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

$85,967,000

REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2020B (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES)
(the "Notes")

Date of Issue: September 30, 2020 **Maturity Date: July 30, 2021**

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 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 30, 2020.

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: September 15, 2020

CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

Ben Walsh
MAYOR

COMMON COUNCIL
Helen Hudson
President

Khalid Bey ....President Pro-Tempore and Councilor-at-Large
Rita Paniagua ....Councilor-at-Large
Michael Greene..Councilor-at-Large
Timothy Rudd ....Councilor-at-Large
Joseph Carni.................................... Councilor, First District and Minority Leader
Patrick Hogan...Councilor, Second District
Chol Majok ....Councilor, Third District
Latoya Allen...Councilor, Fourth District
Joe Driscoll ....Councilor, Fifth District

Nader P. Maroun.. City Auditor
Brad O'Connor, CPA... Commissioner of Finance
Kristen E. Smith..Corporation Counsel
VACANT...Director of Management and Budget

BOND COUNSEL

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP
Syracuse, New York

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Capital Markets Advisors, LLC
Hudson Valley * Long Island * Southern Tier * Western New York
(716) 662-3910

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.

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT

CITY OF SYRACUSE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

relating to

$85,967,000 REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2020B (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 $85,967,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, Series 2020B (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: Brad O'Connor, Commissioner of Finance, 128 City Hall, Syracuse New York 13202, (315) 448-8323, e-mail: BO'Connor@syrgov.net.

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, 2021. Proceeds of such Revenue Anticipation Notes will be used to offset the effects of timing differences between cash receipts and disbursements in the 2020-2021 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 September 14, 2020 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 2020-2022 fiscal year of the City. Proceeds of such Notes shall be used only for purposes specified in the 2020-2021 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 2020-2021 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. 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 PARTICPANTS 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 <u>Flushing National Bank v. Municipal Assistance Corporation for the City of New York</u>, 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 COMPLANCE 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 13.3% 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 son was injured during the course of his arrest by two 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's pre-answer motion to dismiss was granted in part and denied in part. We are seeking reconsideration with respect to some of the claims the Court found survived the pre-answer motion 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 was granted, but recently reversed on appeal. The case will now proceed through discovery. The early assessment is that plaintiff are unlikely to prevail. 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 on-ramp on Burnet Ave. when Third-Party Defendant vehicle struck Plaintiffs' vehicle after failing to properly signal and making erratic turns. Infant Plaintiff suffered severe injuries that may exceed $400,000. The City is being sued for negligently designing the intersection. The driver of Plaintiffs' vehicle has been dismissed and is no longer a party to the case. In a separate action in the Court of Claims, there is a lawsuit pending against the State because the intersection is an on-ramp to an NYS highway. That case is in discovery, but it does appear that the State was responsible for the design of the intersection, relieving the City from liability in the Supreme Court action. If it is determined that the State did not design the intersection, the City will argue that the other driver is at fault in the Supreme Court action. However, if there is a verdict against both the City and the driver who caused the accident, it is possible that the City could be responsible to satisfy the judgment under the principle of joint and several liability.

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. The dispositive motion deadline is December 11, 2020.

Crawley v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges excessive force and *Monell* violations. The complaint demands damages of $3,000,000. A motion for summary judgment was filed with respect to the *Monell* claim and we are awaiting a decision. If that claim is dismissed, we believe that damages on the excessive force claim would not exceed $400,000. However, if the motion is denied, the scope of the proof to be introduced will be substantially different. While we do not anticipate an award exceeding $400,000, it is possible if the *Monell* (municipal liability claim) is tried before a jury.

Dixon v. City of Syracuse, et al.

Plaintiff alleges excessive force, failure to intervene, false arrest, malicious prosecution, denial of the right to fair trial, racial profiling and illegal stop against eight Syracuse police officers stemming from his arrest on April 22, 2017. He also asserts a *Monell* claim against the City. A pre-answer motion to dismiss will be filed in mid-June, and we expect some claims to be dismissed following motion practice. Given the fact that this case is in its infancy, it is difficult to estimate liability at this time.

George v. City of Syracuse et al.

Plaintiff alleges that he sustained a "serious injury" in a motor vehicle collision with a Syracuse Water Department truck. He is seeking nearly $1M in damages. Our summary judgment motion on the serious injury threshold was denied, and we filed an appeal. We are awaiting decision on the appeal. If the appeal is unsuccessful and we are unsuccessful at trial, the City's exposure could exceed $400,000.

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

Plaintiff alleged that defendant police officers used excessive force and falsely arrested him after being called to his home regarding a domestic dispute. A federal jury dismissed Plaintiff's *Monell* claim, but found in favor of the Plaintiff and his wife against the individual officers, awarding them $1,580,000 in damages. Plaintiff's subsequent motion for payment of his attorneys' fees resulted in an award of approximately $600,000. The City filed a post-trial motion to stay the judgment pending appeal, and that motion was granted. The City subsequently filed an appeal, and oral argument was recently held before the Second Circuit. If the City's appeal is unsuccessful, the judgments totaling more than $2M will have to be paid. If the City prevails on appeal, the judgments will be vacated and Plaintiff's claims against the individual defendants will be re-tried before a new jury. Therefore, it remains possible that the City's exposure could exceed $400,000. However, the scope of proof in a new trial would be narrowed as Plaintiff's *Monell* claim would not be presented to a new jury.

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. Plaintiff's Federal lawsuit has since been dismissed, but he has counter-claimed for over $1 million in damages against the City in NYS Supreme Court's special housing division. There has been no activity in that case.

Tennyson v. City of Syracuse, et al. and Estate of Maddox v. City of Syracuse, et al.

These cases allege that a police officer used excessive force when she responded to the "father's day shooting" in Syracuse's Skiddy Park in June, 2016. The *Tennyson* 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. While it does appear that the bullet that ultimately killed Plaintiff's decedent in the Maddox case was fired by the officer in question, there are eye witnesses who saw the decedent in possession of a firearm as well. The damages sought by both plaintiffs are in excess of $1 million. These matters are currently in the midst of discovery, and 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 fiscal years 2018 and 2019, the City paid a total of $4,442,352 and $753,541 from operating funds to settle various judgments and claims, respectively.

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 June 9, 2020, the City has expended $340.00 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. The 2019 and 2020 budgets for the City general fund included an appropriation of $80,000 to pay tax refunds. 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 federal individual alternative minimum tax. A copy of the proposed form of the opinion of Bond Counsel is 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, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 the City filed its annual financial operating information on December 31, 2015, December 21, 2016, December 20, 2017, and December 27, 2018, respectively. Audit reports for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018, were filed by the City on 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 Brad O'Connor, Commissioner of Finance, 128 City Hall, Syracuse, New York 13202, (315) 448-8304, e-mail: BO'Connor@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/ Brad O'Connor
Brad O'Connor, CPA
Commissioner of Finance and Chief Fiscal Officer

DATED: September 15, 2020

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 tracks 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 2020-21fiscal year is estimated to be 19,129 (grades K – 12, excluded pre-k enrollment). The

SCSD operates 41 buildings, including 34 school buildings, and currently employs approximately 4,665 persons in full and part-time capacities, with 3,808 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 inter-municipal 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.

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 revaluated 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.

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 20 10-17 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.syrgov.net/JSCB.

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. The Phase II Comprehensive Plan 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. The Phase II plan was further amended and adopted on September 26, 2019 and approved by the Office of the State Comptroller on January 14, 2020 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).

In March 2018, June 2018 April 2019 and March 2020, $67,265,000, $38,500,000, $65,435,000 and $80,530,000 were issued pursuant to Phase II legislation, respectively.

There are currently twelve Phase II projects under different phases of construction: Bellevue, Blodgett, Ed Smith, Grant, PSLA@ Fowler, Huntington, Corcoran, Nottingham, Clary, Danforth, Expeditionary Learning and Henninger. Construction for all projects is expected to be complete by December of 2022.

