condition. At this time the District has fully restored its student management and financial operating systems.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information may be obtained from David J. DelVecchio, Commissioner of Finance, 128 City Hall, Syracuse, New York 13202, (315) 448-8304, e-mail: ddelvecchio@syrgov.net, or from the City's Municipal Advisor, Capital Markets Advisors LLC, 4211 North Buffalo Street - Suite 19, Orchard Park, New York 14127, (716) 662-3910.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion or estimates, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of such statements will be realized. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City and the original purchasers or holders of any of the Notes.

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC may place a copy of this Official Statement on its website at www.capmark.org. Unless this Official Statement specifically indicates otherwise, no statement on such website is included by specific reference or constitutes a part of this Official Statement. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC has prepared such website information for convenience, but no decisions should be made in reliance upon that information. Typographical or other errors may have occurred in converting original source documents to digital format, and neither the City nor Capital Markets Advisors, LLC assumes any liability or responsibility for errors or omissions on such website. Further, Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the City disclaim any duty or obligation either to update or to maintain that information or any responsibility or liability for any damages caused by viruses in the electronic files on the website. Capital Markets Advisors, LLC and the City also assume no liability or responsibility for any errors or omissions or for any updates to dated website information.

This Official Statement is submitted only in connection with the sale of the Notes by the City and may not be reproduced or used in whole or in part for any other purpose.

CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

By: /s/ David J. DelVecchio
David J. DelVecchio, CPA
Commissioner of Finance and Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: September 4, 2019

APPENDIX A

THE CITY

THE CITY

There follows in this Official Statement a brief description of the City, together with certain information concerning its governmental organization, finances, indebtedness and economy.

General Information

The City is a municipal corporation and the fifth largest city in the State. The City encompasses a land area of 26 square miles in the north central portion of the State near Lake Ontario. According to interim U.S. Census information (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate), the City’s population as for 2017 was estimated at 144,405 (a decline of 765 persons, or 0.5%, since the 2010 Census). The City is the major component in the Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area (“MSA”) which had a total estimated population of 654,841 as of July 1, 2017 according to interim U.S. Census information. See “Economic and Demographic Data - Population Trends,” herein.

The City is a major regional center for industrial, commercial and financial activities. The City is home to Syracuse University and LeMoyne College as well as various other educational institutions. An extensive transportation network contributed to growth and development of the City. Interstate 90 (East-West) and 81 (North-South) intersect near the City. Air transportation is available at the Hancock International Airport which is owned by the City and operated by the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority (see “The Syracuse Hancock International Airport,” herein). Railway services are provided by CSX Corporation, who operates a major freight yard just east of the City, and a Great Lakes deep-water port is located 30 miles away. See “Economic and Demographic Data - Population Trends,” herein.

A diverse economy has allowed the Syracuse MSA to withstand changing job markets and remain relatively stable over time. According to 2017 labor data from the New York State Labor Department, manufacturing makes up 4.1% of the job mix, while services, including finance, education and health made up 45.2%, trade, transportation and public utilities 20.4%, and government 17.8%. Together these job classifications account for 91.2% of all employment. The remaining 8.8% is associated with natural resources, construction and mining activities. The State University Health Science Center and St. Joseph’s Hospital Health Center are the largest employers in the area and employ 7,275 and 4,781 persons, respectively. In addition, sixteen other organizations have 1,000 employees or more. See “Economic and Demographic Data,” herein.

The City has a redevelopment program which is designed to rehabilitate and improve its housing stock and to revitalize the economic environment of the City. This activity is administered and coordinated by the City’s Department of Community Development. The revitalization of the downtown and adjacent areas has been the primary focus of redevelopment efforts to date. Job creation and retention in the entire City is a prime objective of the program. Certain U.S. census tracts within the City have been designated as Federal empowerment zones. The designation includes lands on which the Carousel Mall (“DestiNYUSA”) is located. Federal empowerment zones provide substantial tax incentives for the creation of jobs and neighborhood improvement. Businesses can deduct up to \$3,000 from their Federal income tax liability for each job created in a designated zone. Tax credits are also available for hiring recipients of public assistance or zone residents between the ages of 18 and 24. Various areas of the City are included in a State designated Empire Zone, which also provides tax benefits for economic development. Certain areas of the City are situated in both the Federal and State zones, and businesses in these areas of the City may utilize both the Federal and State tax incentives.

The Pyramid Companies have completed construction of an 800,000 sq. ft. expansion of Carousel Center and renamed the entire complex “DestiNYUSA.” (The PILOT agreement related to this development is explained in the “Discussion of Financial Matters-Revenue” section of this document.) The expansion portion of the mall is open and being filled with a mix of retail, restaurant, and entertainment tenants. For more than a decade, since the development of Carousel Center, the City has placed considerable emphasis on reclaiming land adjacent to the City’s waterfront. Through the collective efforts of the project partners, a clean-up plan is in place for Onondaga Lake. The City is planning to begin the second phase of the Onondaga Creekwalk. The initial 2.6 mile multi-use trail connects the DestiNYUSA complex with Armory Square along the Creek. See “Economic and Demographic Data,” herein.

Form of Government

The Common Council is the legislative body of the City and consists of a Council President, four members elected at-large to serve four-year terms and five district members elected to serve two-year terms. Pursuant to a change in the City's Charter, the President and all councilors-at-large may serve no more than two consecutive terms. District councilors are limited to four consecutive two-year terms. It is the responsibility of the Common Council to approve all legislation, including ordinances and local laws, adopt and modify as required the City's operating and capital budgets, levy real property taxes and authorize the issuance of all indebtedness.

The Mayor is elected at a general election to serve a four-year term and may succeed for one additional term. The current Mayor was elected in November 2017 and began his first four-year term that commenced January 1, 2018. According to the City Charter, the Mayor is the Chief Executive Officer of the City and appoints all department heads (except the City Auditor, who is elected) to serve at his pleasure. The Mayor is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the City government. The Mayor may advise the Council on various matters, attend meetings of this body and express his views at such times. Although the Mayor does not have a vote on the Common Council, the Charter does provide the Mayor with veto authority over local laws and ordinances. The Common Council may override a mayoral veto subject to the terms and conditions specified in the Charter.

The City Auditor is elected at-large to serve a four-year term with a limit of two consecutive terms. Pursuant to the City Charter, the Auditor annually examines the records and transactions of every officer, department and board of the City including the Board of Education and the Syracuse Housing Authority.

The City Clerk is appointed by the Common Council to serve a two-year term. The Clerk maintains the minutes of the proceedings of the Common Council and a record of all ordinances enacted by the Council and approved by the Mayor. Other duties of this office include issuing various licenses and permits as provided by law.

The Commissioner of Finance is appointed by the Mayor and functions as the Chief Fiscal Officer of the City and School District. It is the duty of the Commissioner of Finance to collect all taxes and assessments levied against City properties. Accounting records are maintained by the Commissioner of Finance who also prepares the annual financial statements of the City. The Commissioner of Finance invests funds and manages the debt program.

The School District is governed by an independently elected seven-member Board of Education. Members are elected at-large to serve four-year terms; there is no restriction as to the number of terms that may be served. The Board of Education is responsible for managing the school system in accordance with the provisions of the State Education Law. A Superintendent of Schools is appointed by the Board of Education to administer policy and supervise the day-to-day activities of the School District. The School District prepares its own financial statements, which are audited separately from the financial statements of the City (the City and School District utilize the same independent auditors); however, the City includes the School District's statements in its financial statements.

Services

The City is responsible for providing most municipal services to its residents including: (1) water; (2) sewage collection; (3) refuse collection; (4) police and fire protection; (5) street maintenance and (6) recreational facilities. The City owns and operates (in connection with the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority (the "SRRA") the Syracuse Hancock International Airport (see "The Syracuse Hancock International Airport," herein), which is located north of the City on U.S. Interstate 81 (see "Economic and Demographic Data," herein). The City water supply system is augmented through its participation in a County water district. Sewage treatment is provided by the County. By law, the County provides various economic assistance and health services to City residents. Public libraries in the City are run by the County.

Education. Public education is the responsibility of the Board of Education which is independently elected but does not have the power to raise taxes and issue debt. For taxation and debt issuance, the School District is dependent upon the City. The Common Council of the City approves the budget of the School District but does not otherwise control the budget of the School District. According to information obtained from the District officials, student enrollment for the 2018-19 fiscal year is estimated to be 19,423 (grades K – 12, excluded pre-k enrollment). The

SCSD operates 41 buildings, including 34 school buildings, and currently employs approximately 4,713 persons in full and part-time capacities, with 3,932 of these individuals represented through a collective bargaining unit (see “Employees,” herein).

Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase I. The Syracuse Schools Act was enacted and became legally effective April 1, 2006, authorizing Phase I of a comprehensive redevelopment program (the “Program”) for public school buildings of the City School District of the City of Syracuse (the “SCSD”), at a cost not to exceed \$225 million. The Program was adopted by the Syracuse Joint Schools Construction Board (the “JSCB”) on February 28, 2008, amended on April 17, 2009 and approved by the Office of the State Comptroller on June 24, 2009 in accordance with §6 of the Syracuse Schools Act. Prior to the commencement of the Program, the facilities of the SCSD had not been updated or improved in a number of years. The Syracuse Schools Act was enacted to encourage the City and the SCSD to cooperatively undertake new and innovative ways of renovating, rehabilitating and financing public schools within the City. The plans and specifications for the Program are being developed by the JSCB, which is acting on behalf of the City and the SCSD, pursuant to the aforementioned Syracuse Schools Act and an intermunicipal agreement dated April 1, 2004, which is further detailed below. Pursuant to the Syracuse Schools Act, the JSCB has been authorized to manage the design, reconstruction, and financing of the rehabilitation of existing public school facilities in the City, and to coordinate efforts for compliance with, the monitoring of, and the reporting on, a program-wide diversity plan for the Program. The JSCB retained the Gilbane Building Company, a privately held family run construction company founded in 1873 in Providence, Rhode Island, to be the independent program/construction management firm for Phase I of the Program, and to assist in the management of Phase I of the Program under the supervision of the City Engineer. The JSCB is comprised of seven (7) Board Members, consisting of: the Mayor, the Superintendent of the SCSD, three (3) additional members appointed by the Mayor, and two (2) additional members appointed by the Superintendent of the SCSD.

The JSCB is required to report to the Common Council of the City and the Board of Education of the School District, not less than every six months, the status of each school reconstruction project, related contract and other relevant activities of the JSCB undertaken pursuant to this JSC agreement or the Act (defined below). Under the terms of the City and School’s agreement (see “Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase II,” below), the JSCB and the agreement shall continue for a period of five years or upon the completion of any renovation project undertaken by the Board, whichever occurs first. The JSC agreement may be renewed for an additional five years. Upon the termination or expiration of the term of the agreement, the JSCB shall cease to exist and the custody and control, if any, of the projects and school buildings shall revert to the City and School District.

A comprehensive plan identifying projects at the school buildings listed in the Act was prepared for the JSCB’s consideration. Upon approval of the plan by the JSCB, the plan, which provided for approximately \$180.0 million of improvements, was submitted to the State Comptroller for review and approval, which approval was granted on January 25, 2008. Upon the recommendation of the Program Manager hired by JSCB to oversee the building improvements, the original plan was reevaluated and modified to reduce the scope for certain buildings. A revised financial plan based on a total estimated cost of \$145.0 million was submitted to the State Comptroller in April 2009. The State Comptroller approved the new financial plan on June 24, 2009.

Plans and specifications for each project will be prepared and subsequently submitted to the Common Council of the City for approval. Following the approval of the Common Council, the final plans and specifications for the various projects, must be submitted to the State Education Department (“SED”) in accordance with requirements of the State Education Law. Plans and specifications approved by SED will be returned to the School District, which in turn will forward such approvals to the JSCB. Once the final plans and specifications approvals have been received by the JSCB, contracts for construction work may be signed.

The Act provides for various financing structures and methods of obtaining project financing. The JSCB can use general obligations. Other financing options available include the use of certificates of participation or installment debt contracts. In addition, the JSCB can elect to utilize Syracuse Industrial Development Agency (“SIDA”) or the State Municipal Bond Bank (“MBB”) to finance its projects. In the event JSCB chooses to finance through SIDA, it must submit an analysis to the MBB demonstrating that a SIDA financing would be more cost effective than a MBB based financing. State aid reimbursements will be based, in part, on the lowest obtainable interest rate which may be a SIDA or MBB actual rate or an estimated rate provided by MBB in the event the JSCB elects to finance through SIDA. The Act contains State aid intercept provisions similar to the State Finance Law, Section 99-b, in the event the School District defaults on the payment of principal or interest incurred on obligations issued pursuant to the Act.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the “Recovery Act”) amended the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), authorizing Qualified School Construction Bonds (“QSCBs”) to provide financing for the construction, rehabilitation or repair of public school facilities, or the acquisition of land on which such facilities are to be constructed with the proceeds of such bonds, or for expenditures for costs of acquisition of equipment to be used in such portion or portions of the public school facility that is being constructed, rehabilitated or repaired with the proceeds of such bonds. Section 54F of the Code provides a national bond limitation authorization for QSCBs of \$11 billion for each of the calendar years 2009 and 2010 (which may be carried forward). Pursuant to Notice 2010-17 issued by the Internal Revenue Service, the State of New York was allocated \$178,782,000 of the 2010 national bond limitation for QSCBs. The State Education Department has assigned a portion of New York’s 2010 QSCB allocation to the City School District in the amount of \$15,000,000 for purposes of issuing QSCBs (the “District’s QSCBs”). Such funds were issued on July 12, 2011 through SIDA and the JSCB.

Payment of the subsidy may be offset against amounts that may be owed to the United States or its agencies by the District. Also, it is possible that the subsidy payments could be reduced or discontinued or that the timing of their receipt could be changed as a result of changes in the federal law. For example, the federal subsidy payment expected to be received by the District with respect to QSCBs could be adversely affected by implementation of certain provisions of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Pub. L. 112-25) (the “Budget Control Act”), which was signed into law by the President on August 2, 2011. As a result of the failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to reach an agreement on the deficit reduction actions as required by the Budget Control Act, sequestration - a unique budgetary feature of the Budget Control Act - has been triggered, and will result in automatic cuts to federal spending in designated agencies and programs of \$1.2 trillion. The sequester has taken effect and a reduced rate will be applied until the end of the Federal fiscal year (September 30, 2013) or intervening Congressional action, at which time the sequestration rate is subject to change. These reductions apply to Build America Bonds, QSCBs (including the District’s QSCBs), Qualified Zone Academy Bonds, New Clean Renewable Energy Bonds, and Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds, for which the issuer elected to receive a direct credit subsidy pursuant to section 6431. As determined by the Office of Management and Budget, payments to issuers from the budget accounts associated to these qualified bonds are subject to a reduction of 8.7% of the amount budgeted for such payments. At this time the City does not anticipate the reduction will be material.

Phase I included extensive renovations to four SCSD school buildings (Central Tech, Fowler, HW Smith and Dr. Weeks), and minor renovations at two other SCSD buildings (Clary and Bellevue Academy at Shea). The JSCB has closed all Phase I projects.

Further details regarding the JSCB and Phase I of the project can be obtained by visiting the JSCB official website: <http://www.jsbcsyracuse.us/>.

Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase II. Legislation authorizing Phase II of the Program at a cost not to exceed \$300 million was enacted on October 25, 2013. Legislation was subsequently enacted on March 17, 2014 specifying 15 buildings to be included in Phase II. Phase II was adopted by the JSCB on January 29, 2015, amended on July 27, 2017 and approved by the Office of the State Comptroller on January 12, 2018 in accordance with §6 of the Syracuse Schools Act. Such legislation authorized the City to provide interim financing for project costs from the proceeds of City obligations issued in anticipation of permanent financing from any source provided under the Syracuse Schools Act, and the reimbursement to the City for the payment of such obligations from any such source (including permanent financing issued through the Issuer for such purpose). On June 20, 2019 the City issued \$23,000,000 Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2019A (JSCB Purposes) which are scheduled to mature on April 30, 2020. Such outstanding notes will be redeemed in part by bond issued by the JSCB in January of 2020, proceeds for the notes and available funds (see “Authority for and Purpose of the Notes,” herein).

In March 2018, June 2018 and April 2019, \$67,265,000, \$38,500,000 and \$65,435,000 were issued pursuant to Phase II legislation, respectively.

There are currently nine Phase II projects under construction: Bellevue, Blodgett, Ed Smith, Frazer, Grant, PSLA@Fowler, Huntington, Corcoran and Nottingham. The remaining four projects; Clary, Danforth, Expeditionary Learning and Henninger are scheduled to begin in the Spring of 2020.

The JSCB selected Turner Construction Company as the Program Manager for Phase II of the Program on August 28, 2015. Turner Construction was founded 113 years ago and is a North America-based, international construction services company. With a staff of over 5,200 employees, the company completes \$10 billion of construction on 1,500 projects each year.

A full copy of the phase II legislation may be obtained by visiting the website of the New York State Assembly (<http://assembly.state.ny.us/>), or by contacting the City's Municipal Advisor. In addition, further details regarding the JSCB and the status of Phase II of the project can be obtained by visiting the JSCB website: <http://www.jsbcsyracuse.us/>. Further details regarding the JSCB Phase II financing can be obtained by contacting the City's Municipal Advisor.

Solid Waste. The City has an agreement with the Onondaga County Resource Recovery Agency ("OCRRA"), a public benefit corporation, to deliver solid waste for disposal. On March 4, 2015 the City Council authorized a twenty year delivery agreement with the OCRRA to replace a twenty-five year delivery agreement which had recently expired. Residential waste, which is collected by the City, and commercial waste, collected by private carters, are subject to the agreement.

The OCRRA program for solid waste disposal consists of elements: incineration at the resource recovery plant, recycling and landfills. The resource recovery plant began operating in 1995. In accordance with State mandates, OCRRA instituted a recycling program in 1990. OCRRA utilizes landfills for nonburnable waste and for disposing of the ash residue from the plant.

OCRRA has no taxing power and presently derives its revenues from tipping fees and energy sales, which support its services, including recycling, disposal and other programs. The solid waste delivered to OCRRA is based upon intermunicipal agreements among the County (the County subsequently assigned its agreements to OCRRA) and its municipal subdivisions (excluding one town and one village in that town). The intermunicipal agreements obligate the municipalities to deliver all of the solid waste collected within their boundaries to OCRRA's disposal facilities. On March 4, 2015 the City Council authorized a twenty-year delivery agreement with the OCRRA. Pursuant to the terms of the inter-municipal agreements, municipalities must license private haulers collecting solid waste in the municipality. The licenses issued to private haulers provide that all solid waste collected in the licensing municipality must be delivered to OCRRA facilities. Over the last several years, court decisions and the increasing availability of landfill capacity have led to uncertainty in the solid waste industry, creating the possibility of challenges to the validity of the delivery agreements. However, OCRRA and the County believe that OCRRA's delivery agreements with the 33 participating municipalities will likely remain valid and enforceable even in the wake of the 1994 Carbone v. The Town of Clarkstown, NY decision invalidating certain municipal flow control ordinances. The County has agreed to cooperate with OCRRA to enforce the delivery agreements, if necessary. The County is also working cooperatively with OCRRA and the municipalities to develop a plan which will ensure the continued and long-term viability of OCRRA. Among the steps already taken is the authorization by the County and OCRRA for the defense and indemnification of participating municipalities that enact approved, in-state waste site designation laws. These laws, adopted by all thirty-three member municipalities, are designed to commit disposal of the municipalities' solid waste to the most environmentally sound available disposal site, if the waste is to be disposed of within the State. The OCRRA waste-to-energy site has been chosen as the designated site for such in-state disposal. In order to further support the solid waste disposal system in the County, the County Legislature in 2003 enacted a local law based largely on a Federal Court of Appeals decision involving the nearby Oneida-Herkimer Waste Authority, which had a local law directing that all solid waste, except construction and demolition and recyclables, be disposed of at the OCRRA waste-to-energy facility. The County's local law applies to 33 of the 35 municipalities in the County, including the City. The validity of the Oneida-Herkimer local law was challenged by certain waste haulers but upheld on February 16, 2006 by the Federal Second Court of Appeals which found that the law did not place an undue burden on interstate commerce and dismissed the suit. Since 1992, several additional towns have created residential waste districts, joining the City and several populous towns and villages, which have

implemented either municipal collection or municipally contracted collection of residential municipal solid waste. As a result, the majority of residential waste in the County is now under municipal or municipally contracted control, all of which is directed to the OCRRA system for disposal. Residential waste in the County makes up approximately one-half of the total solid waste stream.

The City first entered into a five-year pricing contract with OCRRA effective on January 1, 2006. Similar contracts were signed by OCRRA with each of the municipal and commercial haulers that use OCRRA'S facilities. Under the terms of the City's contract, the City will pay solid waste tipping fees of \$95 per ton. In addition, OCRRA has agreed to discount the foregoing price schedule by \$4 per ton for prompt payments, which results in a net tipping fee of \$91 per ton. The pricing contracts are considered to be current market prices and, therefore, in effect provide OCRRA with "economic" flow control, thereby addressing the uncertainties created by the loss of "legal" flow control as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the Carbone case (See above). The current contract has automatic renewals through the 2035 calendar year.

Other Entities. City residents also receive various services from the following independent authorities: the Syracuse Housing Authority, the Onondaga County Water Authority, the Central New York Regional Transportation Authority and the Central New York Regional Market Authority.

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Employees

The City provides municipal services through a staff of approximately 1,721 full time employees and 387 part-time employees. The School District employs approximately 4,713 persons in full and part-time capacities. There follows a listing of the various collective bargaining units which represent City and School District employees, the current membership of each unit and expiration date of the contract presently in effect. Two employee contracts have expired and are currently in negotiations. See “Budgetary Matters” herein for a discussion of the City’s provisions to pay wage and benefit increases.

Bargaining Unit	Membership	Contract Expiration Date	
City Employees:			
School Crossing Guards, Local 834 CSEA	66	06-30-21	
Middle Management Local 3952, AFSCME, Council 66	32	12-31-20	
Civil Service Employees’ Assoc.	216	12-31-20	
American Federation of State, City and Municipal Employees – Local 400	440	12-31-20	
American Federation of State, City and Municipal Employees – Local 1773	46	12-31-20	
Police Benevolent Association	427	12-31-17	(1)
Deputy Chiefs of Fire - International Association of Firefighters – Local 280	5	12-31-20	
International Association of Firefighters – Local 280	349	12-31-20	
Syracuse Building Trades Council	41	12-31-20	
	<u>1,622</u>		
School District Employees:			
Unit #1 Syracuse Teachers Association	2,115	06-30-19	(1)
Unit #2 Syracuse Adm. & Super.	128	06-30-19	(1)
Unit #3 Management Confidential	32	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #5 Maintenance and Trades	38	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #6 Custodial	229	06-30-20	
Unit #7 Food Service Operators	207	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #8 Assistants & Attendants	787	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #9 Clerical Employees	250	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #10 Health Services	75	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #11 Cafeteria Mgrs., Non-Cert. Supers.	68	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #12 Native American Studies	3	06-30-19	(2)
	<u>3,932</u>		
Total Membership City and School District	<u><u>5,554</u></u>		

(1) In negotiation.

(2) Expired, negotiations have not yet commenced.

Source: The City Office of Personnel and Labor Relations and the Office of the Chief Financial Officer of the City School District.

Employee Benefits

State and Local Employees' Retirement System State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System State Teachers' Retirement System

Retirement Benefits

General Information. The City (including the City School District) participates in the State and Local Employees' Retirement System ("ERS"), the State and Local Police and Fire Retirement System ("PFRS") and the State Teachers' Retirement System ("TRS"). Obligations of employers and employees to contribute and benefits to employees are governed by the New York State Retirement and Social Security Law ("NYSRSSL"). The systems offer 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 benefits and optional methods of benefit payments. All benefits generally vest after five years of credited service and are based on the projected unit credit method of valuation.

NYSRSSL provides that participating employers in each system are jointly and severally liable for any actuarial unfounded amounts. Such amounts are collected through annual billings to all participating employers (See below). Generally, all employees, except certain part-time employees, participate in the systems. All paid full-time police officers and firefighters are mandatory members. PFRS is a non-contributory system. ERS and TRS are generally noncontributory systems except that members with less than 10 years of credited service must contribute 3% of their salary for retirement benefits (however, see below for information on the recently implemented Tier V for new ERS members).

State Pension Reform. The State enacted pension reform legislation in 2003 and 2004, which changed the methods for determining contributions to ERS and PFRS by participating member employers such as the City and enacted certain other changes described herein.

Chapter 49 of the Laws of 2003 established minimum annual contributions to ERS and PFRS and modified the billing cycles to better match the budget cycles of participating members. The valuation date for ERS and PFRS was changed from April 1 in the year of contribution to April 1 of the second calendar year preceding the contribution due date. Employers now have better information for budgeting retirement costs as a result of the change in the valuation date. The legislation provided that minimum retirement contributions will be made by employers each year, including for those years in which favorable investment returns would permit lower contributions.

Chapter 260 of the Laws of 2004 changed the due date for ERS and PFRS contributions from December 15 to February 1, effective for contributions scheduled for payment on December 15, 2004 and thereafter. The period for amortizing excess contributions was increased from five years to ten years. ERS and PFRS contributions may be amortized through the State at market rates of interest determined by the State Comptroller. Alternatively, employers may issue taxable bonds to finance their eligible excess contributions. ERS and PFRS members may amortize contributions due in 2006 and 2007 if such contributions exceed 9.5% and 10.5% of payroll, respectively. City officials have indicated that all ERS and PFRS contributions which were eligible for amortization were paid in full.

Additionally, on March 16, 2012, the Governor signed into law the new Tier 6 pension program, effective for new ERS employees hired after April 1, 2012. The Tier 6 legislation provides, among other things, for increased employee contribution rates of between 3% and 6%, an increase in the retirement age from 62 years to 63 years, a readjustment of the pension multiplier, and a change in the time period for final average salary calculation from 3 years to 5 years. Tier 6 employees will vest in the system after ten years of employment and will continue to make employee pension contributions throughout employment.

Police officers and firefighters who are members of PFRS are divided into four tiers. As with ERS, retirement benefit plans available under PFRS are most liberal for Tier 1 employees. The plans adopted for PFRS employees are noncontributory for Tier 1 and Tier 2 employees. Police officers and firefighters that were hired between July 1, 2009 and January 8, 2010 are currently in Tier 3, which has a 3% employee contribution rate by members. There is

no Tier 4 in PFRS. Police officers and firefighters hired after January 9, 2010 are in Tier 5 which also requires a 3% employee contribution from members. Police officers and firefighters hired after April 1, 2012 are in Tier 6, which also originally had a 3% contribution requirement for members for FY 12-13; however, as of April 1, 2013, Tier 6 PFRS members are required to contribute a specific percentage of their annual salary, as follows, until retirement or until the member has reached 32 years of service credit, whichever occurs first: \$45,000.00 or less contributes 3%; \$45,000.01 to \$55,000.00 contributes 3.5%; \$55,000.01 to \$75,000.00 contributes 4.5%; \$75,000.01 to \$100,000.00 contributes 5.75%; and more than \$100,000.00 contributes 6%.

Beginning July 1, 2013, a voluntary defined contribution plan option was made available to all unrepresented employees of New York State public employers hired on or after that date, and who earn \$75,000 or more on an annual basis.

The New York State Retirement System allows municipalities to make employer contribution payments in December of each year, at a discount, or the following February, as required. The City opted to make its pension payments in December in order to take advantage of the discount. The most recent payment was made by the City in December 2018.

Due to significant capital market declines in 2008 and 2009, the State's Retirement System portfolio experienced negative investment performance and severe downward trends in market earnings. As a result of the foregoing, the employer contributions for the State's Retirement System continue to be higher than the minimum contribution rate established by Chapter 49. Legislation was enacted that permits local governments and school districts to borrow a portion of their required payments from the State pension plan at an interest rate of 5%. The legislation also requires those local governments and school districts that amortize their pension obligations pursuant to the regulation to establish reserve accounts to fund payment increases that are a result of fluctuations in pension plan performance. The City did not amortize contributions during the 2014-15 through the 2018-19 fiscal years and officials have indicated they do not anticipate amortizing payments in the foreseeable future. However, according to the most recent audit report, the total unpaid liability for the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$1,505,097 of which \$81,316 is reported in the proprietary funds/business-type activities and \$1,423,781 in the governmental activities (see page 70 of the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018).

On September 1, 2017, the State Comptroller announced for Fiscal Year 2018-19, the average contribution rates for ERS will decrease from 15.5% to 14.9%, and the average contribution rate for PFRS will decrease from 24.4% to 23.5%. Projections of required contributions will vary by employer depending on factors such as retirement plans, salaries and the distribution of their employees among the six retirement tiers. The employer contribution rates announced will apply to each employee's salary base during the period of April 1, 2018 through March 31, 2019. Payments based on those rates are due by February 1, 2019, but may be prepaid by December 15, 2018.

In Spring 2013, the State and ERS approved a Stable Contribution Option ("SCO"), which modified its existing SCO adopted in 2010, that gives municipalities the ability to better manage spikes in Actuarially Required Contribution rates ("ARCs"). The plan allows municipalities to pay the SCO amount in lieu of the ARC amount. The City pays its ERS and PFRS contributions on a pay as you go basis and does not expect to participate in the SCO in the foreseeable future.

Retirement System Billing Procedures

TRS. TRS contributions are paid as a reduction in State aid payments due September 15, October 15 and November 15 of the succeeding fiscal year. Any deficiency or excess in TRS contributions is settled on a current basis in the month of January.

ERS and PFRS. The City's contributions to ERS and PFRS are due on or before February 1. Such contributions are based on salary estimates for the fiscal year ending on March 31 of the next calendar year.

Retirement Contributions. The City adopted GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27. Statement No. 68 establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to pensions for governments whose employees are provided with pensions through pension plans that are covered by the scope of Statement No. 68, as well as for non-employer governments that have a legal obligation to contribute to those plans. This statement required the addition of several lines to the City's

government-wide financial statements and a cumulative change in accounting principle adjustment to net position as shown in the audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

The City also adopted GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transitions for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Transition Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. The objective of this Statement is to address an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. The issue relates to amounts associated with contributions, if any, made by a state or local government employer or non-employer contributing entity to a defined benefit pension plan after the measurement date of the government's beginning net pension liability. This Statement required accounting for the impact of the payment the City made to the New York State Retirement Systems during the fiscal year on the City's portion of net pension asset from TRS.

For the years ended June 30, 2014 through 2018, and as budgeted for 2019 the City's contributions to the SRS are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30:	ERS ⁽¹⁾	PFRS	TRS ⁽²⁾
2014	\$14,117,920	\$18,617,372	\$19,671,858
2015	13,339,286	17,777,426	27,027,205
2016	12,255,738	17,767,259	29,174,990
2017	11,565,327	18,918,275	25,004,761
2018	11,554,489	17,767,259	22,634,278
2019 (Budget) ⁽³⁾	11,019,414	18,410,100	17,593,232

(1) Includes City and School District contributions.

(2) School District contributions for General Fund and Special Aid Funds.

(3) Includes appropriations in the following funds: General, Water, Sewer and Aviation.

Source: The Audited Financial Statements, the Adopted Budgets of the City and SCSD and City Officials.

Accounting for Retirement Costs. Effective for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, the City and School District changed the method of accounting for retirement costs from a cash basis to an accrual basis.

In connection with the conversion to full accrual accounting for retirement benefits, the School District received a \$5 million special apportionment of State aid provided to mitigate the effects of this change. The School District repaid the special apportionment of State aid in September 2005 and no further aid apportionments were required to make the transition to accrual accounting for retirement expenses.

Pursuant to Chapter 105 of the Laws of 2010, the State Legislature approved a temporary early retirement incentive program which employers may offer to members of ERS. The program was not extended to members of PFRS. Employers must adopt a local law (applicable to employers possessing this power) or a resolution on or before August 21, 2010 in order to participate in this program. A certified copy of the local law or resolution was required to be sent to ERS. On August 2, 2010 the City adopted a resolution which was subsequently sent to ERS. The incentive legislation requires that employers achieve a salary savings of 50% for employees electing the early retirement program.

The incentive program consists of two parts, Part A and Part B. Employers may offer both parts, however, employees are permitted to participate in only one of these parts. For Part A, employers must identify eligible titles and use seniority as a factor to determine employee eligibility. A list of eligible members must be provided to ERS. The open enrollment period for Part A is a minimum of 30 days and a maximum of 90 days, during which time electing members must submit a Service Retirement application stating the date of retirement. Such application must be filed with ERS 14 days prior to the effective retirement date. Part A provides eligible participants with one month of additional service credit up to a maximum of 36 months of credit. Employees must be 50 years of age on the effective retirement date, with 10 years of service credit or at least 55 years of age with five years of service, excluding any incentive credit, or otherwise eligible to retire. If an employee electing Part A retires prior to age 62

and less than 30 years of credited service (including the incentive and certain other provisions), a reduced benefit will apply.

Part B of the incentive program does not require employers to target classes of employees and the plan is open to members of tiers 2, 3 and 4 of ERS. The enrollment period for Part B must be 90 days, during which time electing members must submit a Service Retirement application stating the date of retirement. Such application must be filed with ERS 14 days prior to the effective retirement date. Under Part B, employees at least 55 years of age with 25 years of service credit, or otherwise eligible, retire with the benefit reduction applicable to employees who retire before reaching the age 62.

Other Postemployment Benefits

The City and the District provides healthcare benefits for retirees and their dependents. The benefit terms are dependent on which contract each employee falls under. The specifics of each contract are on file at the City and District offices and are available upon request.

The City’s defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all employees with 10 years of service for members in the NYSERS and 20 years of service for members in the PFERS. Retirees and spouses who are Medicare eligible are not required to contribute to retiree group health care benefits. If not Medicare-eligible, contributions vary by bargaining unit.

The District’s defined benefit OPEB plan, provides OPEB for all employees who meet the NYSTRS/NYSERS eligibility requirements. Teachers and Administrators age 55 with 5 years of service who are eligible to retire and collect benefits according to the NYSTRS are eligible for retiree health care benefits for life from the School District. Support staff hired before January 1, 2010 age 55 with 5 years of service are eligible to retire and collect benefits for life from the School District according to NYSERS. Members after January 1, 2010 must be 55 years old with 10 years of service to qualify for NYSERS health care benefits.

The plans are a single-employer defined benefit OPEB plans administered by the City and District. Article 11 of the State Compiled Statutes grants the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms and financing requirements to the City and District’s governing bodies. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the City and District implemented GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions (OPEB), which supersedes GASB Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions. GASB Statement 75 requires the net OPEB liability to be measured as the portion of the present value of projected benefit payments to be provided to current active and inactive employees that is attributed to those employees’ past period of service (total OPEB liability), less the amount of the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position (if any). Accordingly, beginning net position and other postemployment benefits on the statement of net position were adjusted as noted in the following table:

Governmental and Business Type Activities

Balance at June 30, 2017, as previously stated	<u>\$ 906,821,266</u>
Restatement of beginning balance – Adoption of GASB No. 75:	
Increase to liability	<u>541,688,417</u>
Balance at June 30, 2017, as restated	<u><u>\$1,448,509,683</u></u>

Total OPEB liability for the City at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

The City

Balance at June 30, 2017, as restated	\$823,816,517
Service Cost	26,872,640
Interest	29,839,653
Changes of benefit terms	(72,246)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(7,975,348)
Differences between expected and actual experience	2,495,420
Benefit Payments	(24,993,401)
Net changes	26,166,718
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$849,983,235

Total OPEB liability for the District at June 30, 2018 is as follows:

The District

Balance at June 30, 2017, as restated	\$624,693,166
Service Cost	19,103,347
Interest	22,589,595
Changes of benefit terms	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(5,655,185)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(314,221)
Benefit Payments	(18,514,661)
Net changes	17,208,875
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$641,902,041

See “Notes to Financial Statements- Note 10” and “Notes to Financial Statements- Note 13” in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The Syracuse Hancock International Airport

General Information. The Syracuse Hancock International Airport (the “Airport”) is located approximately 4.6 miles northeast of the City of Syracuse in the County of Onondaga. Access to the Airport is provided by Interstate 81 and 90, both of which are located within 3 miles of the Airport. The Airport is classified as a small hub primary airport by the Federal Aviation Administration (the “FAA”) and provides both public and military functions.

The Airport is the primary commercial service airport serving the needs of individuals located in the Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area, (the “MSA”), but is believed to impact as many as 12 other neighboring central New York State Counties. The MSA consists of the Counties of Onondaga, Madison, Oswego, and Cayuga. According to the 2010 U.S. Census the MSA’s population is estimated at 742,603 (an increase of approximately 1.4% since the 2000 census).

Management of the Airport. The Airport is owned, by the City of Syracuse, and is operated by the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority (the “SRAA”). The SRAA is a public benefit corporation, which was established to provide the necessary tools and support in order to maintain and operate the facilities in a safe, secure and efficient manner. The Authority is organized under the Public Authorities Law of the State of New York.

On January 2003, the Mayor announced an initiative to transfer operation of the Airport to an independent, regional authority in hopes of making the Airport’s air fares and routes more competitive. The SRAA was created by the New York State Legislature on August 17, 2011 by Chapter 463 of the Laws of 2011 (the “Act”). The operating

certificate of the Syracuse Hancock International Airport was transferred from the City of Syracuse to the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority on March 3, 2014. This transfer marked the final step in the process to transition the airport to an independent authority.

The mission of the SRRA is to provide safe, secure, efficient and low-cost air transportation service to the 12-county region that Syracuse Hancock International Airport currently serves. The Authority seeks to stimulate air service, economic development, trade and tourism by focusing on the shared goals of its stakeholders: more service to more destinations, lower operating costs and increased non-aeronautical revenue. The Authority recognizes that the Syracuse Hancock International Airport is a gateway to the central New York region and beyond and seeks to optimize customer service and exceed customer expectations with continuous improvements to the terminal building and public-use facilities.

The SRAA is mutually a corporate and political body, which constitutes a public benefit corporation. Under the Act the SRAA has been granted the power to: (i) sue and or be sued, (ii) create and alter, as deemed necessary, a corporate seal, (iii) issue debt, including bonds, for corporate and other purposes, (iv) acquire and or lease property from both private and governmental sources, (v) apply for grant funding, gifts, or various other loans, (vi) designate depositories for which to hold funds, (vii) establish a fiscal year, (viii) appoint administrators, employees and agents as required to perform essential duties, (ix) enter into joint service arrangement, (x) establish, construct, repair and manage property under its control, and (xi) do all things necessary to fulfill obligations named in the Act.

As noted, effective March 3, 2014, the FAA transferred the Part 139 Operating Certificate for the airport from the City of Syracuse to the Airport Authority (SRAA). The SRAA is now responsible for the day to day operation of the airport. The SRAA continues to work with the City through shared services until which time all employees covered by existing collective bargaining agreements are transferred from the City to the SRAA which is expected to be completed by 2020.

The SRAA is comprised of eleven (11) members, consisting of: seven (7) members appointed by the Mayor of the City of Syracuse, one (1) member appointed by the Onondaga County Executive, one (1) member appointed by Town Board of the Town of Dewitt, one (1) member appointed by the Board of Education of the East Syracuse Minoa Central School District, and one (1) member appointed on a rotating basis by the Town Board of the Town of Cicero, the Town Board of the Town of Salina, the Town Board of the Town of Clay and the Board of Education of the North Syracuse Central School District.

The following table presents the current voting members of the SRAA, their appointing organization, and their respective term expiration date.

SRAA Voting Members

<u>Voting Member:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Appointed By:</u>	<u>Term Expiration:</u>
Ms. Jo Anne Chiarenza Gagliano	Chairman	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Mr. William P. Fisher	Vice Chair	Onondaga County Executive	December 31, 2020
Dr. Shiu-Kai Chin	Treasurer	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2019
Councilor Latoya Allen	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2022
Dr. Donna DeSiato	Member	ESM SD, Superintendent	December 31, 2020
Mr. John B. Johnson, Jr.	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2019
Mr. Kenneth Kinsey	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Mr. Michael J. Lazar	Member	Town of Dewitt Superintendent	December 31, 2020
Mr. Robert Simpson	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2022
Mayor Michael Quill	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Mr. Damian Ulatowski	Member	Town of Salina Board	December 31, 2019

Also see “Financial Factors – Airport Enterprise Funds,” herein.

Airport Facilities. The Airport occupies a land mass of approximately 2000 acres and has two operational runways and an associated system of taxiways. Almost all taxiways are at least 75 feet wide and have paved surfaces that are up to 12 inches thick on top of several feet of compacted subbase material. The primary air carrier runway is

Runway 10-28 which is 9,003 feet long and 150 feet wide. Runway 10-28 has a Category II Instrument Landing System. The second operational runway is Runway 15-33 which is 7,500 feet by 150 feet. Runway 15-33 utilizes a non-precision instrument landing approach.

The passenger terminal complex at Syracuse Hancock International Airport consists of three areas, a South Terminal (Terminal A), a North Terminal B (Terminal B), and a main concourse. The complex occupies approximately 410,000 square feet.

The Airport completed a \$45 million dollar public side upgrade project. Improvements include new facade, doors, flooring, counters and other publicly used amenities (museum, rest rooms). Funding was provided by the NYS Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration and Onondaga County. Airport officials announced completion in October of 2018.

See also “Financial Factors – Airport Enterprise Funds,” herein.

Airport Finances. Pursuant to a lease agreement, the SRRA leases the properties comprising the Airport from the City. A separate legal entity, the SRRA, is included as a discretely presented component unit within the City’s basic financial statements due to the City’s ability to impose its will. Pursuant to a service agreement, the SRRA reimburses the City for certain services that have been rendered by employees of the City under the City’s Department of Aviation and certain expenses incurred in the administration and operation of the Airport. Upon expiration or earlier termination of the lease term, the Airport reverts to the City and the City will be required to obtain the operating certificate from the FAA in order to continue to administer and operate the Airport. Separate audited financial statements are prepared for the SRRA and may be obtained by contacting the City’s Municipal Advisor. A discussion of the results of operations for the Airport may be found under “Financial Factors” herein. Appendix B includes an unaudited presentation of the financial statements of the Airport for the five-year period ended June 30, 2018.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, the Airport implemented cost measures to mitigate the revenue shortfalls caused by reduced traffic volume. Measures included a hiring freeze for all non-essential personnel and lower capital spending. The Airport continues to control costs as economic conditions have reduced traffic but the hiring freeze is no longer in effect. With regard to capital spending, certain capital projects were deferred or eliminated altogether, however, capital spending decisions have not impacted the day-to-day operations of the Airport.

Airlines Serving the Airport. The Airport Authority negotiated a 10 year binding Signatory Agreement in 2016 with passenger airlines American, Delta, JetBlue and United and with cargo airlines Federal Express and United Parcel Service. At the same time, they negotiated a non-signatory, non-affiliate agreement providing minimum performance standards and insurance guidelines for scheduled low cost carriers including Allegiant (2016) and Frontier (2018). Their service is typically variable (not daily) and seasonal (not annual). Allegiant currently serves 5 destinations while Frontier serves 3.

The Authority’s Administration continues to meet with both existing airlines and others not currently serving the Airport in an effort to expand service by means of frequency to existing routes and providing new routes.

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Enplanements. The following table presents historical enplanement and deplanement passenger traffic at the Airport on a calendar year basis from 2008 through June 30, 2019.

Enplanements and Deplanements 2008 – 2019 (Calendar Year)

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Enplanements</u>	<u>Deplanements</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2008	\$1,116,584	\$1,116,120	\$2,232,704
2009	1,024,227	1,029,960	2,054,187
2010	1,035,916	1,028,483	2,064,399
2011	999,880	997,654	1,997,534
2012	988,347	995,327	1,983,674
2013	1,000,466	1,011,224	2,011,690
2014	998,900	1,002,414	2,001,314
2015	1,000,722	1,007,132	2,007,854
2016	999,158	1,004,908	2,004,066
2017	1,038,308	1,036,570	2,074,878
2018	1,156,458	1,159,475	2,315,933
2019 ⁽¹⁾	281,999	281,485	563,484
	<u>\$11,640,965</u>	<u>\$11,670,752</u>	<u>\$23,311,717</u>

(1) Represents enplanements and deplanements through March 31, 2019.

Source: Airport Officials.

Airport Debt. The City has made timely payments of principal and interest on all of the Airport’s outstanding bonds and other obligations. As of June 2, 2019, the total outstanding debt of the Airport was \$37,800,000, all of which is bonded debt. See “Indebtedness,” and “Financial Factors – Airport Enterprise Funds” herein.

FINANCIAL FACTORS

Budgetary Procedure

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget (the “Budget Director”) has the primary responsibility for preparing the City’s annual operating budget, supervising the execution of the operating budget and reporting budgetary variances to the Mayor. The School District proposes a separate budget that is approved by the Board of Education after a public hearing. Thereafter, the School District’s budget is transmitted to the City’s Budget Director for inclusion in the Citywide budget.

The Budget Director begins to compile budget data on or before February 6, at which time the various offices, departments, and agencies of the City (including the School District) submit estimates of the operating requirements for the next fiscal year. Upon completing the review of the estimates and any related supporting documentation, the Budget Director prepares and transmits the budget, together with a detailed work program, to the Mayor on or before March 18.

The Capital Improvement Plan (the “CIP”) is completed in the Fall of each year. All large City departments project capital needs for the succeeding 6-year period. Their projections are submitted, reviewed and vetted by the Budget Department. After review, the CIP is sent to the Mayor for further review and any necessary changes. Once complete, the CIP is sent to the Common Council on or around December 31st. The CIP is not voted on.

The Mayor reviews the budget and work program and, in the process, may hear the views of any office, department or board. Following her review, the Mayor approves the budget and work program in its original form or with such changes as she deems appropriate. The Mayor must cause a copy of the budget to be published in the City’s official newspaper. Copies of the budget and work plan must also be provided to each member of the Common Council as well as each City office, department and board. The Mayor is required to formally transmit the budget to the Common Council not later than April 8.

The Common Council must conduct a public hearing on the proposed budget submitted by the Mayor. A notice specifying the date, time, and place for the hearing must be published at least once in the official newspaper of the City. Members of the public may express their views at the budget hearing but the public does not actually vote on the proposed budget. After the hearing but not later than May 8, the Council must adopt the budget as presented or as amended by it. Except for amounts appropriated for lawful judgments, the Common Council may make whatever other changes in the line items for revenue estimates or appropriations it deems necessary. Such changes must be stated separately and distinctly from the original line items submitted by the Mayor. The Common Council may also change the total revenues and expenditures set forth in the Mayor's budget.

If the Common Council makes no changes to the budget, then the budget, as submitted by the Mayor, is deemed to be adopted and no further action is required. However, if the budget approved by the Common Council contains changes, the City Clerk must present such budget to the Mayor who may either sign the budget or return it to the Common Council with a list of objections. The Common Council must reconsider those items objected to by the Mayor and affirm such changes by a two-thirds vote of its members. If the Mayor fails to return the budget, as modified by the Common Council, to the City Clerk within 10 days, the budget is deemed to be adopted. Furthermore, if the budget has not been adopted by June 1, the budget with such changes to which the Mayor did not express objection, shall be the budget for the ensuing year.

Budgetary control is the responsibility of the Budget Director. Upon adoption of the budget, the Budget Director must prepare an allocation schedule of the appropriations for the various units of the City. Approved budgetary allocations must be certified to the Commissioner of Finance and the managers of the various organizational units. The Commissioner of Finance shall not approve any commitment or expenditure which fails to conform to the certified allocation schedule.

The Budget Director monitors the budget throughout the year and reports any significant variances therefrom to the Mayor. Pursuant to Charter, no expenditure or contract to expend money or liability may be incurred unless an appropriation for such purpose is available in the budget. If the Mayor determines, at any time, that estimated revenues and appropriated fund balances are less than the total appropriations, she must revise the budget to insure that expenditures do not exceed available resources.

Modifications to the budget may be made by the Mayor during the year. The Mayor may transfer line items within an office or department. Transfers between offices or departments must be approved by the Common Council. The City's independent auditors interpret this provision to require Council approval for temporary interfund advances. The City's administration, however, disagrees with the auditors' view because such advances do not constitute a transfer of spending authority. An appropriation of surplus revenue or unanticipated funds for expenditure during a fiscal year also requires an ordinance of the Common Council.

The City is subject to the provisions of Chapter 97 of the Laws of 2011, which imposes a limitation on the amount of real property taxes that may be levied. See "Tax Levy Limitation Law," herein.

CERTAIN BUDGET INFORMATION FOR THE CITY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020 IS PRESENTED IN APPENDIX B HERETO. IN ADDITION, DISCUSSIONS OF SUCH BUDGETS IS PRESENTED HEREIN BELOW.

Full copies of the City's Adopted Budgets may be obtained from their official website: http://www.syracuse.ny.us/Documents_and_Forms.aspx#Budget

City Multi-Year Financial Plan (Fiscal 2020 – 2023). The City's plan projects revenues and expenditures for several years into the future. The City's current plan contains the budgeted amounts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 and projected revenues and expenditures for the fiscal years 2020-21 through 2022-23. The 2019-20 budget was balanced in accordance with State law. In the plan, fund balance was budgeted for the General Fund in the amounts of \$7.7 million. Funding gaps of approximately \$14.4 million, \$16.5 million and \$14.2 million were projected in the General Fund for the fiscal years 2021 through 2023.

School District Financial Plan. The following section relating to the SCSD’s financial plan was provided by SCSD officials.

The SCSD maintains a 5-year financial plan for the General and Special Aid Funds. Such plan includes projections for the fiscal years 2018-19 through 2022-23.

General Fund revenue is projected to grow in each year of the forecast. Revenue is projected to increase by \$21.0 million (5%) in 2019-20 and \$15.9 million (3.6%) in 2020-21. Thereafter annual revenue growth is projected at \$13.8 million (3%) in fiscal year 2021-22, and \$14.3 million (3%) in fiscal year 2022-23. Real property tax revenues are projected to remain relatively flat through fiscal year 2022-23. See “Tax Levy Limitation,” herein. State Aid to Education, which currently makes up 82% of estimated revenue for the SCSD’s General Fund budget, is projected to increase 5.3% in fiscal year 2019-20. Thereafter, State Aid is projected to increase 4.8% in 2020-21, 3.5% in 2021-22, and 3.5% in fiscal year 2022-23, based upon the SCSD’s expectation that it will receive such aid. Based on the SCSD’s assumptions, State Aid to Education would constitute approximately 84% of total general fund revenue by fiscal year 2022-23.

Funding for special aid programs is projected to be \$87.1 million in fiscal year 2018-19, and decline to \$75.7 million in fiscal year 2019-20 and \$69.6 million in 2020-21. Special aid revenue is projected to decrease to \$69.7 in 2021-22 and increase to \$69.9 in 2022-23.

The SCSD plans to closely manage contractual services, health care expenses, and staffing in order to control costs during the five years of the financial plan. Total full-time employment is anticipated to increase by 75 positions in 2018-19 and 158.5 positions in 2019-20. Staffing is projected to remain constant or decline for the remainder of the forecast. The SCSD financial plan projects that only \$1.5 million of the \$14 million in fund balance included in 2018-19 appropriations will be needed to balance the budget primarily due to cost savings in health insurance and contract services. Assigned and unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2018 was \$54.5 million, and is projected to decrease to \$53.0 million as of June 30, 2019 and decrease by \$26.3 million in 2019-20, by \$6 million in 2020-21, by \$8 million in 2021-22, and by \$7 million in 2022-23.