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.syrgov.net/JSCB. 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.

Employees

The School District employs approximately 4,665 persons in full and part-time capacities, with 3,808 of these individuals represented through a collective bargaining unit. 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. Three 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	
	1,622		
School District Employees:			
Unit #1 Syracuse Teachers Association	2,133	06-30-19	(1)
Unit #2 Syracuse Adm. & Super.	132	06-30-19	(1)
Unit #3 Management Confidential	31	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #5 Maintenance and Trades	40	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #6 Custodial	226	06-30-20	(2)
Unit #7 Food Service Operators	150	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #8 Assistants & Attendants	716	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #9 Clerical Employees	239	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #10 Health Services	72	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #11 Cafeteria Mgrs., Non-Cert. Supers.	67	06-30-19	(2)
Unit #12 Native American Studies	2	06-30-19	(2)
	3,808		
Total Membership City and School District	5,430		

(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 2019.

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 3, 2020, the State Comptroller announced for Fiscal Year 2021-22, the average contribution rates for ERS will increase from 14.6% to 16.2%, and the average contribution rate for PFRS will increase from 24.4% to 28.3%. 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, 2020 through March 31, 2021. Payments based on those rates are due by February 1, 2022, but may be prepaid by December 15, 2021.

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, 2015.

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 2019, and as budgeted for 2020 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	10,415,400	17,160,178	18,028,000
2020(Budget) [3]	9,662,148	18,737,135	15,520,528

(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 Budget 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	$ 906,821,266
Restatement of beginning balance – Adoption of GASB No. 75:	
Increase to liability	541,688,417
Balance at June 30, 2017, as restated	$1,448,509,683

Total OPEB liability for the City at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

The City

Balance at June 30, 2018, as restated	$849,983,235
Service Cost	27,628,631
Interest	31,336,832
Changes of benefit terms	0
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(17,737,265)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(101,816)
Benefit Payments	(23,907,031)
Net changes	17,219,351
Balance at June 30, 2019	$867,202,586

Total OPEB liability for the District at June 30, 2019 is as follows:

The District

Balance at June 30, 2018	$641,902,041
Service Cost	19,345,430
Interest	23,616,910
Differences between expected and actual experience	(2,242,757)
Changes in assumptions or other inputs	(19,845,230)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(22,427,757)
Benefit Payments	(17,693,310)
Net changes	3,181,043
Balance at June 30, 2019	$645,083,084

See "Notes to Financial Statements- Note 10" and "Notes to Financial Statements- Note 13" in the audited financial statements of the City and "Notes to Financial Statements – Note 8" in the audited financial statements for the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

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

Voting Member:	Title:	Appointed By:	Term Expiration:
Ms. Jo Anne Chiarenza Gagliano	Chairman	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Mr. William P. Fisher	Vice Chair	Onondaga County Executive	December 31, 2022
Dr. Shiu-Kai Chin	Finance Officer	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2023
Mr. Michael Mirizio	Member	North Syracuse CSD, BOE	December 31, 2020
Mr. Michael J. Lazar	Member	Town of Dewitt Town Board	December 31, 2020
Mr. Robert Simpson	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2022
Mr. Michael Frame	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2023
Ms. Latoya Allen	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2022
Mr. Kenneth Kinsey	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Hon. Michael Quill	Member	City of Syracuse Mayor	December 31, 2020
Dr. Donna De Siato	Member	East Syracuse Minoa CSD, BOE	December 31, 2020

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 sub-base 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 runaway 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.

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)

Calendar Year	Enplanements	Deplanements	Totals
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
	$11,640,965	$11,670,752	$23,311,717

(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 9, 2020, the total outstanding debt of the Airport was $36,170,000, 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.syrgov.net/Budget_Home_Page.aspx

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 $7.2 million, $10.8 million and $13.8 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 2019-20 through 2023-24. General Fund revenue is projected to grow in each year of the forecast. Revenue is projected to increase by $13.8 million (3.3%) in 2019-20 and $0.2 million (0.05%) in 2020-21. Thereafter annual revenue growth is projected at $18.0 million (4.2%) in fiscal year 2021-22, $19.2 million (4.3%) in fiscal year 2022-23, and $20.2 million (4.3%) in fiscal year 2023-24. Real property tax revenues are projected to remain relatively flat through fiscal year 2023-24. 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 0.3% in fiscal year 2020-21. Thereafter, State Aid is projected to increase 5.0% annually in 2021-22 through 2023-24, 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 2023-24.

Funding for special aid programs is projected to be $77.9 million in fiscal year 2019-20, and decline to $72.9 million in fiscal year 2020-21. Special aid revenue is projected to increase to $74.1 million in 2021-22, $75.3 in 2022-23, and to $76.5 million in 2023-24.

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 budgeted full-time employment increased by 199 positions in 2019-20, is budgeted to decrease by 4.5 positions in 2020-21, and projected to remain constant or decline for the remainder of the forecast. The SCSD financial plan projects that none of the $26.3 million in fund balance included in 2019-20 appropriations will be needed to balance the budget primarily due to cost savings in salaries, health insurance and contract services. Assigned and unassigned fund balance as of June 30, 2019 was $58.2 million, and is projected to increase by $6.9 million to $65.1 million as of June 30, 2020 and decrease by $17.6 million in 2020-21, by $13.4 million in 2021-22, by $6.9 million in 2022-23, and then increase by $0.4 million in 2023-24.

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

Financial Plan for the Years Ending 2020 – 2024

	2019-20	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**
	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)	(millions)
General Fund:					
Revenue	$432.1	$432.3	$450.3	$469.5	$489.7
Expenditures [(1)]	-425.2	-449.9	-463.7	-476.4	-489.3
Use of Fund Balance	-6.9	17.6	13.4	6.9	-0.4
Projected Fund Balance June 30th [(2)]	$65.1	$47.5	$34.1	$27.2	$27.6
Special Aid Fund:					
Revenue	$77.9	$72.9	$74.1	$75.3	$76.5
Expenditures	77.9	72.9	74.1	75.3	76.5
Use of Fund Balance	0	0	0	0	0

(1) Staff positions increased by 199 positions in 2019-20 and is budgeted to decrease by 4.5 positions in 2020-21. Staffing is projected to remain constant or decline for the remainder of the forecast period.
(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 SCSD officials about future events, economic performance and other items which are beyond the control of the SCSD. Such statements should not be construed as statements of fact. Actual results may differ materially from the projections of SCSD officials.
Source: SCSD Officials.

Mid Year Budget Report – Year Ending June 30, 2020
(*Preliminary* and *Unaudited* Information)

When approved in May 2019, the 2019-2020 general fund budget totaled $252.5 million. This budget included a $7.8 million appropriation of fund balance to balance revenues with estimated expenditures. As the City approaches the last quarter of the fiscal year, there will be no use of fund balance and a surplus of $1.5 million has been projected. Irrespective of the use of Fund balance, General Fund revenues are projecting a negative variance of $1.1 million and expenditures a positive variance of $10.4 million.

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

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 Safety Plans required under the Safe Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE) Act by the Syracuse City School District was made available on July 25, 2019. Full copies of the State audit may be obtained by visiting their website at: https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/audits/charter-school/2019/07/25/safe-schools-against-violence-education-save-act-safety-plans-2019-ms-1

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, 2019.

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.

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, 2019 under this operating lease are as follows:

Minimum Lease Payments (Due to the City)

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Minimum Payment
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	12,195,125
Total	$55,938,917

See "Notes to Financial Statements- Note 6" (page 55) in the audited financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The City's audited financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019 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, 2019.

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, 2019 was $649,599,250 (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 2019, $38,286,111 was recorded for real property tax revenue in the City General Fund and $59,457,042 was reported for the School District. Excluding other financing sources, real property taxes accounted for approximately 14.5% of the combined revenue in the General Funds of the City School District for fiscal 2019.

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 2019, the amount of such revenue estimated in the adopted budget for 2020.