The revenue and expenditure projections presented in the School District’s plan are as follows:

Financial Plan for the Years Ending 2019 – 2023

	<u>2018-19</u> (millions)	<u>2019-20</u> (millions)	<u>2020-21</u> (millions)	<u>2021-22</u> (millions)	<u>2022-23</u> (millions)
General Fund:					
Revenue	\$418.6	\$439.6	\$455.5	\$469.3	\$483.6
Expenditures ⁽¹⁾	-420.1	-465.9	-461.5	-477.3	-490.6
Use of Fund Balance	<u>1.5</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Projected Fund Balance June 30th ⁽²⁾	\$57.5	\$31.2	\$25.2	\$17.2	\$10.2
Special Aid Fund:					
Revenue	\$87.1	\$75.5	\$69.6	\$69.7	\$69.9
Expenditures	87.1	75.5	69.6	69.7	69.9
Use of Fund Balance	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

- 1) Staff positions increased by 75 positions in 2018-19. Staffing is projected to increase by 158.5 in 2019-20 and then decrease or remain constant for the remainder of the forecast.
- (2) Reflects both assigned and unassigned portion of fund balance.

The projections set forth in the SCSD’s 5-year financial plan are based on the expectations of School District officials about future events, economic performance and other items which are beyond the control of the School District. Such statements should not be construed as statements of fact and actual results may differ materially from the projections of School District officials.

Source: School District Officials.

Mid Year Budget Report – Year Ending June 30, 2019
(Preliminary and Unaudited Information)

The following information is based on a mid-year budget report submitted to the Common Council of the City on March 15, 2019. The revenue and expenditure numbers in this report represent the best estimates of the City’s Budget Department based on six months of actual data and historical trends. As a result, such a report should be considered extremely preliminary and unaudited. By the end of the current fiscal year circumstances may occur which could alter these projections.

General Fund. As of the date of the mid-year report, City officials anticipated a positive variance of \$5.6 million in revenues and a negative variance of \$0.7 million in expenditures in the General Fund. However, this does not equate to an operating surplus of \$4.9 million. The budget projections were prepared assuming the use of \$11.0 million of fund balance. Should these trends continue, the actual use of fund balance would be reduced to \$6.1 million.

General Fund Revenue. The City’s 2018-19 adopted budget for the General Fund budget totaled \$245.1 million, including an appropriation of \$11.0 million in fund balance. As of the March 15, 2019 date of the mid-year report, if current trends continue, the City anticipates a positive variance of \$5.6 million for General Fund revenues. See “General Fund Assumptions and Highlights, Revenues,” below.

General Fund Expenditures. The 2018-19 General Fund expenditure budget totaled approximately \$245.1 million. As indicated in the mid-year budget report, projected General Fund expenditures for fiscal 2019 are estimated by the City Budget Department to total \$245.8 million, which is \$0.7 million higher than budgeted.

See “General Fund Assumptions and Highlights, Expenditures,” herein.

General Fund Assumptions and Highlights:

Revenues

- ◆ According to the mid-year report, sales tax collections for 2019 are anticipated to increase by \$4.5 million compared to the adopted budget. Sales tax can be extremely volatile, since it is based on the economy and consumer confidence.
- ◆ The General Fund of the City makes the SCSD whole with respect to the property tax levy. The budget reflected an estimate for the uncollectible portion based on the prior year's amount. The exact amount cannot be determined until October when those properties go to tax sale. The mid-year report shows a positive variance for the school tax buyout of \$248,680.
- ◆ Utilities gross receipt taxes represent a 1% tax on gross revenues received from utility and telephone companies. The City projected an increase in revenue of \$100,000 as result of the receipt of additional monies from Verizon as a result of a GRT audit and higher payments from utility companies due to a colder winter.
- ◆ City tax bills include unpaid charges for City provided services such as demolitions, inspection fees, board ups and clean ups. This account represents the payments of those charges. The collection rate for these charges has increase in the past few years. An additional \$100,000 in revenue collections is expected during 2019.
- ◆ City officials notes a substantial increase in street cut activity from National Grid and Verizon during last summer and fall's construction season. The mid-year report projects a positive variance of \$165,000 for this purpose.
- ◆ The building and property permits account for construction in the City is budgeted at \$2,750,000 for 2019. For the first seven months of the 2019 fiscal year revenues totaled \$1,200,000, which is lower than expected. Traditionally there is increased activity in obtaining permits during the last half of the fiscal year. The mid-year report projects a negative variance of \$650,000 for this purpose.
- ◆ The County receives \$1.00 for each \$100 of debt secured by a mortgage on real property. The County retains \$0.75 of this portion while the remaining \$.25 is remitted to the NY Mortgage Agency. After deducting the expenses of administration and collection, the County distributes the net amount according to the amount collected within the City. The county remits these payments in January and July. City officials indicated the January 2019 receipt was approximately \$100,000 lower than previous years. If trends continue, a negative variance is a possibility at fiscal year end for this purpose.
- ◆ With respect to Medicare Part D Subsidies, as of the March 15, 2019 date of the mid-year report, the City had received approximately \$1.5 million in subsidies and expected an additional \$700,000, which is \$850,000 more than budget. The large budget variance is due to the \$800,000 catastrophic payment received in February. There are many different subsidies involved in an EGWP plan. The timing and the receipt of some of these subsidies are difficult to predict.
- ◆ As of February 28, 2019, the City collected \$26.6 million in current year property taxes including STAR. This is on par compared with the same period last year. The City normally collects 94% of its current year property taxes during the fiscal year. No decrease in the collection rate for 2018-2019 is projected in the mid-year report.
- ◆ The City receives revenue from this State program (CHIPS--Consolidated Local Street and Highway Improvements Program) by submitting annual calculations of road mileage and records of expenditures on street repair, reconstruction and cleaning to the State Department of Transportation. This is a reimbursable revenue account. The City will be reimbursed for the approved projects it completes by June 30, 2019. The difference between the budget and the fiscal year end is negative \$367,000, which is primarily the result of timing. Delays in road reconstruction from one year to the next are mainly weather related. The City does not lose this money and funding carries over to the 2020 fiscal year.

General Expenditures

- ◆ Employee turnover is causing some funded positions to remain vacant for a number of months resulting in cost savings.
- ◆ City departments are projecting an overall positive variance of \$187,304 on a departmental adopted budget of \$137.6 million.
- ◆ For the mid-year report, police projected increase in overtime. Sworn overtime is budgeted at \$6.5 million for 2019 but projected in the mid-year report at approximately \$8 million.
- ◆ A positive variance of \$600,000 is expected in for judgments and claims in the mid-year report.
- ◆ The City must pay the full salary plus all medical and hospital expenses to Police Officers who are injured in the line of duty. Costs as of the date of the mid-year report were higher than anticipated. As result, the report projects additional costs of \$225,000 for this purpose.
- ◆ The mid-year report projects health care expenditures to total \$45.8 million, which will be \$1.7 million higher than the amount budget for fiscal 2019.
- ◆ Overall, special objects of expense and debt service are projected by the mid-year report to show a negative budgetary variance of \$0.5 million.
- ◆ Social Security was based on total budgeted salaries and wages for the year. The mid-year report projects a negative variance of approximately \$159,000 for this purpose.

Aviation Fund. The operating certificate of the Syracuse Hancock International Airport was transferred from the City of Syracuse to the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority on March 3, 2014. The Enterprise Fund will only recognize revenue and associated expenditures for reimbursement of operating expenditures, namely employee wages and benefits. Employees working under bargaining contracts at the Airport are still employees of the City. All wages and benefits paid to these employees are subsequently reimbursed to the City by the SRAA. In addition, any debt service payment on Aviation bonded debt prior to transfer is also reimbursed to the City. See “The Syracuse Hancock International Airport,” herein.

Water Fund. As of the March 15, 2019 date of the mid-year report, Water Fund revenues are estimated at \$22.4 million, while expenses are projected at \$23.3 million resulting in a net negative variance of \$900,000. The negative variance is a result of lower than expected water revenues in the projected amount of \$1.1 million. There has been a marked decrease in the consumption of water resulting in less revenue. Both residential and commercial customers are more energy conscious, installing low flow water saving devices such as showerheads and faucets. The budget department will be meeting with the Water Commissioner to find ways to reduce this net negative variance through decreased spending over the next three months. The Water Fund has reserves to cover this projected deficit.

Sewer Fund. At the date of the mid-year report, Sewer Fund revenues are estimated at \$5.5 million while expenses are projected at \$6.3 million resulting in a projected deficit of \$834,496. When initially adopted, the fiscal 2019 budget included a \$611,181 appropriation of fund balance in order to balance revenues with estimated expenditures. Increased projected medical costs and lower sewer rents are contributing to this negative variance. Careful monitoring of all expenditures in the fourth quarter will be made to lessen this impact. Please note that sewer revenues are billed based on metered water consumption. There is a direct effect on sewer revenues as water consumption decreases. The Sewer Fund also has reserves to cover this projected deficit.

School District General Fund. See “School District Financial Plan,” herein.

Source: The 2018-19 Mid-Year Budget Report, the City Office of Budget.

Adopted Budget For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2019

For fiscal 2018-19, the General Fund adopted budget, including other financing sources and uses, decreased by approximately \$3.0 million. Under the adopted budget, spending for the School District's General Fund, including other financing sources and uses, was set at \$432.3million for fiscal 2018-19, which is approximately \$14.7 million higher than the 2017-18 adopted budget. The budgets for the other operating funds of the City which include the aviation, water and sewer funds, provide for total spending of \$45.5 million in fiscal 2018-19, which was a decrease of \$1.9 million compared to the 2017-18 adopted budget.

Sales Tax. The City's General Fund budget for 2018-19 includes estimated sales tax revenue of \$85.7 million, which was an increase of approximately \$2.3 million compared to the 2017-18 adopted budget. See "Financial Factors, Sales Tax," herein.

State Aid. The State aid estimates included in the City's and School District's General Fund budget for fiscal 2018-19 are based on the Governor's budget submitted to the State Legislature for the State's fiscal year, which began on April 1, 2018. For 2018-19, the City estimates State aid revenue of approximately \$76.6 million for general City purposes and \$343.9 million for educational purposes.

Real Property Taxes. The real property taxes levy (inclusive of estimated STAR exemptions) for City and School District purposes will increase in fiscal 2018-19 by less than 0.1% compared to the 2017-18 adopted budget.

Adopted Budget For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020

For fiscal 2019-20, the General Fund *proposed* budget, including other financing sources and uses, increased by approximately \$7.4 million. Under the proposed budget, spending for the School District's General Fund, including other financing sources and uses, was set at \$471.3 million for fiscal 2019-20, which is approximately \$39.0 million higher than the 2018-19 adopted budget. The budgets for the other operating funds of the City which include the aviation, water and sewer funds, provide for total spending of \$51.0 million in fiscal 2019-20, which was an increase of \$0.3 million compared to the 2018-19 adopted budget.

Proposed Sales Tax. The City's General Fund proposed budget for 2019-20 includes estimated sales tax revenue of \$92.9 million, which was an increase of approximately \$7.2 million compared to the 2018-19 adopted budget. See "Financial Factors, Sales Tax," herein.

Proposed State Aid. The State aid estimates included in the City's and School District's General Fund proposed budget for fiscal 2019-20 are based on the Governor's budget submitted to the State Legislature for the State's fiscal year, which began on April 1, 2019. For 2019-20, the City estimates State aid revenue of approximately \$77.6 million for general City purposes and \$372.7 million for educational purposes.

Proposed Real Property Taxes. The real property taxes levy (inclusive of estimated STAR exemptions) for City and School District purposes is proposed to increase in fiscal 2019-20 by 2.6% compared to the 2018-19 adopted budget.

Independent Audits

The Single Audit Act Amendments of 1996 requires the City to have an annual audit of its financial statements. The terms of the Act, as amended, and implemented by Circular A-133 of the Federal Office of Management and Budget, stipulate that governments expending \$500,000 or more in Federal assistance during any one year must have an organization-wide financial audit. The City engages a firm of independent certified public accountants to audit the City's financial statements, in accordance with the provisions of the Single Audit Act. The City's basic financial statements, notes thereto and the auditors' report thereon for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 are on file with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board. No additional auditing procedures have been performed to consider events subsequent to the March 20, 2019 date of the report.

The City and School District auditors' report on compliance and internal controls issued to the City and School District cites various weaknesses in the internal controls for financial reporting, including some that are considered

to be material weaknesses. The compliance reports are not included as a part of the audited financial statements. However, additional information or the reports can be obtained from the City or from the City's Municipal Advisor.

State Audits. The City is subject to audit by the State Comptroller to review compliance with legal requirements and the rules and regulations established by the State. In the recent past, as noted below, the City has been audited by the State on three separate occasions. Subsequent to each audit, a report was released by the State indicating their findings. The audit reports and recommendations reflect only the viewpoint of the State and are intended to be resources for the City. In addition, recommendations included in the reports are intended to assist with the effective management of governmental operations.

A report reviewing the use of foreign fire insurance tax money was made available on January 12, 2018. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting their website at:

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/swr/2018/Foreign-Fire/syracuse-city.pdf>

A report reviewing parking structures was made available on December 29, 2017. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting their website at:

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/swr/2017/Parking-Structures/city-syracuse.pdf>

A report reviewing the claims audit process of the Syracuse City School District covering the period July 1, 2014 through March 31, 2016 was made available on October 21, 2016. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting the Office of the State Comptroller's official website at:

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/schools/2016/syracuse.pdf>

A report reviewing law enforcement action covering the period January 1, 2008 through January 22, 2014 was made available on September 17, 2014. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting their website at:

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/swr/2014/SORA/global.pdf>

In addition to City audits, a report reviewing the project approval, monitoring and administration of the Syracuse Industrial Development Agency's Development Fund was made available on January 8, 2016. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting their website at:

<http://www.osc.state.ny.us/localgov/audits/ida/2016/syracuseida.pdf>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

See "Notes to Financial Statements," for the Year Ended June 30, 2018.

Investment Policy

Pursuant to Section 39 of the State's General Municipal Law, the City has an investment policy applicable to the investment of all moneys and financial resources of the City. The responsibility for the investment program has been delegated by the City Charter to the Commissioner of Finance who was required to establish written operating procedures consistent with the City's investment policy guidelines. According to the investment policy of the City, all investments must conform to the applicable requirements of law and provide for: the safety of the principal; sufficient liquidity; and a reasonable rate of return.

Authorized Investments. The City has designated six banks or trust companies located and authorized to conduct business in the State to receive deposits of money. The City is permitted to invest in special time deposits or certificates of deposit.

In addition to bank deposits, the City is permitted to invest moneys in direct obligations of the United States of America, obligations guaranteed by agencies of the United States where the payment of principal and interest are further guaranteed by the United States of America and obligations of the State. Other eligible investments for the City include: revenue and tax anticipation notes issued by any municipality, school district or district corporation other than the City (investment subject to approval of the State Comptroller); obligations of certain public authorities or agencies; obligations issued pursuant to Section 109(b) of the General Municipal Law (certificates of participation) and certain obligations of the City, but only with respect to moneys of a reserve fund established pursuant to Section 6 of the General Municipal Law. The City may also utilize repurchase agreements to the extent

such agreements are based upon direct or guaranteed obligations of the United States of America. Repurchase agreements are subject to the following restrictions, among others: all repurchase agreements are subject to a master repurchase agreement; trading partners are limited to banks or trust companies authorized to conduct business in the State or primary reporting dealers as designated by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; securities may not be substituted; and the custodian for the repurchase security must be a party other than the trading partner. All purchased obligations, unless registered or inscribed in the name of the City, must be purchased through, delivered to and held in the custody of a bank or trust company located and authorized to conduct business in the State. Reverse repurchase agreements are not allowed under State law.

Collateral Requirements. All City deposits in excess of the applicable insurance coverage provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Act must be secured in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the limitations of Section 10 of the General Municipal Law of the State. Such collateral must consist of the “eligible securities,” “eligible surety bonds” or “eligible letter of credit” as described in the Law.

Eligible securities pledged to secure deposits must be held by the depository or third party bank or trust company pursuant to written security and custodial agreements. The City's security agreements provide that the aggregate market value of pledged securities must equal 102% of the principal amounts of deposit, the agreed upon interest, if any, and any costs or expenses arising from the collection of such deposits in the event of a default. Securities not registered or inscribed in the name of the City must be delivered, in a form suitable for transfer or with an assignment in blank, to the City or its designated custodial bank. The custodial agreements used by the City provide that pledged securities must be kept separate and apart from the general assets of the custodian and will not, under any circumstances, be commingled with or become part of the backing for any other deposit or liability. The custodial agreement must also provide that the custodian shall confirm the receipt, substitution or release of the collateral, the frequency of revaluation of eligible securities and the substitution of collateral when a change in the rating of a security may cause ineligibility.

An eligible irrevocable letter or credit may be issued, in favor of the City, by a qualified bank other than the depository bank. Such letters may have a term not to exceed 90 days and must have an aggregate value equal to 140% of the deposit obligations and the agreed upon interest. Qualified banks include those with commercial paper or other unsecured or short-term debt ratings within one of the three highest categories assigned by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization or a bank that is in compliance with applicable Federal minimum risk-based capital requirements.

An eligible surety bond must be underwritten by an insurance company authorized to do business in the State which has claims paying ability rated in the highest rating category for claims paying ability by at least two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The surety bond must be payable to the City in an amount equal to 100% of the aggregate deposits and the agreed interest thereon.

Results of Operations – Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

City General Fund. The audited financial statements of the City for the year ended June 30, 2018 show that the General Fund of the City recorded a surplus of \$832,227 for the year. Total fund balance at June 30, 2018 was \$53,647,835, including an unassigned amount of \$42,181,114.

Excluding other financing sources, revenues for the General Fund of the City were \$233,593,953 for the year ended June 30, 2018. The principal revenue sources for the year were sales and use tax (\$87,057,793), Federal and State aid and other grants (\$79,069,607), and real property taxes and related items (\$38,799,174). Other financing sources for the year were \$7,457,372, of which \$2,825,000 represented operating transfers in. The remaining \$4,632,372 consisted of \$4,250,000 in bond proceeds and \$382,372 in premiums on debt.

Total expenditures of \$219,866,367 were recorded in the General Fund of the City for the year ended June 30, 2018. In addition, other financing uses for the year were \$20,352,731, which were comprised fully of transfers out.

School District General Fund. The audited financial statements of the School District show that the General Fund had a surplus of \$15,135,456 for the year ended June 30, 2018. Total fund balance of the General Fund at June 30,

2018 was \$58,967,619, which included \$27,512,829 in assigned funds, \$26,981,240 in unassigned funds, \$3,200,000 in committed funds and \$1,273,550 in non-spendable funds.

Excluding other financing sources, School District revenue for fiscal 2018 were reported as \$402,672,085. Real property taxes for the year were \$59,413,001, while State and Federal aid were reported to total \$340,715,987. Other financing sources for the year were \$5,491,040, which included \$5,050,176 in operating transfers in and \$440,864 of premium on issuance of revenue anticipation notes.

General Fund School District expenditures were \$379,465,036 for the year ended June 30, 2018, excluding other financing uses. Other financing uses for the year totaled \$13,562,633, which was fully comprised of operating transfers out.

Airport Enterprise Fund. The City signed a non-cancellable lease agreement with the SRRA, effective as of March 1, 2014 for an initial period of forty (40) years. Renewals of the lease term are automatic for additional ten-year terms as discussed in Note 6 of the City’s audited financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018. Per the lease agreement, the SRRA will lease all premises that comprise the Airport, and will maintain, repair and operate the Airport, at its own cost and expense. All land acquired and improvements made by or on behalf of the SRRA to the Airport during the term of the agreement shall be deemed property of the City, and title shall vest in the City upon acquisition or completion of the project in which improvements are made.

The City recorded approximately \$6.4 million in non-operating revenue from capital contributions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The land, buildings and improvements cost approximately \$375,600,000 with accumulated depreciation of approximately \$238,700,000 and are included in the business-type activities. The Authority is required to make rental payments to the City equal to the principal and interest due on Airport-related debt issued by the City. These rental payments totaled \$3,464,050 during the year ended June 30, 2018.

Future minimum lease payments due to the City as of June 30, 2018 under this operating lease are as follows:

<u>Minimum Lease Payments (Due to the City)</u>	
<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Minimum Payment</u>
2019	\$ 3,336,250
2020	3,327,850
2021	3,320,650
2022	3,314,919
2023	3,330,388
2024-2028	15,234,146
2029-2033	15,242,839
2034-2037	<u>12,195,125</u>
Total	<u><u>\$59,275,167</u></u>

See “Notes to Financial Statements- Note 6” (page 55) in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The City’s audited financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018 report a net position in the Aviation Fund of \$71,924,033. See “Statement Of Net Position - Proprietary Funds” (page 24) in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

See “The Syracuse Hancock International Airport,” herein.

Revenues

The combined revenue for the General Funds of the City and School District for the year ended June 30, 2018 was \$636,266,038 (excluding other financing sources). Locally generated income constituted 34.0% of the total, while Federal and State assistance (primarily State aid to education) made up the remaining 66.0%.

Real Property Taxes. Real property taxes are used solely to finance the General Fund operations of the City and School District. In Fiscal 2018, \$38,799,174 was recorded for real property tax revenue in the City General Fund and \$59,413,001 was reported for the School District. Excluding other financing sources, real property taxes accounted for approximately 15.4% of the combined revenue in the General Funds of the City School District for fiscal 2018.

The following table presents the audited amount of real property tax and tax items revenue recorded for the City’s General Fund for 2014 through 2018, the amount of such revenue estimated in the adopted budget for 2019 and the amount in the proposed budget for 2020.

City General Fund Real Property Tax Revenue 2014-2020

<u>Fiscal Year Ending June 30:</u>	<u>Real Property Tax Revenue</u>	<u>% Of General Fund Revenue ⁽¹⁾</u>
2014	\$37,031,099	16.7%
2015	37,212,859	16.5
2016	38,407,435	16.7
2017	38,430,482	16.7
2018	38,799,174	16.6
2019 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	34,706,575	14.2
2020 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	37,389,781	15.3

(1) Computation excludes other financing sources.

(2) Inclusive of the planned use of fund balance (\$11.0 million in 2018-19 and \$8.1 million in 2019-20).

Source: The Audited Financial Statements and Budgets of the City. The summary itself is not audited.

See “Real Property Taxes,” herein.

Sales Tax. The City and County entered into a new 10-year sales tax agreement which became effective on January 1, 2011. Under the agreement, the City received 22.25% of the revenue generated by the County’s base tax rate of 3% and 11.35% of the additional 1% tax rate in calendar year 2011. The allocation formula reduced sales tax revenue during the 2011 fiscal year.

Effective January 1, 2012, the City received its allocation entirely from the additional 1% sales tax levied by the County. The City’s share of the additional 1% tax was 92.80% in 2012, after which there are annual increases in the percentage to 97.79% for the final six years of the agreement ending on December 31, 2020. In December 2018, the City and County agreed to extend the terms of the agreement through 2030.

The agreement eliminates the minimum annual sales tax guaranteed in the prior agreement. City officials recognize the risks associated with removing the guarantees found in the prior agreement but believe the ability of the City to share in the potential future growth of sales tax revenue outweighs the risk of the decline in such revenue.

Total sales tax received by the City in the General Fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 was \$87,057,793. The Mid-Year Budget Report for 2018-19, as prepared by the City Budget Department, projected a positive budget variance of approximately \$4.5 million for sales tax revenue. Sales tax can be extremely volatile, since it is based on the economy and consumer confidence.

The following table presents the audited amount of sales tax recorded for the City’s General Fund for 2014 through 2018, the amount of such revenue estimated in the adopted budget for 2019 and the amount included in the 2020 proposed budget.

City General Fund Sales Tax Revenue 2014-2020

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Sales Tax Revenue	Percentage of General Fund Revenue ⁽¹⁾
2014	\$78,953,739	35.6%
2015	82,152,727	36.5
2016	81,329,539	35.4
2017	81,418,802	35.4
2018	87,057,793	37.3
2019 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	85,696,849	35.0
2020 (Adopted Budget) ⁽²⁾	92,919,032	38.0

(1) Computation excludes other financing sources.

(2) Inclusive of the planned use of fund balance (\$11.0 million in 2018-19 and \$8.1 million in 2019-20).

Source: The Audited Financial Statements and Budgets of the City. The summary itself is not audited.

The School District also receives a portion of the County sales tax. Subject to the terms and conditions discussed above, the County will distribute a minimum of \$12,500,000 each year to the school districts in the County. Sales tax moneys will be allocated to the school districts according to total average daily attendance. Annual payments may be increased by up to 2% based on growth in the County’s sales tax revenue. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the School District reported \$690,178 for sales tax. The School District’s 2019 adopted budget estimates \$629,574 for sales tax revenue.

Payments In-Lieu of Taxes (“PILOTs”). The City recorded revenue of \$4,193,414 from PILOTs during fiscal 2018. PILOTs are received from various economic development project agreements negotiated by the City. Although these properties are not included as taxable property on the City’s tax roll, each project is assigned an assessed valuation. Assessments for PILOTs are generally determined in the same manner as assessments for real property taxes. PILOT revenue for the 2018-19 fiscal year was budgeted at \$4,425,993.

The Common Council authorized the Mayor to execute and deliver a new PILOT agreement in connection with the proposed expansion of the Carousel Center Mall. Such agreement became effective on January 1, 2006 and the payments thereunder are used to pay debt service on SIDA bonds issued in February 2007 in connection with the expansion of the existing Carousel Center. The PILOT payments fund debt service on the 2007 SIDA Bonds and do not constitute revenue of the City. PILOT payments are expected to escalate by 4% each year until the 2007 SIDA Bonds mature or are redeemed.

In connection with the expansion of the Carousel Center (“DestiNY Project”), SIDA issued \$228,085,000 PILOT Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A in February 2007. Simultaneously with the issuance of the Series 2007A Bonds, SIDA privately placed \$97,648,352 PILOT Revenue Bonds, Taxable Series 2007B. The Series 2007A and Series 2007B Bonds are collectively referred to as the “Series 2007 Bonds,” the proceeds of which will be used to pay for DestiNY Project, including public infrastructure, parking and public use improvement. (see “Economic and Demographic Information,” herein). PILOT payments from the existing Carousel Center provide the source of payment and security for the Series 2007 Bonds issued by SIDA. The City is not obligated to pay the principal of the Series 2007 Bonds or the premium, if any, or interest thereon. Moreover, the City has not pledged its faith and credit or taxing power for the purpose of making such payments.

SIDA Agency Fee. In connection with the issuance of the Series 2007 Bonds, SIDA received a \$60 million administrative fee. SIDA has agreed to distribute the entire fee to the City and County in 12 annual installments payable through 2018. The City will receive 89% or \$53.4 million of the total fee, the balance of the fee or \$6.6 million will be paid to the County. The City received \$9.8 million at the closing for the Series 2007 Bonds, which

amount was reported in the City's 2006-07 financial statements. A similar amount was received in fiscal 2008 (\$9.8 million budgeted for fiscal 2007-08). For the final 10 years, the City will receive approximately \$34,000,000 comprised of 10 equal annual installments ending in 2018. For the 2016-17 fiscal year, the City received \$3,223,513 for SIDA reimbursements. For the 2017-18 and 2018-19 fiscal years, the adopted budgets of the City \$2,891,400 and \$3,020,874 for SIDA reimbursements, respectively.

In accordance with ordinance 499-2006 adopted by the Common Council on September 25, 2006, the City must use the SIDA moneys in the following areas: (1) operation and maintenance of City parking facilities; (2) demolition of blighted structures; (3) certain police overtime costs for special events and (4) the reimbursement of the salary and expenses for employees of the Department of Economic Development incurred to provide services to SIDA for its projects.

Parking Fees. The City operates various surface parking lots, parking garages and metered parking areas. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the City recorded parking revenue under the Department of Public Works of \$5,977,949. Parking lots and garages contributed \$3,439,807, while \$2,538,142 was received from parking meters. The 2019 adopted budget estimates \$5,930,950 will be received from parking fees.

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State Aid

		<u>State Aid Revenue</u> ^{(1) (2)}			
June 30:	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	
City General Fund:					
Mortgage Tax	\$ 1,121,773	\$ 1,068,904	\$ 893,232	\$1,244,567	
Highway Aid & Maint.	3,262,895	1,684,280	2,901,378	3,971,373	
Other Aid	278,199	254,717	189,896	296,566	
AIM ⁽³⁾	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	
Spinup State Aid	<u>20,885,777</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	
	<u>\$ 97,307,228</u>	<u>\$ 74,766,485</u>	<u>\$ 75,743,090</u>	<u>\$77,271,090</u>	
School District General Fund:					
Operating Aid ⁽²⁾	\$283,959,486	\$293,343,670	\$227,881,531	\$271,678,859	
Stimulus Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Other Aid	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>57,840,284</u>	<u>62,949,118</u>	
	<u>\$285,209,486</u>	<u>\$293,343,670</u>	<u>\$285,721,815</u>	<u>\$334,627,977</u>	
June 30:	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019 (Budget)</u>	<u>2020 (Budget)</u>	
City General Fund:					
Mortgage Tax	\$ 1,346,238	\$ 899,783	\$ 1,100,000	\$1,050,000	
Highway Aid & Maint.	4,539,062	3,130,242	3,670,544	\$2,985,069	
Other Aid	342,476	211,750	123,000	188,000	
AIM ⁽³⁾	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	
	<u>\$ 77,986,360</u>	<u>\$76,000,359</u>	<u>\$76,652,128</u>	<u>\$75,981,653</u>	
School District General Fund:					
Operating Aid ⁽²⁾	\$ 259,181,911	\$ 284,211,252	\$ 294,391,639	\$ 310,968,888	
Stimulus Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	
Other Aid	<u>61,127,945</u>	<u>48,151,251</u>	<u>49,517,822</u>	<u>51,303,026</u>	
	<u>\$ 320,317,856</u>	<u>\$332,362,503</u>	<u>\$ 343,909,461</u>	<u>\$ 362,271,914</u>	

(1) Data for the years ended June 30, 2013 through 2018 was derived from audited financial statements of the City, City officials, reports obtained from the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

(2) Excludes STAR aid

(3) The State's "Aid and Incentive for Municipalities" ("AIM") consolidated the Revenue Sharing and the aid to distressed cities programs.

Source: The City, the City School District and reports obtained from the Office of the New York State Comptroller.

FURTHER STATE BUDGETARY RESTRICTIONS WHICH ELIMINATE OR SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE STATE AID COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT UPON THE CITY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT, REQUIRING EITHER A COUNTERBALANCING INCREASE IN REVENUES FROM OTHER SOURCES, TO THE EXTENT AVAILABLE, OR A CURTAILMENT OF EXPENDITURES OR A COMBINATION THEREOF.

Events Affecting New York School Districts

The recent history of state aid to school districts in the State for the last five years is as follows:

School district fiscal year (2014-2015): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2014. The budget included an increase of \$1.1 billion in State aid for school districts.

The Smart Schools Bond Act was passed as part of the Enacted 2014-2015 State Budget. The Smart Schools Bond Act authorizes the issuance of \$2 billion of general obligation bonds to finance improved educational technology and infrastructure to improve learning and opportunity for students throughout the State. The District's estimated allocation of funds is \$27,150,068.

School district fiscal year (2015-2016): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2015. The budget included an increase of \$1.4 billion in State aid for school districts that was tied to changes in the teacher evaluation and tenure process. School districts were required to obtain approval of their revised teacher evaluation plans by November 15, 2015 in order to receive their allotted increase in State aid.

School district fiscal year (2016-2017): The State Legislature adopted the State budget on March 31, 2016. The budget included an increase of \$991 million in State aid for school districts over the State's 2015-16 Budget, \$863 million of which consisted of traditional operating aid. In addition to the \$408 million of expense based aid, the Governor's budget included a \$266 million increase in Foundation Aid and a \$189 million restoration to the Gap Elimination Adjustment. The majority of the remaining increase included \$100 million in Community Schools Aid, a newly adopted aid category, to support school districts that wish to create community schools. The funds may only be used for certain purposes such as providing health, mental health and nutritional services to students and their families.

School district fiscal year (2017-2018): The State's 2017-2018 Budget provided for school aid of approximately \$25.8 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion in school aid spending from the 2016-2017 school year. The majority of the increases have been targeted to high need school districts. Expense-based aids to support school construction, pupil transportation, BOCES and special education were continued in full in keeping with the State's usual practice. Transportation aid increased by 5.5% and building aid increased by 4.8%. The State 2017-18 Budget continues to link school aid increases for 2017-18 and 2018-19 to teacher and principal evaluation plans approved by September 1 of the current year in compliance with Education Law Section 3012-d. In addition, the State 2017-18 Budget allowed the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the Federal government are less than what were expected.

School district fiscal year (2018-2019): The State's final education budget includes record support for schools of more than \$26 billion, including an increase of \$1 billion over last year. This four-percent increase continues the commitment of funding education at a rate higher than the growth of the rest of the budget. In addition, the State 2018-19 Budget allows the Governor to reduce aid to school districts mid-year if receipts from the Federal government are less than what was expected. The Legislature then will have 90 days to approve the Governor's plan.

School district fiscal year (2019-2020): For the 2019-20 school year, the Executive Budget recommends a total of \$27.69 billion for School Aid, a year-to year funding increase of \$956 million or 3.6 percent. The Executive Budget will provide additional funding for Foundation Aid, including increased set aside funding for Community Schools. However, Governor Cuomo has stated that the State is facing a large (approximately \$2.8 billion) revenue shortfall in its current fiscal year that has rendered his Executive Budget "untenable."

The District believes that it would mitigate the impact of any delays or the reduction in State aid by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, appropriating other available funds on hand, and/or by any combination of the foregoing. (See also "Market Factors" herein).

REAL PROPERTY TAXES

The City derives its power to levy ad valorem real property taxes from the State Constitution, subject to the applicable statutory limits. Such taxes are levied for City and School District purposes. The City's power to levy real property taxes (including for school purposes), other than for debt service and certain other purposes, is limited by the State Constitution to two percent of the five-year average full valuation of taxable real property of the City. Taxes levied for net debt service, capital expenditures and judgments and claims are excluded from the limitation.

Real Estate Tax Levying Limitation Year Ending June 30, 2020

Two Per Centum of Five-Year Average Full Valuation*	\$ 94,893,968
Total Tax Levy ⁽²⁾	\$103,208,569
Exclusions Thereto ⁽¹⁾	32,903,666
Tax Levy Subject to Tax Limit	70,304,903
Percentage of Tax Limit Exhausted ⁽³⁾	74.09%
Tax Constitutional Margin ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 24,589,065

* Based on special equalization rates as determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS").

(1) Exclusions include net debt service and appropriations for capital expenditures and judgments and claims.

(2) Gross levy before STAR exemptions.

(3) As reflected in the 2014 City Abstract, the total cost of these services for the Year Ending June 30, 2015 is \$19,773,434 and such amount was added to the County real property taxes imposed on City residents. The cost of these services is not included in either the City's annual budget or in the City's real property taxes. If the 2015 costs of these services was added to the City's 2016 total tax levy, the percentage of the tax limit exhausted for the Year Ended June 30, 2016 would be 93.57%.

(4) The City's tax levying margin for 2018-19 was \$27,700,012.

Source: Constitutional Tax Limit Form for the Year Ending June 30, 2020.

Assessment Procedures

The City generally determines the valuation of taxable real properties as prescribed by the Real Property Tax Law of the State. The City Assessor undertakes regular inspections of properties to ensure that new construction or improvements or demolitions are properly reflected on the tax rolls. The ORPTS determines the assessed valuation of special franchises and the taxable ceiling of railroad property. Special franchises include assessments on certain specialized equipment of utilities above, under, upon and through public streets or public places. Assessments are made on certain properties that are taxable for school purposes but exempt for general municipal purposes.

The City revalued all taxable properties effective for the year ended June 30, 1997. City officials believe that the revaluation provides a more equitable distribution of the real property tax burden by correlating tax assessment values and market or true values. Tax assessments more closely approximating market values help reduce the number of tax certiorari claims filed against the City. (See "Litigation" herein). For the 2018-19 fiscal year taxable assessments for School District purposes was \$3,789,755,099.

The ORPTS establishes State equalization rates for the City and all localities in the State which are determined by statistical sampling of market sales/assessment studies. Such rates are used to calculate and distribute certain State aids and are used by many localities to calculate debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The debt and real property tax limitations are based on a percentage of average full valuation.

In response to a Court decision that reduced the tax levies proposed for the fiscal 1978-79 of certain cities and school districts, including the City, the State Legislature authorized the use of special equalization ratios to compute tax and debt limitations for those affected entities. Special equalization ratios are based upon a trend of market

sales/assessment studies. The special equalization ratios applied to the prior years' assessments are recalculated each year by ORPTS. Based on special equalization rates, the City's constitutional tax limit increased from fiscal 2018 to fiscal 2019 by \$887,380 to \$93,988,091. As noted below, based on special equalization rates, the City's constitutional debt limit increased from fiscal 2018 to fiscal 2019 by \$3,993,209 to \$422,946,408.

The following table sets forth the current tax and debt-contracting limitations based upon special equalization ratios and regular equalization rates.

**Computation of Constitutional Tax
Levying and Debt Contracting Limitations
For The Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2020**

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation ⁽¹⁾ (City & School Purposes)	Special Equalization Ratios ⁽²⁾	Regular Equalization Rates ⁽²⁾	Full Valuation Based Upon Special Ratios	Full Valuation Based Upon Regular Rates ⁽³⁾
2016	\$3,711,025,305	80.49%	81.50%	\$4,610,542,061	\$4,553,405,282
2017	3,748,078,456	79.44	80.50	4,718,124,945	4,655,998,081
2018	3,765,536,655	79.97	80.00	4,768,312,847	4,706,920,818
2019	3,789,755,099	79.25	80.00	4,782,025,362	4,737,193,873
2020	3,815,033,311	78.75	78.00	4,844,486,744	4,891,068,333
Total Five-Year Full Valuation				<u>23,723,491,959</u>	<u>23,544,586,387</u>
Five-Year Average Valuation				<u>4,744,698,392</u>	<u>5,108,917,277</u>
Tax Levying Limitation: 2% of Five- Year Average Full Valuation				<u>\$ 94,893,968</u>	<u>\$ 102,178,345</u>
Debt Contracting Limitation: 9% of Average Full Valuation				<u>\$ 427,022,855</u>	<u>\$ 459,802,554</u>

- (1) City Assessor's Office. Assessed valuations for school tax purposes after giving effect to veterans exemptions which are excluded for City taxes.
- (2) Established by the ORPTS. All rates are final.
- (3) The City must use full valuations based on special equalization ratios to compute its constitutional tax and debt limits. Tax and debt limits determined with the City's regular equalization rates are provided only for financial analysis purposes.

Source: Constitutional Tax Limit Form for the Year Ending June 30, 2020 and the ORPTS.

Tax Collection and Enforcement Procedures

Collection. Real property taxes levied in the City are comprised of four separate elements: (1) general City purposes, (2) School District purposes, (3) general County purposes, and (4) special County district purposes. Tax levies are established as part of the budget process to balance total appropriations and estimated revenue. Real property taxes for City and School District purposes become a lien against the respective properties as of July 1 of each year but may be paid in four installments due on July 1, October 1, January 1, and April 1. Taxes may be paid without penalty on or before the last day of the month in which the payment is due. Payments made after the due date must include interest at 1 ½% per month computed from July 1. After the tax lien date, interest accrues at a rate of 12% per annum. County taxes become a lien on January 1 and may be paid in four installments due on the first days of January, April, July and October. Installment payments may be made without interest until the end of each respective month. Delinquent payments are assessed interest of 1 ½% per month from January 1.

The City is responsible for collecting County taxes levied on properties located in the City. Pursuant to Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1937, as amended, the City remits County taxes only to the extent these taxes are actually collected. The City receives a fee equal to 1% of the County tax for providing this service.

Enforcement. Unpaid real property taxes are enforced in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter and the City of Syracuse Tax and Assessment Act. The City conducts tax lien sales for delinquent City taxes in October and a sale is conducted each April for delinquent County taxes levied on properties within the City. A tax sale certificate is issued for the amount of unpaid tax plus penalties and interest. It is the City's practice to acquire 100% of the tax liens offered at the sale. The City may institute tax foreclosure procedures one year after a tax lien certificate has been filed (see "Litigation, Contingencies and Regulatory Matters" herein). The City has held a number of tax auctions since 1996 to dispose of properties acquired by foreclosure. The City conducted its latest tax lien auction on February 2008 and realized approximately \$1.6 million. The City solicited bids in April 2009 for the bulk sale of tax liens, but opted not to make an award. Currently, City officials are considering a variety of options to improve delinquent tax collection including the transfer of select tax delinquent parcels to the Syracuse Urban Renewal Agency for renovation and sale and transfer of tax liens to the CNY Property Development Corporation, a City / County agency authorized pursuant to New York's Land Bank Act.

Land Bank. Greater Syracuse Property Development Corporation - The City of Syracuse and County of Onondaga entered into an inter-municipal agreement on March 27, 2012 to create the Greater Syracuse Property Development Corporation, a not-for-profit corporation, operating as the Greater Syracuse Land Bank (Land Bank) under the New York Land Bank Act of 2011. The purpose of the Land Bank is to address problems regarding vacant and abandoned property in a coordinated manner and to further foster the development of such property and promote economic growth through the return of vacant, abandoned, and tax-delinquent properties to productive use. The City and County, while under no obligation, may contribute to the annual Land Bank budget in such manner agreed upon. For fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 through June 30, 2017, the Common Council approved funding agreements with the Land Bank for up to \$1,500,000. The Land Bank is a discretely presented component unit of the City as it is fiscally dependent upon it and there is a financial benefit/burden relationship. The Land Bank has a fiscal year which ends December 31. Separate audited financial statements may be obtained by request of the City or of the City's Municipal Advisor.

There is no funding agreement for the year ended June 30, 2018. The Common Council approved an agreement with the Land Bank for the \$750,000 for the year ending June 30, 2019. The 2019-20 budget allocates \$750,000 to the Land Bank.

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Real Property Tax Statistics (2016-2020)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
Assessed Valuations	\$3,711,025,305	\$3,748,078,456	\$3,765,536,655	\$3,789,755,099	\$3,815,033,311
Tax Levy: ⁽³⁾					
General City	\$ 30,541,087	\$ 30,995,244	\$ 31,395,507	\$ 31,759,307	\$ 33,816,914
School District	57,924,150	58,865,639	59,478,213	60,128,067	60,995,734
	<u>\$ 88,465,23</u>	<u>\$ 89,860,883</u>	<u>\$ 90,873,720</u>	<u>\$ 91,887,374</u>	<u>\$ 94,812,648</u>
Tax Collections:					
Current Year	\$ 83,385,539	\$ 85,286,103	\$ 87,106,844	\$ 82,367,889	23,979,933 ⁽⁴⁾
Prior Years	3,700,362	3,689,641	4,421,141	3,507,000	236,161 ⁽⁴⁾
	<u>\$ 87,085,901</u>	<u>\$ 88,975,744</u>	<u>\$ 91,527,985</u>	<u>\$85,874,889</u>	<u>\$24,216,094</u>
% Taxes Collected:					
Current Taxes	94.26%	94.91%	95.85%	89.64%	25.29% ⁽⁴⁾
Total Collections	98.44%	99.01%	100.72%	93.46%	25.54% ⁽⁴⁾
Tax Rates Per \$1,000 A.V.:					
General City	\$ 9.27	\$ 9.26	\$ 9.26	\$ 9.26	\$ 9.75
School District	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.35	17.40
County	12.24	12.40	12.37	12.12	12.36
	<u>\$38.86</u>	<u>\$39.01</u>	<u>\$38.98</u>	<u>\$38.73</u>	<u>\$39.53</u>
Unpaid Taxes June 30::					
Current:					
City and School County ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,439,647 34,873,597	\$ 5,764,085 35,079,696	\$ 3,766,876 34,886,234	5,244,545 35,681,882	N/A N/A
Noncurrent:					
City	32,496,066	30,559,909	30,092,634	29,865,192	N/A
County	16,178,259	15,113,574	14,567,685	13,521,759	N/A
Allowance for Uncollectible Taxes ⁽²⁾	<u>(27,783,317)</u>	<u>(27,580,980)</u>	<u>(26,520,689)</u>	<u>(26,045,995)</u>	<u>N/A</u>
Net Tax Receivables	<u>\$ 67,934,422</u>	<u>\$ 58,926,284</u>	<u>\$ 56,792,740</u>	<u>58,267,383</u>	<u>N/A</u>

(1) City accounts for County tax receivables in the Trust and Agency Fund. The current amount of County taxes receivable represents amounts due to the County for taxes levied on January 1 of each year.

(2) Allowance for uncollectible taxes applies only to City tax receivables.

(3) Net of STAR exemptions: 2014-15 (\$9,833,619), 2015-16 (\$9,851,775), 2016-17 (\$9,458,703), 2017-18 (\$8,926,822), 2018-19 (\$8,549,597) and 2019-20 (\$8,395,921).

(4) Tax collections as of August 7, 2019.

Source: City Officials

Matters Affecting Real Property Taxes

STAR Program. Pursuant to Chapter 389 of the Laws of 1997, a State program to reduce school taxes for primary residences was created. The program is called School Tax Relief or “STAR” and provides property exemptions for primary residences. STAR consists of an “enhanced” program for senior citizens meeting certain age and income requirements and a “basic” program that applies to all other primary-residence homeowners. Homeowners participating in the enhanced STAR program received an exemption of \$35,800 in fiscal 2017-2018. The minimum exemption may be increased to account for regional differences in home values. Under the basic STAR program, City homeowners received a full value exemption of \$16,080 for the 2017-18 fiscal year.

The full value exemption granted to primary residence homeowners is converted to an equivalent assessed valuation for purposes of levying taxes for school purposes. Revenue losses attributable to STAR are the product of multiplying the school tax rate (calculated without regard to the STAR exemptions) by the aggregate assessed value of all STAR exemptions. Tax revenue reductions associated with the STAR program in the State’s largest cities (including the City) will be divided between the City and the City School District. In the case of the City, the revenue loss will be allocated one third to the City and two-thirds to the School District. The State reimburses schools (and certain cities including the City) for any tax revenue shortfall due to the operation of the STAR program. Reimbursements are made between October and February within the same fiscal year that the taxes are levied.

Ten of the Largest Taxpayers

Larger Real Property Tax Assessments 2018-19 Assessment Roll

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Valuation ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Percentage Total Assessed Valuations ⁽²⁾</u>
National Grid *	Utility	\$ 216,430,057	5.77%
Nob Hill of Syracuse Apts. Co.	Residential	19,633,900	0.52
Syracuse Mob LLC	Medical Arts Building	19,270,000	0.51
Upstate Portfolio LLC	Office Building	18,050,000	0.48
Syracuse University	University	17,053,320	0.46
250 South Clinton LLC	Office Building	16,668,600	0.44
Baruch Park Place LLC	Office Building	15,635,200	0.42
Verizon New York Inc.	Utility	11,958,411	0.32
CIM Physicians Bldg. LLC	Medical Office Building	11,500,000	0.31
TJM Syracuse LLC	Hotel	11,000,000	0.29
		<u>\$ 357,199,488</u>	<u>9.55%</u>

(1) Assessed value reflects parcels with a taxable amount.

(2) Taxable assessed valuations for City and School purposes are \$3,746,140,367 for the 2018-19 fiscal year.

* Taxpayer has pending tax certiorari claim. See “Litigation, Contingencies and Regulatory Matters” herein for a general discussion of such matters.

Source: City Officials

CITY INDEBTEDNESS

The total long-term indebtedness of the City on August 26, 2019, including original issue serial bonds of \$227,466,999 and \$2,138,519 in contract liabilities (which are treated as indebtedness for certain purposes) is \$216,192,829. Based on special equalization rates established by the ORPTS, the City's Constitutional Debt Limit before deductions and exclusions is \$427,022,855. The total short-term indebtedness of the City on August 26, 2019 is \$23,000,000. See "Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation," herein.

Property in the City is also subject to assessment and taxation on account of a proportionate share of the debt of the County and several County special districts. The State Constitution and the Local Finance Law limit the power of the City (and all other municipalities of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional and statutory limitations include the following, in summary form, and are generally applicable to the City's obligations.

Constitutional Requirements

The New York State Constitution limits the power of the City (and other municipalities and certain school districts of the State) to issue obligations and to otherwise contract indebtedness. Such constitutional limitations include the following, in summary form, and are generally applicable to the City and its obligations.

Purpose and Pledge. Subject to certain enumerated exceptions, the City shall not give or loan any money or property to or in aid of any individual or private corporation or give or loan its credit to or in aid of any of the foregoing or any public corporation.

The City may contract indebtedness only for a City purpose and shall pledge its faith and credit for the payment of principal of and interest thereon.

Payment and Maturity. Except for certain short-term indebtedness contracted in anticipation of taxes or to be paid within three fiscal year periods, indebtedness shall be paid in annual installments commencing no later than two years after the date such indebtedness shall have been contracted and ending no later than the periods of probable usefulness of the objects or purposes determined by statute or the weighted average period of probable usefulness thereof; no installment may be more than fifty per centum in excess of the smallest prior installment, unless the City has authorized the issuance of indebtedness having substantially level or declining annual debt service. The City is required to provide an annual appropriation for the payment of interest due during the year on its indebtedness and for the amounts required in such year for amortization and redemption of its serial bonds, bond anticipation notes and capital notes.

Debt Limit. The City has the power to contract indebtedness for any City purpose so long as the principal amount thereof shall not exceed seven per centum of the average full valuation of taxable real estate of the City, subject to certain enumerated exclusions and deductions such as water and certain sewer facilities and cash or appropriations for current debt service. The constitutional method for determining full valuation is by taking the assessed valuation of taxable real estate for the last completed assessment roll and applying thereto the rate which such assessed valuation bears to the full valuation as determined by the State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS"). The State Legislature is required to prescribe the manner by which such rate shall be determined. Average full valuation is determined by taking the sum of the full valuations of such last completed assessment roll and the four preceding assessment rolls and dividing such sum by five.

Statutory Procedure

In general, the State Legislature has authorized the power and procedure for the City to borrow and incur indebtedness subject, of course, to the constitutional provisions set forth above. The power to spend money, however, generally derives from other law, including the City Law and the General Municipal Law.

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City authorizes the incurrence of indebtedness, including bonds and bond anticipation notes issued in anticipation of such bonds, by the adoption of a resolution, approved by at least two-thirds of the members of the City Council, the finance board of the City. Certain such resolutions may be subject to permissive referendum, or may be submitted to the City voters at the discretion of the City Council.

The Local Finance Law also provides for a twenty-day statute of limitations after publication of a bond resolution (in summary or in full), together with a statutory notice which, in effect, estops thereafter legal challenges to the validity of obligations authorized by such bond resolution, except for alleged constitutional violations. The City has complied with such procedure for the validation of the bond resolution adopted in connection with this issuance.

Each bond resolution usually authorizes the construction, acquisition or installation of the object or purpose to be financed, sets forth the plan of financing and specifies the maximum maturity of the bonds subject to the legal (Constitution, Local Finance Law and case law) restrictions relating to the period of probable usefulness with respect thereto.

Each bond resolution also authorizes the issuance of bond anticipation notes prior to the issuance of serial bonds. Statutory law in New York permits notes to be renewed each year provided that principal is amortized and provided that such renewals do not (with certain exceptions) extend more than five years beyond the original date of borrowing. However, notes issued in anticipation of the sale of serial bonds for assessable improvements are not subject to such five year limit and may be renewed subject to annual reductions of principal for the entire period of probable usefulness of the purpose for which such notes were originally issued. (See "Payment and Maturity" under "Constitutional Requirements.")

In addition, under each bond resolution, the City Council may delegate the power to issue and sell Notes to the Commissioner of Finance, the chief fiscal officer of the City.

In general, the Local Finance Law contains similar provisions providing the City with power to issue general obligation revenue anticipation notes, tax anticipation notes, capital notes, deficiency notes and budget notes.