City General Fund Real Property Tax Revenue 2014-2020

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Real Property Tax Revenue	% Of General Fund Revenue (1)
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	36,425,526	14.4
2020 (Adopted Budget) (2)	37,389,781	15.3

(1) Computation excludes other financing sources.
(2) Inclusive of the planned use of fund balance ($7.8 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, 2019 was $89,344,677. The Mid-Year Budget Report for 2019-20, as prepared by the City Budget Department, projected a negative budget variance of approximately $1.5 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 2019, the amount of such revenue estimated in the adopted budget for 2020.

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	89,344,677	43.3
2020 (Adopted Budget) (2)	92,919,032	38.0

(1) Computation excludes other financing sources.
(2) Inclusive of the planned use of fund balance $7.9 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, 2019, the School District reported $701,683 for sales tax. The School District's 2020 adopted budget estimates $700,000 for sales tax revenue.

Payments In–Lieu of Taxes ("PILOTs"). The City recorded revenue of $4,208,416 from PILOTs during fiscal 2019. 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 2019-20 fiscal year was budgeted at $5,403,000.

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, 2019, the City recorded parking revenue under the Department of Public Works of $6,513,130. Parking lots and garages contributed $3,985,349, while $2,439,397 was received from parking meters. The 2020 adopted budget estimates $6,831,545 will be received from parking fees.

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State Aid

State Aid Revenue [1] [2]

June 30:	2014	2015	2016	2017
City General Fund:				
Mortgage Tax	$ 1,068,904	$ 893,232	$1,244,567	$1,346,238
Highway Aid & Maint.	1,684,280	2,901,378	3,971,373	4,539,062
Other Aid	254,717	189,896	296,566	342,476
AIM [3]	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584
Spinup State Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
	$ 74,766,485	$ 75,743,090	$77,271,090	$77,986,360
School District General Fund:				
Operating Aid [2]	$293,343,670	$227,881,531	$271,678,859	$259,818,911
Stimulus Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other Aid	-0-	57,840,284	62,949,118	61,127,945
	$293,343,670	$285,721,815	$334,627,977	$320,317,856

June 30:	2018	2019	2020 (Budget)	2021 (Budget)
City General Fund:				
Mortgage Tax	$ 899,783	$ 1,480,545	$1,050,000	$750,000
Highway Aid & Maint.	3,130,242	2,736,392	$2,985,069	$3,170,545
Other Aid	211,750	470,000	188,000	310,000
AIM [3]	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584	71,758,584
	$76,000,359	$76,445,521	$75,981,653	$75,989,129
School District General Fund:				
Operating Aid [2]	$ 284,211,252	$ 294,391,639	$ 310,968,888	$ 304,774,766
Stimulus Aid	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Other Aid	48,151,251	49,517,822	51,303,026	51,689,095
	$332,362,503	$ 343,909,461	$ 362,271,914	$ 356,463,861

(1) Data for the years ended June 30, 2013 through 2019 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.

The amount of State aid available to municipalities in the State, including the City, is dependent in part upon the financial condition of the State. The full impact of COVID-19 upon the State is not expected to be known for some time; however, it is anticipated that the State will experience budgetary restrictions which will result in periodic review and/or action by the Director of Budget of New York State. Such actions may include but are not limited to delays or reductions in payments of State Aid to local governments including the City and City School District. If this were to occur, the financial condition of the City could be adversely affected.

On August 13, 2020, Division of the Budget (DOB) issued the FY 2021 First Quarterly State Budget Financial Plan Update which notes that, in the absence of Federal action since enactment of the FY 2021 budget, DOB began withholding 20 percent of most local aid payments in June, and that all or a portion of these withholds may be converted to permanent reductions, depending on the size and timing of new Federal aid, if any.

In July, DOB began approving General Support for Public Schools (GSPS) payments to school districts (including 3609-a General Aid, 3609-b Excess Cost Aid, and 3609-d BOCES Aid payments) at 80% of the otherwise scheduled amounts.

DOB's Updated Financial Plan includes $8.2 billion in recurring local aid reductions, and states that the earliest DOB expects to transmit a detailed aid-to-localities reduction plan to the Legislature is late in the second quarter of the State's FY 2021, and that, in the absence of unrestricted Federal aid, DOB will continue to withhold a range of payments through the second quarter of FY 2021.

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."

School district fiscal year *(2020-2021):* Due to the below-described decrease in State revenues as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the State budget includes an increase of only $95 million in State Aid (0.035% increase from the prior budget year), and Foundation Aid remains the same as the 2019-2020 fiscal year. While the budget actually includes a decrease in State aid (referred to as a "Pandemic Adjustment"), the decrease in State aid will be fully offset by the State's allocation of federal stimulus funds. Absent the federal stimulus funds, there would have been a $1.127 billion decrease in State aid from the 2019-2020 year.

It should be noted that the City of New York was an early epicenter of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, and as a result the State has suffered (and expects to continue to suffer) significant revenue shortfalls and unanticipated expenses. At the time that the State budget was being finalized in early April, the Budget Director estimated that, due to COVID-19, the State would suffer an anticipated budget gap of $10-$15 billion in the coming year.

To mitigate such a potential gap, the State's adopted budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021 allows the State to reduce expenditures (including aid to local school districts and municipalities) if, during certain defined periods in 2020 (i.e., April 1 - April 30, May 1- June 30, and July 1 - December 31), tax receipts are lower than anticipated or disbursements from the State's general fund are higher than anticipated. In such a scenario, the State Budget Director will develop a plan to make spending reductions. The State Budget Director's plan would take effect automatically unless the Legislature passes its own plan within ten days. It is theoretically possible for such reductions to later be restored under certain circumstances.

On April 25, 2020, the State Division of the Budget announced the release of the State's Fiscal Year 2021 Enacted State Budget Financial Plan (the "Financial Plan"), which projects a $13.3 billion (14%) shortfall in revenue from the Executive Budget Forecast that was released in January and estimates a $61 billion decline in State revenues through Fiscal Year 2024 as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, in the absence of federal assistance, initial budget control actions outlined in the Financial Plan will reduce spending by $10.1 billion from the Executive Budget. This represents a $7.3 billion reduction in State spending from FY 2020 levels.

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 City 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
<u>Year Ending June 30, 2020</u>

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 2019-20 was $24,589,065.

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 2019-20 fiscal year taxable assessments for City Purposes was $3,815,033,311.

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.

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				23,723,491,959	23,544,586,387
Five-Year Average Valuation				4,744,698,392	4,708,917,277
Tax Levying Limitation: 2% of Five- Year Average Full Valuation				$ 94,893,968	$ 94,178,345
Debt Contracting Limitation: 9% of Average Full Valuation				$ 427,022,855	$ 423,802,554

(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) City 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 City 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.

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)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
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
	$ 88,465,23	$ 89,860,883	$ 90,873,720	$ 91,887,374	$ 94,812,648
Tax Collections:					
Current Year	$ 83,385,539	$ 85,286,103	$ 87,106,844	$ 86,690,655	84,858,565[4]
Prior Years	3,700,362	3,689,641	4,421,141	3,507,000	2,061,997[4]
	$ 87,085,901	$ 88,975,744	$ 91,527,985	90,197,655	$86,920,562
% Taxes Collected:					
Current Taxes	94.26%	94.91%	95.85%	94.34%	89.50% [4]
Total Collections	98.44%	99.01%	100.72%	98.16%	91.67% [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
	$38.86	$39.01	$38.98	$38.73	$39.53
Unpaid Taxes June 30::					
Current:					
City and School	$ 5,439,647	$ 5,764,085	$ 3,766,876	5,196,719	N/A
County [1]	34,873,597	35,079,696	34,886,234	35,681,882	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]	(27,783,317)	(27,580,980)	(26,520,689)	(26,045,995)	N/A
Net Tax Receivables	$ 67,934,422	$ 58,926,284	$ 56,792,740	58,219,557	N/A

(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 May 1, 2020.