Constitutional Debt-Contracting Limitation

The New York State Office of Real Property Tax Services (the "ORPTS") annually establishes State equalization rates for all assessing units in the State, including the City, which are determined by statistical sampling of market/assessment studies. The equalization rates are used in the calculation and distribution of certain state aids and are used by many localities in the calculation of debt contracting and real property taxing limitations. The City is not subject to a constitutional real property taxing limitation but has a debt contracting limitation equal to seven percent (7%) of average full valuation (See "Constitutional Requirements, Debt Limit," herein). See "Tax Levy Limitation Law" herein.

The City determines the assessed valuation for taxable real properties. The ORPTS determines the assessed valuation of special franchises and the taxable ceiling of railroad property. Special franchises include assessments on certain specialized equipment of utilities under, above, upon or through public streets or public places. Certain properties are taxable for school purposes but exempt for City purposes.

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The following table presents the debt-incurring power of the City and shows that the City is within its constitutional debt limit (based on special equalization rates as set by the ORPTS).

Statement of Debt Contracting Power- As of August 27, 2019

	Amount
Debt Contracting Limitation: (Based on Special Equalization Rates)	\$427,022,855
Gross Indebtedness:	
Original Issue Serial Bonds	227,466,999
Contract Liability	
City/County Courthouse Facility ⁽¹⁾	2,138,519
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0
Bond Anticipation Notes ⁽²⁾	23,000,000
 Total Gross Debt	 \$252,605,518
Less Deductions: ⁽³⁾	
Water Debt	52,937,785
Airport Bonded Debt ^{(4) (5)}	-0-
Current Appropriations To Pay	
Non-Exempt Principal Debt During Remainder of the Fiscal Year	20,892,914
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0
Debt Reserve ⁽⁷⁾	1,002,510
 Total Exclusions	 \$74,833,209
 Net Indebtedness	 \$177,772,209
 Debt-Contracting Margin	 \$249,250,646
 Percentage of Debt Limit Exhausted	 41.63%

- (1) Contract liability represents the City's share of indebtedness issued by the County for a joint City/County courthouse facility.
- (2) The City has issued the outstanding bond anticipation notes to commence Phase II of the Joint School Construction Board renovation project (see "Services," herein). In the first phase of the renovations, four schools were completely renovated for a total of \$151 million. The second phase of the legislation was approved on October 25, 2013. The new phase II legislation authorizes \$300 million in financing for up to 20 renovation projects. A full copy of the phase II legislation may be obtained by visiting the website of the New York State Assembly (<http://assembly.state.ny.us/>), or by contacting the City's Municipal Advisor. The Phase II legislation authorized projects to be funded by the City from any available monies or from the proceeds of City obligations issued in anticipation of permanent financing from any source provided under the legislation and the reimbursement to the City of any available monies so advanced or the payment of obligations of the city issued in anticipation of permanent financing (including permanent financing issued through the City of Syracuse Industrial Development Agency for such purpose). As of the date of this Officials Statement, \$23.0 million of the outstanding bond anticipation notes remain outstanding and are scheduled to Mature on April 30, 2020. Such notes will be redeemed in part by serial bonds issued by the JSCB, proceeds of the Notes and available funds (see "Authority for and Purpose of the Notes," herein).
- (3) Based on current estimates, School District officials expect to receive approximately \$35.9 million State building aid for the unamortized portion of outstanding bonds issued for school building improvements. State law, however, makes no provision for the deduction of such aid in determining the City's constitutional debt limitation.
- (4) The City may elect to file an application with the Office of the State Comptroller to exclude airport debt as "self-liquidating debt" pursuant to Section 123.00 of the Local Finance Law. Such estimate, however, has not been deducted in the above computation of the City's debt contracting power. If approved, the City will exclude approximately \$38.7 million in bonded airport debt from the above debt calculation.
- (5) The City entered into a lease agreement with the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority, a discretely presented component unit, commencing on March 1, 2014 which is effective for an initial term of forty (40) years. The Authority is required to make rental payments to the City equal to the principal and interest due on Airport-related debt issued by the City. For 2019 the rental payment was \$3,336,250. See "Financial Factors - Airport Enterprise Funds," and "The Syracuse Hancock International Airport," herein.
- (7) Debt reserve comprised of funds received from the sale of parking garages, which have outstanding bonds, and reserves for special assessment debt. As of August 7, 2019.

In addition to the City, the County has the power to incur indebtedness payable from property taxes levied on property in the City. The table below sets forth both the total outstanding principal amount of debt issued by the City and the approximate amount of debt issued and outstanding by the County and its special districts which is payable from taxes levied on property situated in the City.

Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt

Direct Debt of the City as of August 27, 2019:

Long Term Debt:			
Bonded Debt	\$ 227,466,999		
Contract Liability:			
City/County Courthouse Facility	<u>2,138,519</u>		\$ 229,605,518
Short-Term Debt:			
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0		
Bond Anticipation Notes	<u>23,000,000</u>		
Gross Direct Debt			<u>252,605,518</u>
Deductions:			
Water Debt	53,047,182		
Current Appropriations to Pay Non-Exempt Principal Debt Maturing During Remainder of the Fiscal Year	20,892,914		
Revenue Anticipation Notes Debt Reserve	<u>1,002,510</u>		
Total Deductions			<u>\$ 74,942,606</u>
Net Direct Debt			<u><u>\$177,662,912</u></u>

<u>Issuing Entity</u>		<u>Gross Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>Exclusions</u>	<u>Net Outstanding Debt</u>	<u>Percent Applicable To the City</u>	<u>Net Amount Applicable To the City</u>
Onondaga County	(1)	\$603,019,151	\$322,930,327	\$280,088,824	16.63%	<u>\$ 46,578,771</u>
City Net Direct Debt	(2)					<u>177,662,912</u>
Total Net Direct Debt						<u><u>\$ 224,241,168</u></u>

(1) As of September 12, 2018.

(2) As of August 27, 2019. See "Statement of Debt Contracting Power," herein.

Debt Ratios

The following table sets forth certain debt ratios based upon the City's Statement of Direct and Overlapping Debt.

	Debt Ratios		
	<u>As of June 2, 2019</u>		
	<u>Debt Amount</u>	<u>Per Capita ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Debt To Estimated Full Value of Taxable Property ⁽²⁾</u>
Net Direct Debt	\$169,808,529	\$1,176	3.58%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	216,387,300	1,498	4.56

- (1) According to interim data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau (American Community Survey – 5 Year Estimate), the 2017 population of the City was estimated to be 144,405.
- (2) The full valuation of the City for the 2019 fiscal year, based upon regular equalization rates, is \$4,737,193,873.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the City's outstanding general obligation bonds as of August 27, 2019.

Schedule of Debt Service Requirements				
Years Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest ⁽¹⁾	Total	Cumulative Principal Paid
2020	\$24,500,999	\$9,116,741	\$33,617,740	11%
2021	25,887,000	8,194,844	34,081,844	22%
2022	24,600,000	7,149,991	31,749,991	33%
2023	21,675,000	6,151,810	27,826,810	42%
2024	17,300,000	5,313,619	22,613,619	50%
2025	13,595,000	4,617,494	18,212,494	56%
2026	12,989,000	4,094,944	17,083,944	62%
2027	12,925,000	3,581,214	16,506,214	67%
2028	10,325,000	3,071,463	13,396,463	72%
2029	10,015,000	2,664,136	12,679,136	76%
2030	9,670,000	2,259,277	11,929,277	81%
2031	8,740,000	1,885,639	10,625,639	85%
2032	7,400,000	1,532,598	8,932,598	88%
2033	5,955,000	1,218,843	7,173,843	90%
2034	4,915,000	947,050	5,862,050	93%
2035	4,065,000	715,122	4,780,122	94%
2036	4,215,000	514,387	4,729,387	96%
2037	4,385,000	305,316	4,690,316	98%
2038	1,420,000	165,780	1,585,780	99%
2039	1,435,000	100,044	1,535,044	99%
2040	1,455,000	33,501	1,488,501	100%
	<u>\$227,466,999</u>	<u>\$63,633,813</u>	<u>\$291,100,812</u>	

- (1) The City expects to receive an interest rate subsidy of \$1,883,584, including a total of \$277,554 in fiscal 2019-20, from the State Drinking Water Revolving Fund from fiscal 2019 through 2031. Such subsidy is not deducted from the annual interest payments presented in the above table.

Trend of Bonded Indebtedness

The following table sets forth the gross bonded principal indebtedness outstanding at the end of each of the last five completed fiscal years.

Bonded Debt ⁽¹⁾ **Fiscal Years Ended June 30:**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>General City</u>	<u>City School District</u>	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Water And Sewer</u>	<u>Total Bonded Debt</u>
2014	\$109,717,826	\$59,499,262	\$52,760,000	\$3,294,376	\$75,418,647	\$300,690,110
2015	102,537,150	51,531,657	48,560,000	1,033,614	71,273,189	274,935,610
2016	100,639,736	45,401,406	44,610,000	959,609	68,745,589	260,356,340
2017	102,728,463	42,585,746	41,005,000	893,588	64,635,043	251,847,840
2018	103,351,173	34,590,561	39,370,000	822,654	60,291,612	238,426,000

(1) Excludes refunded debt obligations and JSCB obligations.

Installment Purchase Contracts

The City from time-to-time acquires or constructs capital assets pursuant to financing leases or installment purchase contracts as such leases are described under State law. Under State law, installment purchase contracts are deemed to be executory only to the extent that moneys have been appropriated and are available therefore. Such contracts do not constitute general obligations of the City secured by a faith and credit pledge of the City's taxing powers. However, installment purchase contracts are considered to be chargeable debt for purposes of computing the City's debt limitation prescribed by Section 104.00 of the Local Finance Law. The total amount of periodic payments, exclusive of interest, due on installment purchase contracts may not exceed 40% of the City's constitutional debt limit. Such obligations presently represent approximately less than 0.01% of the City's maximum debt authority.

The City currently has no outstanding installment purchase contracts.

Contract Liability

The City has contracted with the County of Onondaga in connection with the construction of a new courthouse and for certain parking garage projects. Serial Bonds were issued in order to fund the aforementioned projects and the City has assumed responsibility for a portion of such debt. As of June 2, 2019, the City had a remaining balance of \$2,437,830 for its portion of assumed debt. The bonds mature serially on May 1 and November 1 through May 1, 2023. The following table presents the City's outstanding liability for the bonded debt through the final maturity date.

Contract Liability (City Portion) **2020 – 2023 (CALENDAR YEAR)**

<u>Calendar Year</u>	<u>Parking Garage</u>	<u>New Courthouse</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 77,733	\$ 655,409	\$ 733,142
2021	77,733	655,408	733,141
2022	74,725	429,975	504,700
2023	69,120	397,727	466,847
Total:	<u>\$299,311</u>	<u>\$2,138,519</u>	<u>\$2,437,830</u>

Short-Term Indebtedness

Pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City is authorized to issue short-term indebtedness, in the form of notes as specified by such statute, to finance both capital and operating purposes.

Capital Purposes. Bond anticipation notes may be sold to provide moneys for capital projects once an enabling bond ordinance has been adopted. Generally, bond anticipation notes are issued in the anticipation of the sale of bonds at some future date and may be renewed from time to time but in general, may not be renewed beyond the fifth anniversary of their original issuance. Notes may not be renewed after the second year unless there is a principal payment on such notes from a source other than the proceeds of the bonds. Bond anticipation notes may not be renewed after the sale of bonds in anticipation of which the notes were originally issued. Capital notes may be issued to finance any capital purposes. The term for capital notes is generally limited to two years.

As of August 27, 2019, the City has \$23,000,000 in outstanding bond anticipation notes issued to initiate the second phase of financing for the Joint Schools Construction Board (the “JSCB”) renovation project. The outstanding notes will mature on April 30, 2020 and will be redeemed in part by bonds issued by the JSCB in January 2020, proceeds of the Notes and available funds (see “Authority for and Purpose of the Notes,” herein).

In the first phase of the renovations, four schools were completely renovated for a total of \$151 million. The second phase of the legislation was approved on October 25, 2013. The new phase II legislation authorizes \$300 million in financing for up to 20 renovation projects. A full copy of the phase II legislation may be obtained by visiting the website of the New York State Assembly (<http://assembly.state.ny.us/>), or by contacting the City’s Municipal Advisor. The JSCB will later reimburse the City for such funds. See “Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase I,” and “Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase II,” herein.

The following table presents a history of the bond anticipation notes outstanding at the end of the City’s last five completed fiscal years.

Bond Anticipation Notes ⁽¹⁾
Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>General City</u>	<u>City School District</u>	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Parking</u>	<u>Water And Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>
2014	\$ -0-	\$ 2,000,000 ⁽²⁾	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 2,000,000
2015	-0-	2,000,000 ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000,000
2016	-0-	7,905,000 ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,905,000
2017	-0-	29,800,000 ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	29,800,000
2018	-0-	15,000,000 ⁽²⁾	-0-	-0-	-0-	15,000,000

(1) For the 2019 fiscal year, as of June 2, 2018, the total amount of outstanding bond anticipation notes was \$15,000,000.
 (2) The notes were issued for Joint Schools Construction Board Purposes. See “Joint Schools Construction Board – Phase II,” herein.

Operating Purposes. The City is authorized by law to issue tax anticipation notes and revenue anticipation notes to provide cash to pay operating expenditures. Borrowings for this purpose are restricted by formulas contained in the Local Finance Law and the regulations issued under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Such notes may be renewed from time-to-time but generally not beyond three years in the case of revenue anticipation notes, and five years for tax anticipation notes. Budget notes may be issued to finance current operating expenditures for which there is no appropriation or the amount so appropriated is not sufficient. Generally, the amount of budget notes issued during the year may not exceed 5% of the budget and must be redeemed in the next fiscal year.

The following table shows the City’s cash flow borrowing activity during the last five completed fiscal years and as of June 2, 2019 for the current fiscal year.

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes
Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>Balance July 1st</u>	<u>Notes Issued</u>		<u>Balance June 30th</u>
		<u>Revenue Anticipation</u>	<u>Tax Anticipation</u>	
2014	-0-	80,400,000	-0-	-0-
2015	-0-	60,144,000	-0-	-0-
2016	-0-	82,705,000	-0-	-0-
2017	-0-	103,439,000	-0-	-0-
2018	-0-	95,705,000	-0-	43,900,000
2019 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	-0-	75,044,000	-0-	N/A

(1) As of June 2, 2019.

(2) \$32.4 million of such revenue anticipation notes matured in March of 2019 and were paid in full by the City.

For fiscal 2020, the City and District anticipate the issuance of revenue anticipation notes. Although an exact amount has not yet been determined, City officials believe the amount will be similar to those in previous years.

Capital Financings and Debt Authorizations

Recent Capital Financings – City Purposes. The City last issued serial bonds on June 21, 2018. On this date the City issued \$11,676,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2018A and \$2,000,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2018B (Federally Taxable). Such bonds sold at true interest rates of 2.70% and 3.33%, respectively. The 2018A bonds mature on May 1 of each year from 2020 through 2033 and the 2018B bonds mature on May 1 of each year from 2020 through 2023.

Recent Capital Financings – JSCB Purposes. Pursuant to Chapter 50, Pt.A-4, of the Laws of 2006 of the State of New York (the “Syracuse Schools Act”), the Syracuse Joint Schools Construction Board (“JSCB”) is undertaking to improve seven school buildings. The JSCB retained the Gilbane Building Company, a privately held family run construction company founded in 1873 in Providence, Rhode Island, to be the independent program/construction management firm for Phase I of the Program, and to assist in the management of Phase I of the Program under the supervision of the City Engineer. The JSCB previously issued \$156,820,000 principal amount of project bonds to finance or refinance the costs of the Phase I Project as follows:

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Name of Issue</u>
March 26, 2008	\$49,230,000 School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2008A
December 23, 2010	\$31,470,000 School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2010
July 12, 2011	\$31,860,000 School Facility Revenue Bonds (Tax Exempt Bonds) (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2011A \$15,000,000 School Facility Revenue Bonds (Federally Taxable Qualified School Construction Bonds) (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2011B
April 20, 2017	\$29,260,000 School Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2017

The JSCB selected Turner Construction Company as the Program Manager for Phase II of the Program on August 28, 2015. The Issuer has previously issued \$171,200,000 principal amount of Project Bonds to finance a portion of the Phase II Project as follows:

Date of Issue	Name of Issue
March 15, 2018	\$67,265,000 aggregate principal amount of its School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2018A
June 20, 2018	\$38,500,000 aggregate principal amount of its School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2018B
April 11, 2019	\$65,435,000 aggregate principal amount of its School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) Series 2019A

Debt Authorizations. Excluding the Notes, the City has authorized but unissued debt of approximately \$124.0 million. Such authorizations include approximately \$94.5 million for general City purposes, \$10.0 million for the JSCB, \$5.7 million for airport purposes, \$7.3 million for water purposes, \$5.5 million for street and sidewalk improvements and \$1.0 million for sewer purposes. The City adopted a resolution in the amount of \$38.0 million in August of 2018 in connection with street lighting.

In addition, City officials have indicated that additional JSCB BANS may be issues, as required by the project. An exact amount and timeframe for such issuances has not been determined.

Capital Budget

The City prepares a six-year capital program in accordance with the provisions of Section 99-g of the General Municipal Law. Under Section 6-108 of the City Charter, the Budget Director of the Office of Management and Budget is responsible for compiling the capital budget. For each project, the budget document contains a complete description of the undertaking together with its estimated cost, a justification of the proposed expenditure, and the sources of financing for the project. The Common Council considers the capital budget in conjunction with any proposed capital project, however, there is no requirement that the Common Council actually approve such budget. The capital budget notwithstanding, the Council is required to authorize the expenditure of moneys for capital purposes by the adoption of a capital appropriations ordinance.

A summary of the City’s current capital budget is presented below. The budget includes the capital spending for six fiscal years ending June 30, 2024. The plan emphasizes the restoration and preservation of the infrastructure of the City, improvements to City owned buildings and the acquisition or replacement of vehicles and equipment. The plan continues the commitment of previous plans to systematically rehabilitate the City’s water system, bridges, roads, schools, parking garages, parks, and airport runways and taxiways. During this period of time, the City proposes to spend approximately \$533.9 million for various public City and School District improvements.

The capital improvement costs are expected to be financed by issuing debt in the amount of approximately \$106.2 million of City general obligations debt. Federal and State grants proposed primarily for airport projects, street and bridge improvements, and various other community programs are expected to contribute approximately \$376.6 million. Cash contributions from operating funds are expected to be used to pay for approximately \$51.1 million of capital expenditures.

The below table summarizes the City’s Capital Improvement Plans for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 through 2024 by the method of finance.

Capital Improvement Plan & Method of Financing - Fiscal Years 2019 – 2024

Year Ending June 30:	Method of Financing						
	City	School District	Total	Cash	Debt	Other	Total
2019	\$ 57,222,875	\$145,100,000	\$202,322,875	\$ 6,186,500	\$ 16,806,250	\$179,330,125	\$202,322,875
2020	31,579,500	124,565,000	156,144,500	8,062,300	18,536,600	129,545,600	156,144,500
2021	49,197,500	11,170,000	60,367,500	8,580,900	25,395,000	26,391,600	60,367,500
2022	31,135,800	13,250,000	44,385,800	9,275,000	18,190,760	16,920,040	44,385,800
2023	24,805,800	7,400,000	32,205,800	8,681,000	13,957,760	9,567,040	32,205,800
2024	36,635,400	1,800,000	38,435,400	10,290,000	13,339,480	14,805,920	38,435,400
	<u>\$230,576,875</u>	<u>\$303,285,000</u>	<u>\$533,861,875</u>	<u>\$51,075,700</u>	<u>\$106,225,850</u>	<u>\$376,560,325</u>	<u>\$533,861,875</u>

Source: The 2018-19 Capital Improvement Program of the City of Syracuse for the fiscal years 2018-19 through 2023-24.

The capital budget includes approximately \$303.3 million for school purposes. It is anticipated that a large portion of approved costs for school purposes are expected to be reimbursed under the State’s school building aid program.

The below table summarizes the City’s Capital Improvement Plans for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 through 2024 by department.

Capital Improvement Plan – By Purpose (Fiscal Years 2019 – 2024)

	2019 - 2024
General Fund Departments:	
Fire	\$ 13,969,000
Parks	17,321,500
Police	11,817,500
Public Works	74,478,000
Engineering	63,671,875
General City	11,330,000
Water Fund	27,429,000
Sewer Fund	10,560,000
School District	<u>303,285,000</u>
	<u>\$533,861,875</u>

Source: The 2018-19 Capital Improvement Program of the City of Syracuse for the fiscal years 2018-19 through 2023-24.

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Population

Like many other large cities nationwide, the City has experienced a declining population since 1960. The County’s population peaked in 1970 and has remained below that level since that time. The Syracuse Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) increased steadily from 1960 through 1990 and from 2000 through 2010, reflecting the migration of the urban population to the suburbs, but showed a decline from 1990 to 2000. Information estimated as of July 1, 2016 (Annual Estimates of the Residential Population: April 1, 2011 to July 1, 2016, US Census Bureau, has also been included.

Population

<u>Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Syracuse MSA ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>State</u>
1960	216,038	423,028	637,723	16,782,304
1970	197,297	472,835	714,035	18,241,266
1980	170,105	463,920	722,868	17,558,072
1990	163,860	468,973	742,178	17,990,455
2000	147,306	458,336	732,117	18,976,457
2010	145,170	467,026	742,583	19,378,102
2017 ⁽²⁾	144,405	467,669	654,841	19,798,228

- (1) Includes Onondaga, Madison, Oswego and Cayuga Counties.
(2) Interim US Census data (American Community Survey – 5 year Estimate).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Income

Per Capita Money Income - 2017

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>% Change</u>
City	\$17,866	\$21,187	18.6%
County	27,037	31,436	16.3
State	30,948	35,752	15.5

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American FactFinder). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

Median Income of Families – 2016

	<u>Median Income</u>	<u>Income Groups - % of Families</u>				
		<u>Under \$25,000</u>	<u>\$25,000 -49,999</u>	<u>\$50,000 -74,999</u>	<u>\$75,000 -99,999</u>	<u>\$100,000 or More</u>
City	\$42,739	31.3%	24.9%	16.2%	11.7%	15.7%
County	73,195	13.7	19.1	18.4	15.9	32.9
State	74,036	15.5	18.6	16.5	13.2	36.3

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (American FactFinder). American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate.

Employment

The following tables provide certain information about the labor force in the City and the Syracuse MSA, respectively.

**Average Employed Civilian Labor Force
2000 - 2018**

	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>% Change 2000-2010</u>	<u>% Change 2010-2018</u>
City	61,900	57,000	54,900	(7.9)%	(3.7)%
Syracuse MSA	310,500	303,200	292,900	(2.7)	(3.4)
County	221,400	218,000	211,900	(1.5)	(2.8)
State	8,718,700	8,769,700	9,181,100	0.6	4.7

Source: The New York State Labor Department.

Annual Employment By Industry
Syracuse MSA
2017 (Preliminary, Subject to Revision)

	Total Employees (000's) ⁽¹⁾	Percent Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1,417	0.47%
Mining	164	0.05
Utilities	3,757	1.26
Construction	12,199	4.08
Manufacturing	25,140	8.41
Wholesale Trade	13,387	4.48
Retail Trade	34,559	11.56
Transportation and Warehousing	8,989	3.01
Information	4,460	1.49
Finance and Insurance	10,422	3.49
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	3,598	1.20
Professional and Technical Services	15,483	5.18
Management of Companies and Enterprises	4,255	1.42
Administrative and Waste Services	13,364	4.47
Educational Services	11,162	3.73
Health Care and Social Assistance	43,312	14.49
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	4,458	1.49
Accommodation and Food Services	25,226	8.44
Other Services, Ex. Public Admin	10,219	3.42
Unclassified	535	0.18
Total - Private	246,106	82.35
Government	52,750	17.65
Total – All Sectors	298,857	100.00%

(1) Due to rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: The New York State Department of Labor (2017 Preliminary Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages).

Average Unemployment Rates ⁽¹⁾

Year	City	County	Syracuse MSA	State	United States
2014	7.2%	5.6%	6.1%	6.3%	6.2%
2015	6.5	4.9	5.4	5.3	5.3
2016	5.9	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.9
2017	6.1	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.4
2018	5.3	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.9
2019: ⁽²⁾					
Jan	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.4
Feb	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	4.1
Mar	5.0	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.9

(1) Rates are not seasonally adjusted.

(2) Monthly Rates.

Source: New York State Labor Department and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Onondaga County 5 Larger Employers - 2019

<u>Employer</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Employees</u>
SUNY Upstate Medical University	Academic Medical Center	7,275
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	Medical and Health Care Facility	4,781
Syracuse University	Higher Education	4,623
Crouse Health	Medical and Health Care Facility	3,300
National Grid	Utilities	2,500
Total Employees		<u><u>22,479</u></u>

Source: 2019 Business Journal News Network Book of Lists.