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 $36,480 in fiscal 2020-2021. 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 $15,680 for the 2020-21 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
2019-20 Assessment Roll

Name	Nature of Business	Taxable Assessed Valuation (1)	Percentage Total Assessed Valuations (2)
National Grid *	Utility	$ 227,288,554	5.96%
Nob Hill of Syracuse Apts. Co.	Residential	23,547,600	0.61
Syracuse Mob LLC	Medical Building	19,270,000	0.51
Baruch Lincoln LLC	Office Building	18,050,000	0.47
Syracuse University	University	17,053,320	0.44
250 South Clinton LLC	Office Building	16,668,600	0.44
Verizon New York	Utility	13,362,656	0.35
CIM Physicians Bldg LLC.	Medical Building	11,500,000	0.30
Syracuse Medical Properties LLC	Medical Building	11,500,000	0.30
TJM Syracuse LLC	Hotel	11,000,000	0.30
		$ 368,530,730	9.66%

(1) Assessed value reflects parcels with a taxable amount.
(2) Taxable assessed valuations for City and School purposes are $3,771,746,287 and $3,815,033,311, respectively, for the 2019-20 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

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 bonds and 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 September 15, 2020

	Amount
Debt Contracting Limitation:	
(Based on Special Equalization Rates)	$423,802,554
Gross Indebtedness:	
Original Issue Serial Bonds	213,096,000
Contract Liability	
City/County Courthouse Facility (1)	2,138,519
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0
Bond Anticipation Notes (2)	0
Total Gross Debt	$215,234,519
Less Deductions: (3)	
Water Debt	49,038,930
Airport Bonded Debt (4) (5)	-0-
Current Appropriations To Pay Non-Exempt Principal Debt During Remainder of the Fiscal Year	19,053,268
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0
Debt Reserve (7)	3,574,221
Total Exclusions	$71,666,419
Net Indebtedness	$143,568,100
Debt-Contracting Margin	$289,234,454
Percentage of Debt Limit Exhausted	33.17%

(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).

(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 June 9. 2020.

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 September 15, 2020:

Long Term Debt:		
Bonded Debt	$ 213,096,000	
Contract Liability:		
City/County Courthouse Facility	2,138,519	
		$ 215,234,519
Short-Term Debt:		
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0	
Bond Anticipation Notes	0	
Gross Direct Debt		215,234,519
Deductions:		
Water Debt	49,038,930	
Current Appropriations to Pay Non-Exempt Principal Debt Maturing During Remainder of the Fiscal Year	19,053,268	
Revenue Anticipation Notes	0	
Debt Reserve	3,574,221	
Total Deductions		$ 71,666,419
Net Direct Debt		$143,568,100

Issuing Entity	Gross Outstanding Debt	Exclusions	Net Outstanding Debt	Percent Applicable To the City	Net Amount Applicable To the City
Onondaga County (1)	$672,029,997	$362,046,837	$309,983,160	16.32%	50,589,251
City Net Direct Debt (2)					143,568,100
Total Net Direct Debt					$ 194,157,351

(1) As of January 13, 2020.
(2) As of September 15, 2020. 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
As of September 15, 2020

	Debt Amount	Per Capita (1)	Debt To Estimated Full Value of Taxable Property (2)
Net Direct Debt	$143,568,100	$994	2.93%
Net Direct and Overlapping Debt	194,157,351	1,344	3.96%

(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 estimates to be 144,405.
(2) The full valuation of the City for the 2020 fiscal year, based upon regular equalization rates, is $4,891,068,333.

Debt Service Schedule

The following table shows the debt service requirements to maturity on the City's outstanding general obligation bonds as of September 15, 2020.

Schedule of Debt Service Requirements

Years Ending June 30:	Principal	Interest (1)	Total	Cumulative Principal Paid
2021	$22,332,000	$8,710,281	$31,042,281	10%
2022	25,510,000	7,793,185	33,303,185	22%
2023	22,815,000	6,733,204	29,548,204	33%
2024	18,590,000	5,805,462	24,395,462	42%
2025	14,910,000	5,056,188	19,966,188	49%
2026	13,834,000	4,476,638	18,310,638	55%
2027	13,800,000	3,924,407	17,724,407	62%
2028	11,230,000	3,375,463	14,605,463	67%
2029	10,945,000	2,928,273	13,873,273	72%
2030	10,620,000	2,483,177	13,103,177	77%
2031	9,620,000	2,069,189	11,689,189	82%
2032	8,400,000	1,678,398	10,078,398	86%
2033	6,865,000	1,324,643	8,189,643	89%
2034	5,845,000	1,016,450	6,861,450	92%
2035	4,870,000	747,322	5,617,322	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%
	$213,096,000	$59,241,308	$272,337,308	

(1) The City expects to receive an interest rate subsidy of $1,606,030, including a total of $259,188 in fiscal 2020-21, from the State Drinking Water Revolving Fund from fiscal 2021 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 six completed fiscal years.

Bonded Debt [(1)]
Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

Fiscal Year	General City	City School District	Airport	Parking	Water And Sewer	Total Bonded Debt
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
2019	101,536,357	27,936,697	37,370,000	748,342	54,775,604	222,367,000

(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 9, 2020, the City had a remaining balance of $1,704,688 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*)

Calendar Year	Parking Garage	New Courthouse	Total
2021	$77,733	$655,408	$733,141
2022	74,725	429,975	504,700
2023	69,120	397,727	466,847
Total:	$221,578	$1,483,110	$1,704,688.

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.

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:

Fiscal Years	General City	City School District	Airport	Parking	Water And Sewer	Total
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
2019	-0-	23,000,000 (2)	-0-	-0-	-0-	23,000,000

(1) For the 2019 fiscal year, as of June 30, 2019, the total amount of outstanding bond anticipation notes was $23,000,000.
(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 9, 2020 for the current fiscal year.

Revenue and Tax Anticipation Notes
Fiscal Years Ended June 30:

		Notes Issued		
Fiscal Years	Balance July 1st	Revenue Anticipation	Tax Anticipation	Balance June 30th
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	-0-	75,044,000	-0-	-0-
2020	-0-	111,680,000	-0-	72,064,000

(1) As of June 9, 2020.
(2) $39.6 million of such revenue anticipation notes matured in March of 2020 and were paid in full by the City.

For fiscal 2020, the District issued $63,280,000 of revenue anticipation notes.

Capital Financings and Debt Authorizations

Recent Capital Financings – City Purposes. The City last issued serial bonds on June 20, 2019. On this date the City issued $15,857,000 Public Improvement (Serial) Bonds, Series 2019. Such bonds sold at true interest rate of 2.22%. The 2019A bonds mature on May 15 of each year from 2021 through 2034.

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:

Date of Issue	Name of Issue
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 $251,730,000 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 2019B
March 3, 2020	$80,530,000 aggregate principal amount of its School Facility Revenue Bonds (Syracuse City School District Project) SERIES 2020A

Debt Authorizations. The City has authorized but unissued debt of approximately $185.0 million. Such authorizations include approximately $144.0 million for general City purposes, $20.0 million for the JSCB, $5.7 million for airport purposes, $8.0 million for water purposes, $6.3 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.

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:	City	School District	Total	Method of Financing: 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
	$230,576,875	$303,285,000	$533,861,875	$51,075,700	$106,225,850	$376,560,325	$533,861,875

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	303,285,000
	$533,861,875

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

Year	City	County	Syracuse MSA [1]	State
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

	2010	2017	% Change
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

		Income Groups - % of Families				
	Median Income	Under $25,000	$25,000 -49,999	$50,000 -74,999	$75,000 -99,999	$100,000 or More
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

	2000	2010	2018	% Change 2000-2010	% Change 2010-2018
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
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	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.7
2020: [2]					
Jan	5.6	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.6
Feb	5.2	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.5
Mar	5.3	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.4
April	18.3	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.7
May	14.7	11.8	11.8	14.2	13.3
June	16.1	12.0	11.8	15.5	11.1

(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

Employer	Industry	Employees
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		22,479

Source: 2019 Business Journal News Network Book of Lists.