**Major Private Sector Employers
(200+ Employees)**

<u>Company</u>	<u>Activity</u>
INDUSTRIAL FIRMS IN THE COUNTY:	
1,200 - 2,400 EMPLOYEES:	
Carrier Corporation	Air conditioning, heating and refrigeration, equipment; transportation refrigeration
Lockheed-Martin M52	Research, development and manufacturing naval combat systems
Welch Allyn, Inc.	Diagnostic medical instruments, automotive material handling devices, inspection system devices, specialty lamps and fiber optics
500 - 800 EMPLOYEES:	
Anheuser Busch, Inc.	Brewery
Bristol-Meyers Squibb Laboratories	Pharmaceuticals
Crouse-Hinds E.C.M. Division of Cooper Industries	Specialty metals
Crucible Materials Corp.	Specialty materials
L. & J.G. Stickely, Inc.	Furniture manufacturer
Magna Powertrain ⁽¹⁾	Automotive parts
PPC	Connector technology for the telecommunications, broadcast and wireless industries
Senis Corporation	Aviation surveillance equipment
Tessy Plastics Corporation	Plastic injection molding
200 – 499 EMPLOYEES:	
Anaren Microwave Inc.	Electronic Systems for Military
ARCOM LABS	Cable television traps and filters
Byrne Dairy	Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Eagle Comtronics	Components, security devices for cable
GE Inspection Technology, LP	Materials Test Equipment
Hanford Pharmaceuticals	Antibiotics for Pharmaceutical Corp.
Inficon Inc.	Develop and manufacture vacuum instrumentation, critical sensor technologies and software for semi-conductor and related industries

Landis Plastics	Plastic packaging supplies
RockTenn/Solvay Mill	High performance paperboard

SERVICE RELATED ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SYRACUSE AREA:

6,500 - 6,800 EMPLOYEES: State University of New York Upstate Medical University	Academic health science center facility (acute care and referral center for 15-county Central New York region: includes 4 colleges)
Syracuse University	Higher education
3,000 – 4,100 EMPLOYEES: St. Joseph’s Hospital Health Center	Medical and health care facility
Wegmans Food Markets, Inc.	Grocery & Pharmacy Stores 9 locations
1,800 - 2,700 EMPLOYEES: Crouse Hospital	Medical and health care facility
Loretto Geriatric Center	Geriatric Services-Bernadine Apartments Adult Homes, registrant service program, intermediate care, skilled nursing facility, adult day care
National Grid (formerly Niagara Mohawk)	Gas and electric utility
1,000 - 1,799 EMPLOYEES: Community General Hospital	Medical and health care facility
Empire Expo Center Home of Great NYS Fair	State Fair, Conventions, etc.
P & C Food Markets Division of Penn Traffic ⁽²⁾	Wholesale and retail foods
Raymour and Flanigan Furniture	Retail Furniture
Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse, N.Y.	Diocesan Administration
Syracuse VA Medical Center	Medical and health care facility
United Parcel Service	Delivery service
Verizon	Telecommunications
500 – 999 EMPLOYEES: A T & T	Telecommunications
AXA Equitable Life Insurance Co.	Life Insurance and Financial Services
Bank of New York Mellon	Financial Services Support
Central New York Regional Transportation Authority	Transportation
Empire Medicare Services	Insurance Claims Processing
Excellus Blue Cross and Blue Shield of CNY, Inc.	Insurance and Health Care
The Hartford Financial Services Group, Inc.	Insurance and Investments
R. H. Hutchings Psychiatric Center	Psychiatric-medical facility
James Square Health & Rehabilitation Center	Long-term Health Care Facility
K-Mart Corporation	Department store (4 locations)
LeMoyne College	Higher Education
McLane Northeast	Distribution Center
Onondaga Community College	Education/Job Training
Rite Aid	Pharmacies/Regional Headquarters

St. Camillus Health & Rehabilitation Center	Health Care & Rehabilitation Services
The Southerland Group, Ltd.	Customer Management Services
Syracuse Research Corp.	Information Technology
The Post Standard	Newspaper
Time Warner Cable	Cable Systems
Van Duyn Home and Hospital	Medical and health care facility
Wal-Mart/Sam's Club	Retail Stores (3)
YMCA of Greater Syracuse, Inc.	Social Services
200 – 499 EMPLOYEES: Arc of Onondaga County	Human Services
ARISE	Human Services
Alliance Bank, N.A.	Financial Services
ARC of Onondaga County	Human Services
Atlas Health Care Linen Services	Linen Supply Service
Bank of America	Financial Services
Barclay Damon, LLP	Legal Services
Bond, Schoeneck & King	Legal Services
Catholic Charities of Onondaga County	Human Services
CNY Outsourcing	Contract Employment
Coca Cola Bottling Company of Syracuse	Beverage Bottler & Distributor
C&S Engineers, Inc.	Construction Management
CXtec	Computer Networks
Drivers Village	Automobile Dealers
Fleet Building Maintenance, Inc.	Construction Cleaning Services
Green Hills	Grocers
Gypsum Express, Ltd.	Trucking & Transportation
Haylor, Freyer & Coon	Insurance
Hillside Children's Center	Nonprofit
Home Aides of Central New York, Inc.	Home Care Agency
HSBC Bank USA, National Association	Financial Services
Independent Health Care Services	Home Care Agencies
JPMorgan Chase	Financial Services
Kemper National Insurance Corporation	Insurance Northeast Division
Key Bank, N.A.	Finance (30 branches)
Laboratory Alliance of CNY, LLC	Medical
Liberty Resources, Inc.	Nonprofit

Longeley-Jones Associates, Inc.	Commercial Real Estate
M & T Bank	Financial Services
Memorah Park	Senior Care
Nationwide Insurance	Insurance
O'Brien & Gere Companies, Inc.	Environmental Engineering Services
PEACE, Inc.	Nonprofit
J.C. Penney Co., Inc.	Department Store (3 locations)
POMCO	Employee Benefits
Rescue Mission Alliance	Social Services
RMSCO	Employee benefits, claims administrator, insurance - health care
Rural Metro Medical Services	Health Care Services
Salvation Army Syracuse Area Services	Social Services
Stearns & Wheeler	Consulting Engineers
Syracuse Community Health Center	Health Care Services
Syracuse Home Association	Health Care Services
Syracuse Merit Electric, Inc.	Electrical contractor, communications, electronics testing equipment
SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry	Educational Facility
Sysco Food Service of Syracuse	Restaurant and Institutional Food Distributor
Vivian Teal Howard RHCf	Adult Care Facility

- (1) Company is in the process of closing its Syracuse area facility.
(2) Company was acquired by another grocery chain. The effect on Syracuse area stores is uncertain.
Source: The Greater Syracuse Chamber of Commerce (2010).

Educational, Cultural and Medical Institutions

Education. Syracuse University, LeMoyne College, Onondaga Community College, the State College of Environmental Science and Forestry, the SUNY Health Science Center at Syracuse and a business school are located in or in close proximity to the City. The aforementioned institutions of higher learning have a combined student population in excess of 36,000. Professional and non-professional employment at these institutions exceeds 11,000.

Syracuse University offers a special program designed to benefit students of the City School District. Prior to commencing the eighth grade, any student may enter into an agreement with the University which guarantees their enrollment in the University following graduation. Acceptance is subject to certain academic requirements. Students will receive tutoring, free of charge, while in high school. Financial aid for college expenses will be provided to any student in need of such assistance.

Cultural. Several museums are located in the City. The newest is the Everson Museum of Fine Arts located near the Onondaga County Civic Center.

The Civic Center-County Building Complex houses County government operations, but this facility also serves as a gathering place and public forum for many of the social, educational, business and other activities of the community. The County office building portion of such complex consists of sixteen floors with approximately 316,700 square feet of net office space. A restaurant-cafeteria, a communications center and civil defense headquarters are also included. The cultural center consists of 75,000 square feet of performing art facilities, including a 150-seat community meeting room, a 480-seat theater and a 2,100 seat multi-purpose theater for concerts, opera, ballet, conventions and lectures.

A convention center, the ONCENTER, encompasses 208,000 square feet, including a 65,000 square foot exhibit hall for trade shows and 22,000 square feet available for conferences. Construction for a conference hotel located on an adjacent site is expected to begin once the financing for this project has been secured. Preliminary estimates place the hotel's cost at \$61.0 million.

Also located within the City are the Syracuse Opera Company, the Syracuse Stage, a class triple-A minor league professional baseball team, and a minor league hockey team. Syracuse University fields various NCAA Division One teams including basketball and football. The Carrier Dome is one of the largest indoor sports arenas in the United States and hosts many high profile events. The Syracuse lacrosse team has won the national championships including 2009, and the men's basketball team won the national championship in 2003.

Medical. The City is a regional center for a 15-county area for specialized medical services. Four hospitals: Crouse, University Hospital of the SUNY Upstate Medical University, Veterans Administration Hospital and Hutchings Psychiatric Center, are located adjacent to one another in the university medical complex just east of downtown Syracuse. St. Joseph's Hospital is located to the north of downtown and Community General is just south of the City. Among these hospitals there are approximately 2,000 beds and more than 1,600 practicing physicians. In addition, the Syracuse area is served by 12 separate extended-care facilities and nursing homes as well as numerous ambulatory facilities.

Financial Institutions

Offices of the following commercial and savings banks are located within the City:

As of June 30, 2018

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number Of Offices</u>	<u>Deposits (\$000's)</u>
Commercial Banks:		
Bank of America, N.A.	6	\$ 647,248
Citizens Bank, N.A.	1	76,285
Community Bank, N.A.	1	-0-
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.	6	654,414
KeyBank N.A.	12	1,460,607
Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company	14	2,065,206
NBT Bank, N.A.	6	205,720
Pathfinder Bank	1	56,904
Solvay Bank	5	595,894
Total Commercial Banks:	<u>55</u>	<u>\$ 5,762,278</u>
Savings Banks:		
Geddes Federal Savings Loan	1	\$ 419,121
Seneca Federal Savings Loan	1	31,874
Total Savings Banks:	<u>2</u>	<u>\$ 450,995</u>
Total All Banks:	<u><u>62</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,213,273</u></u>

Source: The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Transportation

The City is at the juncture of two major transport routes: The State Thruway, extending as Interstate 90 from Boston to Chicago and the West; and Interstate 81, running from Canada to Virginia, connecting via other Interstate highways to Washington D.C. and the South. The State Thruway has six interchanges in close proximity to the City. Interstate 690 forms an east-west axis through the City and Interstate 481 links the City of Fulton with the City and surrounding towns.

The City is served by railroad facilities of CSX consisting of the two main lines formerly operated by Penn Central and Erie Lackawanna Railroads, as well as by several interstate trucking companies which maintain terminals within the City. CSX operates an intermodal center in the County for handling freight shipped in containers or truck trailers. The Syracuse Hancock International Airport, which is owned and operated by the City, has signatory agreements with the following commercial airlines: Delta, Jet Blue, US Airways, American Eagle, United Airlines dba United Express, and Express Jet (Continental). United Airlines and Continental merged operations. In addition the following commuter airlines provide regular service: Comair, ASA, Freedom, Mesa, Colgan, Piedmont, Chautauqua, Republic, Transtates, Gojet and Skywest. Air cargo carriers Federal Express and UPS have signatory agreements to utilize the Airport. Rail passenger service is provided by Amtrak. Bus service is provided by three independent carriers in addition to “Centro” operated by the Regional Transportation Authority.

Water transportation is provided by the State owned and operated Barge Canal System, which takes advantage of canals and existing lakes and streams to provide commercial and recreational water transportation. The system, in connection with the Hudson River, allows water travel from New York City through Syracuse to Buffalo and Lake Erie.

Communications

The Syracuse Post Standard publishes a daily newspaper; including a Sunday edition. The four major TV networks, ABC, CBS, NBC and Fox have affiliates in the City. In addition, CW has an affiliate broadcasting from the City. The Public Broadcasting Station is WCNY-TV 24. Time-Warner Cable provides cable TV and media services to City residents. There are also various AM and FM radio stations serving the City.

Utilities

National Grid Company is the major supplier of electric power and natural gas to area industry, commercial and residential consumers.

Verizon is the primary supplier of telephone service in the City. Other telecommunication companies serving City residents include, among others: AT&T, Sprint and Time Warner Cable.

The City operates its own drinking water system. The primary source of water for City residents is Skaneateles Lake, one of the Finger Lakes. Skaneateles Lake is part of an interconnected system which also includes Otisco Lake and Lake Ontario, providing an almost limitless supply of water to the area. The City participates in a filtration avoidance program which requires strict management of watersheds. The City has contracted with a consulting firm to review all aspects of the water operations including quality control and security issues affecting the City’s water supply system. Under the City’s latest capital improvement plan, \$7.1 million is provided for improvements to the Skaneateles Water Supply System.

In addition, the City also operates its own sewer collection system, which is part of a comprehensive sewage treatment system operated by the County. There are currently 12 sewage treatment plants and 80 pumping stations in the Syracuse area, capable of handling over 114 million gallons of sewage daily.

The County will construct three new sewage treatment plants within the City as part of a program to remediate Onondaga Lake. The City has asked that the County consider using technology for these plants that would be more compatible with residential areas and the City’s planned development of a “creekwalk” along Onondaga Creek.

Development Activities

The City offers a variety of development programs designed to promote the rehabilitation of its housing stock as well as the creation and retention of job opportunities for its citizens. City sponsored development activity is managed by the Office of Development. The primary objective of the City's development program is to ensure a healthy and stable urban community by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate-income persons. In accordance with this objective, the program gives priority to activities benefiting such income groups. Program funds benefit low-income and moderate-income persons either directly (for example, home rehabilitation loan assistance) or indirectly, such as through infrastructure improvements in low or moderate - income neighborhoods. The City's five-year objective is to create or retain reasonably priced housing units annually; remove vacant and derelict structures that are not suitable for rehabilitation and that detract from the City's neighborhoods; strategically revitalize the major corridors within neighborhoods and provide services to individuals that promote or foster self-sufficiency.

The City uses various financial incentives to encourage homeowners and businesses to invest in the community. Funding for these programs is provided through a combination of public and private sources including Community Development Block Grants, State and Federal moneys and bank financing. A brief description of the City housing and business or economic development programs follows.

Affordable Housing Development

The goals of the programs administered by the City's Department of Community Development are the rehabilitation and development of housing for low and middle-income families and the revitalization of the City's neighborhoods. The Department works closely with other agencies, such as the Syracuse Housing Authority, neighborhood organizations, and private housing companies to facilitate the development of new housing opportunities.

A particular priority is given to home ownership opportunities. Approximately \$2,099,720 of the City's Community Development Block Grant Funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") is allocated to Home Headquarters. The mission of this not-for-profit organization is to provide a "one stop shop" for low-income owner occupants who are in need of housing support and financing. Programs being offered through Home Headquarters, Inc. include a down payment and closing cost assistance program for first-time home buyers as well as home improvement loans for low-income owner-occupants. The program works in concert with area lending institutions so that federal funds are leveraged to the maximum extent possible.

The City of Syracuse HOME Program sets out to achieve the objective of housing production and is designed to assist investor-owners in making improvements to their rental units. The HOME Program utilizes HOME funds for use by for-profit and nonprofit housing developers, which rehabilitate or newly construct housing for inclusion into their rental management portfolio. The HOME program annually supports the rehabilitation and/or new construction of quality affordable rental units. These development efforts result in the rehabilitation of several affordable units.

For the 2019-20 program year (year 45), approximately \$6.9 million of CDBG, HOME, ESG funds will be allocated to housing activities. This represents a decrease of approximately 2.0% from the 2018-19 fiscal year.

The Department of Community Development works with non-profit developers interested in the construction or renovation of residential units. A multitude of resources are employed including State Affordable Housing funds, low-income housing tax credits, public funding, leveraged private funding, secondary markets, etc.

The Syracuse Neighborhood Initiative, a comprehensive neighborhood revitalization initiative was launched in 1999. This effort to promote and enhance the quality of life in each of the City's 26 neighborhoods received a challenge issued by local Congressman James T. Walsh (R-Syracuse) to revitalize the City's distressed neighborhoods. A partnership was initiated in response to the Congressman's challenge among the City of Syracuse, local and national non-profit community development organizations and private sector leaders. To date more than \$47.1 million has been provided to address specific neighborhood projects, which will have a positive impact in the neighborhood revitalization effort.

The Syracuse Housing Authority presently manages 2,618 units of housing and two single family homes. Of this total, 1,120 (43%) are elderly units and 1,498 (57%) are family units.

The City also works with support service agencies to obtain assistance through the Federal McKinney Act Programs for housing for the homeless and housing vulnerable.

The City's Comprehensive Plan 2025 was completed at the end of 2004. The purpose of this plan is to present a shared vision for the future of the City as well as establish a well-defined set of policies, goals, and recommended actions to implement that vision. The plan provides guidance for maintenance of the City's infrastructure; land use regulations; neighborhood plans; Federal, State and County investments; and public investments. The vision and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan are expected to augment the City's efforts and collaborative partnerships in working towards the revitalization of the City and its neighborhoods.

Economic Development

One of the most dramatic initiatives in recent years is the redevelopment of Franklin Square. This project resulted from the City's decision to expand the traditional boundaries of its downtown and redevelop an 800-acre waterfront tract adjacent to the Central Business District using its industrial development agency and other development tools. Examples of completed projects include the Lofts at Franklin Square, a mixed use restoration with 90 residential units and 32,000 sq. ft. of commercial space; the Foundry at Franklin Square a \$7,000,000 conversion of the former Glomac Building into 40,000 sq. ft. of commercial space; and the conversion of the former Hurbson Building into 56,000 sq. ft. of Class A office space also at a cost of \$7,000,000. Additionally, Rapid Response, Inc. is embarking on the third expansion of its corporate headquarters, employing several hundred individuals. Soon to be underway in the neighborhood are two adaptive reuse projects, creating apartment units and a new manufacturing operation, respectively.

The Pyramid Companies have completed construction of an 800,000 sq. ft. expansion of Carousel Center and renamed the entire complex "DestiNYUSA." (The PILOT agreement related to this development is explained in the "Discussion of Financial Matters-Revenue" section of this document.) The expansion portion of the mall is open and being filled with a mix of retail, restaurant, and entertainment tenants.

For more than a decade, since the development of Carousel Center, the City has placed considerable emphasis on reclaiming land adjacent to the City's waterfront. Through the collective efforts of the project partners, a clean-up plan is in place for Onondaga Lake. The City is planning to begin the second phase of the Onondaga Creekwalk. The initial 2.6 mile multi-use trail connects the DestiNYUSA complex with Armory Square along the Creek.

The City's initiatives also include a neighborhood business area improvement strategy which emphasizes the retention of existing businesses and revitalization of existing neighborhood commercial areas through structural and aesthetic improvements. Direct benefits of neighborhood business assistance programs include increased private-investment business activity, employment, and the strengthening of surrounding neighborhoods. The City is continuing to devote resources to the Syracuse Main Street Program, which is piloted in the Butternut Circle and South Avenue business districts. The \$400,000 program provided up to \$50,000 per property for improvements and required a 25% private match from the benefiting property owner and/or businesses. Due to the program's success, SEDCO staff is expanding funding opportunities to eligible business districts city-wide.

The industrial/commercial strategy focuses on preserving the City's industrial base by promoting the expansion and retention of existing local firms. The City works with a range of financing and business incentive programs offered by various local, state, and federal economic development agencies. A pharmaceutical manufacturer on the City's Near Westside was recently approved by New York State and the Syracuse Industrial Development Agency for a \$60 million facility expansion. Emphasis continues to be placed on packaging business development loans through the Syracuse Economic Development Corporation (SEDCO) and providing industrial development bond financing for manufacturing and other facilities through the Syracuse Industrial Development Agency (SIDA). The City also partners with other local, State, and Federal Economic Development agencies such as the U.S. Small Business Administration, Empire State Development Corporation, and Center State CEO.

There also has been considerable activity in the City involving the hotel industry, indicating an increase in tourism and return of business travelers to the City's downtown area. A local developer completed a \$70 million renovation of the historic Hotel Syracuse; converting it into a full service Marriott Hotel to serve as the official Onondaga County Convention Center Hotel. The developer is next looking to develop the sister property into an extended stay product. The project is one of several redevelopment projects anchored on the southern end of Downtown, total projected investment exceeds \$30 million.

Another economic development emphasis in the traditional downtown area continues to be on the retention and expansion of jobs. The Syracuse Technology Garden, a \$3.4 million small business incubator center operated by Center State CEO, continues to thrive and is in the process of expanding. TGGPlayer.com established its headquarters in the City in the Fall of 2018.

Expanding the supply of market-rate housing in the downtown area is also a priority. Highlights include the Merchant's Commons mixed use development, Pike Block, and the Deys Building. Downtown's occupancy remains near 99% additional development is planned for neighborhoods adjacent to the traditional central business district. With a number of new projects in the pipeline, the demand for mixed use redevelopment remains very strong.

Significant growth is also occurring at the other institutions in the University Hill area. Crouse Hospital recently financed construction of a new emergency operations complex. The Veterans' Hospital has substantially improved and expanded its facility with a private medical center, has added 50,000 sq. ft. to its facility, and completed an \$86 million Spinal Cord Injury Center. SUNY Upstate Medical University has completed the construction of a \$36 million academic building, an \$85 million Cancer Center, and announced plans for a new six story Health and Wellness Center. SUNY ESF completed construction of its Centennial Hall project, providing additional housing for its students on the ESF campus.

On the City's Northside, Saint Joseph's Hospital has completed the second phase of its expansion, which includes a six-story building that will house 110 private rooms, a surgical suite with 14 operating rooms, intensive care units, and other facilities.

Several initiatives are in progress to encourage the revitalization of the Southside of Syracuse. Syracuse University's Falcone Center for Entrepreneurship is implementing several initiatives to encourage entrepreneurial growth on the Southside: the Southside Innovation Center for new businesses, a micro loan fund, and technical assistance for Southside businesses. The City is collaborating with a number of neighborhood-based economic development partners to encourage the revitalization of the South Salina Street business corridor, which is evidenced by the recent opening of the Eat to Live Food Cooperative on South Salina Street. In April 2019, JPMorgan Chase awarded the City a \$3 million grant as part of the Advanced Cities Initiative to support the technology industry and provide job training for residents. The grant money is expected to be used in the Syracuse Surge – a series of projects intended to improve the south end of Downtown and Southside neighborhoods.

The City intends to purchase approximately 17,000 streetlights from national Grid with a plan to convert the network to a "smart" LED system. In August 2018, the Common Council approved borrowing \$38 million to fund the project.

Economic Incentive Programs. The City offers various financial incentives in order to stimulate private investment by commercial and industrial businesses. Among other benefits, programs provide incentives in the form of below-market-rate term loans. The proceeds of such loans generally must be expended on capital assets used in a business or trade. Certain programs are limited to improving or expanding existing facilities while others permit the loans to be applied to a new venture. In addition to loan programs, real estate projects may be eligible for a partial exemption from property taxes pursuant to Section 485-b and Section 485-a of the Real Property Tax Law, as well as through the Syracuse Industrial Development Agency (SIDA).

The Department of Neighborhood & Business Development has created new ways to make working with the City easier and more efficient for businesses. The Department works with other City departments as well as other government agencies, lending institutions, and economic development agencies to assist companies with relocation plans and financing options. The group's proactive approach helps to identify and solve potential problems. Additionally, a new expedited permitting process has been implemented. It includes the opportunity for a pre-development meeting with businesses and developers who wish to expand or build within the City and the assignment of case managers to assist them in their planning and development activities.

A summary of the major economic development programs provided by the City follows:

Administrator	Program	Program Eligibility	Program Benefits
Syracuse Economic Development Corporation	SEDCO Direct Loans	Commercial, retail or industrial. Private sector financing including minimum 10% equity. Job creation and retention.	50% of Project Costs up to \$50,000 – low interest.
Empire State Development Corp.	Economic Development Fund	Job creation and retention.	No minimum or maximum. Program will be developed for specific company needs. Interest subsidy, grants and or low interest loans.
Syracuse Industrial Development Agency	Industrial Facilities	Acquisition, construction or tax- exempt and taxable revenue bonds	Financing up to 100% Improvement of manufacturing costs. Sales tax exemption on construction materials. Exempt from mortgage tax.
City Assessment Department	Real Property Tax Law: Section 485-b	Non-residential property. Construction, alteration, installation or improvement after January 1, 1976 with excess of \$10,000.	Property tax exemption for 10 years. Maximum 50%, decline 5% a year.
Real Property Tax Law:	Section 485-a	Non residential property converted to a mix of residential and commercial uses.	100% exemption of exemption base for the first 8 years. Declines by 20% per year in years 9-12. Full assessment in year 13.
NYSERDA	Central New York Energy Smart Communities	Any business.	Energy efficiency programs.
New York State Department of State	Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) Program	There are two designated areas for the BOA program: The Gateway section of South Salina Street and Erie Blvd East approximately between Beech and Thompson Streets.	\$500,000 grant will result in a comprehensive market analysis tool and 3-4 Brownfield sites will be nominated for site investigation.
New York State Department of Environmental Restoration	Environmental Restoration Program (ERP)	All Brownfield sites that are either owned or have the potential to be acquired by the City could be eligible for the Program, although they need to be deemed eligible by the NYS-DEC.	90% of the costs for site investigation and remediation are reimbursable by the State.
Syracuse Cooperative Federal Credit Union (SCFCU)	Micro Loan Program	Loans up to \$10,000 for new and emerging businesses with focus on M/WBE's. Collaborative program – SCFCU, Innovation Center, SEDCO.	
SCFCU	Working Capital Program	Loans up to \$10,000 for working capital on City and NFP housing projects. SEDCO provides a portion of the financing.	

(The remainder of this page has been left intentionally blank.)

The following table presents the significant economic development projects undertaken in the City since 2001. Certain of these projects are currently in progress.