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 9, 2020

Name	Number Of Offices	Deposits ($000's)
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:	55	$ 5,762,278
Savings Banks:		
Geddes Federal Savings Loan	1	$ 419,121
Seneca Federal Savings Loan	1	31,874
Total Savings Banks:	2	$ 450,995
Total All Banks:	62	$6,213,273

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 Spectrum.

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, proving 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. Con-struction, 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 $mart 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.	

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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	-- --	Downtown 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 View Terrace	11,000,000	--	--
Lakefront	Destiny USA	561,000,000	1,600	
Lakefront	689 North Clinton	5,500,000	--	--
Lakefront	Bankers Healthcare Group	2,415,000	47	40
Lakefront	706 North Clinton	8,136,400	117	121
Downtown	Marriot Downtown Syracuse	70,000,000	75	
Lakefront	Syracuse Lighting Company	6,595,000	24	
Lakefront	Maguire Family Limited Partnership	19,400,000	85	
Westside	Dietz Building	27,700,000	2	
Downtown	Symphony Tower	21,000,000	52	
Downtown	State Tower Building	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 Knitting Mill Commons	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 Water Street Associates	3,000,000	10	
Eastside	Campus Plaza	40,000,000	42	
Westside	SteriPharma	50,000,000		82
Lakefront	721 North Clinton	7,180,500	--	
		$2,176,133,626	6,680	2,845

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
	$738,411,000

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
	$45,720,000

END OF APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

UNAUDITED SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND BUDGETS AND CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 26,465,578	$ 23,628,212	$ 17,865,188	$ 40,823,513	$ 35,540,625
Pooled Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	0	0	0	19,712,402	18,985,801
Accounts Receivable	2,350,938	1,971,862	2,538,591	1,560,062	2,366,592
Taxes Receivable (Net)	11,655,269	7,991,162	6,314,284	5,204,007	4,757,873
Due From Other Funds	4,124,822	3,528,333	3,082,782	5,004,177	6,879,770
Due From Other Governments	45,293,134	45,362,214	44,424,691	48,385,104	47,831,694
Other Assets	63,953	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 89,953,694	$ 82,481,783	$ 74,225,536	$ 120,689,265	$ 116,362,355
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Exp.	$ 7,795,552	$ 5,940,816	$ 4,324,928	$ 9,278,178	$ 5,844,203
Accrued Interest	0	0	0	0	798,750
Due To Other Governments	25,045	30,231	26,331	23,298	23,957
Due To Component Units	220,268	0	0	0	0
Amount Due To Retirement Systems	5,571,053	5,543,395	5,492,321	5,208,467	5,528,030
Revenue Anticipation Notes Payable	0	0	0	43,900,000	42,600,000
Self-Insurance Claims	6,157,939	7,786,629	5,919,095	4,354,622	5,819,985
Other Liabilities	218,438	208,759	189,343	146,680	127,134
Total Liabilities	19,988,295	19,509,830	15,952,018	62,911,245	60,742,059
Deferred Inflow of Resources/ Unavailable Revenue	11,283,027	7,769,755	5,457,910	4,130,185	3,619,595
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	63,953	0	0	0	0
Restricted	332,533	339,514	361,550	361,550	468,740
Committed	0	0	0	0	0
Assigned	10,737,217	14,899,997	16,542,354	11,105,171	7,883,468
Unassigned	47,548,669	39,962,687	35,911,704	42,181,114	43,648,493
Total Fund Balance	58,682,372	55,202,198	52,815,608	53,647,835	52,000,701
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 89,953,694	$ 82,481,783	$ 74,225,536	$ 120,689,265	$ 116,362,355

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:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES:					
General Property Taxes and Tax Items	$ 37,212,859	$ 38,407,435	$ 38,430,482	$ 38,799,174	$ 38,286,111
Sales Tax and Use Tax	82,152,727	81,329,539	81,418,802	87,057,793	89,344,677
Other Local Taxes	3,266,169	3,064,354	3,095,303	3,159,797	3,122,704
Departmental Revenues	10,855,866	11,311,711	11,860,918	11,626,872	12,947,989
Intergovenmental Charges	269,913	157,188	258,415	253,259	172,472
Licenses and Permits	2,490,942	3,422,069	3,099,058	2,535,632	2,831,004
Fines and Forfeitures	3,175,785	3,144,100	3,294,717	4,315,791	3,615,332
Sale of Property and Compensation for Loss	520,958	556,150	441,974	474,498	325,017
Use Of Money and Property	186,791	133,771	175,650	395,972	882,687
Federal and State Aid and Other Grants	79,283,927	80,708,113	81,237,899	79,069,607	79,912,222
Other Revenues	5,875,503	7,324,343	6,976,290	5,905,558	6,654,657
Total Revenues	225,291,440	229,558,773	230,289,508	233,593,953	238,094,872
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government Support	28,893,900	27,861,373	28,148,838	25,467,121	28,399,586
Public Safety	141,663,293	142,320,186	141,183,171	146,603,943	148,723,838
Transportation	23,454,077	21,728,812	21,616,926	22,736,144	21,362,622
Home and Community Services	12,828,694	13,909,982	14,296,738	13,520,557	13,194,114
Culture and Recreation	10,625,065	10,927,540	11,076,616	10,811,507	10,877,224
Interest on Debt	58,153	199,325	460,937	727,095	826,186
Total Expenditures	217,523,182	216,947,218	216,783,226	219,866,367	223,383,570
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	7,768,258	12,611,555	13,506,282	13,727,586	14,711,302
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Proceeds From Serial Bonds	1,500,000	0	1,205,000	4,250,000	577,000
Bond Premiums	0	106,150	269,168	382,372	67,493
Premium on issuance of BANs and RANs	0	0	0	0	219,390
Operating Transfers In	2,826,675	2,225,000	2,825,000	2,825,000	2,825,000
Operating Transfers Out	(22,733,645)	(18,422,879)	(20,192,040)	(20,352,731)	(20,047,319)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(18,406,970)	(16,091,729)	(15,892,872)	(12,895,359)	(16,358,436)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(10,638,712)	(3,480,174)	(2,386,590)	832,227	(1,647,134)
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	72,920,189	72,920,189	0	0	0
Prior Period Adjustments	0	0	0	0	0
Fund Balance At Beginning Of Year As Restated	69,321,084	58,682,372	55,202,198	52,815,608	53,647,835
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 58,682,372	$ 55,202,198	$ 52,815,608	$ 53,647,835	$ 52,000,701

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 :

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 50,780,167	$ 24,130,802	$ 33,343,909	$ 45,426,000	$ 40,563,713
Pooled Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,567,400	1,767,289	1,923,128	2,298,098	2,448,721
Receivables:					
Due From Other Funds	0	4,397,812	4,610,262	6,712,354	352,936
State and Federal Aid	40,359,967	44,250,990	45,728,574	39,639,456	57,708,697
Due From Other Governments	319,219	174,843	183,944	237,653	189,074
Due From JSCB	983,885	816,970	2,166,958	2,048,616	3,758,897
Due From the City	3,743,963	3,557,795	3,812,613	3,443,232	2,957,807
Other	276,957	301,408	290,167	89,688	432,839
Inventory	1,187,760	1,047,571	1,037,120	1,086,364	1,158,126
Prepaid Expenses	781,665	577,708	13,444	187,186	284,090
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 100,000,983	$ 81,023,188	$ 93,110,119	$ 101,168,647	$ 109,854,900
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE					
Liabilities:					
Payables:					
Accounts Payable	$ 12,760,158	$ 12,260,878	$ 17,592,722	$ 14,984,432	$ 20,170,332
Accrued Expenses	4,476,100	4,583,345	4,391,385	3,067,335	846,881
Accrued Payroll	6,227,431	1,516,905	1,787,365	1,687,248	1,533,380
Due To Other Funds	1,057,932	0	0	0	0
Other Liabilities:					
Due To Retirement System	30,588,956	26,356,978	24,046,768	21,576,467	23,841,724
Accrued Compensated Absences	40,601	0	0	0	0
Self-insured workers' compensation claims	1,197,025	1,435,759	1,459,716	885,546	1,415,200
Total Liabilities	56,348,203	46,153,865	49,277,956	42,201,028	47,807,517
Fund Balance:					
Nonspendable	1,969,425	1,625,279	1,050,564	1,273,550	1,442,216
Restricted	0	0	0	0	2,448,721
Assigned	28,505,629	15,297,073	14,122,478	27,512,829	32,772,506
Unassigned	13,177,636	17,946,971	28,659,121	26,981,240	25,383,940
Total Fund Balance	43,652,690	34,869,323	43,832,163	55,767,619	62,047,383
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	$ 100,000,893	$ 81,023,188	$ 93,110,119	$ 97,968,647	$ 109,854,900

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 dircetly 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:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES:					
General Property Taxes	$ 57,913,999	$ 57,308,195	$ 58,556,586	$ 59,413,001	$ 59,457,042
Nonproperty Taxes	1,225,570	944,956	654,940	690,178	701,683
Charges For Services	175,459	165,614	184,829	200,973	261,538
Use Of Money and Property	255,863	158,632	262,761	629,130	818,845
Sale of Property & Compensation for Loss	60,920	212,172	232,777	106,726	52,146
Miscellaneous	1,975,714	508,817	769,217	916,090	826,072
Federal And State Aid and Other Grants (a)	295,713,731	305,941,654	328,832,461	340,715,987	349,387,052
Total Revenues	357,321,256	365,240,040	389,493,571	402,672,085	411,504,378
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
General Government Support	50,822,606	53,587,599	55,255,037	57,384,382	66,057,605
Instruction	269,841,064	281,995,522	285,513,075	288,105,954	298,916,573
Pupil transportation	20,960,175	22,155,052	22,721,568	23,042,648	23,422,533
Pass- Through NYS Funding to JSCB	11,705,144	11,735,619	11,826,463	8,984,981	10,972,231
Debt Service	172,056	352,785	826,290	1,947,071	1,763,238
Total Expenditures	353,501,045	369,826,577	376,142,433	379,465,036	401,132,180
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	3,820,211	(4,586,537)	13,351,138	23,207,049	10,372,198
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Premium on Issuance of RAN	0	0	0	440,864	282,587
Operating Transfers In	3,538,362	3,637,847	6,765,831	5,050,176	6,527,868
Operating Transfers (Out) (b)	(14,807,267)	(7,834,677)	(12,750,175)	(13,562,633)	(14,102,889)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(11,268,905)	(4,196,830)	(5,984,344)	(8,071,593)	(7,292,434)
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues and Other Sources Over Expenditures and Other Uses	(7,448,694)	(8,783,367)	7,366,794	15,135,456	3,079,764
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	51,101,384	43,652,690	34,869,323	43,832,163	58,967,619
Prior Period Adjustment	0	0	1,596,046	0	0
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year, as Restated	51,101,384	43,652,690	36,465,369	43,832,163	58,967,619
Fund Balance - End of Year	$ 43,652,690	$ 34,869,323	$ 43,832,163	$ 58,967,619	$ 62,047,383

(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 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 dircetly to such reports, which are available upon request

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

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS:					
Current:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 7,607,988	$ 7,547,890	$ 6,919,957	$ 6,252,913	$ 5,699,033
Accounts Receivable	657,079	690,881	620,368	640,891	732,694
Due From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	
Due From Other Goverements	479,033	294,921	14,371	1,978	1,978
Prepaid Expenses And Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	8,744,100	8,533,692	7,554,696	6,895,782	6,433,705
Noncurrent:					
Pooled Restricted Cash	0	120,000	0	0	0
Deferred Charges	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Assets (Net)	13,876,977	14,543,683	15,709,214	15,894,349	15,989,336
Total Noncurrent Assets	13,876,977	14,663,683	15,709,214	15,894,349	15,989,336
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 22,621,077	$ 23,197,375	$ 23,263,910	$ 22,790,131	$ 22,423,041
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Deferred Outflows - Debt Refunding	146,466	134,260	122,055	109,850	97,645
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	0	0	0	0	165,357
Deferred Outflows - Pensions	109,503	923,557	387,059	791,222	292,714
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	255,969	1,057,817	509,114	901,072	555,716
LIABILITIES:					
Current:					
Accounts Payable And Accrued Expenses	131,512	259,157	346,886	414,833	194,390
Accrued Interest Payable	7,627	60,658	55,385	48,245	42,131
Due to Other Funds	2,947	14,134	7,113	4,054	1,522
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	562,731	537,602	571,827	507,361	532,248
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	96,444	63,213	60,761	63,567	68,355
Accrued Compensated Absences	16,011	16,011	16,011	16,011	16,011
Self Insurance Claims	233,843	185,856	170,538	303,782	62,907
Total Current Liabilities	1,051,115	1,136,631	1,228,521	1,357,853	917,564
Noncurrent:					
Bonds - Net of Current Portion	5,107,889	4,690,287	4,118,459	3,611,068	3,358,033
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	11,969	9,852	7,460	5,475	2,804
Accrued Compensated Absences	104,687	104,687	104,687	104,687	118,388
Self Insurance Claims	317,209	299,233	274,534	566,404	24,290
Net Pension Liability	211,497	996,599	570,577	177,639	497,080
Other Postemployment Benefits	6,152,800	7,013,100	7,970,300	23,054,695	23,422,756
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	11,906,051	13,113,758	13,046,017	27,519,968	27,423,351
Total Liabilities	12,957,166	14,250,389	14,274,538	28,877,821	28,340,915
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:					
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	0	0	0	0	1,247,174
Deferred Inflows - Pensions	4,335	127,074	102,190	876,068	426,452
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	4,335	127,074	102,190	876,068	1,673,626
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets,Net of Related Debt	8,180,638	9,372,930	11,018,928	11,775,920	42,656,871
Restricted	0	120,000	0	0	474,292
Unrestricted:					
Undesinated	1,734,907	384,799	(1,622,632)	(17,838,606)	(31,973,762)
Total Net Assets	9,915,545	9,877,729	9,396,296	(6,062,686)	11,157,401
	$ 22,621,077	$ 23,197,375	$ 23,263,910	$ 22,790,131	$ 40,616,226

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:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES:					
Charges for Services	$ 5,623,373	$ 5,540,921	$ 5,473,568	$ 5,410,744	$ 5,454,007
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	7,347	112,887
Total Operating Revenues	5,623,373	5,540,921	5,473,568	5,418,091	5,566,894
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Cost of Services	3,893,674	4,300,045	4,705,717	5,131,815	4,088,117
Administration	51,766	335	228	0	960
Depreciation	656,430	645,073	709,337	846,480	859,674
Uncollectable Accounts	44,790	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	4,646,660	4,945,453	5,415,282	5,978,295	4,948,751
Net Operating Income (Loss)	976,713	595,468	58,286	(560,204)	618,143
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Grants Received	804	0	152,219	0	0
Grant Programs	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Income	0	0	0	48,645	0
Interest Expense	(201,258)	(204,284)	(166,938)	(142,721)	(126,081)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(200,454)	(204,284)	(14,719)	(94,076)	(126,081)
Net Income Before Contributions And Operating Transfers	776,259	387,184	43,567	(654,280)	492,062
Operating Transfers Out	(525,000)	(425,000)	(525,000)	(525,000)	(525,000)
Change In Net Assets	251,259	(37,816)	(481,433)	(1,179,280)	(32,938)
Net Assets As Restated,Beginning Of Year	9,664,286	9,915,545	9,877,729	(4,883,406)	(6,062,686)
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 9,915,545	$ 9,877,729	$ 9,396,296	$ (6,062,686)	$ (6,095,624)