Economic Development Projects

Section of City	Project Name	Total Projected Dollar Investment	Jobs New and Retained	Jobs Projected
	Economic Development Projects:		--	
Citywide	City School Renovation Project Phase I	\$144,330,000	--	--
Citywide	Syracuse Joint School Construction Board	46,860,000	--	--
Downtown	202 Walton Street (7 Units)	3,985,000	--	--
Downtown	215 West Fayette Street (11 Units)	2,900,000	--	--
Downtown	Amos Building (19 Units)	4,000,000	--	30
Downtown	AXA-MONY Towers	10,000,000	700	300
Downtown	Bank of New York - Dey's	250,000	300	--
Downtown	Butler Building - 315-319 S. Clinton Street (6 Units)	1,400,000	--	--
Downtown	CENTRO Common Center	12,000,000	--	--
			D o w n t o w n	CENTRO Common Center
Downtown	SUNY Children's Hospital & Parking Garage	75,000,000	--	--
Downtown	Fire House #1 (3 Units)	3,000,000	--	--

Downtown	Hanover Square Lofts	2,600,000	--	--
Downtown	Herald Commons LLC	6,099,125	--	--
Downtown	Jefferson- Clinton Hotel	4,200,000	23	--
Downtown	Independent C.A. Professionals	260,116	61	--
Downtown	Loews Building (15 Units)	2,900,000	--	--
Downtown	Loews Building (9 Units Proposed)	662,000	--	--
Downtown	Lofts at Willow (49 Units)	6,105,011	--	--
Downtown	New Visions	1,300,000	5	158
Downtown	SU Warehouse	20,000,000	--	--
Downtown	Sutherland Group		500	--
Downtown	Syracuse Technology Garden	3,000,000	--	--
Downtown	Time Warner	15,000,000	90	--
Downtown	USA Datanet	125,000	125	20
Downtown	Pike Block	28,118,523	96	15
Downtown	401 South Salina	16,500,000	--	--
Downtown	315-319 South Clinton	2,057,639	--	--
Downtown	Synapse Downtown LLC	1,096,228	14	14
Downtown	121-127 West Fayette	1,750,000	--	--
Downtown	317-319 South Salina	3,204,276	--	--
Downtown	325 South Salina	1,250,000	--	--
Downtown	Infinity Armory LLC	2,917,638	4	4
Downtown	359-361 South Salina	408,700	--	--

Downtown	Merchants Commons	12,500,000	--	
Downtown	2468 Group Inc.	1,382,260	--	--
Downtown	360 Warren Associates LLC	9,458,369	258	400
Downtown	Syracuse SOMA Project LLC	3,698,535	4	7
Downtown	The Inns At Armory Square	28,746,000	78	100
Westside	Strathmore Huntley Group LLC	2,777,670	--	2
Westside	Richmond Properties UAS LLC	4,780,000	--	10
Westside	Alexander Properties West	411,925	--	--
Westside	Amos Building Project	3,902,986	1	80
Westside	538 Erie Boulevard West	5,265,561	--	1
Westside	Harley Davidson Performance (Sedlack Properties)	4,600,000	19	10
Westside	Historic Automobile Row Streetscapes	1,750,000	--	--
Westside	Lamacchia Honda	3,500,000	--	--
Westside	United Auto Supply	750,000	--	210
Westside	Westside 210 Wyoming (NWSI Broadcast Center)	14,093,000	--	--
Westside	Westside 109 Wyoming	18,002,900	--	--
Westside	Westside 109 Otisco	3,648,000	--	--
Westside	St. Patrick's Lofts	3,655,175	--	--
Southside	CNY Services	3,000,000	--	17

Southside	Dunk & Bright	1,000,000	--	5
Southside	HSM Packaging	300,000	24	20
Eastside	CNY Commissary LLC (Formerly Spectrum)	2,500,000	--	90
Eastside	Crouse Garage Expansion	3,900,000	--	--
Eastside	First Student (School Buses)	2,500,000	119	--
Eastside	Genesee Grande	15,900,000	25	35
Eastside	Henderson Johnson Co.	2,000,000	172	12
Eastside	Lowe's Midler Park	15,000,000	--	250
Eastside	Interactive Therapy	552,000	80	27
Eastside	Marx Hotel (now Crowne Plaza)	24,000,000	100	--
Eastside	Parkview Hotel	2,000,000	30	--
Eastside	S&W Building	1,000,000	15	--
Eastside	Center of Excellence	65,000,000	--	100
Eastside	Crouse Hospital renovation	40,000,000	--	--
Eastside	Hotel Skyler	6,751,960	24	--
Eastside	The Bradford	3,515,000		
Eastside	614 South Crouse	11,388,036	2	3
Eastside	712-714 East Fayette Group	6,205,421	--	5
Eastside	EDR Campus West	23,668,492	7	7
Eastside	MAC Source Communications	2,083,786	71	8
Eastside	Skyler Commons LLC	5,279,000	7	7

Eastside	Orange Groove LLC	12,953,000	--	7
Eastwood	Palace Theater	500,000	--	5
Eastwood	POMCO	4,500,000	225	120
Northside	Salina Crossings Commercial Enterprise	703,000	--	2
Northside	James St. Apartments LLC	13,792,693.84	4	4
Northside	Dominick's	1,000,000	40	--
Northside	Asti Café	1,000,000	17	--
Northside	Cabinet Fabrications	1,100,000	--	5
Northside	Cathedral Candle	1,000,000	53	--
Northside	Little Italy Streetscapes	3,000,000	--	40
Northside	Save-A-Lot	600,000	50	--
Northside	Specialty Welding	2,200,000	57	50
Northside	St. Joseph's Physician's Office Building and Garage	35,500,000	--	--
Northside	St. Joseph's ED, CPEP, and Room Expansion	220,000,000	200	
Northside	Stella's	1,000,000	50	--
Northside	Franklin Center	8,000,000	150	--
Northside	Butternut St	7,847,700	35	17
Northside	Morgan Pond St. LLC	1,900,000	50	50
Lakefront	Crawford & Castro LLC	2,415,000	100	30
Lakefront	Franklin Square Lofts (90 Units)	13,500,000	20	--
Lakefront	Rapid Response	3,400,000	509	325
Lakefront	Testone, Marshall & Discenza Foundry at Franklin Square	1,000,000	53	--

Lakefront	Franklin Terrace	View	11,000,000	--	--
Lakefront	destiny usa		561,000,000	1,600	
Lakefront	689 Clinton	North	5,500,000	--	--
Lakefront	Bankers Healthcare Group		2,415,000	47	40
Lakefront	706 Clinton	North	8,136,400	117	121
Downtown	Marriot Downtown Syracuse		70,000,000	75	
Lakefront	Syracuse Lighting Company		6,595,000	24	
Lakefront	Maguire Limited Partnership	Family	19,400,000	85	
Westside	Dietz Building		27,700,000	2	
Downtown	Symphony Tower		21,000,000	52	
Downtown	State Building	Tower	27,500,000	15	
Eastside	900 East Fayette Group		8,600,000	5	
Valley	Brighton Mews		10,200,000	5	
Downtown	Empire Building		8,300,000	1	
Lakefront	Oak Mill Commons	Knitting	9,750,000	15	
Downtown	Addis Company		5,600,000	5	
Eastside	Peak Campus		66,600,000	3	
Downtown	300 Washington Street		40,000,000	5	
Eastside	505 Walnut		46,000,000	5	
Downtown	Erie Street Associates	Water	3,000,000	10	
Eastside	Campus Plaza		40,000,000	42	
Westside	SteriPharma		50,000,000		82
Lakefront	721 Clinton	North	7,180,500	--	
			<u>\$2,176,133,626</u>	<u>6,680</u>	<u>2,845</u>

*Proposed
Economic
Development
Projects:*

Inner Harbor	350,000,000
Loguen Crossing	340,000,000
Sibley Building and Garage	32,500,000
231 Walton	15,911,000
	<u>\$738,411,000</u>

*Affordable
Housing
Projects:*

Beechwood	\$4,500,000
Bellevue- Geddes	1,100,000
CNY Services (Gateway House)	2,200,000
Genesee & Beech St. Project	1,500,000
Green Street	1,200,000
Harriet May Mills	620,000
Salina Square	4,600,000
Forest View	2,000,000
Kasson Place Apartments (615 & 622 James Street)	13,000,000
Hillside & West Park (formerly Roosevelt Arms) Apartments	15,000,000
	<u>\$45,720,000</u>

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
AS OF JUNE 30:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 42,014,782	\$ 26,465,578	\$ 23,628,212	\$ 17,865,188	\$ 40,823,513
Pooled Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	0	0	19,712,402
Accounts Receivable	2,760,925	2,350,938	1,971,862	2,538,591	1,560,062
Taxes Receivable (Net)	13,606,235	11,655,269	7,991,162	6,314,284	5,204,007
Due From Other Funds	3,230,162	4,124,822	3,528,333	3,082,782	5,004,177
Due From Other Governments	44,501,185	45,293,134	45,362,214	44,424,691	48,385,104
Due From Component Units	0	0	0	0	0
Other Assets	10,117	63,953	0	0	0
	<u>106,123,406</u>	<u>89,953,694</u>	<u>82,481,783</u>	<u>74,225,536</u>	<u>120,689,265</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ <u>106,123,406</u>	\$ <u>89,953,694</u>	\$ <u>82,481,783</u>	\$ <u>74,225,536</u>	\$ <u>120,689,265</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Exp.	\$ 9,525,257	\$ 7,795,552	\$ 5,940,816	\$ 4,324,928	\$ 9,278,178
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	0	0	0	0	43,900,000
Due To Other Funds	422,674	0	0	0	0
Due To Other Governments	21,494	25,045	30,231	26,331	23,298
Due To Component Units	0	220,268	0	0	0
Deferred Revenue	13,391,222	0	0	0	0
Amount Due To Retirement Systems	5,658,919	5,571,053	5,543,395	5,492,321	5,208,467
Accrued Compensated Absences	200,000	0	0	0	0
Other Liabilities	0	218,438	208,759	189,343	146,680
Self-Insurance Claims	7,582,756	6,157,939	7,786,629	5,919,095	4,354,622
	<u>36,802,322</u>	<u>19,988,295</u>	<u>19,509,830</u>	<u>15,952,018</u>	<u>62,911,245</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>36,802,322</u>	<u>19,988,295</u>	<u>19,509,830</u>	<u>15,952,018</u>	<u>62,911,245</u>
Deferred Inflow of Resources/ Unavailable Revenue	0	11,283,027	7,769,755	5,457,910	4,130,185
	<u>0</u>	<u>11,283,027</u>	<u>7,769,755</u>	<u>5,457,910</u>	<u>4,130,185</u>
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	0	63,953	0	0	0
Restricted	365,058	332,533	339,514	361,550	361,550
Committed	0	0	0	0	0
Assigned	20,446,567	10,737,217	14,899,997	16,542,354	11,105,171
Unassigned	48,509,459	47,548,669	39,962,687	35,911,704	42,181,114
	<u>69,321,084</u>	<u>58,682,372</u>	<u>55,202,198</u>	<u>52,815,608</u>	<u>53,647,835</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>69,321,084</u>	<u>58,682,372</u>	<u>55,202,198</u>	<u>52,815,608</u>	<u>53,647,835</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ <u>106,123,406</u>	\$ <u>89,953,694</u>	\$ <u>82,481,783</u>	\$ <u>74,225,536</u>	\$ <u>120,689,265</u>

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.
The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REVENUES:					
General Property Taxes and Tax Items	\$ 37,031,099	\$ 37,212,859	\$ 38,407,435	\$ 38,430,482	\$ 38,799,174
Sales Tax and Use Tax	78,953,739	82,152,727	81,329,539	81,418,802	87,057,793
Other Local Taxes	3,579,337	3,266,169	3,064,354	3,095,303	3,159,797
Departmental Revenues	10,681,000	10,855,866	11,311,711	11,860,918	11,626,872
Intergovernmental Charges	367,788	269,913	157,188	258,415	253,259
Licenses and Permits	2,343,925	2,490,942	3,422,069	3,099,058	2,535,632
Fines and Forfeitures	3,128,441	3,175,785	3,144,100	3,294,717	4,315,791
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	550,616	520,958	556,150	441,974	474,498
Use Of Money and Property	213,681	186,791	133,771	175,650	395,972
Federal and State Aid and Other Grants	78,859,170	79,283,927	80,708,113	81,237,899	79,069,607
Other Revenues	6,256,145	5,875,503	7,324,343	6,976,290	5,905,558
Total Revenues	221,964,941	225,291,440	229,558,773	230,289,508	233,593,953
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government Support	28,121,592	28,893,900	27,861,373	28,148,838	25,467,121
Public Safety	136,079,518	141,663,293	142,320,186	141,183,171	146,603,943
Transportation	29,931,436	23,454,077	21,728,812	21,616,926	22,736,144
Home and Community Services	12,874,259	12,828,694	13,909,982	14,296,738	13,520,557
Culture and Recreation	10,067,562	10,625,065	10,927,540	11,076,616	10,811,507
Interest on Debt	110,733	58,153	199,325	460,937	727,095
Total Expenditures	217,185,100	217,523,182	216,947,218	216,783,226	219,866,367
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	4,779,841	7,768,258	12,611,555	13,506,282	13,727,586
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Proceeds From Serial Bonds	0	1,500,000	0	1,205,000	4,250,000
Bond Proceeds From Refunding Bonds	8,644,110	0	0	0	0
Bond Premium	0	0	106,150	269,168	382,372
Payment To Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	0	0	0	0	0
Operating Transfers In	2,825,000	2,826,675	2,225,000	2,825,000	2,825,000
Operating Transfers Out	(19,848,056)	(22,733,645)	(18,422,879)	(20,192,040)	(20,352,731)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(8,378,946)	(18,406,970)	(16,091,729)	(15,892,872)	(12,895,359)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(3,599,105)	(10,638,712)	(3,480,174)	(2,386,590)	832,227
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	72,920,189	72,920,189	72,920,189	0	0
Prior Period Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance At Beginning Of Year As Restated	72,920,189	69,321,084	58,682,372	55,202,198	52,815,608
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 69,321,084	\$ 58,682,372	\$ 55,202,198	\$ 52,815,608	\$ 53,647,835

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.
The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
AS OF JUNE 30 :

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 45,430,120	\$ 50,780,167	\$ 24,130,802	\$ 33,343,909	\$ 45,426,000
Pooled Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,293,067	1,567,400	1,767,289	1,923,128	2,298,098
Receivables:					
Taxes (Net)	0	0	0	0	0
Due From Other Funds	9,359,614	0	4,397,812	4,610,262	6,712,354
State and Federal Aid	37,186,557	40,359,967	44,250,990	45,728,574	39,639,456
Due From Other Governments	3,923,224	319,219	174,843	183,944	237,653
Due From JSCB	0	983,885	816,970	2,166,958	2,048,616
Due From the City	0	3,743,963	3,557,795	3,812,613	3,443,232
Inventory	1,070,434	1,187,760	1,047,571	1,037,120	1,086,364
Prepaid Expenses	1,586,724	781,665	577,708	13,444	187,186
Other	152,171	276,957	301,408	290,167	89,688
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 100,001,911	\$ 100,000,983	\$ 81,023,188	\$ 93,110,119	\$ 101,168,647
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Payables:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 10,245,818	\$ 12,760,158	\$ 12,260,878	\$ 17,592,722	\$ 14,984,432
Accrued Expenses	4,804,345	4,476,100	4,583,345	4,391,385	3,067,335
Accrued Payroll	2,577,442	6,227,431	1,516,905	1,787,365	1,687,248
Due To Other Governments	0	0	0	0	0
Due To Other Funds	0	1,057,932	0	0	0
Other Liabilities:					
Due To Retirement System	28,482,402	30,588,956	26,356,978	24,046,768	21,576,467
Reserved for Retirement	0	0	0	0	0
Accrued Compensated Absences	1,444,276	40,601	0	0	0
Self-insured workers' compensation claims	1,346,244	1,197,025	1,435,759	1,459,716	885,546
Total Liabilities	48,900,527	56,348,203	46,153,865	49,277,956	42,201,028
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	1,222,605	1,969,425	1,625,279	1,050,564	1,273,550
Restricted	0	0	0	0	0
Committed	0	0	0	0	3,200,000
Assigned	22,572,843	28,505,629	15,297,073	14,122,478	27,512,829
Unassigned	27,305,936	13,177,636	17,946,971	28,659,121	26,981,240
Total Fund Balance	51,101,384	43,652,690	34,869,323	43,832,163	58,967,619
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 100,001,911	\$ 100,000,893	\$ 81,023,188	\$ 93,110,119	\$ 101,168,647

Source: The financial data presented above is based on the separately audited financial statements of the School District because the the General Fund of the School District is not presented on a stand alone basis in the City's financial statements. Under the requirements of GASB Statement No. 54, the General Fund of the School District is reported as a governmental fund in the City's major special revenue funds that also includes the special aid fund of the School District. The reader of the Official Statement may refer directly to such reports, which are available upon request.

CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
REVENUES:					
General Property Taxes	\$ 56,860,124	\$ 57,913,999	\$ 57,308,195	\$ 58,556,586	\$ 59,413,001
Nonproperty Taxes	1,226,514	1,225,570	944,956	654,940	690,178
Charges For Services	200,719	175,459	165,614	184,829	200,973
Use Of Money and Property	234,291	255,863	158,632	262,761	629,130
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	61,123	60,920	212,172	232,777	106,726
Miscellaneous	688,538	1,975,714	508,817	769,217	916,090
Federal And State Aid and Other Grants (a)	<u>296,014,887</u>	<u>295,713,731</u>	<u>305,941,654</u>	<u>328,832,461</u>	<u>340,715,987</u>
Total Revenues	<u>355,286,196</u>	<u>357,321,256</u>	<u>365,240,040</u>	<u>389,493,571</u>	<u>402,672,085</u>
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government Support	48,027,874	50,822,606	53,587,599	55,255,037	57,384,382
Instruction	250,120,633	269,841,064	281,995,522	285,513,075	288,105,954
Community Service	0	0	0	0	0
Pupil transportation	17,764,347	20,960,175	22,155,052	22,721,568	23,042,648
Pass- Through NYS Funding to JSCB	11,119,581	11,705,144	11,735,619	11,826,463	8,984,981
Debt Service	<u>309,395</u>	<u>172,056</u>	<u>352,785</u>	<u>826,290</u>	<u>1,947,071</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>327,341,830</u>	<u>353,501,045</u>	<u>369,826,577</u>	<u>376,142,433</u>	<u>379,465,036</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	<u>27,944,366</u>	<u>3,820,211</u>	<u>(4,586,537)</u>	<u>13,351,138</u>	<u>23,207,049</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Premium on Issuance of RAN	0	0	0	0	440,864
Operating Transfers In	2,942,674	3,538,362	3,637,847	6,765,831	5,050,176
Operating Transfers (Out) (b)	<u>(15,180,274)</u>	<u>(14,807,267)</u>	<u>(7,834,677)</u>	<u>(12,750,175)</u>	<u>(13,562,633)</u>
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(12,237,600)</u>	<u>(11,268,905)</u>	<u>(4,196,830)</u>	<u>(5,984,344)</u>	<u>(8,071,593)</u>
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	15,706,766	(7,448,694)	(8,783,367)	7,366,794	15,135,456
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	35,394,618	51,101,384	43,652,690	34,869,323	43,832,163
Prior Period Adjustment	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,596,046</u>	<u>0</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, as Restated	<u>35,394,618</u>	<u>51,101,384</u>	<u>43,652,690</u>	<u>36,465,369</u>	<u>43,832,163</u>
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 51,101,384	\$ 43,652,690	\$ 34,869,323	\$ 43,832,163	\$ 58,967,619

- (a) Includes STAR reimbursements.
(b) Classification includes transfers for debt service.

Source: The financial data presented above is based on the separately audited financial statements of the School District because the general fund of the School District is not presented on a stand alone basis in the City's financial statements. Under the requirements of GASB Statement No. 54, the general fund of the School District is reported as a governmental fund in the City's major special revenue funds that also includes the special aid fund of the School District. The reader of the Official Statement may refer directly to such reports, which are available upon request.

SEWER FUND
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
AS OF JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS:					
Current:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,374,128	\$ 7,607,988	\$ 7,547,890	\$ 6,919,957	\$ 6,252,913
Accounts Receivable	767,490	657,079	690,881	620,368	640,891
Due From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Due From Other Governments	479,033	479,033	294,921	14,371	1,978
Prepaid Expenses And Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	<u>8,620,651</u>	<u>8,744,100</u>	<u>8,533,692</u>	<u>7,554,696</u>	<u>6,895,782</u>
Noncurrent:					
Pooled Restricted Cash	0	0	120,000	0	0
Deferred Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets (Net)	13,981,620	13,876,977	14,543,683	15,709,214	15,894,349
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>13,981,620</u>	<u>13,876,977</u>	<u>14,663,683</u>	<u>15,709,214</u>	<u>15,894,349</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 22,602,271</u>	<u>\$ 22,621,077</u>	<u>\$ 23,197,375</u>	<u>\$ 23,263,910</u>	<u>\$ 22,790,131</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Deferred Outflows - Debt Refunding	0	146,466	134,260	122,055	109,850
Deferred Outflows - Pensions	0	109,503	923,557	387,059	791,222
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>255,969</u>	<u>1,057,817</u>	<u>509,114</u>	<u>901,072</u>
LIABILITIES:					
Current:					
Accounts Payable And Accrued Expenses	242,161	131,512	259,157	346,886	414,833
Accrued Interest Payable	37,346	7,627	60,658	55,385	48,245
Due to Other Funds	3,162	2,947	14,134	7,113	4,054
Due To Component Unit	0	0	0	0	0
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	580,126	562,731	537,602	571,827	507,361
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	104,565	96,444	63,213	60,761	63,567
Accrued Compensated Absences	13,930	16,011	16,011	16,011	16,011
Self Insurance Claims	236,264	233,843	185,856	170,538	303,782
Total Current Liabilities	<u>1,217,554</u>	<u>1,051,115</u>	<u>1,136,631</u>	<u>1,228,521</u>	<u>1,357,853</u>
Noncurrent:					
Bonds - Net of Current Portion	5,479,001	5,107,889	4,690,287	4,118,459	3,611,068
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	43,130	11,969	9,852	7,460	5,475
Accrued Compensated Absences	91,081	104,687	104,687	104,687	104,687
Self Insurance Claims	205,799	317,209	299,233	274,534	566,404
Net Pension Liability	0	211,497	996,599	570,577	177,639
Other Postemployment Benefits	5,693,000	6,152,800	7,013,100	7,970,300	23,054,695
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>11,512,011</u>	<u>11,906,051</u>	<u>13,113,758</u>	<u>13,046,017</u>	<u>27,519,968</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>12,729,565</u>	<u>12,957,166</u>	<u>14,250,389</u>	<u>14,274,538</u>	<u>28,877,821</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Deferred Inflows - Pensions	0	4,335	127,074	102,190	876,068
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>4,335</u>	<u>127,074</u>	<u>102,190</u>	<u>876,068</u>
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	7,897,800	8,180,638	9,372,930	11,018,928	11,775,920
Restricted	0	0	120,000	0	0
Unrestricted:					
Undesignated	<u>1,974,906</u>	<u>1,734,907</u>	<u>384,799</u>	<u>(1,622,632)</u>	<u>(17,838,606)</u>
Total Net Assets	<u>9,872,706</u>	<u>9,915,545</u>	<u>9,877,729</u>	<u>9,396,296</u>	<u>(6,062,686)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,602,271</u>	<u>\$ 22,621,077</u>	<u>\$ 23,197,375</u>	<u>\$ 23,263,910</u>	<u>\$ 22,790,131</u>

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.
The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

SEWER FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REVENUES:					
Charges for Services	\$ 5,667,711	\$ 5,623,373	\$ 5,540,921	\$ 5,473,568	\$ 5,410,744
Miscellaneous	12,046	0	0	0	7,347
Total Operating Revenues	5,679,757	5,623,373	5,540,921	5,473,568	5,418,091
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Cost of Services	4,766,173	3,893,674	4,300,045	4,705,717	5,131,815
Administration	22,677	51,766	335	228	0
Depreciation	597,212	656,430	645,073	709,337	846,480
Uncollectable Accounts	0	44,790	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	5,386,062	4,646,660	4,945,453	5,415,282	5,978,295
Net Operating Income (Loss)	293,695	976,713	595,468	58,286	(560,204)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Grants Received	534,764	804	0	152,219	0
Grant Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	11,701	0	0	0	48,645
Interest Expense	(209,455)	(201,258)	(204,284)	(166,938)	(142,721)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	337,010	(200,454)	(204,284)	(14,719)	(94,076)
Net Income Before Contributions And Operating Transfers	630,705	776,259	387,184	43,567	(654,280)
Operating Transfers Out	(525,000)	(525,000)	(425,000)	(525,000)	(525,000)
Change In Net Assets	105,705	251,259	(37,816)	(481,433)	(1,179,280)
Net Assets As Restated, Beginning Of Year	9,599,656	9,664,286	9,915,545	9,877,729	(4,883,406)
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 9,705,361	\$ 9,915,545	\$ 9,877,729	\$ 9,396,296	\$ (6,062,686)

(1) Restated amount, see Note # in the Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.
Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.
The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
WATER FUND
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
AS OF JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS:					
Current:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,836,332	\$ 11,367,157	\$ 10,899,138	\$ 10,579,562	\$ 9,619,699
Accounts Receivable	2,787,064	2,351,939	2,621,680	2,284,249	2,319,516
Due From Governments	0	0	0	0	0
Prepaid Expenses And Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	<u>15,623,396</u>	<u>13,719,096</u>	<u>13,520,818</u>	<u>12,863,811</u>	<u>11,939,215</u>
Noncurrent:					
Pooled Restricted Cash	1,207,571	869,892	2,016,598	1,142,357	474,292
Pooled Restricted Cash And Cash Equivalents	1,335,016	0	0	0	0
Deferred Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets (Net)	98,660,042	99,880,929	98,973,769	97,289,458	97,168,195
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>101,202,629</u>	<u>100,750,821</u>	<u>100,990,367</u>	<u>98,431,815</u>	<u>97,642,487</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 116,826,025</u>	<u>\$ 114,469,917</u>	<u>\$ 114,511,185</u>	<u>\$ 111,295,626</u>	<u>\$ 109,581,702</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Debt Refunding	0	(333,296)	(305,521)	(277,747)	(249,973)
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Pensions	0	(310,715)	(2,649,602)	(1,130,880)	(1,627,074)
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>(644,011)</u>	<u>(2,955,123)</u>	<u>(1,408,627)</u>	<u>(1,877,047)</u>
LIABILITIES:					
Current:					
Accounts Payable And Accrued Expenses	\$ 2,623,008	\$ 1,122,834	\$ 982,616	\$ 1,194,427	\$ 1,550,768
Accrued Interest Payable	356,829	358,139	434,334	424,332	397,837
Due to Other Funds	14,896	14,896	14,896	14,896	25,150
Due To Component Unit	0	0	0	0	0
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	3,724,342	3,643,365	3,727,583	3,889,105	3,750,866
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	295,331	273,857	182,014	171,794	168,027
Accrued Compensated Absences	23,180	24,834	24,834	24,834	24,834
Self Insurance Claims	598,291	462,372	519,312	563,517	520,681
Deferred Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	<u>7,635,877</u>	<u>5,900,297</u>	<u>5,885,589</u>	<u>6,282,905</u>	<u>6,438,163</u>
Noncurrent:					
Bonds - Net of Current Portion	66,099,059	63,900,093	61,586,363	57,697,261	53,992,552
Construction Notes Payable	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	121,955	33,963	28,307	21,092	14,483
Accrued Compensated Absences	271,691	291,075	291,075	291,075	291,075
Self Insurance Claims	543,586	615,724	926,169	1,027,906	938,490
Net Pension Liability	0	600,122	2,855,824	1,649,838	610,300
Other Postemployment Benefits	13,829,300	14,904,800	15,734,300	17,891,000	38,528,703
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>80,865,591</u>	<u>80,345,777</u>	<u>81,422,038</u>	<u>78,578,172</u>	<u>94,375,603</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>88,501,468</u>	<u>86,246,074</u>	<u>87,307,627</u>	<u>84,861,077</u>	<u>100,813,766</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows-relating to pensions	0	12,300	364,944	294,503	2,120,451
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets,Net of Related Debt	30,029,887	32,747,145	35,321,017	36,845,449	39,424,777
Construction	0	0	2,016,598	0	0
Restricted	2,542,587	869,892	(7,543,878)	1,142,357	474,292
Unrestricted:					
Designated	0	0	0	0	0
Undesignated	(4,247,917)	(4,761,483)	0	(10,439,133)	(31,374,537)
Total Net Assets	<u>28,324,557</u>	<u>28,855,554</u>	<u>29,793,737</u>	<u>27,548,673</u>	<u>8,524,532</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 116,826,025</u>	<u>\$ 114,469,917</u>	<u>\$ 114,511,185</u>	<u>\$ 111,295,626</u>	<u>\$ 109,581,702</u>

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City
The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
WATER FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
REVENUES:					
Charges for Services	\$ 20,620,154	\$ 20,229,288	\$ 19,989,967	\$ 19,968,582	\$ 21,225,035
Fees And Service Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	651,056	740,177	760,880	634,388	640,249
Total Operating Revenues	21,271,210	20,969,465	20,750,847	20,602,970	21,865,284
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Current:					
Cost of Services	12,679,409	12,745,761	12,548,906	14,946,390	14,061,411
Administration	624,679	658,604	290,580	303,861	420,803
Depreciation	2,467,170	2,489,880	3,150,498	3,304,816	3,438,533
Uncollected Accounts	129,787	294,787	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	15,901,045	16,189,032	15,989,984	18,555,067	17,920,747
Net Operating Income (Loss)	5,370,165	4,780,433	4,760,863	2,047,903	3,944,537
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Sales Tax	0	0	0	0	0
Grants Received	0	0	13,500	0	509,580
Grant Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	29,355	1,262	776	4,709	81,170
Interest Expense	(1,526,278)	(1,359,307)	(2,036,956)	(1,997,676)	(1,851,935)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(1,496,923)	(1,358,045)	(2,022,680)	(1,992,967)	(1,261,185)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions And Operating Transfers	3,873,242	3,422,388	2,738,183	54,936	2,683,352
Operating Transfers Out - Net	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)	(1,800,000)	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)
Change In Net Assets	1,573,242	1,122,388	938,183	(2,245,064)	383,352
Net Assets As Restated, Beginning Of Year (1)	27,526,096	27,733,166	28,855,554	29,793,737	8,141,180
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 29,099,338	\$ 28,855,554	\$ 29,793,737	\$ 27,548,673	\$ 8,524,532

(1) Fund balance correlating to the 2014 fiscal year was restated in 2015. See the Audited Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015, herein.