(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:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
ASSETS:					
Current:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 11,367,157	$ 10,899,138	$ 10,579,562	$ 9,619,699	$ 9,186,661
Accounts Receivable	2,351,939	2,621,680	2,284,249	2,319,516	2,621,491
Due From Governments	0	0	0	0	0
Due from Component Unit	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Assets	13,719,096	13,520,818	12,863,811	11,939,215	11,808,152
Noncurrent:					
Restricted Cash	869,892	2,016,598	1,142,357	474,292	474,292
Capital Assets (Net)	99,880,929	98,973,769	97,289,458	97,168,195	97,989,788
Total Noncurrent Assets	100,750,821	100,990,367	98,431,815	97,642,487	98,464,080
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 114,469,917	$ 114,511,185	$ 111,295,626	$ 109,581,702	$ 110,272,232
DEFFERED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Debt Refunding	(333,296)	(305,521)	(277,747)	(249,973)	222,198
Deferred Outflows- OPEB	0	0	0	0	30,116
Deferred Outflows-Relating to Pensions	(310,715)	(2,649,602)	(1,130,880)	(1,627,074)	740,951
Total Deferred Outflow of Resources	(644,011)	(2,955,123)	(1,408,627)	(1,877,047)	993,265
LIABILITIES:					
Current:					
Accounts Payable And Accrued Expenses	$ 1,122,834	$ 982,616	$ 1,194,427	$ 1,550,768	$ 1,031,217
Accrued Interest Payable	358,139	434,334	424,332	397,837	377,520
Due to Other Funds	14,896	14,896	14,896	25,150	2,930
Current Portion of Bonds Payable	3,643,365	3,727,583	3,889,105	3,750,866	3,722,377
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	273,857	182,014	171,794	168,027	173,532
Accrued Compensated Absences	24,834	24,834	24,834	24,834	24,834
Self Insurance Claims	462,372	519,312	563,517	520,681	563,656
Total Current Liabilities	5,900,297	5,885,589	6,282,905	6,438,163	5,896,066
Noncurrent:					
Bonds - Net of Current Portion	63,900,093	61,586,363	57,697,261	53,992,552	51,610,540
Amounts Due To Retirement Systems	33,963	28,307	21,092	14,483	7,418
Accrued Compensated Absences	291,075	291,075	291,075	291,075	282,393
Self Insurance Claims	615,724	926,169	1,027,906	938,490	755,692
Net Pension Liability	600,122	2,855,824	1,649,838	610,300	1,258,268
Other Postemployment Benefits	14,904,800	15,734,300	17,891,000	38,528,703	38,624,093
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	80,345,777	81,422,038	78,578,172	94,375,603	92,538,404
TOTAL LIABILITIES	86,246,074	87,307,627	84,861,077	100,813,766	98,434,470
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred inflows- OPEB	0	0	0	0	1,247,174
Deferred inflows-relating to pensions	12,300	364,944	294,503	2,120,451	426,452
Total Inflows of Resources	12,300	364,944	294,503	2,120,451	1,673,626
NET ASSETS:					
Invested in Capital Assets,Net of Related Debt	32,747,145	35,321,017	36,845,449	39,424,777	42,656,871
Construction	0	2,016,598	0	0	0
Restricted	869,892	(7,543,878)	1,142,357	474,292	474,292
Unrestricted:					
Designated	0	0	0	0	0
Undesignated	(4,761,483)	0	(10,439,133)	(31,374,537)	(31,973,762)
Total Net Assets	28,855,554	29,793,737	27,548,673	8,524,532	11,157,401
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	$ 114,469,917	$ 114,511,185	$ 111,295,626	$ 109,581,702	$ 111,011,588

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 reques

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:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
REVENUES:					
Charges for Services	$ 20,229,288	$ 19,989,967	$ 19,968,582	$ 21,225,035	$ 21,420,556
Miscellaneous	740,177	760,880	634,388	640,249	522,911
Total Operating Revenues	20,969,465	20,750,847	20,602,970	21,865,284	21,943,467
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Current:					
Cost of Services	12,745,761	12,548,906	14,946,390	14,061,411	13,341,895
Administration	658,604	290,580	303,861	420,803	310,717
Depreciation	2,489,880	3,150,498	3,304,816	3,438,533	3,321,482
Uncollected Accounts	294,787	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Expenses	16,189,032	15,989,984	18,555,067	17,920,747	16,974,094
Net Operating Income (Loss)	4,780,433	4,760,863	2,047,903	3,944,537	4,969,373
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)					
Grants Received	0	13,500	0	509,580	1,711,460
Investment Income	1,262	776	4,709	81,170	5,327
Interest Expense	(1,359,307)	(2,036,956)	(1,997,676)	(1,851,935)	(1,753,291)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(1,358,045)	(2,022,680)	(1,992,967)	(1,261,185)	(36,504)
Net Income (Loss) Before Contributions And Operating Transfers	3,422,388	2,738,183	54,936	2,683,352	4,932,869
Operating Transfers Out - Net	(2,300,000)	(1,800,000)	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)
Change In Net Assets	1,122,388	938,183	(2,245,064)	383,352	2,632,869
Net Assets As Restated, Beginning Of Year (1)	27,733,166	28,855,554	29,793,737	8,141,180	8,524,532
TOTAL NET ASSETS AT END OF YEAR	$ 28,855,554	$ 29,793,737	$ 27,548,673	$ 8,524,532	$ 11,157,401

(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
SUMMARY OF ADOPTED BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2020 and 2021

		2020	2021
		City General Fund	City General Fund
ESTIMATED REVENUES:			
Fund Balance	$	7,773,000	8,900,000
Real Property Taxes		36,789,781	38,361,776
Real Property Tax Items		8,427,185	5,390,814
Sales and Use Tax		92,919,032	86,821,787
Other Non-Property Taxes		4,812,000	4,956,000
Departmental Income		17,378,064	19,145,618
Other Local Revenue		3,734,200	8,912,700
State Aid - AIM Aid		71,758,584	71,758,584
State Aid - Other		6,109,469	4,230,545
Interfund Transfers		2,825,000	2,825,000
Total Estimated Revenues		252,526,315	251,302,824
APPROPRIATIONS:			
Current:			
Personel Service		109,895,891	110,596,399
Equipment and Contractual Expenses		31,487,699	33,613,096
Employee Benefits		83,431,790	83,359,709
Judgements and Claims		500,000	1,000,000
Other Special Objects		5,129,595	4,087,871
RAN Interest		580,000	590,000
Capital Projects and Debt Service Transfers		21,501,340	18,055,749
Total Appropriations		252,526,315	251,302,824

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

June 2020

		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)	42,907	64,700	45,080	86,690	64,019	31,930	32,954	81,894	76,126	75,676	85,488	90,026	42,907
REVENUES:														
Real Property Taxes	(b)	15,117	2,849	1,938	11,420	2,098	1,836	9,834	2,329	1,539	8,648	2,344	745	60,697
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,423	-	-	-	-	-	5,423
State Aid	(c)	17,017	7,661	41,735	9,592	11,873	30,283	63,828	28,709	91,021	11,429	26,434	40,827	380,408
Medicaid		171	166	-	45	87	53	60	41	51	-	-	-	673
Sales Tax		189	-	-	162	-	-	232	-	-	126	-	-	709
Other Receipts		1,666	137	942	680	760	2,239	415	407	1,190	551	238	2,358	11,583
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	6,401	4,085	5,507	6,120	2,541	12,903	9,071	6,078	6,875	1,728	6,970	1,733	70,011
NOTE PROCEEDS:														
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	39,761	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,664	-	-	63,425
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		40,561	14,897	89,883	28,019	17,358	47,314	88,863	37,563	100,676	46,146	35,986	45,663	592,930
DISBURSEMENTS:														
Operating Expenses:														
Payroll		4,954	5,284	18,818	18,974	19,627	19,011	18,868	19,204	19,081	18,910	18,166	26,837	207,736
A/P		5,420	13,711	18,307	18,794	18,238	16,030	8,862	11,555	9,035	6,752	3,426	12,917	143,048
Health Care / Workers' Compensation		4,420	7,363	5,669	6,466	4,840	6,034	5,989	6,485	5,613	4,278	5,440	4,830	67,427
Net Expenses		14,795	26,358	42,795	44,235	42,705	41,075	33,719	37,244	33,729	29,940	27,033	44,585	418,211
RAN/TAN Repayment:														
Payment Account	(d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,616	12	-	-	39,628
Note Interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	420
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,312	118	-	-	20,430
Other Debt Service		-	2,182	44	49	418	246	-	223	1,092	984	61	1,455	6,753
Interfund Advances	(e)	3,973	5,977	5,434	6,408	6,325	4,969	6,204	5,864	5,958	5,281	4,354	6,150	66,895
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		18,767	34,518	48,273	50,691	49,447	46,290	39,924	43,330	101,126	36,335	31,448	52,189	552,338
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		64,700	45,080	86,690	64,019	31,930	32,954	81,894	76,126	75,676	85,488	90,026	83,499	83,499
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT														
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	-

(a) Beginning balance is the audited 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, 2021
(EST. 000'S)

projection as of September 3, 2020
Without RAN

		Actual July	Projected August	Projected September	Projected October	Projected November	Projected December	Projected January	Projected February	Projected March	Projected April	Projected May	Projected June	Projected July	TOTAL
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)	(a)	83,499	58,982	51,102	4,400	(468)	(35,203)	(51,954)	(31,831)	(63,123)	(77,370)	(4,840)	(16,476)	(38,619)	83,499
REVENUES:															
Real Property Taxes	(b)	14,411	2,000	1,948	11,476	2,109	1,845	9,883	2,340	1,547	8,690	2,356	748	15,191	74,544
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,423
State Aid	(c)	-	6,232	-	38,176	12,386	25,898	32,325	1,295	50,456	93,511	19,954	13,729	76,943	370,905
Medicaid		-	-	-	-	240	150	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	810
Sales Tax		173	-	-	27	-	-	150	-	-	100	-	-	100	550
Other Receipts		180	617	942	680	760	353	415	407	512	625	196	537	400	6,624
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	9,698	4,738	-	5,507	6,120	2,541	12,903	9,071	6,078	6,875	6,300	11,800	6,300	87,930
NOTE PROCEEDS:															
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		24,462	13,587	2,889	55,866	21,615	30,787	61,159	13,173	58,652	109,862	28,866	26,874	98,994	546,786
DISBURSEMENTS:															
Operating Expenses:															
Payroll		4,307	4,252	19,853	20,018	20,707	20,057	19,906	20,260	20,131	19,950	19,165	28,314	5,514	222,434
A/P		11,499	5,339	18,710	24,308	18,639	16,383	9,057	11,809	9,233	6,901	8,702	8,002	7,705	156,287
Health Care / Workers' Compensation		4,942	6,793	5,556	6,337	4,743	5,914	5,869	6,356	5,501	4,192	5,332	4,733	4,548	70,814
Net Expenses		20,748	16,385	44,119	50,662	44,088	42,353	34,832	38,425	34,865	31,043	33,199	41,048	17,768	449,535
RAN/TAN Repayment and Debt Service:															
Payment Account	(d)	23,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,664
Note Interest		122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	3,633	-	-	-	-	31,794	-	-	-	-	35,427
Other Debt Service		-	2,198	38	32	436	216	-	177	283	1,007	53	1,469	-	5,910
Interfund Advances	(e)	4,445	2,883	5,434	6,408	11,825	4,969	6,204	5,864	5,958	5,281	7,250	6,500	4,873	77,893
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		48,979	21,466	49,591	60,735	56,349	47,537	41,036	44,465	72,899	37,331	40,502	49,017	22,641	592,550
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		58,982	51,102	4,400	(468)	(35,203)	(51,954)	(31,831)	(63,123)	(77,370)	(4,840)	(16,476)	(38,619)	37,735	37,735
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT															
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Maximum RAN Borrowing	85,967

(a) Beginning balance is the projected final balance as of June 30, 2020.

(b) Property Tax projections are based on the 2020-21 Budget NET of STAR and projected receipt trend based on 2019-20 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, 2021
(EST. 000'S)

projection as of September 3, 2020
With RAN

		Actual July	Projected August	Projected September	Projected October	Projected November	Projected December	Projected January	Projected February	Projected March	Projected April	Projected May	Projected June	Projected July	TOTAL
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)	(a)	83,499	58,982	40,133	90,367	85,499	50,764	34,013	54,136	22,844	8,597	81,127	69,491	47,348	83,499
REVENUES:															
Real Property Taxes	(b)	14,411	2,000	1,948	11,476	2,109	1,845	9,883	2,340	1,547	8,690	2,356	748	15,191	74,544
STAR		-	-	-	-	-	-	5,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,423
State Aid	(c)	-	-	6,232	38,176	12,386	25,898	32,325	1,295	50,456	93,511	19,954	13,729	76,943	370,905
Medicaid		-	-	-	-	240	150	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	810
Sales Tax		173	-	-	27	-	-	150	-	-	100	-	-	100	550
Other Receipts		180	617	942	680	760	353	415	407	512	625	196	537	400	6,624
Repayment Interfund Advances	(e)	9,698	-	4,738	5,507	6,120	2,541	12,903	9,071	6,078	6,875	6,300	11,800	6,300	87,930
NOTE PROCEEDS:															
Revenue Anticipation Notes		-	-	85,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,967
Tax Anticipation Notes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIPTS		24,462	2,617	99,826	55,866	21,615	30,787	61,159	13,173	58,652	109,862	28,866	26,874	98,994	632,753
DISBURSEMENTS:															
Operating Expenses:															
Payroll		4,307	4,252	19,853	20,018	20,707	20,057	19,906	20,260	20,131	19,950	19,165	28,314	5,514	222,434
A/P		11,499	5,339	18,710	24,308	18,639	16,383	9,057	11,809	9,233	6,901	8,702	8,002	7,705	156,287
Health Care / Workers' Compensation		4,942	6,793	5,556	6,337	4,743	5,914	5,869	6,356	5,501	4,192	5,332	4,733	4,548	70,814
Net Expenses		20,748	16,385	44,119	50,662	44,088	42,353	34,832	38,425	34,865	31,043	33,199	41,048	17,768	449,535
RAN/TAN Repayment and Debt Service:															
Payment Account	(d)	23,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,967	109,631
Note Interest		122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
JSCB Debt Service	(c)	-	-	-	3,633	-	-	-	-	31,794	-	-	-	-	35,427
Other Debt Service		-	2,198	38	32	436	216	-	177	283	1,007	53	1,469	-	5,910
Interfund Advances	(e)	4,445	2,883	5,434	6,408	11,825	4,969	6,204	5,864	5,958	5,281	7,250	6,500	4,873	77,893
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		48,979	21,466	49,591	60,735	56,349	47,537	41,036	44,465	72,899	37,331	40,502	49,017	108,608	678,517
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		58,982	40,133	90,367	85,499	50,764	34,013	54,136	22,844	8,597	81,127	69,491	47,348	37,735	37,735
NOTE PAYMENT ACCOUNT															
BALANCE (BEG. MONTH)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receipts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,967	-
Disbursements		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,967)	-
BALANCE (END OF MONTH)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Beginning balance is the projected final balance as of June 30, 2020.

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(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, 2019

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/RE1330091-RE1036138-RE1443655.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 30, 2020

City of Syracuse
203 City Hall
Syracuse, New York 13202

Re: $85,967,000 REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES, SERIES 2020B (SCHOOL DISTRICT PURPOSES)

CUSIP No.:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have examined a record of proceedings relating to the issuance of $85,967,000 Revenue Anticipation Notes, SERIES 2020B (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 30, 2020 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 15, 2020 (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 B Note of said issue and in our opinion, the form of said Series 2020B Note and its execution are regular and proper.

Very truly yours,

Trespasz & Marquardt, LLP