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.

The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
 AVIATION FUND
 STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
 UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
 AS OF JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017	2018
ASSETS:					
Current:					
Cash And Cash Equivalents	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Accounts Receivable	0	0	0	0	0
Due From Other Governments	0	0	0	0	0
Due From Component Units	1,378,340	750,664	657,216	602,755	770,879
Due From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Prepaid Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	<u>1,378,340</u>	<u>750,664</u>	<u>657,216</u>	<u>602,755</u>	<u>770,879</u>
Noncurrent:					
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,656,906	962,846	236,278	236,321	0
Deferred Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Due From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets (Net)	150,504,142	148,648,926	148,060,802	139,813,144	136,897,061
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>153,161,048</u>	<u>149,611,772</u>	<u>148,297,080</u>	<u>140,049,465</u>	<u>136,897,061</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 154,539,388</u>	<u>\$ 150,362,436</u>	<u>\$ 148,954,296</u>	<u>\$ 140,652,220</u>	<u>\$ 137,667,940</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Debt Refunding	0	0	0	0	0
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Pensions	0	(460,593)	(4,101,714)	(2,040,103)	(2,957,196)
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	<u>0</u>	<u>(460,593)</u>	<u>(4,101,714)</u>	<u>(2,040,103)</u>	<u>(2,957,196)</u>
LIABILITIES:					
Current:					
Accounts Payable And Accrued Expenses	\$ 316,811	\$ 113,965	\$ 119,489	\$ 75,116	\$ 75,379
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Lease Obligation	0	0	0	0	0
Accrued Interest Payable	440,375	392,720	345,430	298,267	289,137
Due to Other Funds	1,378,340	750,664	657,216	602,755	697,311
Due to Component Unit	0	0	0	0	0
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	4,198,526	3,920,807	3,562,676	1,627,773	1,562,742
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	410,550	367,349	278,501	271,247	257,838
Accrued Compensated Absences	256,483	270,395	231,694	244,069	235,977
Self Insurance Claims	396,534	325,907	380,140	398,027	309,092
Deferred Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Liabilities	<u>7,397,619</u>	<u>6,141,807</u>	<u>5,575,146</u>	<u>3,517,254</u>	<u>3,427,476</u>
Noncurrent:					
Bonds Payable - Net of Current Portion	48,202,844	44,282,457	40,719,780	39,074,473	37,511,763
Capital Lease Obligation - Net of Current Portion	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	195,327	89,309	66,504	52,029	37,784
Self Insurance Claims	278,606	367,144	559,871	628,902	497,001
Net Pension Liabilities	0	701,789	4,168,517	2,616,593	1,185,555
Other Postemployment Benefits	7,647,700	8,242,400	9,559,600	10,870,000	23,295,364
Deferred Revenue	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liabilities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>56,324,477</u>	<u>53,683,099</u>	<u>55,074,272</u>	<u>53,241,997</u>	<u>62,527,467</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>63,722,096</u>	<u>59,824,906</u>	<u>60,649,418</u>	<u>56,759,251</u>	<u>65,954,943</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows-relating to pensions	0	18,805	572,804	461,982	2,746,160
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	98,102,772	100,458,794	103,778,346	99,110,898	97,822,556
Restricted	2,656,906	962,846	236,278	236,321	0
Undesignated	(9,942,386)	(10,442,322)	(12,180,836)	(13,876,129)	(25,898,523)
Total Net Assets	<u>90,817,292</u>	<u>90,979,318</u>	<u>91,833,788</u>	<u>85,471,090</u>	<u>71,924,033</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$ 154,539,388</u>	<u>\$ 150,362,436</u>	<u>\$ 148,954,296</u>	<u>\$ 140,652,220</u>	<u>\$ 137,667,940</u>

(1) Pursuant to a lease agreement, effective as of March 1, 2014, the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority leases the properties comprising the Airport from the City.

See "Notes to Financial Statements - Note 11" (page 62) in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.

The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
 AVIATION FUND
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND EQUITY
 UNAUDITED PRESENTATION (EXTRACTED FROM AUDITED STATEMENTS)
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30:

	Enterprise Fund				
	2014 (1)	2015	2016	2017	2018
OPERATING REVENUES:					
Landing Fees	\$ 3,382,149	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Parking Rents	4,436,971	0	0	0	0
Terminal Rents	5,707,163	0	0	0	0
Concession And Other	4,360,730	0	0	0	0
Expense Reimbursement Income	2,521,917	9,852,363	9,286,886	9,727,183	9,832,577
Miscellaneous Revenue	38,528	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Revenues	20,447,458	9,852,363	9,286,886	9,727,183	9,832,577
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Cost Of Service	7,130,933	0	0	0	0
Administration	9,693,409	9,981,432	11,128,146	11,494,429	10,845,610
Depreciation	9,658,722	9,500,186	9,835,663	10,347,560	9,493,379
Contractual Expense to SRAA (1)	3,931,055	0	0	0	0
Uncollected Accounts	258	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	30,414,377	19,481,618	20,963,809	21,841,989	20,338,989
Net Operating Income (Loss)	(9,966,919)	(9,629,255)	(11,676,923)	(12,114,806)	(10,506,412)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES) :					
Grants Received	3,070,570	0	0	0	0
Grants Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Passenger Facility Charges	2,661,698	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	6,158,951	8,520,866	2,099,902	6,437,408
Lease Income	2,134,190	6,510,643	6,079,185	5,574,450	3,464,050
Investment Income	25,928	0	105	43	51
Interest Expense	(2,413,077)	(2,222,139)	(2,068,763)	(1,922,287)	(1,819,920)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses) Net	5,479,309	10,447,455	12,531,393	5,752,108	8,081,589
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions And Operating Transfers	(4,487,610)	818,200	854,470	(6,362,698)	(2,424,823)
Capital Contributions	3,941,376	0	0	0	0
Special Item (1)	(39,518,017) (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (1)
Change In Net Assets	(40,064,251)	818,200	854,470	(6,362,698)	(2,424,823)
Net Assets As Restated, Beginning Of Year (2)	130,881,603	90,161,118	90,979,318	91,833,788	74,348,856
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	\$ 90,817,352	\$ 90,979,318	\$ 91,833,788	\$ 85,471,090	\$ 71,924,033

(1) Pursuant to a lease agreement, effective as of March 1, 2014, the Syracuse Regional Airport Authority leases the properties comprising the Airport from the City.

(2) Fund balance correlating to the 2014 fiscal year was restated in 2015. See the Audited Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015, herein.

See "Notes to Financial Statements - Note 11" (page 62) in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014.

Source: The financial data presented on this page has been excerpted from the Audited Financial Statements of the City.

The reader of the Official Statement may refer to such reports which are available upon request.

**CITY OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK
SUMMARY OF ADOPTED BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019**

	City General Fund	School District General Fund	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Aviation Enterprise Fund	Combined Totals
ESTIMATED REVENUES:						
Real Property Taxes (1)	\$ 34,706,575	\$ 65,754,995	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 100,461,570
Real Property Tax Items	7,205,021	0	0	0	0	7,205,021
Sales Tax Revenue	85,696,849	629,574	0	0	0	86,326,423
Other Non-Property Taxes	4,737,000	0	0	0	0	4,737,000
Departmental Revenues	17,039,403	0	22,576,504	5,483,000	0	45,098,907
Use Of Money And Property	359,500	261,000	137,550	0	0	758,050
Sale of Property And Compensation For Loss	0	27,100	700,185	0	0	727,285
State Aid - General City	76,652,128	0	0	0	0	76,652,128
State Aid - Education	0	343,909,461	0	0	0	343,909,461
Federal Aid	48,500	685,000	0	0	0	733,500
Other Revenues	3,283,924	2,288,000	163,400	0	14,755,533	20,490,857
Total Estimated Revenues	229,728,900	413,555,130	23,577,639	5,483,000	14,755,533	687,100,202
APPROPRIATIONS:						
Current:						
General Government Support	16,228,194	62,528,306	393,137	0	7,707,285	86,856,922
Public Safety	85,859,825	0	0	0	0	85,859,825
Transportation	8,586,012	24,066,596	0	0	0	32,652,608
Economic Assistance and Opportunity	461,152	0	0	0	0	461,152
Culture And Recreation	7,772,233	0	0	0	0	7,772,233
Home And Community Services	18,674,067	0	9,849,698	2,681,012	0	31,204,777
Educational Instruction	0	292,338,247	0	0	0	292,338,247
Employee Benefits	80,526,869	26,246,374	3,628,970	1,200,786	3,711,998	115,314,997
Other Expenditures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt Service	450,000	1,997,500	7,255,834	1,687,383	3,336,250	14,726,967
Total Appropriations	218,558,352	407,177,023	21,127,639	5,569,181	14,755,533	667,187,728
Excess of Estimated Revenues Over Appropriations	11,170,548	6,378,107	2,450,000	(86,181)	0	19,912,474
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Operating Transfers In	4,325,000	4,750,000	0	0	0	9,075,000
1% Added Pursuant to State Law (2)	(343,629)	0	0	0	0	(343,629)
Operating Transfers Out	(26,854,919)	(25,128,107)	(1,710,000)	(525,000)	0	(54,218,026)
Fund Balances and Reserves	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(22,873,548)	(20,378,107)	(1,710,000)	(525,000)	0	(45,486,655)
Excess of Estimated Revenues and Other Sources Over Appropriations and Other Uses (2)	\$ (11,703,000)	\$ (14,000,000)	\$ 740,000	\$ (611,181)	\$ 0	\$ (25,574,181)

(1) Includes STAR Reimbursements.

(2) Excess represents 1% added to City and School District tax levy.

The 1% for the School District (\$651,040) has been included in appropriations. The 1% for the City (\$343,629) has been excluded in appropriations.

SYRACUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2019
(EST. 000'S)

June 2019

		UNAUDITED ACTUAL July	UNAUDITED ACTUAL August	UNAUDITED ACTUAL September	UNAUDITED ACTUAL October	UNAUDITED ACTUAL November	UNAUDITED ACTUAL December	UNAUDITED ACTUAL January	UNAUDITED ACTUAL February	UNAUDITED ACTUAL March	UNAUDITED ACTUAL April	UNAUDITED ACTUAL May	UNAUDITED ACTUAL June	TOTAL
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)	(a)	47,632	47,205	33,579	73,342	57,000	27,568	31,084	78,044	78,862	90,606	81,180	70,615	47,632
REVENUES:														
Real Property Taxes	(b)	14,144	3,838	2,004	11,705	1,869	1,777	8,832	3,514	560	8,909	2,012	786	59,951
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,611	-	-	-	-	-	5,611
State Aid	(c)	-	7,689	40,034	8,602	8,877	29,100	67,894	26,810	85,825	10,265	24,627	13,503	323,224
Medicaid		75	145	11	15	63	56	67	43	38	32	87	92	724
Sales Tax		200	-	-	160	-	-	233	-	-	120	-	-	712
Other Receipts		136	108	397	391	1,383	539	237	474	512	625	196	537	5,535
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	9,783	4,783	6,316	5,631	3,831	13,179	10,209	6,657	11,790	8,118	7,121	32,941	120,358
NOTE PROCEEDS:														
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	32,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,727
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		24,338	16,562	81,488	26,504	16,023	44,651	93,083	37,497	98,724	28,069	34,043	47,859	548,842
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Operating Expenses:														
Payroll		4,844	4,829	17,866	18,156	18,800	18,251	18,296	18,351	18,830	18,772	18,547	26,974	202,515
A/P		9,425	11,857	12,223	13,467	14,862	11,526	14,175	6,047	9,633	5,749	11,623	6,266	126,853
POMCO/UMR/MEDCO/ Express Script		5,032	5,127	5,140	5,556	5,597	5,662	6,578	6,298	5,771	5,894	7,126	5,943	69,723
Net Expenses		19,300	21,813	35,229	37,179	39,258	35,439	39,049	30,696	34,235	30,414	37,296	39,183	399,091
RAN/TAN Repayment:														
Payment Account	(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,444	-	-	-	32,444
Note Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	-	-	-	618
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,378	-	-	-	13,378
Other Debt Service		-	2,705	50	84	1,112	273	-	267	270	1,869	68	1,419	8,116
Interfund Advances	(e)	5,464	5,670	6,447	5,583	5,085	5,424	7,073	5,717	6,036	5,212	7,244	34,715	99,670
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		24,764	30,189	41,726	42,846	45,455	41,135	46,122	36,680	86,980	37,495	44,608	75,317	553,317
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		47,205	33,579	73,342	57,000	27,568	31,084	78,044	78,862	90,606	81,180	70,615	43,157	43,157
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT														
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-

(a) Beginning balance is the final audited balance as of June 30, 2018.

(b) Property Tax projections are based on the 2018-19 Budget NET of STAR and projected receipt trend based on 2017-18 actual payment cycle.

(c) JSCB debt payments will be collected by the Trustee.

(d) The Note Payment Account transactions reflect the amounts set aside to pay the principal of Revenue Anticipation Notes at their maturity date. Interest on such notes is recorded as Note Interest on the above schedule.

(e) Interfund Transactions represent ALL disbursements made by the General Fund on behalf of other Funds of the School District and the repayment thereof.

SYRACUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020
(EST. 000'S)

August 2019
With RAN

		Projected July	Projected August	Projected September	Projected October	Projected November	Projected December	Projected January	Projected February	Projected March	Projected April	Projected May	Projected June	TOTAL
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)	(a)	43,157	49,896	41,662	82,102	55,052	31,517	34,471	3,962	50,196	39,517	41,878	20,617	43,157
REVENUES:														
Real Property Taxes*	(b)	-	15,117	3,904	2,038	11,909	1,901	1,808	8,986	3,575	570	9,065	2,848	61,722
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,611	-	-	-	-	-	5,611
State Aid	(c)	17,017	7,655	39,183	11,786	10,908	31,654	1,354	71,630	79,834	37,346	10,876	56,115	375,358
Medicaid		171	145	11	15	63	56	67	43	38	32	87	92	820
Sales Tax		189	-	-	160	-	-	233	-	-	120	-	-	702
Other Receipts		1,666	108	397	391	1,383	539	237	474	512	625	196	537	7,065
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	6,401	4,927	6,505	5,800	3,946	13,574	10,515	6,856	12,143	4,434	7,334	7,868	90,304
NOTE PROCEEDS:														
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	39,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,616
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		25,444	27,952	89,617	20,190	28,210	47,725	19,824	87,990	96,101	43,127	27,557	67,459	581,197
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Operating Expenses:														
Payroll		4,954	6,029	19,366	19,656	20,300	19,751	19,796	19,851	20,330	20,272	20,047	28,474	218,825
A/P		5,358	15,857	17,486	15,730	17,125	13,026	15,675	7,547	11,133	7,249	13,123	7,766	147,075
Health Care / Workers' Compensation		4,420	6,277	5,640	6,056	6,097	6,162	7,078	6,798	6,271	6,394	7,626	6,443	75,262
Net Expenses		14,732	28,163	42,492	41,442	43,521	38,939	42,549	34,196	37,735	33,914	40,796	42,683	441,162
RAN/TAN Repayment:														
Payment Account	(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,616	-	-	-	39,616
Note Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	809	-	-	-	809
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	-	2,567	-	-	949	21,625	-	-	-	25,141
Other Debt Service		-	2,182	44	49	418	246	-	223	279	984	61	1,455	5,940
Interfund Advances	(e)	3,973	5,840	6,640	5,750	5,238	5,586	7,785	6,388	6,717	5,868	7,962	8,176	75,924
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		18,705	36,186	49,176	47,241	51,744	44,771	50,334	41,756	106,781	40,766	48,818	52,314	588,592
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		49,896	41,662	82,102	55,052	31,517	34,471	3,962	50,196	39,517	41,878	20,617	35,762	35,762
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT														
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$

(a) Beginning balance is the projected final balance as of June 30, 2019.

(b) Property Tax projections are based on the 2019-20 Budget NET of STAR and projected receipt trend based on 2018-19 actual payment cycle.

(c) JSCB debt payments will be collected by the Trustee.

(d) The Note Payment Account transactions reflect the amounts set aside to pay the principal of Revenue Anticipation Notes at their maturity date. Interest on such notes is recorded as Note Interest on the above schedule.

(e) Interfund Transactions represent ALL disbursements made by the General Fund on behalf of other Funds of the School District and the repayment thereof.

SYRACUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
GENERAL FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020
(EST. 000'S)

August 2019
Without RAN

		Projected July	Projected August	Projected September	Projected October	Projected November	Projected December	Projected January	Projected February	Projected March	Projected April	Projected May	Projected June	TOTAL
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)	(a)	43,157	49,896	41,662	42,486	15,436	(8,099)	(5,145)	(35,654)	10,580	40,326	42,687	21,426	43,157
REVENUES:														
Real Property Taxes*	(b)	-	15,117	3,904	2,038	11,909	1,901	1,808	8,986	3,575	570	9,065	2,848	61,722
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,611	-	-	-	-	-	5,611
State Aid	(c)	17,017	7,655	39,183	11,786	10,908	31,654	1,354	71,630	79,834	37,346	10,876	56,115	375,358
Medicaid		171	145	11	15	63	56	67	43	38	32	87	92	820
Sales Tax		189	-	-	160	-	-	233	-	-	120	-	-	702
Other Receipts		1,666	108	397	391	1,383	539	237	474	512	625	196	537	7,065
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	6,401	4,927	6,505	5,800	3,946	13,574	10,515	6,856	12,143	4,434	7,334	7,868	90,304
NOTE PROCEEDS:														
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		25,444	27,952	50,001	20,190	28,210	47,725	19,824	87,990	96,101	43,127	27,557	67,459	541,581
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Operating Expenses:														
Payroll		4,954	6,029	19,366	19,656	20,300	19,751	19,796	19,851	20,330	20,272	20,047	28,474	218,825
A/P		5,358	15,857	17,486	15,730	17,125	13,026	15,675	7,547	11,133	7,249	13,123	7,766	147,075
Health Care / Workers' Compensation		4,420	6,277	5,640	6,056	6,097	6,162	7,078	6,798	6,271	6,394	7,626	6,443	75,262
Net Expenses		14,732	28,163	42,492	41,442	43,521	38,939	42,549	34,196	37,735	33,914	40,796	42,683	441,162
RAN/TAN Repayment:														
Payment Account	(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Note Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	-	2,567	-	-	949	21,625	-	-	-	25,141
Other Debt Service		-	2,182	44	49	418	246	-	223	279	984	61	1,455	5,940
Interfund Advances	(e)	3,973	5,840	6,640	5,750	5,238	5,586	7,785	6,388	6,717	5,868	7,962	8,176	75,924
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		18,705	36,186	49,176	47,241	51,744	44,771	50,334	41,756	66,356	40,766	48,818	52,314	548,167
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		49,896	41,662	42,486	15,436	(8,099)	(5,145)	(35,654)	10,580	40,326	42,687	21,426	36,571	36,571
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT														
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	- \$	-

Maximum RAN Borrowing 39,616

- (a) Beginning balance is the projected final balance as of June 30, 2019.
- (b) Property Tax projections are based on the 2019-20 Budget NET of STAR and projected receipt trend based on 2018-19 actual payment cycle.
- (c) JSCB debt payments will be collected by the Trustee.
- (d) The Note Payment Account transactions reflect the amounts set aside to pay the principal of Revenue Anticipation Notes at their maturity date. Interest on such notes is recorded as Note Interest on the above schedule.
- (e) Interfund Transactions represent ALL disbursements made by the General Fund on behalf of other Funds of the School District and the repayment thereof.

APPENDIX C

**LINK TO
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018**

**Can be accessed on the Electronic Municipal Market Access (“EMMA”) website
of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”)
at the following link:**

<https://emma.msrb.org/ER1210180-ER947465-ER1348498.pdf>

**The audited financial statements referenced above are hereby incorporated into the
attached Official Statement.**

*** Such Financial Statements and opinion are intended to be representative only as of the
date thereof. Bonadio & Co., LLP has not been requested by the City to further review
and/or update such Financial Statements or opinion in connection with the preparation
and dissemination of this Official Statement.**

APPENDIX D

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL'S LEGAL OPINION



TRESPASZ & MARQUARDT, LLP
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW

September 20, 2019

City of Syracuse
203 City Hall
Syracuse, New York 13202

Re: \$39,616,000 REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2019A (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES)

CUSIP No.:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of \$39,616,000 REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2019A (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES), of the City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York (the "City"). The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Local Finance Law, the City Charter, a revenue anticipation note ordinance adopted by the Common Council and approved by the Mayor of the City (the "Ordinance"), and a Certificate of Determination of the Commissioner of Finance of the City dated on or before September 20, 2019 relative to the form and terms of the Notes.

In our opinion, the Notes are valid and legally binding general obligations of the City for which the City has validly pledged its faith and credit and, unless paid from other sources, all taxable real property within the City is subject to levy of ad valorem real estate taxes to pay the Notes and interest thereon, subject to applicable statutory limitations. The enforceability of rights or remedies with respect to the Notes may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other laws affecting creditors' rights or remedies heretofore or hereinafter enacted.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), establishes certain requirements that must be met subsequent to the issuance and delivery of the Notes in order that interest on the Notes be and remain excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof under Section 103 of the Code. The Commissioner of Finance of the City, in executing the Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate, has certified to the effect that the City will comply with the provisions and procedures set forth therein and that it will do and perform all acts and things necessary or desirable to assure that interest on the Notes is excludable from the gross income of the owners thereof under Section 103 of the Code. We have examined such Arbitrage and Use of Proceeds Certificate of the City delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes and, in our opinion, such certificate contains provisions and procedures under which such requirements can be met.

In our opinion, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Code, and is excluded from adjusted gross income for purposes of New York State and New York City personal income taxes. We express no opinion regarding other tax consequences related to the ownership or disposition of, or the accrual or receipt of interest on, the Notes.

In rendering the opinions expressed herein, we have assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records, documents and proceedings examined by us which have been executed or certified by public officials acting within the scope of their official capacities, and we have not verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof. We also have assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such public records, documents, proceedings, and such certificates.

The scope of our engagement in relation to the issuance of the Notes has extended solely to the examination of the facts and law incident to rendering the opinions expressed herein. The opinions expressed herein are not intended and should not be construed to express or imply any conclusion that the amount of real property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the City, together with the other legal available sources of revenue, if any, will be sufficient to enable the City to pay the principal of or interest on the Notes as the same respectively become due and payable. Reference should be made to the Official Statement dated September 10, 2019 (the "Official Statement") for factual information



which, in the judgment of the City would materially affect the ability of the City to pay such principal and interest. We have not verified the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the factual information contained in the Official Statement and, accordingly, no opinion is expressed by us as to whether the City, in connection with the sale of the Notes, has made any untrue statement of a material fact, or omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make any statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

We have examined the first executed Series A Note of said issue and in our opinion, the form of said Series 2019A Note and its execution are regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP

